are performance and personal gain. The administration of the medical organization needs to develop and implement a system of motivation that allows to evaluate the results of work achieved by employees and adequately reward them, encouraging the professional development of employees, with an acceptable level of expenditure for these purposes.

In addition to personnel management, competent management of the financial and material resources of the medical organization is necessary. And in the conditions of a shortage of financial resources, the economic component of medical care is becoming increasingly significant. The administration of the medical organization seeks to minimize costs, increase revenue from paid medical services, find additional sources of financing, and identify financial reserves. Most often, this is achieved through comprehensive statistical and financial control of the expenses and incomes of medical organizations, optimization of the medical process.

Analysis of the health problems of the Amur Region can be continued for a long time. However, eliminating the above factors of the internal environment of the medical organization will help to achieve a significant increase in the effectiveness of its activities.

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TO THE QUESTION OF THE ROLE OF PHILOSOPHY IN SHAPING THE PERSONALITY OF FUTURE DOCTORS

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Summary: the article gives characteristics of the main regularities of personality development, reveals the importance of philosophy for the formation of critical thinking and ethical culture of future doctors.

Key words: personality of a physician, clinical reasoning, critical thinking, humanism.

The personality of the doctor is a complex contradictory process determined by a number of objective laws. The main laws of formation of the personality N. D. Herds include: the law defining the impact of social environment on the personality, the law of the relationship of lifestyle from the interests and needs of society and the individual; the law of inverse effects of the individual to his social environment, the law of communication and isolation of the individual in society. These laws should add the growing role of the subjective factor – education and self-development emerging personality, especially in the Humanities [4].

The basic attitude of man, his value system acquire resistance 30 and further personal qualities are difficult to transform.

The development of medical science places special demands on the philosophical culture of the physician. The main objectives in the development of modern medic is the development of his professional ambitions and ability to make professional decisions. For this type of activity requires special philosophical education, including professional communication skills with a logical unit of science, the possession of deep knowledge of the methodology of science and the essential medical and biological knowledge, and skills [5].

Obviously, a doctor needs to master the craft the art of medicine, but the doctor is not enough, it needs to think philosophically. The fact is that to ensure the correct thinking without application of the basic principles of dialectics is the objectivity and comprehensiveness of the study, the study of phenomena and processes in the development, disclosure of contradictions in the very essence of the subject, unity of quantitative and qualitative analysis becomes practically impossible [1]. Philosophical and medical knowledge sinteziruemy together contribute to the formation of clinical thinking.

Philosophy and aims in addition to constant creative critical analysis of its activities. At its core, the philosophy is designed to gather knowledge from different Sciences together and to critically evaluate them. Most of the questions of philosophy to be a problematic character: the problem of existence, the human problem, the problem of matter, the problem of consciousness, etc. thus the mere speculation that is not based on critical thinking, not cast and not of crucial problematic issues, it is impossible [3].

The main method of the formation and development of personal qualities of future doctors is critical analysis and self-analysis – systematic method of learning and self-assertion of their personality through overcoming contradictions in the activity, learning and self-education.

Contemporary philosophy of medicine guided by the criterion of the spiritual value of human life, focused on Truth, Goodness, Beauty. The role of this philosophy is that it defines the limit of the base of the medicine, its common ideas, which are pivotal not only in the field of medico-philosophical perspective, but also in life in General. It is the axiological basis of therapeutic procedures, the basis of faith of the patient in their recovery, i.e. it is the spiritual element of therapeutic effects.

Since the days of Hippocrates it was believed that one who is not a good man cannot be a good doctor. Moral purity the doctor has always put on a par with the level of medical erudition and intelligence of the Clinician. Humanistic orientation of the personality of the doctor helps him overcome fatigue, constantly improve their professional knowledge, to hone diagnostic techniques, to develop creative clinical thinking. For physician-humanist his medical memory, observation, logical thinking take on special personal meaning, become its inte-12

gral qualities and a means of self-affirmation. Philanthropy helps him to become a psychologist and teacher in relation to the patient, suggests the right move from a difficult situation, leads from the state of depression that has befallen in trade failures and errors [2]. That is why it is crucial to build and develop the "human" in man.

But the doctor is not only a humanist, but a humanist. It is a conscious interaction with the people in the name of development itself and of the whole society of physicians. The role and value of humanity that the more skillfully it accumulates socio – cultural experience of human evolution and individual experience of personality development. And this is primarily due to the personal orientation of a physician on the spiritual values of mankind [5].

The main methods of formation of the personality of the physician are strong-willed efforts for the development of vocational interests, ability to resist evil, destructive to health and life of human phenomena.

It is obvious that the philosophical culture of the future doctors is necessary for the conscious and active formation of their personal qualities of a modern specialist with the scientific worldview, critical thinking, ethical culture.

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THE EFFECT OF AZITHROMYCIN ON SPERM MOTILITY AND QUANTITY OF SPERMATOZOA

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Abstract The result of 38-day experiment study revealing the effect of azithromycin on the quantity and sperm motility of male albino rats is presented in the paper. The research was conducted on 30 male outbred rats weighing 200-400g aged 45 days, contained in standard vivarium conditions of the Amur State Medical Academy. Estimation of sperm motility and quantity of spermatozoa showed decrease quantity of spermatozoa in the ejaculates and decrease of their activity. That means a negative impact of azithromycin on these parameters

Key words: azithromycin, seminal fluid, spermatozoa.

Purpose of the research: to identify the effect of azithromycin on sperm motility and quantity of male adult rats spermatozoa.

Materials and methods The work was performed on 30 males of outbred rats, contained in the standard conditions of the Amur SMA vivarium. Weight of the animals had variety from 200 to 400g, all of them were aged 45 days.

The rats were divided into 3 groups: control group, which received only water and food; the first experimental group, which received therapeutic dose (10 mg/kg/day) of the medicine and the second experimental group who received dose increased twice (20 mg/kg/day). Each group was divided into subgroups A and B.

The experiment consisted of 3 steps.

- Step 1. The introduction of a substance (Azithromycin) by oral gavage in the first and the second experimental groups. Azithromycin was pre-diluted in 1 ml isotonic solution and durated 3 days.
- Step 2. The output of rats on the 4-th day in control A, the first A and the second A experimental groups.
- Step 3. The output of rats on the 38-th day in control B, the first B and the second B experimental groups.

After withdrawal of rats from the experiment theirs ejaculate was obtained from the tail section of testicle by longitudinal dissection and freeding from the fat of the epididymis for motility and quantity examination.

Results The quantitative and qualitative parameters of the seminal fluid of the rats were decreased. The changes after three days of using azithromycin are uncertain. According to the results the quantitative analysis showed that in both experimental groups the number of sperm in 1ml of ejaculate is markedly decreased in comparison with the control group. Higher sperm motility was determined in IB and IIB experimental groups and in these groups was