

existence of the problem actually arise from the inadequate social classifications on which changes public health professionals should work on. Experts play a key role in supporting a disabled child and their family members in making decisions about their child, which includes empowering families to be equal partners in the decision making processes based on informed choices. This paper deals with the classification and definition of disability, the experiences of children with disabilities and their parents in relation to schooling in the regular school system. The paper presents the cases of schooling of children with mental disabilities in the regular school system.

Key words: disability, education, ethical issues, mental difficulties

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JUSTIFICATION OF A PERSONIFIED PSYCHOCORRECTIONAL APPROACH FOR PUPILS OF SOCIAL PROTECTION INSTITUTIONS

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The purpose of the study is to evaluate the variety of adaptational (social and psychological, physiological) reactions of the body within the whole structure of adaptational resources in children and adolescents with different family status at their first admission to a social protection institution. The primary group consisted of 181 children at the age of ≥ 3 to ≤ 17 years from SPIs (orphans, social orphans and children from needy families). The control group included children and adolescents ($n=237$), who studied in a secondary school. The study was conducted according to the protocol as agreed with an independent Ethics Committee of the Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education "Smolensk State Medical University" of the Ministry of Healthcare of Russia. Used: semi-structured interview to identify signs of a post-traumatic stress in children; coping strategy technique for school children; Deviant Behavior Questionnaire in minors; Buss - Durkee Hostility Inventory; Questionnaire "Adolescents about parents" To estimate unspecific adaptational blood reactions by the lymphocyte levels, laboratory methods of Lyubov Kh. Garkavi et al. were used. Age-specific study of mental disorders was conducted based on the mental development periods identified by D.B. Elkonin.

Pupils of social protection institutions are dominated by a high frequency of non-psychotic mental disorders (80%). Compared to students in secondary schools, pupils of social protection institutions are dominated by scores on the criterion DSM-IV "immediate response" to a stressful situation; statistically more often non-specific adaptive blood reactions predominate (stress reactions, training reactions, and increased activation reactions); more often have somatoform vegetative dysfunction, characterized by disorders of the upper gastrointestinal tract. In orphaned adolescents (true and social), compared with adolescents living in families, mild addictive, aggressive, and delinquent forms were statistically more often deviant behavior and statistically significant prevalence of a reduced level of socially-conditioned behavior. In orphaned teenagers, coping strategies of "avoidance" prevail, which in the future, without elaboration, can lead to the formation of addictive behavior, suicidal states, and psychosomatic disorders. Adolescents from families who are brought up in social institutions are dominated by affectively aggressive coping strategies with a possible subsequent risk of maladaptation of aggressive and delinquent types.

The results obtained indicate the need for a differentiated approach to the development of personalized psychocorrectional measures depending on the affiliation to a subgroup (orphans and children/adolescents brought up in families) when compiling comprehensive medical and social rehabilitation programs.

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EPIGENETIC IMPRINT OF “COMPASSIONATE SOCIETY” TRIGGERED BY VULNERABILITY AND MENTAL ILLNESSES

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Epigenetics investigates a connection between our genes and our environment. It has been hypothesized that certain conditions we experience can influence our gene expression and can probably be passed onto our children, i.e., transgenerational transfer of trauma being one of them. We postulate that the notion of compassion has also been passed on from one generation to another. Our ancestors discovered that groups have a higher chance for survival than individuals. Thus, psychological traits that help form social cohesion, like compassion, are proven beneficial and passed onto the next generation.

However, our perception of compassion has changed through time. In the beginning, it was expressed as a feeling of sympathy for the vulnerable, for example for the elderly, for the sick, pregnant women and children. These groups were innately perceived as deserving compassion. As our social awareness grew, the list of vulnerable groups grew as well, including members of different races, sexual or gender orientations, etc. Over time, a shift in the way we feel compassion has occurred.

Nowadays it almost seems like only those belonging to a vulnerable group are justified to feel suffering or oppression. At the same time, the suffering of those who do not belong to these exclusive vulnerable groups is marginalized. Mental illnesses like anxiety or depression are trivialized if the person in question is perceived as being privileged (in any sense), while at the same time they are elevated as warning signs if the person suffering is vulnerable. If one truly needs attention, help, or both, the easiest way is to declare oneself vulnerable. If this trend continues, we postulate that a lack of compassion in our modern society will have an impact on future ones. Through transgenerational epigenetic inheritance, this can create future societies whose sense of compassion will be shaped only by the definition/perception of those who are currently perceived as vulnerable.

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MEDIA IN SERVICE TO HEALTH

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The media is certainly in the service of health, where it is accompanied by its information, tips, statistics, discoveries, innovations. It is a well-known saying that health is the greatest good. It is good to be healthy and nurture your health. This article shows the media in the service of health and well-being. The World Health Organization stresses that the media should work with health services to promote health. This introduction itself emphasizes that the media in our daily lives are becoming more and more accessible, virtually immediate, and they are important sources of information on the topic of health. Electronic and print media want to advise people of different ages and professions on healthy living. This article further discusses the importance of media in the world. The media certainly has a role to play: informing, educating, educating and entertaining, but they must be ethical. The World Health Organization (WHO) provides a definition of health, where it says that health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, not simply an absence of illness or infirmity. The article goes on to talk about the importance of health in our lives. Certainly the media is in the service of health, therefore, they affect a large number of readers, listeners and viewers. The mass media bring numerous and quick information every day. The media is the most important source of information when it comes to health and a healthy lifestyle. They transmit information from the sender (doctor, specialist, institution), to people who are the recipients of this information. Health information is an important source of care and treatment for people. The article below discusses the collaboration between the media and health care institutions, which is important for improving human health. At the end of the article, communication between doctors and the media is analyzed, which contributes to