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THE POSTERIOR CRANIAL BASE LENGTH IN MALES AND FEMALES IN DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS

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Abstract. The purpose of the investigation was to study the age and gender characteristics of the posterior cranial base length according to cephalometry data. The material for the study was 128 lateral cephalograms: 2nd childhood (n = 40, boys: 21; girls: 19); puberty (n = 28, boys: 8; girls: 20); adolescence (n = 30, boys: 10; girls: 20); and 1st adulthood (n = 30, men: 14; women: 16). A difference was not statistically significant in 2nd childhood between boys and girls (PF = 0.946; PU = 0.903). In puberty, the difference in the posterior cranial base length also did not reveal a statistically significant difference (PF = 0.385; PU = 0.140). In the adolescence period, a difference was statistically significant (PF = 0.033; PU = 0.035). In the 1st adulthood period, the values of the posterior cranial base length between men and women were not statistically significant (PF = 0.245; PU = 0.430).

Key words: the posterior cranial base length, age periods, cephalometry.

ДЛИНА ЗАДНЕГО ОСНОВАНИЯ ЧЕРЕПА У МУЖЧИН И ЖЕНЩИН В РАЗЛИЧНЫХ ВОЗРАСТНЫХ ПЕРИОДАХ

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Резюме. Целью исследования явилось изучение возрастных и половых особенностей длины заднего основания черепа согласно данным цефалометрии. Материалом для исследования послужили 128 латеральных цефалогамм: 2-го детства (n = 40, мальчиков - 21, девочек - 19); подросткового возраста (n = 28, мальчиков: 8; девочек: 20); юношеского возраста (n = 30, мальчики: 10; девочки: 20); и 1-го зрелого возраста (n = 30, мужчин: 14; женщин: 16). Во втором детстве между мальчиками и девочками разница не была статистически значимой (PF=0,946; PU=0,903). В подростковом возрасте разница в длине заднего основания черепа также не была статистически значимой (PF =0,385; PU =0,140). В юношеском возрастном периоде разница была статистически значимой (PF =0,033; PU = 0,035). В 1-м зрелом возрасте значения длины заднего основания черепа между мужчинами и женщинами не была статистически достоверной (PF =0,245; PU=0,430).

Ключевые слова: длина заднего основания черепа, возрастные периоды, цефалометрия.

ERKAK VA AYOLLARDA TURLI YOSH DAVRIDAGI KALLA SUYAGINING ORQA ASOSI UZINLIGI

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Annotatsiya. Tadqiqotning maqsadi sefalometrik ma'lumotlarga ko'ra bosh suyagining orqa asosi uzunligining yosh va jins xususiyatlarini o'rganish edi. Tadqiqot uchun material 128 ta lateral sefalogramma edi: 2-chi bolalik (n = 40, o'g'il bolalar - 21, qizlar - 19); o'smirlik (n = 28, o'g'il

bolalar: 8; qizlar: 20); o'smirlik (n = 30, o'g'il bolalar: 10; qizlar: 20); va 1-kattalik (n = 30, erkaklar: 14; ayollar: 16). Ikkinchi bolalikda o'g'il bolalar va qizlar o'rtasidagi farq statistik jihatdan ahamiyatli emas edi (PF = 0,946; PU = 0,903). O'smirlik davrida bosh suyagining orqa qismining uzunligidagi farq ham statistik ahamiyatga ega emas edi (PF = 0,385; PU = 0,140). O'smirlik davrida farq statistik jihatdan ahamiyatli edi (PF = 0,033; PU = 0,035). 1-katta yoshida erkaklar va ayollar o'rtasidagi bosh suyagining orqa asosi uzunligining qiymati statistik ahamiyatga ega emas edi (PF = 0,245; PU = 0,430).

Kalit so'zlar: bosh suyagining orqa asosining uzunligi, yosh davrlari, sefalometriya.

Introduction. The cranial base is an area of particular interest in orthodontics because its growth and development are interrelated with those of the face. It directly influences the growth of the maxilla and mandible and, therefore, the establishment of their anteroposterior relationship [1]. Cephalometric analysis allows us to identify morphometric data for the skull base. The value of this method is high not only for orthodontics but also for anthropology and for all branches related to the study of the cerebral and facial parts of the skull [2-3]. The relationship in terms of development and mutual influence between these two parts is extremely relevant [4-5]. According to [6], the anterior cranial base length (N-S) is the linear distance between points N (Nasion) and S (Sella), while the posterior cranial base length is at issue, interpreted as either S-Ba (Sella-Basion) or S-Ar (Sella-Articulare) linear distances.

Despite the sufficient relevance of the topic, we found scant information regarding the posterior cranial base length in terms of gender and age. Based on this, we undertook this study. The purpose of the investigation was to study the age and gender characteristics of the posterior cranial base length according to cephalometry data.

Materials and research methods. The material for the study was 128 lateral cephalograms. Cephalograms covered the following age periods: 2nd childhood (n = 40, boys: 21; girls: 19); puberty (n = 28, boys: 8; girls: 20); adolescence (n = 30, boys: 10; girls: 20); and 1st adulthood (n = 30, men: 14; women: 16). Measurements were taken using the Jarabak cephalometric analysis method (Jarabak & Fizzel, 1972) using the WEBCEPH (Web-based Orthodontic and Orthognathic Platform) software. The program "IBM Statistics SPSS-26" was used for statistical analysis; the statistical significance of differences between groups was determined using the t-

Student-Bonferroni, F-Fisher, and Mann-Whitney U tests. The limit of statistical significance was taken as $p = 0.050$.

Research results. Based on the results obtained using the Jarabak cephalometric analysis for each age period, the arithmetic mean (M), the median (Me), and quartiles (Q1-Persentile 25 and Q3-Persentile 75) were calculated. Table 1 presents the corresponding data for the posterior cranial base length in males.

Table 1.

Posterior cranial base length in males.

Age periods				
2 nd childhood	Puberty	Adolescence	1 st adulthood	
Mean	32.4	36.7	37.8	37.4
Median	32.7	36.5	38.0	37.8
Percentile 25	30.8	34.8	35.0	36.6
Percentile 75	34.1	39.4	40.4	38.4

We noted a statistically significant difference in the age groups of men using the F-Fisher criterion ($PF < 0.001$). Using the t-Student-Bonferroni criterion, it was found that the posterior cranial base length was statistically significantly greater in the 1st adulthood period compared to the 2nd childhood ($Pt < 0.001$). Also, the difference in the posterior cranial base length between the age periods of adolescence and 2nd childhood in males revealed a statistically significant difference ($Pt < 0.001$). The posterior cranial base length in the male puberty age group was significantly greater compared to 2nd childhood ($Pt = 0.003$).

Table 2 presents the corresponding data for the posterior cranial base length in females.

As in the male groups, we found a statistically significant difference in the female groups, which was noted using the F-Fisher test ($PF = 0.037$). The use of the t-Student-Bonferroni criterion made it possible to detect a statistically significant difference in the posterior cranial base length in the 1st adulthood period compared to the 2nd childhood in females ($Pt = 0.042$).

Using the F-Fisher criterion, a difference was found that was not statistically significant in the age period of 2nd childhood between boys and girls ($PF = 0.946$). The Mann-Whitney U test also found a statistically insignificant difference in this age period ($PU = 0.903$).

Table 2.**Posterior cranial base length in females.**

Age periods				
	2 nd childhood	Puberty	Adolescence	1 st adulthood
Mean	32.3	35.3	34.6	36.1
Median	32.4	34.0	34.8	36.7
Percentile 25	29.4	32.4	32.4	32.7
Percentile 75	36.2	38.2	37.3	39.0

In the puberty age period, the difference in the posterior cranial base length between boys and girls also did not reveal a statistically significant difference (PF = 0.385; PU = 0.140). In the adolescence period, a difference was found that was statistically significant using both the F-Fisher test and the Mann-Whitney U test (PF = 0.033; PU = 0.035). In the 1st adulthood period, the values of the posterior cranial base length between men and women were not statistically significant (PF = 0.245; PU = 0.430).

Our study is partially consistent with the data of a study [6], in which lateral cephalograms of 288 adults (146 women and 142 men; mean ages 21.24 ± 2.72 and 22.94 ± 3.28 years, respectively) were examined. According to the results obtained, the posterior cranial base length is statistically significantly greater in men than in women. We determined such a difference in the adolescence period, which is very close to the age period in the specified study.

Conclusion. Age and gender aspects in the study of the posterior cranial base length are very necessary; they contribute to the formation of a clearer idea of the relative position of the intracranial structures of the posterior cranial fossa.

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СТЕПЕНЬ ВЫРАЖЕННОСТИ ФОРМ АГРЕССИИ У СТУДЕНТОВ

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Целью исследования. Изучение распространенности форм агрессии и степени ее выраженности у студентов ТГМУ имени Абуали ибни Сино.

Материал и методы. Нами было обследовано 39 студентов четвертого курса (11 девушек и 28 юношей). Для выявления распространенности форм агрессии использовали тест Л.Г. Почебут. Нами были выделены следующие формы агрессии: вербальная (ВА- синонимами является речевая или языковая агрессия. Реализуется в словесной форме, в оскорблениях, угрозах), физическая (ФА- прямое использование силы для нанесения морального/физического ущерба объекту), предметная (ПА- это разрядка внутреннего напряжения путем разрушения или повреждения предметов), эмоциональная (ЭА- реализуется невербально, с помощью интонации голоса, жест и мимики) и самоагрессия (СА- направлена конкретно на себя. Характерными признаками являются «саморазрушающее» поведение