ЕВРАЗИЙСКИЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ Л.Н.ГУМИЛЕВА

Филологический факультет
Кафедра иностранных языков

СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ

международного семинара

«STRENGTHENING FOREIGN LANGUAGES TEACHING: CHALLENGES, APPROACHES AND TECHNOLOGIES»

27-29 марта 2018 года

Астана, Республика Казахстан

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Сборник содержит статьи участников международного семинара «Strengthening Foreign Languages Teaching: Challenges, Approaches and Technologies». В сборнике рассмотрены актуальные вопросы касательно основных тенденций и особенностей развития современной методики преподавания иностранных языков в средней и высшей школе в условиях полиязычия, проанализирован опыт по реализации инновационных технологий в языковом образовании, рассмотрены вопросы преподавания предметов на иностранном языке, представлены исследования результатов независимого и интегрированного подходов с особым упором на креативность и критическое мышление, необходимых для академического письма в учебной деятельности магистрантов.

Издание адресовано ученым-методистам, докторантам, магистрантам и педагогам-практикам в области обучения языкам, а также широкому кругу читателей.

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ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

THE ROLE OF “IN VITRO FERTILIZATION” IN KAZAKHSTAN

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Nowadays, biotechnology is rapidly emerging at the forefront of scientific and technological progress. This is facilitated by two circumstances. On the one hand, the rapid development of modern molecular biology and genetics, based on the achievements of chemistry, physics, which allowed using the potential of living organisms in the interests of human economic activity. On the other hand, there is an acute practical need for new technologies designed to eliminate the shortage of food, energy, mineral resources. The development of biotechnology helps to solve various problems concerning human health. Currently, infertility is considered one of the most important social and medical problems. This trial found its solution with the help of biotechnological methods. Using these methods, everyone has the right to become a parent.

The first child conceived in a test tube (in vitro) was Louise brown. Its creation marked the beginning of the development of assisted reproductive technologies. In the 1980s, the first pregnancies were obtained after the embryo freezing method was applied, in the 1990s; the possibility of embryo sex selection and pregnancy in the male factor by microinjection of sperm was opened. Every year auxiliary technologies are only being improved, and today medicine and embryology have gone far beyond the thinking of the 20th century.

Five million children live in different parts of the world, who were born thanks to innovations in medicine. They grow, play, learn, get sick just like all other children. The only difference is that they have not only the happiest parents in the world, but also the authors - specialists who, omitting the details, connected the ovules and spermatozoa of their parents in vitro, that is, in vitro.

Today, in vitro fertilization is used in many countries of the world and gives positive results. Including in Kazakhstan. The frequency of infertile marriage is 10-20% of the total number of couples (according to WHO in 2009).In recent decades, infertility treatment using modern technologies has become routine. As a result of the successful application of in vitro fertilization, intracytoplasmic sperm injection, programs using donor eggs, surrogacy in Kazakhstan, more than 5,000 children were born. n the Republic of Kazakhstan, there is no real statistics of the frequency of infertile marriage. According to various reports, its frequency varies from 12 to 15.5%. The oldest child born in Kazakhstan, thanks to in vitro fertilization, this year turned sixteen.

Auxiliary reproductive technologies came to our country twenty years ago, when a whole generation of "test-tube" babies were already living in the world.

However, the effectiveness of IVF and other methods of solving infertility problems at our world level is about 40%, and according to the results of individual periods - even higher. The author of the first such baby in Kazakhstan was Saltanat Baikoshkarova, reproductive-embryologist, Doctor of Biology, member of the National Commission for Women and Family Demographic Policy under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan. To date, all existing assisted reproductive technologies are used in Kazakhstan: IVF, sex cell donation, surrogate motherhood, preimplantation diagnosis of hereditary embryo diseases and their cryopreservation. There are ten ECO centers in the country, three of which are state-owned. One of the first and most popular today is the Institute of Reproductive Medicine. Also the main center is the Medical Center for Human Reproduction "ECOLAYF". For the period 2009-2015. In the genetic laboratory of the Medical Center for Human Reproduction "ECOLAYF", a cytogenetic examination of 2976 patients in programs of assisted reproductive technologies was carried out, of which 1651 were women and 1325 were men. The presented results revealed a significant contribution (15.6%) of chromosomal abnormalities in reproductive disorders, which indicate the relevance and expediency of cytogenetic examination of married couples in the program of in vitro fertilization.

The use of in vitro fertilization (IVF) fertility feature allows you to implement in various diseases that were previously considered absolutely hopeless in the treatment, but at the same time there is an increased risk of transmitting a genetic disorder to offspring, especially reproductive disorders.

Genetic studies of recent years indicate that a significant proportion of reproductive disorders are caused by genetic factors and, in particular, chromosomal abnormalities. Chromosomal pathology in the population is on average 1%, and among patients with reproductive harm, the frequency of chromosomal abnormalities, according to different researchers, reaches 20%. In this regard, great importance is the cytogenetic evaluation of patients with diseases associated with infertility, recurrent pregnancy loss, a history of the child or fetal chromosomal abnormalities or multiple malformations, congenital aplasia and hypoplasia internal genitals, amenorrhea, delayed puberty, impaired spermatogenesis.

In Astana, the Medical Center for Human Reproduction "EKOLAYF" provides a full range of services for the diagnosis and treatment of all forms of male and female infertility modern methods of assisted reproductive technology.

The cost of artificial insemination programs varies from six hundred to eight hundred thousand tenge. This is much cheaper than, say, America or Europe, therefore, in search of parental happiness, couples from different countries come to us. For Kazakhstanis, who have medical indications for IVF, but do not have financial opportunity for that, there are special quotas. Kazakhstan is one of the first post-Soviet countries in which the Ministry of Health has allocated quotas for IVF. Approximately half a billion tenge annually - are sent to support a part of patients with infertility mainly of tubular genesis. In the first year, there were 110 programs, in the next - 350, now - 650, in 2013, 700 are planned. Moreover, ECO-centers additionally support a certain number of programs from their budget.

I hope that in our country will pay much attention to solving the problem of infertility with the help of in vitro fertilization. To do this, increase the total number of IVF programs, which is due to the increase in the number of infertile marriages. I believe that in the future the population in Kazakhstan will grow and the country's demography will rise.

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3D PRINTING HUMAN TISSUE: WHERE BIOTECHNOLOGY MEETS ENGINEERING

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Every day countless people are suffering and dying from several diseases. One of the reasons is because life-saving drugs often fail to get to market. In fact, 90% of new drugs that show promise in the lab or on animals, but, unfortunately, fail in humans and never end up making it to your pharmacy. Sometimes these drug failures are tragic, in one case, in the UK a drug company "TeGenero Immuno Therapeutics" came upon a novel treatment for the devastating diseases, such as leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis and multiple sclerosis [1].

Imagine a treatment that can cure any one of these debilitating diseases; the drug was shown to be safe and effective in animals, so the drug company was given the green light to begin human trials: eight volunteers entered this trial and just to be safe each volunteer was given a dose 500 times lower than the dose that was shown to be safe in mice and monkeys, soon after being given the drug, six of the eight volunteers rapidly developed multiorgan failure. A 20-year-old male suffered heart,