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## CONTENTS

<i>Business, Economics &amp; Management</i>	9
Kairgaliyeva Tursynay Samatovna, Utepkaliyeva Kansulu Mussayevna THE FORMATION OF CRITICAL ECONOMIC THINKING OF SOCIETY THROUGH DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES CAPABILITY	10
Fasolko T.M. MODELING OF INTERACTION OF FACTORS OF CONSUMPTION AND SUPPLY	11
Kravchenko Liudmyla Viktorivna, STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OF BUSINESS SOCIALIZATION	14
Gaganidze Giorgi THE GRAVITATIONAL MODEL FOREIGN TRADE OF GEORGIA	15
Zakirova Sayyora Alimovna, Tursunova Barnokhon Bakhodirjon qizi INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT AS ONE OF THE COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN	17
Tursunova Barnokhon Bakhodirjon qizi STRATEGY OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN FOR THE YEARS 2019-2021: WHAT THE STRATEGY AIMS	19
M.G. Kvitciniya CONDITION OF THE ACCOUNT AND AUDIT IN ABHAZIA AND PROSPECTS OF ITS DEVELOPMENT	20
Julia Kiseluk, Ivashchenko Marina FEATURES OF ACCOUNTING OF INTERNATIONAL CALCULATIONS WITH FOREIGN CONTRACTORS	21
Mukhitdinova Firuza Abdurashidovna PROBLEMS OF LEGAL CULTURE IN THE WORKS OF ABU NASRA FARABI AND ITS DEVELOPMENT IN MODERN UZBEKISTAN	22
<i>Chemical &amp; Material Science</i>	29
Kamolov Ikhtiyor Ramazonovich, Kanatbayev Sagidat Saduovich, Mukhammadiyeva Maxliyo, Kamalova Dilnavoz Ikhtiyorovna, TECHNOLOGY OF RECEIVING AND PRODUCTION OF FIELD TRANSISTORS WITH SHOTTKY'S LOCK ON THE BASIS OF PHOSPHIDE COMPOSITION INDIA	30
Oleg Zelenskii, METALLURGICAL COKEMAKING WITH THE IMPROVED PHYSICOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS	31
Shixaliyev Kerem Sefi THEORY AND PRACTICE OF OBTAINING COMPOSITE MATERIALS BASED ON POLYMER BLENDS	32
Lyudmila Samchuk, Yuliia Povstiana ENHANCING THE QUALITY OF RESTORED WORKING SURFACES OF DETAILS	34

	<i>Engineering &amp; Computer Science</i>	36
A.N. Rassooha, MODERN TECHNOLOGY OF TRAINING SPECIALISTS FOR PRODUCTION OF CEMENT-RAW MATERIALS		37
Avrunin Oleg Grigorovich, Semenets Valerii Vasilyovich, Ibrahim Younouss Abdelhamid, Shushliapina Nataliia Olegivna, Chygrinova Elena Arhipovna, APPROACHES FOR MODERN RHINOMANOMETRY DIAGNOSTICS WITH DATA MINING SUPPORT		38
Danylyan Anatoliy Grigorievich, Maslov Igor Zaharovich, SHIPBOARD ENGINE NOXIOUS EMISSIONS REDUCTION APPLYING NEW TYPE FUEL OIL CATALYST		39
	<i>Health &amp; Medical Science</i>	41
Oksana Palamarchuk, Valerii Palamarchuk, PATHOPHYSIOLOGICAL PROCESSES IN WOMEN WITH UTERINE LEIOMYOMA ON THE BACKGROUND OF UREAPLASMA INFECTION		42
Ziyueva Shahida Tulaevna, Karimova Gulchexra Almardanovna, Kaldibaeva Akmaral Orinbosarovna DARMANAL INFLUENCE ON THE ACTIVITY OF SPECIFIC LIVER ENZYMES, TOXIC HEPATITIS		43
Stepanova Halyna Mykolaivna, Shaposhnikova Valentyna Mykolaivna, AGE AND SEX PROFILE, SOCIAL STATUS OF PATIENTS WITH BRONCHIAL ASTHMA IN CHERKASY REGION		41
Ataniyazova Raushan INFLUENCE OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY ON THE PHYSIOLOGICAL STATUS OF MEDICAL WORKERS		46
Borzenko Irina, CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND ANAMNESIS OF PREGNANT WOMEN WITH PLACENTAL DYSFUNCTION		47
Nikolay P. Kundenko, CRITICAL PRESERVATION OF SPERM AND EMBRYOS IN THE TECHNOLOGICAL PROCESS OF ANIMAL REPRODUCTION		47
Feroyan Eduard NON-SPECIFIC ADAPTATION AND PHYSICAL PERFORMACE OF THE ATHLETE		48
Karpiuk Uliana Volodymyrivna, THE STUDY OF BAS CONTENT OF A CORN SILK LIQUID EXTRACT		50
Nataliia Kaspruk EFFICIENCY OF ALLERGIC RHINITIS TREATMENT CAUSED BY ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION		52
Davydova Iu., Siromakha S., Ogorodnyk A., Lymanska A., Butenko L., Tarnavska A. MODERN APPROACHES TO DIAGNOSTICS AND TREATMENT OF PERIPARTUM CARDIOMYOPATHY		49

Iuliia Davydova, Lyudmila Butenko, Alisa Limanskaya, Artem Ogorodnyk, Alena Naumchik MODERN APPROACHES TO CORRECTION OF IMMUNE THROMBOCYTOPENIA AT THE TIME OF GESTATION AND IN THE POSTPARTUM PERIOD	53
Pasiyeshvili Nana Merabovna, Lazurenko Viktoriya Valentinovna PATHWAYS FOR REDUCTION OF PERINATAL MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY IN THE CASE OF INFECTIOUS INFLAMMATORY FETAL IMPAIRMENT	55
Marupov Islomjon Orifjon o'g'li, Okhunov Alisher Oripovich, Okhunova Diyora Alisherovna POSTOPERATIVE COMPLICATIONS' ISSUES AFTER APPLICATION OF VARIOUS ABDOMINOPLASTY TECHNIQUES	57
Rosha Larysa Grygorivna MEDICAL AND SOCIAL ARGUMENTATION (IMPROVEMENT) OF THE PATHOANATOMICAL SERVICE SYSTEM IN THE NEW SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS	58
Sultanova Balnur Perdekozhaevna, Slavko Elena Alexeyevna, Nurbakyt Ardak Nurbakytkyzy, CLINICAL AND LABORATORY FEATURES OF NON-ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES	60
PhD Alishova Nushaba Fizuli., PhD. Karimova Ilkhama Malik., PhD. Hamidova Nurana Ariz. VITAMIN D DEFICIENCY AND IT'S PROPHYLAXIS IN THE PREGRAVITY PERIOD IN WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE	61
Husak Lilia THERAPEUTIC PLASMAPHERESIS AS THE FIRST STEP IN TREATING OF THE FAT HEPATOSIS	62
Markovska I.V., Sokolova I.I. GENDER ANALYSIS OF THE CARIES INTENSITY IN PERSONS WHICH ARE WORKING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF LOW-FREQUENCY ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION	64
Mazurenko O., Nadzyakevich P., Loskutov O., Zgrzeblowska L HEMORRHAGIC AND THROMBOEMBOLIC COMPLICATIONS IN PATIENTS WITH IMPLANTED LEFT VENTRICULAR ASSIST DEVICES IN EARLY POSTOPERATIVE PERIOD	65
Akhmetova Kamshat Musakhanovna, Abduldayeva Aigul Abduldayevna THE REAL NUTRITION OF THE PEOPLE OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE WITH METABOLIC SYNDROME	66
Mariia Mykolaivna Firsova, ROLE OF TRAB-5B MARKER IN COURSES OF SYSTEMIC RADIONUCLIDE THERAPY OF MULTIPLE BONE METASTASES	67
Vygivska L.A., METALLOPROTEINASE-2 AS A PREDICTOR OF IMPLEMENTATION OF INTRAUTERINE INFECTION	68

The theoretical basis of a computer simulator is a mathematical model of the mixing process, which is based on the mass balance equations for raw materials, water, the content of individual chemical oxides, given values, of technological modules (saturation coefficient, silicate and alumina).

The simulator, itself is a set of interconnected programs for an automated workplace for a shift chemical technologist in a raw material workshop, a clinker grinding workshop or a central factory laboratory.

The simulator contains: 1) a dynamic simulation model of technological processes of mixing and averaging cement raw materials, allowing machine experiments to work equipment, taking into account random disturbances and interference; 2) a multi-window interface, which allows the shift chemical technologist on the monitor to visually see the state of the process; 3) a number of emergency scenarios for training interns, demonstrating accidents, showing the correct actions.

Conclusion. It is proposed to introduce an easy-to-use and cheap computer program for adjusting the process of preparing cement-raw mixtures of a given composition in wet and dry production methods (for both in-line and batch technologies). This computer program can be used as an educational simulator for training operator technologists. The undoubted advantage of the simulator is the safety of the training, since the actions of the trainee on real-life technological equipment are sometimes not only undesirable, but also dangerous.

## **APPROACHES FOR MODERN RHINOMANOMETRY DIAGNOSTICS WITH DATA MINING SUPPORT**

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However, according to statistical data, only about 10% of the population around the world suffers from chronic rhinosinusitis, and rhynology is one of the least well-documented means of functional diagnostics of the branches of medicine. This is reflected in the fact that there is no clear correlation between subjective sensations of the patient and characteristics of nasal airflow despite the possibility of modern rhinomatometric equipment and corresponding specialized software tools that allow the determination of aerodynamic indices of nasal breathing with a fairly high accuracy.

Yet, the complexity of the problem as well as different approaches and methods of research complicate considerably the interpretation of diagnostic data, which impedes a wide introduction of equipment for testing of nasal breathing into the medical practice. Therefore, it is advisable to develop devices (rhinomanometers) for nasal breathing testing, based on data mining and specialized methods to support diagnostic decision-making.

The main medical and technical requirements for a modern computer rinomanometer are:

- the possibility of implementing algorithms for statistical data processing to increase the repeatability of survey results by analyzing the dynamic measurement model;
- providing automated processing of diagnostic indicators with the possibility of flexible software changes by the developer to improve diagnostic algorithms, as well as protection against unauthorized access;
- short time, simplicity, non-invasiveness and safety of the examination and sterilization procedures necessary for everyday use of the device in clinical practice;
- ease of calibration procedures of sensors and monitoring of measured values;
- the device must be designed to measure the maximum pressure drop on the nasal passages up to 50 kPa and the maximum air flow during breathing in the inspiratory cycle up to 8 l/s;
- the quantization step of the measured values should not exceed 0.5% of the maximum signal value, when choosing analog sensors,
- sampling frequency of the measured signals must be at least 100 Hz (it's depended from the dynamic parameters of the respiration nasal cycle);

Therefore, at present, there are approaches aimed at improving the methods of the functional diagnostics in the rhinology by studying influence of intraosseous structures on the characteristics of the nasal airflow, especially at a forced nasal breathing, and justification of additional diagnostic indicators. It is also necessary to conduct independent verification of the developed methods and modernization of diagnostic equipment based on the analysis of methodological peculiarities of the nasal breathing testing. Data processing should be carried out on the basis of intelligent technologies, taking into individual physiological and gender variability.

The perspective of the work is the combine in the one device specialized methods for testing of nasal breathing with data mining and their clinical trials to confirm the validity of the proposed approaches.

## **SHIPBOARD ENGINE NOXIOUS EMISSIONS REDUCTION APPLYING NEW TYPE FUEL OIL CATALYST**

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The work reviews problem of noxious emissions reduction associated with shipboard diesel engines operation. Noxious emissions reduction process research applying