

tients. Neurofunctional research was done by electromyography M-TEST. Stress in patients was induced by electrical stimulation of mental nerve till the appearance of pain reaction that was measured by method of exteroceptive suppression of arbitrary activity of masticatory muscles. It was determined: the threshold of pain, its range and tolerance to pain. According to the results of algometry all the patients were classified into 4 pain perception types (PPT). Adaptational vegetative cardiovascular reactions (AVCR) to stress were assessed by the Bayevsky index of functional changes (IFC) = $0,011 \cdot \text{pulse rate} + 0,014 \cdot \text{systolic blood pressure} + 0,008 \cdot \text{diastolic blood pressure} + 0,014 \cdot \text{age} + 0,009 \cdot \text{body weight} - 0,009 \cdot \text{growth} - 0,27$.

26 patients with asthenic psychotype in which the threshold of pain and pain tolerance were not high ($9,62 \pm 2,07$ mA and $25,41 \pm 1,47$ mA respectively) belong to the 1st PPT. In these patients AVCR were unsatisfactory (IFC = $3,35 \pm 0,49$ points). In patients with 2nd PPT threshold of pain sensitivity was similar to those of the 1st type, but the range proved to be much longer because of the high threshold of pain tolerance – $35,61 \pm 0,95$ mA ($p < 0,01$). In this group we noticed func-

tional manifestations of stress-induced analgesia accompanied by exertion of adaptation mechanisms – IFC = $2,86 \pm 0,14$ points. Such PPT was diagnosed in 35 patients with a great prevalence of sthenic features ($5,8 \pm 1,2$ points). High pain thresholds ($25,91 \pm 2,49$ mA) were diagnosed in patients with 3rd and 4th PPT, however, owing to the insufficient activity of endogenous antinociceptive system in the 3rd group the range of pain sensitivity was short – $6,9 \pm 1,73$ mA ($p > 0,05$). Such PPT was found in 15 patients. They manifested both sthenic and asthenic features during psychological testing, Bayevsky stress index (IFC = $3,48 \pm 1,12$ points) showed unsatisfactory adaptation of cardiovascular system to stress in these patients. High indicators of antinociceptive system activity were found in patients with 4th PPT including personalities having considerable sthenic characteristics. They showed to have tolerable adaptation of cardiovascular system to stress (IFC = $2,35 \pm 0,89$ points).

Adaptational potential of patients under stressogenic influence depends on their individual-typological peculiarities, level of antinociceptive system activation and autonomic nervous system condition that should be considered in perioperative medication management.

EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AS RESOURCE OF STRESS-RESISTANCE OF PERSONALITY

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Key words: emotional intelligence, psychology, self-motivation, adaptation

Introduction. The concept of emotional intelligence is relatively new in psychology. There are different models of understanding emotional intelligence. In particular, D.Goleman includes into this term ability to self-motivation, resistance to frustration, control over emotional outbreaks, ability to abandonment of pleasure, mood regulation and the ability to think on the background of strong emotions, empathize, and trust. Model of J.Meyer and M.Salovey include mental skills that determine the psychological health of the individual, including his stress-resistance, sustainability and adequacy of self-esteem, activity, ability to effec-

tively plan life steps and, accordingly, manage his own behavior. The above features reduce the potential of victimity and contribute to the growth of personality stress-resistance.

Methods. We conducted a psychological study that examined the level of emotional intelligence of respondents and the presence of different forms of victimal behavior in them. We used the "Questionnaire for emotional intelligence EMIN" D.V.Lucin and the "Test for the determination of propensity to victim behavior" O.O.Andronikova, we calculated the Pearson correlation coefficient is calculated for the obtained results. The

study was attended by 35 girls aged 17-21 who received a pedagogical education in one of the universities in the city of Lviv.

Results. Statistically significant inverse correlation exists between the level of interpersonal emotional intelligence and the tendency to depend and helpless behavior; between the level of inner personal emotional intelligence and the tendency toward victim aggression, dependent and helpless behavior, uncritical behavior, and the level of victimization implemented; between the indicator of understanding of emotions and the tendency to depend and helpless behavior, uncritical behavior and the level of implemented victimity; between the ability to manage emotions and the level of victim aggression and the tendency toward dependent and uncritical behavior; as

well as between the level of general emotional intelligence and the tendency to depend and helpless behavior. The above-mentioned features can be briefly summarized as follows: the higher the indicators are different under the scales of emotional intelligence, the less pronounced is the tendency towards victim behavior that constitutes a threat to the individual and affects their stress-resistance.

Conclusion. The level of emotional intelligence determines the ability to objectively recognize the threat in different situations and increases the potential for confronting various kinds of dangers, in other words, a high level of emotional intelligence reduces the level of victimhood and promotes a constructive socio-psychological adaptation, and thus increases stress tolerance.

THE EFFECT OF TRIPEPTIDE T-34 ON NITRIC OXIDE SYSTEM AND LIPID PEROXIDATION PROCESSES IN STOMACH MUCOSA UNDER CONDITIONS OF WATER-RESTRAINT STRESS IN RATS

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Key words: stress, nitric oxide, NO-synthases, gastric mucosa

Stress was shown to involve multiple systems of human body and the search for safe and effective stress-protective compounds is an actual interdisciplinary task of the up-to-date science. Literary data provides increasing evidence on the stress-protective features of the certain regulatory oligopeptides, in particular the tripeptide T-34 (H-Glu-Asp-Gly-OH), although its effect on mucous membranes of gastrointestinal tract is poorly elucidated.

Aim of the study was to evaluate the effect of T-34 on nitric oxide system and lipid peroxidation processes in mucous membranes of the digestive organs under conditions of water immersion-restraint stress (WRS) in rats.

The studies were conducted on white male rats, divided into 3 groups (n=6 per group): 1) control animals; 2) rats, exposed to WRS (5h); 3) rats, intragastrically pretreated with T-34 (10µg) 30 min before WRS exposure.

Afterwards the rats were sacrificed under urethane anesthesia. Gross inspection of the mucous membranes of stomach, small and large intestine was performed and in homogenates of the mentioned above organs nitrite anion and thiobarbituric acid (TBA) products content was determined as well as the activity of NO-synthases (NOS). In blood plasma L-arginine concentration was measured.

WRS resulted in the formation of gastric lesions ($14.1 \pm 1.7 \text{ mm}^2$), accompanied by acute rise of NO-synthase activity ($p < 0.05$), in particular its inducible isoform – iNOS ($p < 0.01$), increased production of NO and TBA products content ($p < 0.05$) in gastric mucosa (GM) compared to control rats. No macroscopically visible changes of the mucous membranes of small and large intestine were noted under conditions of WRS although in small and large intestine mucous membranes homogenates the parameters indicative of nitrosooxidative stress were