

Однако, молекулярная диагностика дает возможность врачу поставить диагноз задолго до появления симптомов болезни и, если это возможно, заблаговременно принять профилактические меры или начать лечение.

Молекулярная геномика уже применяется в Европе и Соединенных Штатах для решения разнообразных задач медицины и медицинской генетики.

В настоящее время в мире около 400 проектов по генной терапии находятся на различных стадиях клинических испытаний. Пока генная терапия применяется в основном в онкологии (более 60% проектов). Примерно по 15% приходится на генную терапию инфекционных (СПИД, гепатит В, туберкулез) и моногенных заболеваний (муковисцидоз, семейная гиперхолестеринемия, мукополисахаридозы, гемофилия А и др.).

Методы генной терапии позволяют лечить различные генетические патологии в период внутриутробного развития, что позволяет предотвратить начало развития заболевания, и рождение нездорового ребенка.

Генная терапия успешно применяется для лечения не только наследственных, но и значительно более распространенных мультифакториальных болезней (диабет, остеопороз, ревматоидный артрит, различные опухоли). Для лечения таких заболеваний применяется не одна, а сразу много генетических конструкций, исправляющих дефекты различных стадий течения патологического процесса.

Прорыв молекулярной геномики в практическую медицину в Европе и Америке уже произошел и скоро будет ощутим в мировом масштабе. Для цивилизованных стран этот прорыв в перспективе означает рождение генетически здорового потомства, значительное удлинение средней продолжительности жизни, здоровую старость.

СЕКЦІЯ 10

МІЖНАРОДНА ОСВІТА В УКРАЇНІ: ТЕНДЕНЦІЇ І ІНОВАЦІЇ

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STORY OF MARTIN LUTHER KING

Martin Luther King is the son of the Baptist pastor. He grew up in segregationist America 2. After having jumped two years of high school, he entered at the age of 15 years in College, a university reserved for black boys. He graduated with the Bachelor of Arts diploma in sociology. He obtained his doctorate in theology

at Boston University on June 18, 1954. He was influenced by the writings of Karl Marx, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.

When Martin was born in the United States, the country of racist laws, blacks are killed every day without their murderers are punished, and there are even public toilets reserved for blacks in the South, often dirty and filthy. Martin is black and will fight all his life for the cause of blacks.

He became known in 1955 when Rosa Parks, an old black woman refuses, in a bus, giving way to a white man. Martin Luther King then invited his colored brethren not to get on the buses. It takes more than a year boycott, and every day, more than 50,000 blacks walk long hours to get to work. With this, the blacks get the same rights as whites in buses. But that's not enough! From that moment there, Martin Luther King became their spokesman and began a nonviolent struggle for the abandonment of racial segregation. He is imprisoned several times but continues to struggle.

Some white people are shocked by the pictures from the newspapers. June 11, 1963, President John Kennedy announced on television that a law will give rights to blacks who still do not have the right to vote.

On August 28 of the same year Martin Luther King organized the big march for freedom. All protesters gather in front of the statue of Abraham Lincoln, the president who freed the slaves in 1863 during the Civil War. There are 250 000 people.

August 26, 1963, Martin Luther King delivered a famous speech «I Have a Dream», where he says he had a dream in which black children live happily in a world without racism. In the speech's most famous passage King said:

«I say to you today, my friends, so even though we face the difficulties of today and tomorrow, I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream.

I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: 'We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal.'

I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood. I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice. I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character.

I have a dream today. I have a dream that one day, down in Alabama, with its vicious racists, with its governor having his lips dripping with the words of

interposition and nullification; one day right there in Alabama, little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers. I have a dream today.»

"I Have a Dream" came to be regarded as one of the finest speeches in the history of American oratory. The March, and especially King's speech, helped put civil rights at the top of the agenda of reformers in the United States and facilitated passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

In 1964, Martin Luther King won the Nobel Peace Prize. He was assassinated April 4, 1968, just 39, by a white man. One hundred thousand people attended his funeral. Forty years later, Barack Obama became the first black president of the United States, which shows all the path!

Thank you hero, humanity will be grateful to you. Sleep in peace.

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IBN SINA – THE GREAT SCIENTIST

Ibn Sina is a great scientist well known all over the world.

In Europe Ibn Sina is called Avicenna.

Ibn Sina was a doctor and philosopher, mathematician and musician, poet and great scientist.

Ibn Sina was born in 980 (nine hundred and eighty) year in Central Asia. When Ibn Sina was a child, he surprised adults, because he always asked a thousand questions. He was a very smart and had an extraordinary memory.

When he was 10 years old, he memorized the entire Qur'an. When he was fourteen (14), he had already studied medicine.

When Ibn Sina was 20 (twenty), he wrote several books: a large encyclopedia and a medical dictionary.

Ibn Sina was the first scientist to explain that infectious diseases cause invisible viruses. This hypothesis was confirmed by another great scientist - LOUIS PASTER only after 800 (eight hundred) years.

Ibn Sina studied many sciences. People are aware of his great achievements in psychology, astronomy, physics and music. However, most of his life he studied medicine and treated people.

Ibn Sina wanted to transfer his knowledge and skills in medicine to people. Therefore, he wrote more than four hundred (400) scientific books. Today, these scientific works are stored in many libraries of the world.