

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ
БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»**



МАТЕРІАЛИ

**105-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції
з міжнародною участю
професорсько-викладацького персоналу
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Матеріали підсумкової 105-ї науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю професорсько-викладацького персоналу Буковинського державного медичного університету, присвяченої 80-річчю БДМУ (м. Чернівці, 05, 07, 12 лютого 2024 р.) – Чернівці: Медуніверситет, 2024. – 477 с. іл.

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У збірнику представлені матеріали 105-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю професорсько-викладацького персоналу Буковинського державного медичного університету, присвяченої 80-річчю БДМУ (м. Чернівці, 05, 07, 12 лютого 2024 р.) із стилістикою та орфографією у авторській редакції. Публікації присвячені актуальним проблемам фундаментальної, теоретичної та клінічної медицини.

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performing professional duties is characterized as a good specialist, well-educated, intelligent and erudite person.

The studied material shows that in the process of communication with colleagues, patients and their relatives, medical and pharmaceutical workers, depending on their qualifications, experience and communication skills, use different methods, while resorting to combining techniques and psychological tactics. Among the traditional models of their professional communication, one can distinguish interpretive, informative, consultative and paternalistic.

It is worth noting that now, with the advent of the Internet and unlimited access to open information sources, patients are knowledgeable about the symptoms and treatment of various diseases. Therefore, cases of their disagreement or disputes with medical specialists regarding treatment tactics have become more frequent. In order to avoid such situations, doctors need to apply an individual approach to each patient, taking into account his socio-psychological factors. In addition, high speech culture, politeness, restraint and tact will help to build a trusting relationship with him, which will be based on mutual respect and mutual understanding.

Having analyzed the professional communication situations of pharmacists, we can say that their modern practice is focused on the patient-client, and not on the product, as it was before. Therefore, pharmaceutical care should be considered as a continuation of medical care. As a result of changes in emphasis and approaches, the role of pharmacists in the treatment process of patients, especially in outpatient care, has significantly increased. This increases the requirements for their communicative competence, in particular, it requires the skills and abilities of conducting a constructive dialogue with various subjects of the medical field.

Conclusion. The professional competence of medical and pharmaceutical specialists, the effectiveness of their work depends not only on the level of mastery of professional knowledge, but also on the ability to represent them (give them a speech form), as well as the skills of conducting a constructive dialogue with colleagues, patients / clients or their relatives.

Further studies and their results can form the basis of practical recommendations for medical and pharmaceutical professionals regarding speech culture.

Nykiforchuk Zh.V.

HOMONYMS IN ENGLISH MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

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Introduction. The phenomenon of homonymy is quite common in English medical terminology. It should be noted that understanding the context in which these terms are used is crucial for avoiding confusion when using a foreign language in the professional activities of future doctors.

The aim of the study. The aim of the study is to describe the groups of homonyms in English medical terminology; to highlight the significance of the study for future doctors in their professional communication.

Material and methods. In order to achieve this goal, it is necessary to fulfill a number of tasks. They are the following: to determine the concept of “homonym”, to provide a classification of homonyms, and to give relevant examples.

So, homonyms are words that sound and spell the same but have completely different meanings. The most common groups of homonyms are: homophones (words that sound the same but often have different spellings and meanings); homographs (words that are spelled the same but have different meanings and sounds).

Results. Here are examples of some homophones: cell – the basic structural and functional unit of all living organisms; sell – to transfer goods or services in exchange for money; vein – a blood vessel that carries blood to the heart; vain – excessively proud or concerned about one’s appearance; muscle – a tissue made up of fibers that can contract to create movement in the body; mussel – a type of clam with a dark, oblong shell; bowel – part of the digestive system that includes the small and large intestines; bowl – a deep, round, wide-open dish used, in particular, to hold food

or liquid; **affect** – to attack someone or a part of the body; to make someone sick; **effect** – a change that occurs as a result of an action; **palate** – the roof of the mouth; **pallet** – a portable platform with a top and bottom floor used to store, transport, or support goods; **palette** – a board used by artists to mix paint; **pore** – a small hole, especially in the skin; **pour** – to make a liquid flow in a continuous stream; **coma** – a state of deep unconsciousness; **comma** – a punctuation mark that indicates a pause in a sentence; **chord** – three or more musical notes played simultaneously; **cord** – a long, flexible structure, such as a bundle of muscles; **head** – a part of the body, the chief of something; **had** – the past tense of the verb “to have”.

Examples of homographs include the following: **capillary** – a tiny blood vessel that connects arteries and veins; **capillary** – referring to something like a hair, such as a small tube; **wound** (noun): a damage to body tissue, usually associated with a rupture in the skin; **wound** (verb): past tense and past participle of the verb “to wrap”, which means to wrap or twist; **patient** (noun) – a person who is receiving medical treatment, especially in a hospital; **patient** (adjective) – able to wait for a long time or accept annoying behavior or difficulties without becoming angry; **face** (noun) – the front part of the head, where the eyes, nose and mouth are; **face** (verb) – to meet face to face; to be opposite somebody/something; to have your face or front pointing towards somebody/something or in a particular direction.

Conclusions. These examples of homonyms emphasize the importance of using medical terms precisely in the context to avoid misunderstanding in healthcare institutions. The proper understanding and utilizing of homonymous terms is decisive for effective communication between healthcare specialists, as well as between healthcare specialists and patients.

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THE ROLE OF EXTRANEOUS INFLUENCES ON S. VOROBKEVYCH'S POETRY IN THE ASPECT OF POETICS

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Introduction. The study of S. Vorobkevych's poetic works in the aspect (generic, metalanguage, poetic syntax, phonics, versification) of their comparison with national folklore and the poetry of his predecessors and contemporaries in native and foreign literature and taking into consideration the quantitative (expressed by one component of poetics, several, many) and chronological (constant, occasional: in the beginning, in the middle, at the end of the creative path) hierarchy of influences revealed that he was influenced by both factors at various stages of creativity.

The aim of the study. For this purpose, the scientific literature related to the study of elements of poetics of S. Vorobkevych's poetry works was analyzed. The author's approach to the form of poetic text has been studied. The role of extraneous influences on S. Vorobkevych's poetry in the aspect of poetics was determined.

Material and methods. S. Vorobkevych's poetry, placed in the most complete modern three-volume edition of O. Makovey, was the material of the study. Only published and unpublished works, allocated by specific genre, metalogical, syntactical, background, versification features were examined. Comparative and comparative historical methods were used to reveal the influence of other authors on the poetics of Bukovynian writer.

Results. The study of S. Vorobkevych's poetic works in the aspect of their comparison with national folklore and the poetry of his predecessors and contemporaries in native and foreign literature and taking into consideration the quantitative (expressed by one component of poetics, several, many) and chronological (constant, occasional: in the beginning, in the middle, at the end of the creative path) hierarchy of influences revealed that he was influenced by both factors at various stages of creativity. National folklore influenced on S. Vorobkevych's poetics decisively: the artistic system of poetry of Bykovynian writer was based on the constant assimilation of all the components of the poetics of folklore. T. Shevchenko's poetry was the second long lasting and powerful factor that had an influence on S. Vorobkevych poetics. The second, according to the