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Заходите - будем рады :-)

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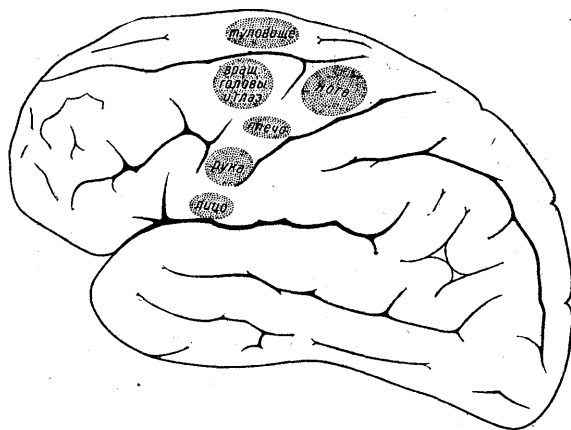


Рис. 1. Главные области двигательной зоны.

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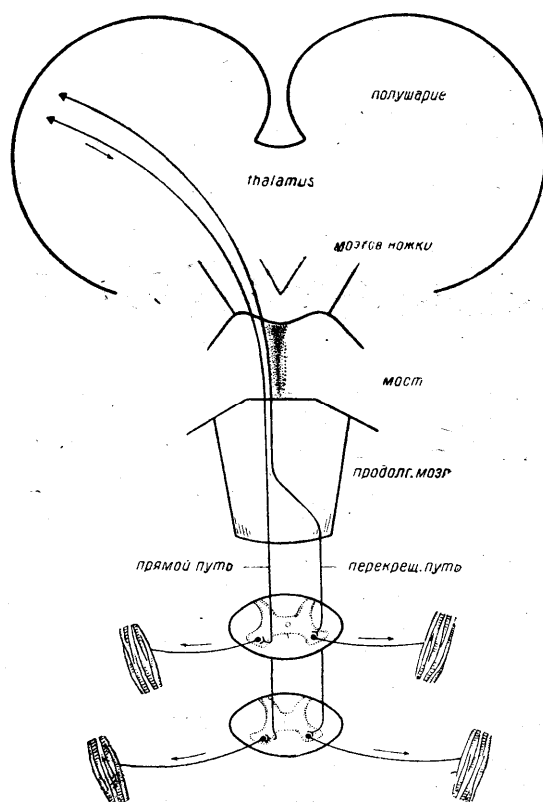


Рис. 2. Двигательный путь.

1. 2019年12月31日，甲公司资产负债表显示，应付账款为1000万元。2020年1月15日，甲公司收到供应商通知，因质量问题退回部分货物，金额为200万元。2020年1月31日，甲公司应付账款余额为800万元。

2. 2020年2月1日，甲公司收到供应商通知，因质量问题退回部分货物，金额为100万元。2020年2月15日，甲公司应付账款余额为700万元。

3. 2020年3月1日，甲公司收到供应商通知，因质量问题退回部分货物，金额为100万元。2020年3月15日，甲公司应付账款余额为600万元。

4. 2020年4月1日，甲公司收到供应商通知，因质量问题退回部分货物，金额为100万元。2020年4月15日，甲公司应付账款余额为500万元。

5. 2020年5月1日，甲公司收到供应商通知，因质量问题退回部分货物，金额为100万元。2020年5月15日，甲公司应付账款余额为400万元。

6. 2020年6月1日，甲公司收到供应商通知，因质量问题退回部分货物，金额为100万元。2020年6月15日，甲公司应付账款余额为300万元。

7. 2020年7月1日，甲公司收到供应商通知，因质量问题退回部分货物，金额为100万元。2020年7月15日，甲公司应付账款余额为200万元。

8. 2020年8月1日，甲公司收到供应商通知，因质量问题退回部分货物，金额为100万元。2020年8月15日，甲公司应付账款余额为100万元。

9. 2020年9月1日，甲公司收到供应商通知，因质量问题退回部分货物，金额为100万元。2020年9月15日，甲公司应付账款余额为0万元。

10. 2020年10月1日，甲公司收到供应商通知，因质量问题退回部分货物，金额为100万元。2020年10月15日，甲公司应付账款余额为0万元。

11. 2020年11月1日，甲公司收到供应商通知，因质量问题退回部分货物，金额为100万元。2020年11月15日，甲公司应付账款余额为0万元。

12. 2020年12月1日，甲公司收到供应商通知，因质量问题退回部分货物，金额为100万元。2020年12月15日，甲公司应付账款余额为0万元。

13. 2020年12月31日，甲公司资产负债表显示，应付账款为0万元。

1. n. axillaris. m. deltoideus,
2. m. serratus anterior major; - n. thoracicus longus. m. serratus anterior
3. - m. pectoralis, - n. thoracicus anterior major.
4. - m. latissimus dorsi, n. subscapularis inferior.
5. : 1) m. supraspinatus, 2) m. infraspinatus, 3) m. teres minor. n. axillaris, - n. subscapularis,
6. : 1) m. teres major (n. subscapularis medius) 2) m. subscapularis (n. subscapularis superior).
7. : 1) m. biceps brachii 2) m. brachialis internus. n. musculo-cutaneus. (« »),
8. - m. triceps, n. radialis.
9. : 1) m. pronator teres 2) m. pronator quadratus. n. medianus.

10. radialis) m. supinator longus () m. supinator brevis (n.)
11. (n. ulnaris), 2) m. flexor carpi radialis (n. medianus) 3) m. palmaris longus (n. medianus). : 1) m. flexor carpi ulnaris
12. naris 2) m. extensor carpi radialis (n. radialis). : 1) m. extensor carpi ulnaris ()
13. mm. interossei (n. ulnaris). -
14. medianus (m. flexor digitorum profundus n sublimis). N. 1 - 2 n. ulnaris. -
15. radialis). (n.) -
16. n. cruralis. m. ileopsoas, -
17. n. glutaesus inferior. m. glutaesus maximus, -
18. magnus, 2) m. adductor longus 3) m. adductor brevis - : 1) m. adductor n. obturatorius, 4) m. pectineus n. cruralis. -
19. minimus, n. glutaesus superior. - m. glutaesus medius, ; ,
20. : 1) m. ileopsoas, 2) m. sartorius, 3) m. pectineus - n. cruralis, 4) m. obturator internus, 6) m. quadratus femoris, 6) mm. gemelli - n. ischiadicus, 7) m. glutaesus magnus - n. glutaesus inferior, 8) m. obturator externus n. obturatorius, 9) m. pyriformis n. sacralis II (III). -
21. fasciae latae - : 1) m. glutaesus medius, 2) m. glutaesus minimus, 3) m. tensor n. glutaesus superior, 4) m. gracilis n. obturatorius. -

22. : 1) m. biceps fe-
moris, 2) m. semitendinosus, 3) m. semimembranosus - n. ischiadicus,
4) m. gastrocnemius, 5) m. soleus - n. ti bialis.
m. sartorius n. cruralis. -

23. m. extensor cruris quadriceps -
n. cruralis. -

24. m. sartorius - n. cruralis. -

25. m. gracilis - of n. obturatorius. -

26. : 1) m. ga-
strocnemius, 2) m. soleus, 3) m. plantaris, 4) m. popliteus - n. tibia-
lis. -

27. : 1) m. tibialis anticus, 2) m. extensor digitorum communis longus, 3) m.
extensor hallucis - n. peroneus. -

28. ()
: 1) m. tibialis anticus, 2) m. extensor hallucis - peroneus,
3) m. tibialis posticus n. tibialis. -

29. ()
: 1) m. peroneus longus, 2) m. peroneus brevis 3) m. extensor digitorum
communis longus - n. peroneus. -

30. : 1) m. flexor digitorum communis longus, 2) m. flexor
digitorum communis brevis, 3) m. flexor hallucis longus - n. tibialis. -

31. : 1) m. extensor digitorum communis longus, 2) m.
extensor digitorum communis. brevis 3) m. extensor hallucis - n. pero-
neus. -

(paralysis)

;

(paresis)

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?

.

(eminentia thenar hypothenar)

(« » n. ulnaris).

()

),

Fragmented text consisting of various symbols, dashes, and punctuation marks scattered across the page.

lig. patellae
(m. extensoris cruris quadricipitis);
tendo Achillis,
().

?

() ,

(Oppenheim).

<i>Параличи центральные.</i>	<i>Параличи периферические.</i>
1. Питание мышц — N.	1. Мышцы атрофированы.
2. Тонус мышц повышен (гипертония, спастические явления).	2. Тонус мышц понижен (гипотония; вялый паралич).
3. Сухожильные рефлексы повышены	3. Сухожильные рефлексы отсутствуют или понижены.
4. Налицо патологические рефлексы (Бабинский, Оппенгейм, Мендель-Бехтерев, клонусы).	4. Патологические рефлексы отсутствуют.

(m. biceps, . brachialis internus)

« ».

5 « ».

carpi - 2, : «m. triceps - 2, . extensor digitorum - 1, . extensores - 5».

?

« »?

?

« »

?

: 1) 2)

1. Церебральный тип паралича — hemiplegia.

:

:

() ,

:

() — (hemiplegia dextra, sinistra).

2. Спинальный тип — paraplegia.

gia inferior — , tetraplegia — (paraple-

3. Корешковый тип.

5- 6- : m. deltoideus, m. biceps, m.
brachialis internus m. supinator longus.

: n. axillaris, n. musculo-cutaneus, n. radialis.

internus, m. supinator longus.
(Erb). 5 — 6-

4. Нервный тип.

n. radialis.

« » — « » —

(Wernicke)

M (Mann);

?

: 1)

, 2)

3)

()

()

cruris quadriceps —

— m. extensor

- monoplegia brachialis, cruralis

, n. oculomotorius,

» - hemiplegia alternans cum nervo oculomotorio,
(Weber-Gubler) (. 3).

hemiplegia alternans cum nervo

abducenti (Foyille):

- hemiplegia

alternans cum nervo faciali (Millard-Gubler):

hemiplegia alternans cum nervo hypoglosso (Rvilliod-):

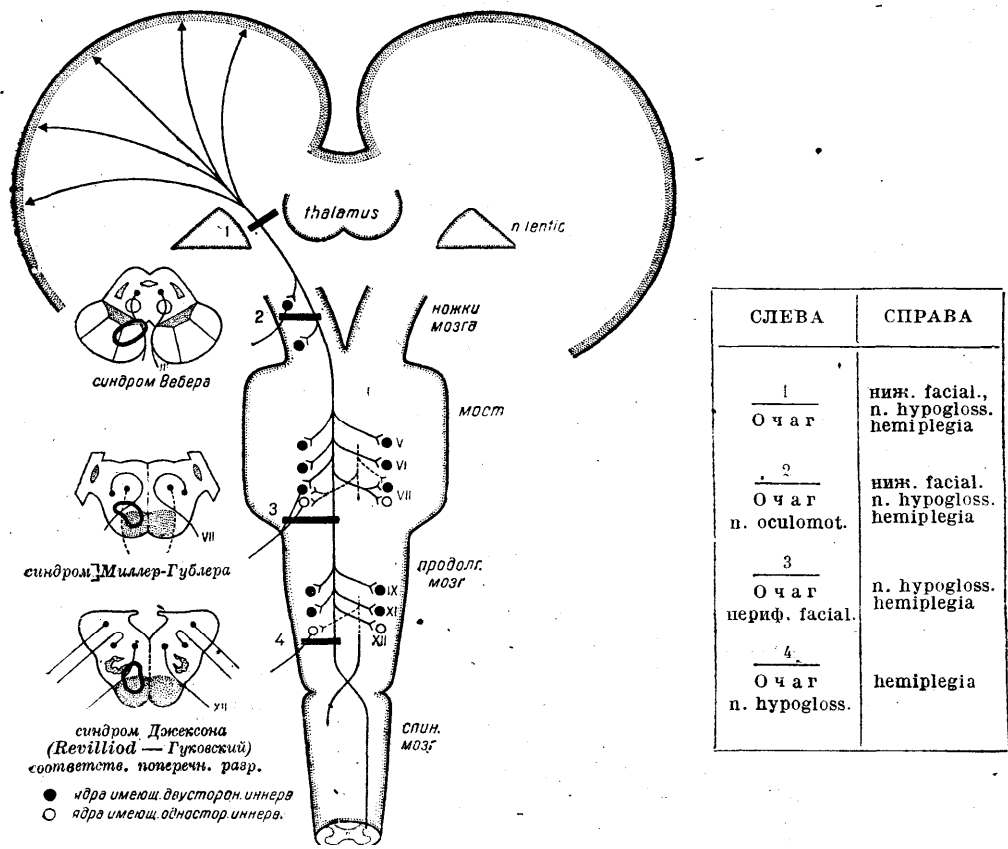


Рис. 3. Капсулярный и ствольные очаги.

1. Экстрапирамидный путь через Монаковский пучок.

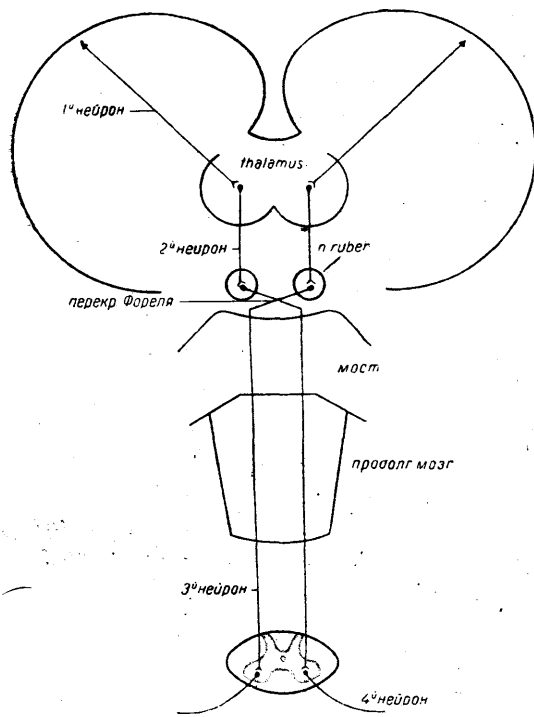


Рис. 4. Экстрапирамидный путь через красное ядро.

rubro-spinalis

(. 4).

fasciculas

2. Экстрапирамидный путь через переднее двухолмие.

substantiae reticulans

(. 5).

3. Экстрапирамидный путь через мозжечок.

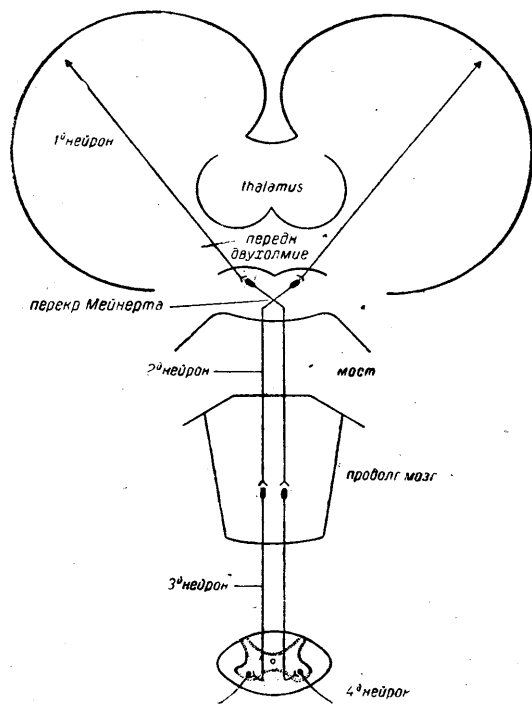


Рис. 5. Экстрапирамидный путь через переднее двухолмие.

(
(crus cerebelli ad pontem Varolii)
flocculus

flocculus,

nucleus dentatus -

nucleus dentatus

(, 6).

),

(Lewandowsky)

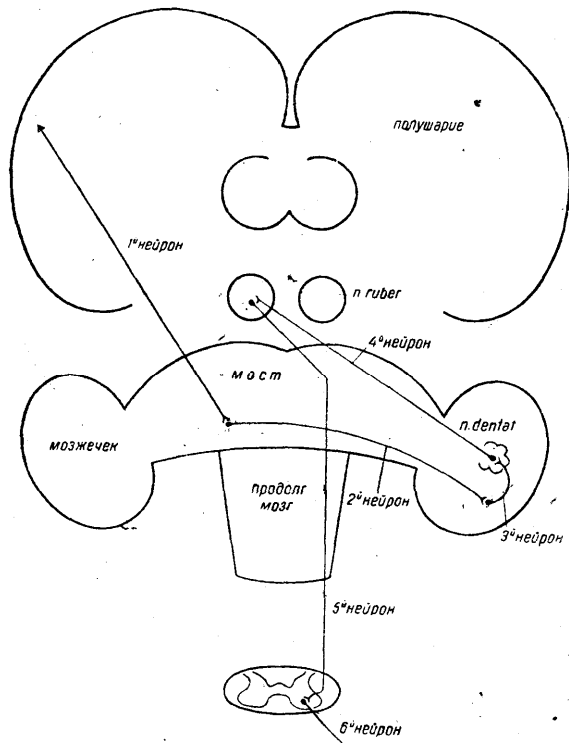


Рис. 6. Экстрапирамидный путь через мозжечок.

n. ulnans

medianus,
radialis,

. tàê,

n. lingualis.

1)

4 10

2)

3)

4)

. n.

5)

6)

.)
).

(tremor senilis).

(tremor essentialis).

(crampus, convulsio).

(lumbago)

() .

. n. .

(chorea minor,
; 2)
3)

: 1) -

- tetania,

« : »,

Болевая чувствительность.

?

2)

: 1)

(g. intervertebrale),
brale).

(foramen interverte-

2 (

fasciculus spino-thalamicus)

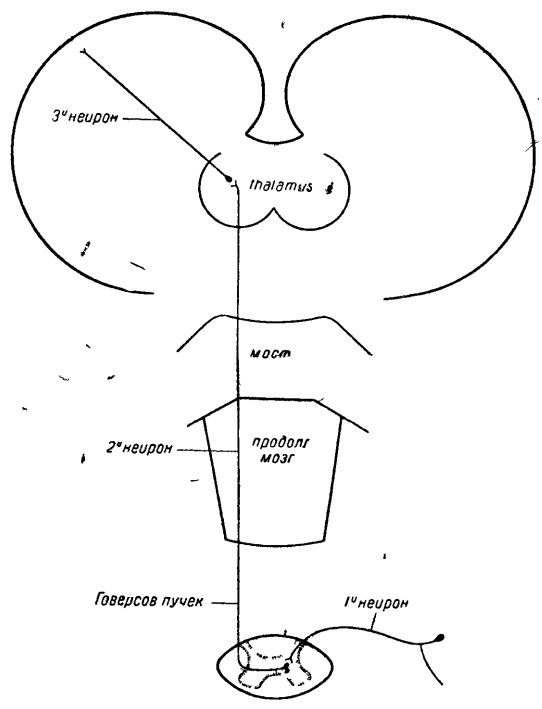
1) operculum, 2) supramarginalis, 5) gyms angularis (7).

3- thalami, 4) gyrus

- 1.
- 2.
3. fasciculus spino-thalamicus.

Термическая чувствительность.

(. 8).



.7.

25°

— 27°.

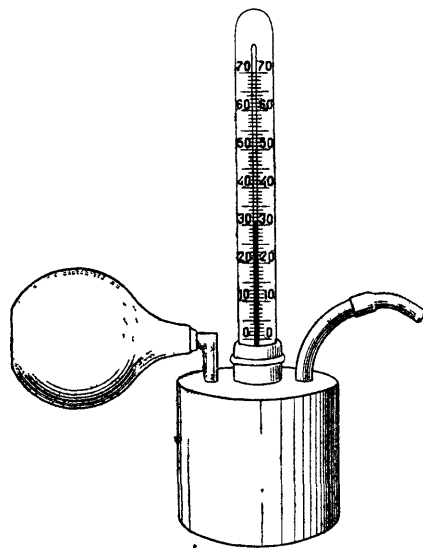
« » —

2°

2°

(5°, 7°, 8° . .).

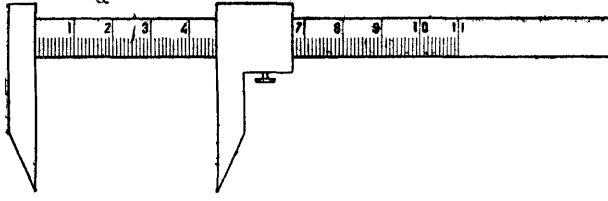
Тактильная чувствительность.



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 - , -
 :) { « ») . -
 - () , 4 - 6 .
 («) ») . -
 (. 9) .
 (Weber) ,
 ; -
 , -

1 70 ().



.9.

:

1/40 1/10 (2,5-10%)

1.

:

)

(. 10).

2.

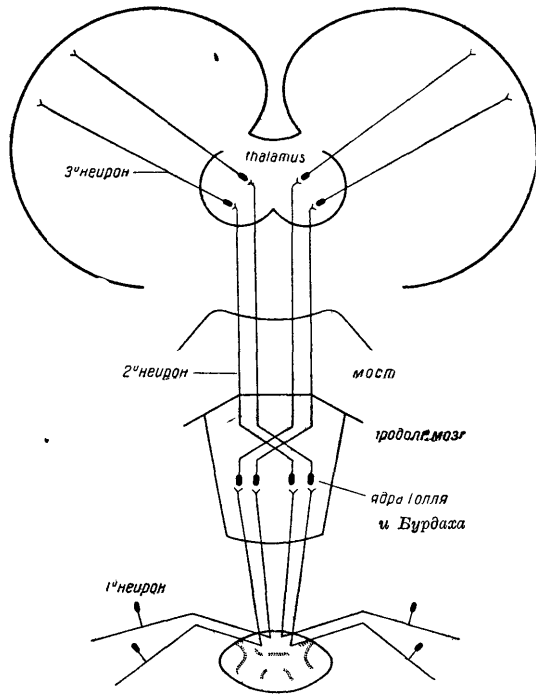


Рис. 10. Пути тактильной и глубокой чувствительности.

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« ».

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;

« ».

Bo-

;

2. Чувство пассивных движений.

(Goldscheider)

?

0,3° 1,8°.

3. Чувство силы.

2,5 – 10%,

10 – 20%.

20%.

4. Мышечная чувствительность.

5. Вибрационное чувство.

crista tibiae,

6. Стереогностическое чувство.

n.

Проводящие пути глубокой чувствительности.

1.
(hypaesthesia, anaesthesia).

2. — (hyperaesthesia) .
3. — , —

1. Анестезия, гипестезия.

Анестезия — это временное или постоянное исчезновение чувствительности к боли, температуре, механическим раздражителям и другим факторам. Гипестезия — это уменьшение чувствительности к боли, температуре, механическим раздражителям и другим факторам.

Анестезия может быть поверхностной, частичной или полной. Поверхностная анестезия — это анестезия, при которой чувствительность сохраняется в глубине тканей. Частичная анестезия — это анестезия, при которой чувствительность сохраняется в некоторых частях тела. Полная анестезия — это анестезия, при которой чувствительность исчезает во всем теле.

Гипестезия может быть частичной или полной. Частичная гипестезия — это гипестезия, при которой чувствительность сохраняется в некоторых частях тела. Полная гипестезия — это гипестезия, при которой чувствительность исчезает во всем теле.

Анестезия и гипестезия могут быть вызваны различными причинами, такими как травмы, инфекции, опухоли, заболевания нервной системы и др. Лечение зависит от причины и тяжести состояния.

1) Анестезия — это временное или постоянное исчезновение чувствительности к боли, температуре, механическим раздражителям и другим факторам.

2) Гипестезия — это уменьшение чувствительности к боли, температуре, механическим раздражителям и другим факторам.

« » , (« ») , — , — : 1) 2) 2° 4° , 5° , 6° : 1) 2) ()

2. Гиперестезия.

3. Боли.

abusus in Baccho –

incisura supraorbitalis,

4. Дизестезия.

macroaesthesia.

allocheiria.

— polyaesthesia.

1. Явления выпадения.

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(Romberg).

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2.

3.

2. Явления раздражения.

(pseudomelia paraesthetica).

1. Анестезия.

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(hemianaesthesia).

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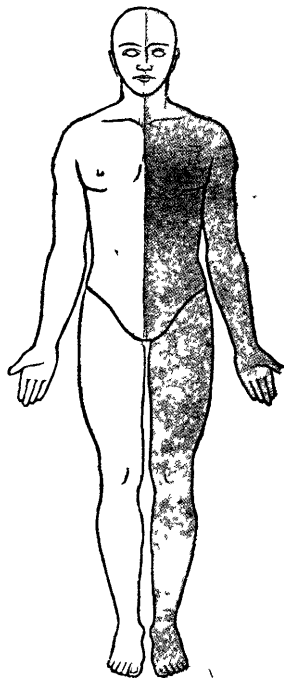
thesia sinistra) (. 11).

(hemianaes-

)

(paraanaesthesia).

(para anaesthesia) (. 12).

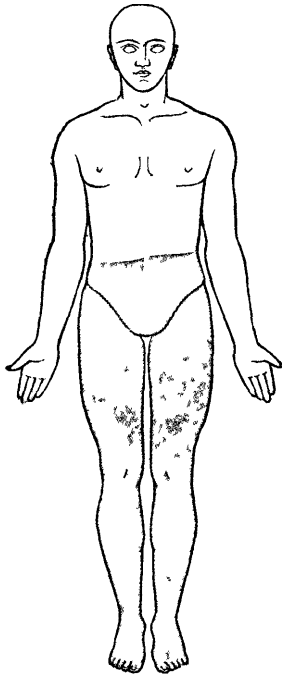


. 11.

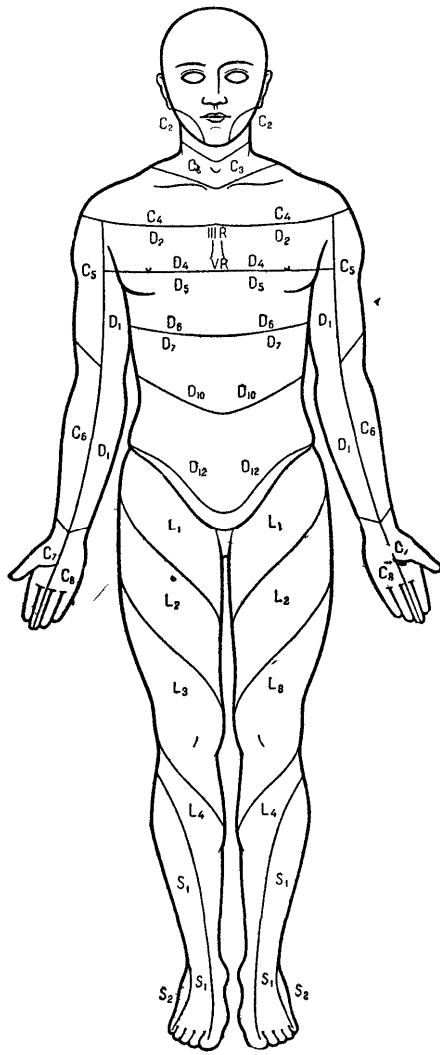
13 - 14)

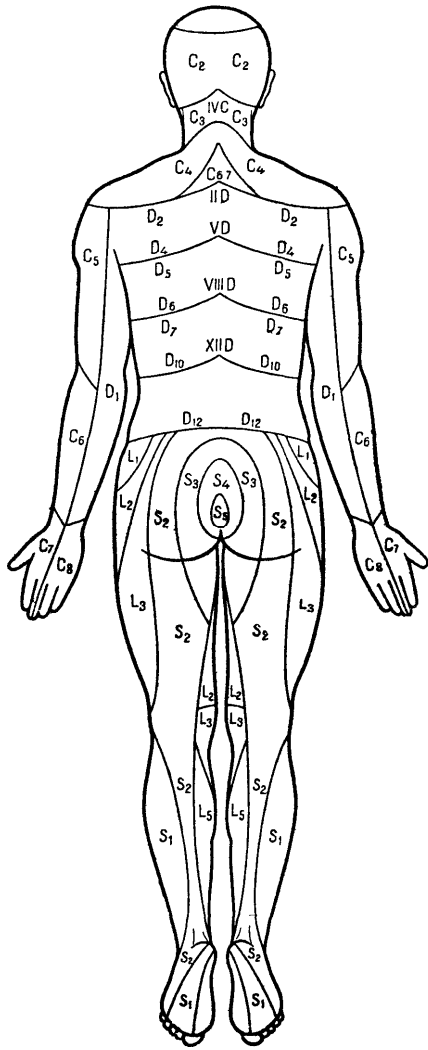
(. 15, 16).

2. Церебральные расстройства чувствительности.



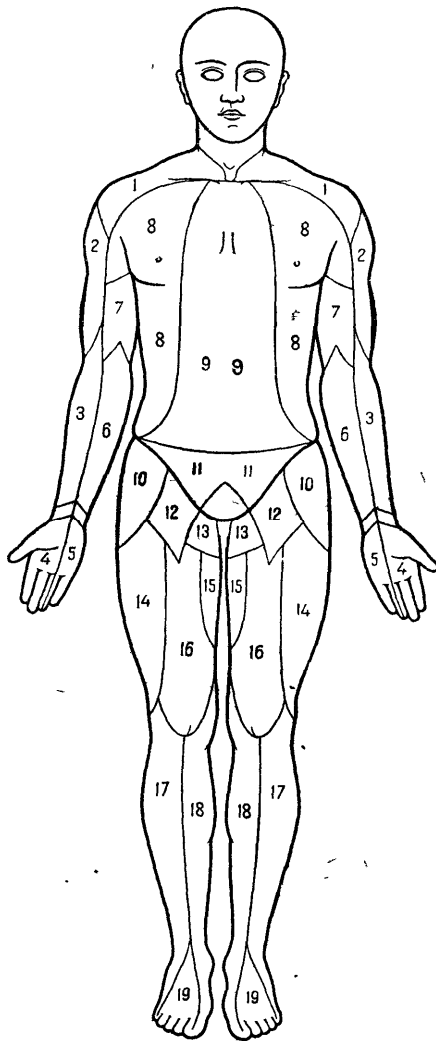
. 12.





14

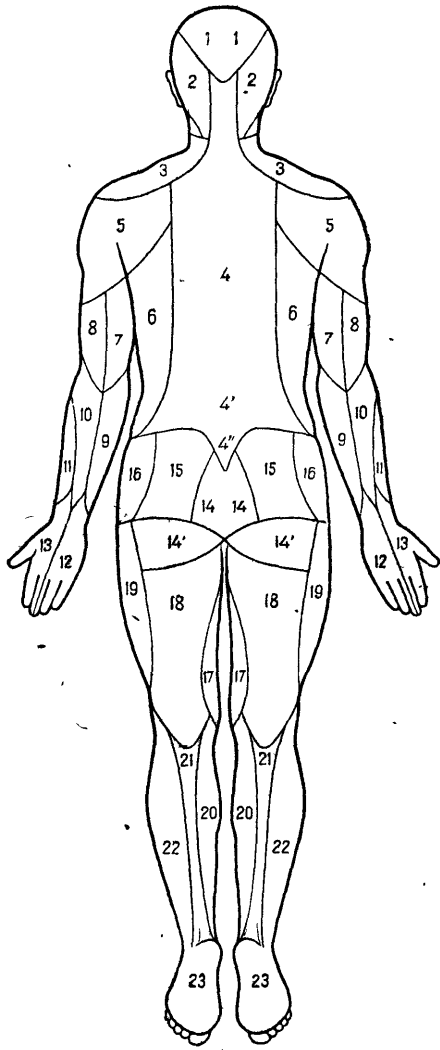
() .



1 — nn. supraclaviculares, 2 — n. cutan. brachii lateralis, 3 — n. cutan. antibrachii lateralis, 4 — . medianus, 5 — n. ulnaris, 6 — . cutan. antibrachii medialis, 7 — . cutan. brachii medialis, 8 — nn. intercostales — rami cutanei laterales, 9 — nn. intercostales — rami cutanei anteriores, 10 — 11 n. iliohypogastricus, 12 — n. lumboinguinalis, 13 — n. iliolinguinalis, 14 — n. cutan. femoris lateralis, 15 — n. obturatorius, 16 — n. femoralis, 17 — n. cutan. surae lateralis, 18 — n. saphenus, 19 — n. peroneus.

. 15.

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1 — n. occipitalis major, 2 — n. occipitalis minor, 3 — nn. supraclaviculares, 4, 4 4 — nn. intercostales — rami posteriores, 5 — n. axillaris, 6 — nn. intercostales — rami laterales, 7 — n. cutan. brachii medialis, 8 — n. cutan. brachii posterior, 9 — n. cutan. antibrachii medialis, 10 — n. cutan. antibrachii dorsalis, 11 — n. cutan. antibrachii lateralis, 12 — n. ulnaris, 13 — n. radialis, 14 — nn. clunium medii, 14 — nn. clunium interiores, 15 — nn. clunium superiores, 16 — n. iliohypogastricus, 17 — n. obturatorius, 18 — n. cutan. femoris posterior, 19 — n. cutan. temoris lateralis, 20 — n. saphenus, 21 — n. cutan. surae medialis, 22 — n. cutan. surae latetalis, 23 — nn. plantares.

. 16.

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2)

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3. Стволовые расстройства чувствительности.

(. 17).. (hemialgia).
naesthesia alternans) . (hemia-

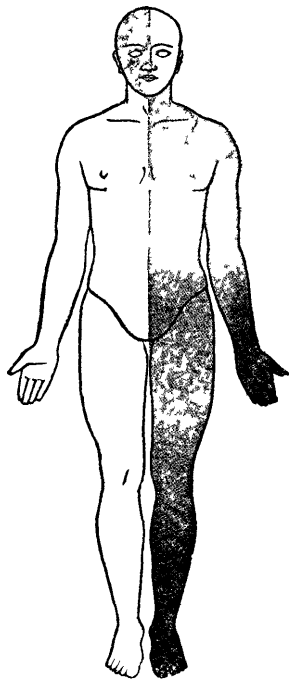
(. 18 - 19).

tractus splno-thalamicus. - 2-

(.) .

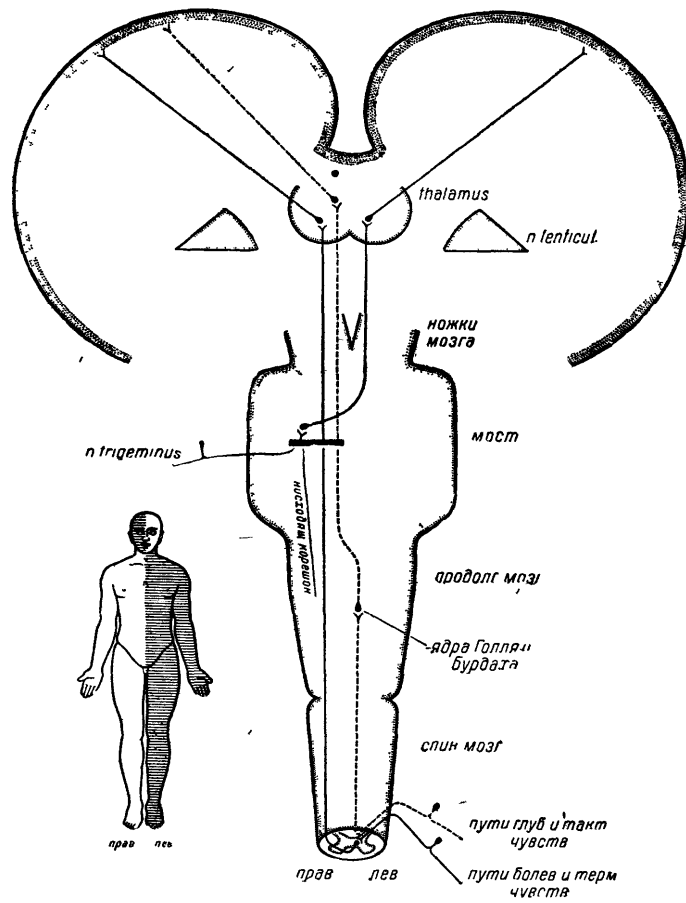
. tr. spino-thalamicus

4. Опинальные расстройства чувствительности.



. 17. Hemianaesthesia alternans.

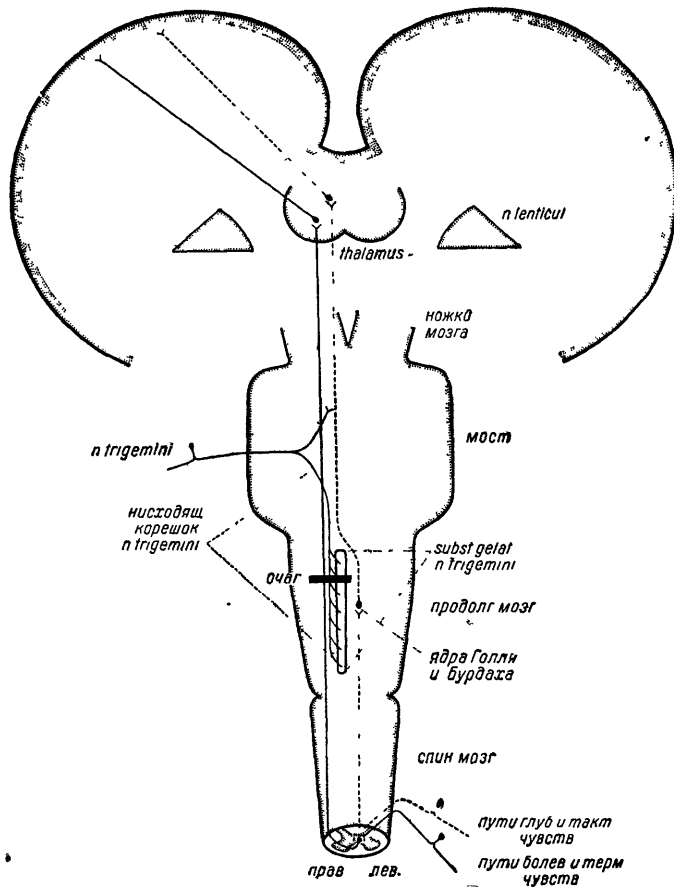
20 - 21).



. 18.

hemianaesthesia alternans ().

Линия пахового сгиба	2-й	рудной	егмент
Пупковая линия	0-й	рудной	егмент
Подложечная линия	-й	рудной	егмент
Межсосковая линия (у мужчины)	-й	рудной	егмент

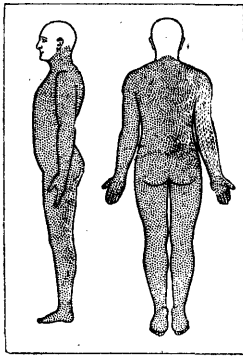


19.

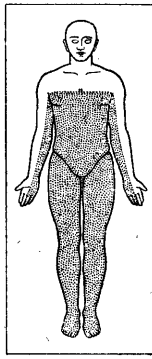
hemianaesthesia alternans (

1)

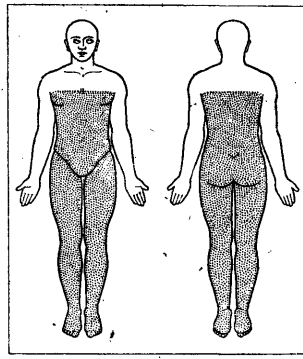
2)



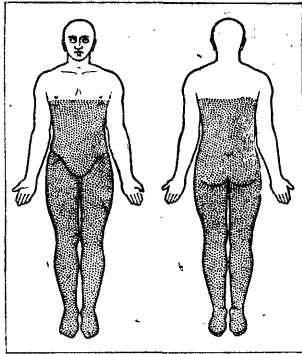
Cervic. 1-4



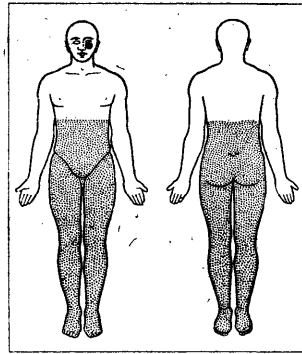
Cervic. 8



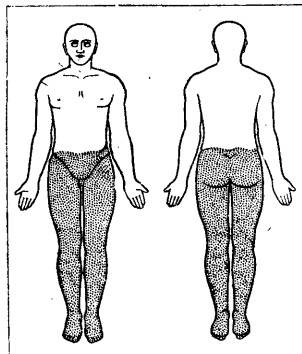
Thorac. II



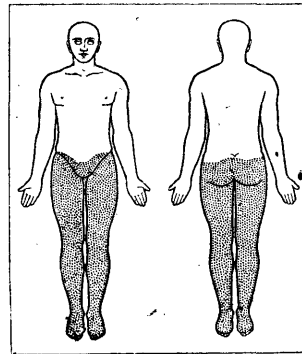
Thorac. IV



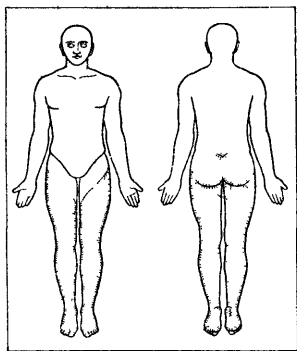
Thorac. VII



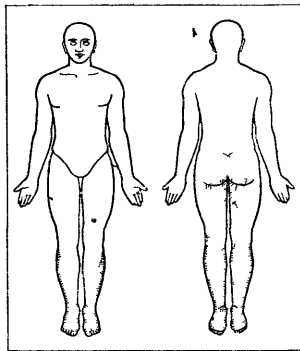
Thorac. X



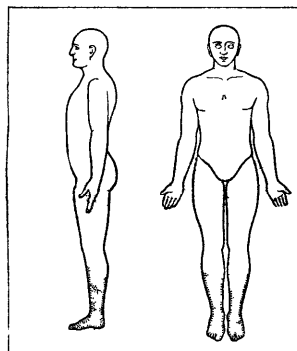
Thorac. XII



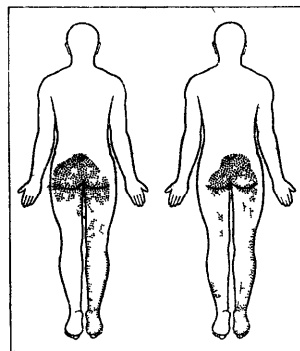
Lumbalis II



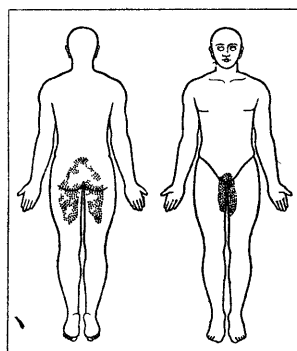
Lumbalis V



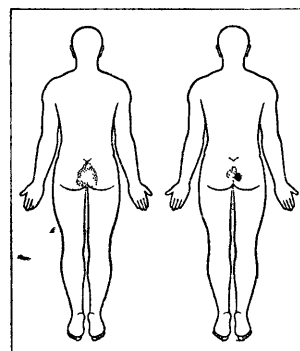
Lumbalis IV



Sacralis II



Sacralis III



Sacralis IV *Sacralis V*

. 21.

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2)

tr. spino-thalamicus (. 22).

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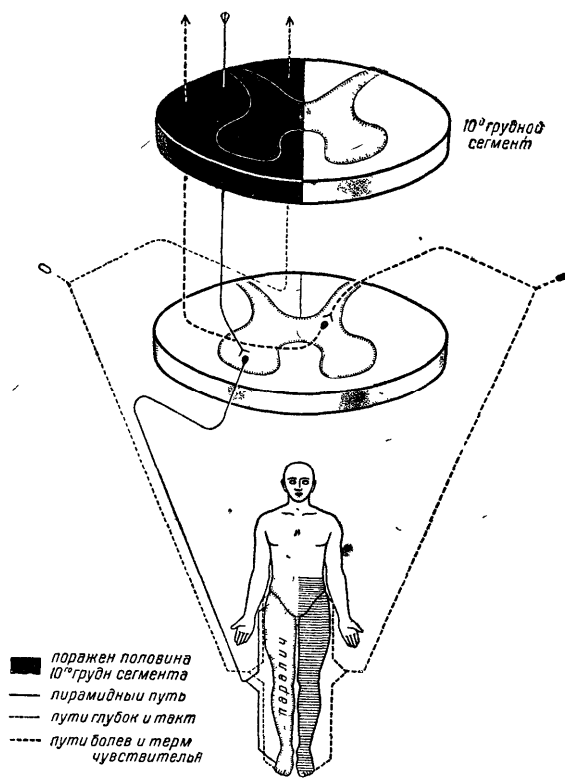


Рис. 22. Броун-Секаровский паралич. Клиника: на стороне повреждения: 1) паралич, 2) расстройство глубокой и тактильной чувствительности; на противоположной стороне — диссоциированное расстройство чувствительности.

5. Корешковые расстройства чувствительности.

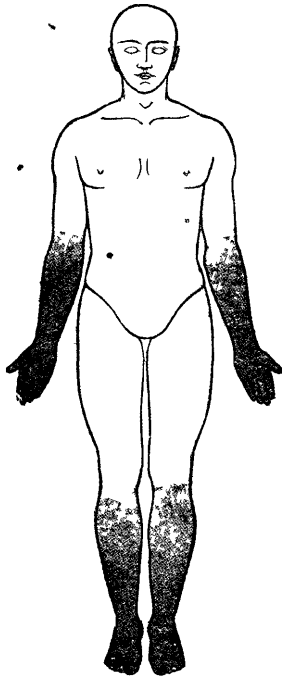
: 1)

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6. Нервные расстройства чувствительности.

(Haed)



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- . antibrachii lateralis ramus dorsa-
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, 2) -
, 3) -
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lis n-vi radialis -

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 40° 22°; 4) ; 5)
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 : 1) , 2) , 3)
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 22° 40° 4)

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40°

22°.

3)

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: 1)

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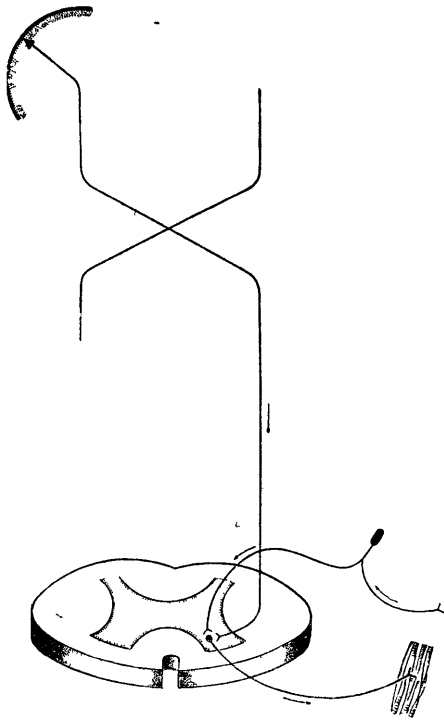
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: 1)

2)

- lig. patellae proprium.

(. 24).



.24.

Сухожильные рефлексы

lig. patellae proprium.

25).

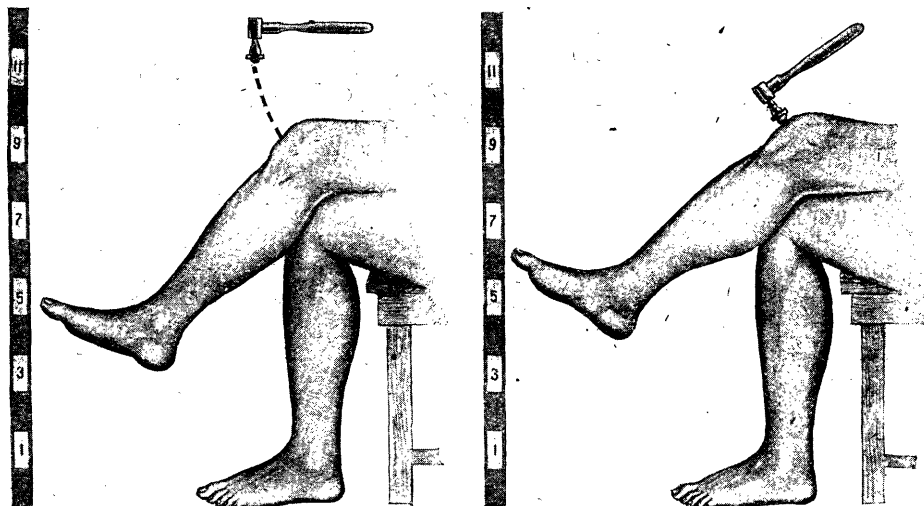


Рис. 25. Метод вызывания коленного рефлекса.

(Iendrassik).

(Schonbom).

A (Kronig).

(Rosenbach).

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: 2- , 3-

4-

(L₂ — L₄),

4-

(. 26) .

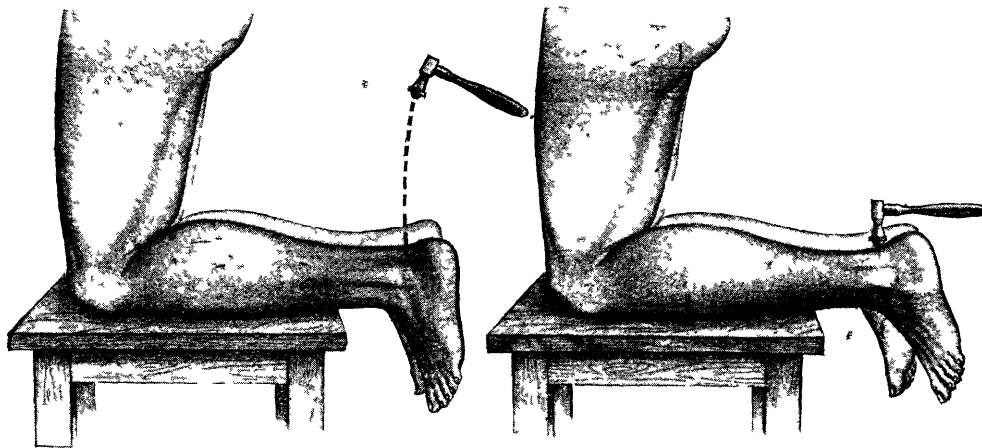


Рис. 26. Метод вызывания ахиллова рефлекса.

(S₁ — S₂),

— с m. biceps m. triceps.

(27).

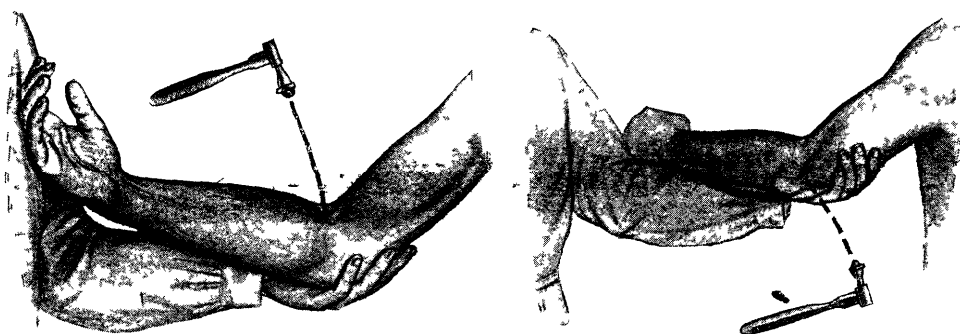


Рис. 27. Метод вызывания рефлекса с bicepsa.

Рис. 28. Метод вызывания рефлекса с tricepsa.

t (C₅ — 6).

(. 28).

(6 — 7).

masseter.

m.

Кожные рефлексы.

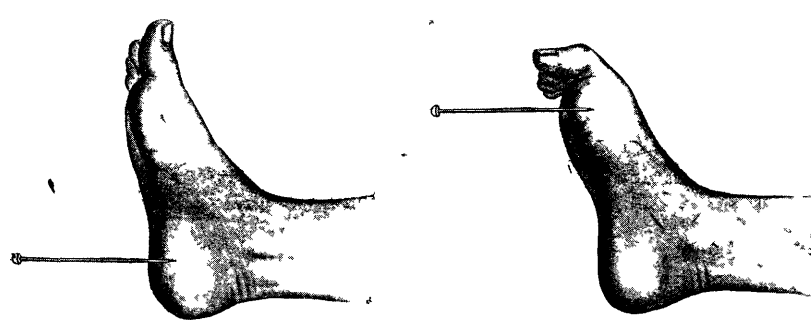


Рис. 29. Нормальный подошвенный рефлекс.

(S₁ — S₂).

D₁₂),

- 10 - 12- .

6 - 12-
6 - 9-

(D₆ -

cremaster. On

m. cremaster
m. cremasteris

vari

1 .

1 - 3%

1 - 2-

(L₁ - L₂).

m. masseter, -

- «

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«

»

1.

2.

3.

Рефлексы со слизистых оболочек.

.)

9 – 10-

: 1)

2)

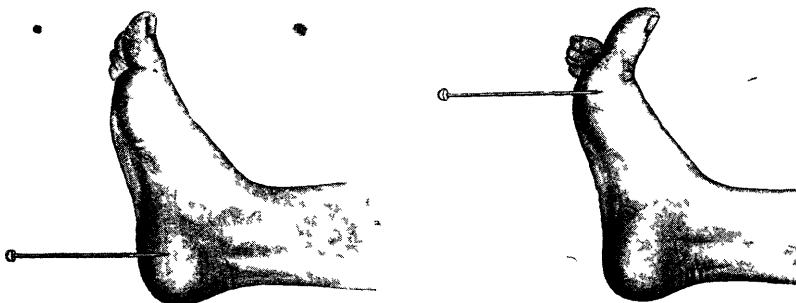
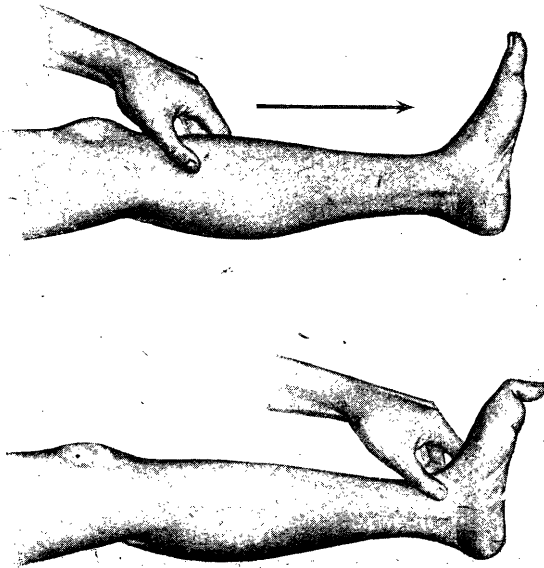


Рис. 80. Патологический рефлекс Бабинского.

(. 30).
80%), (5%) (70)
(. 31). (. 32).



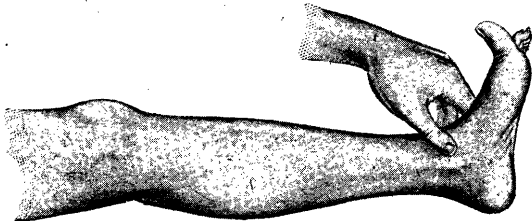
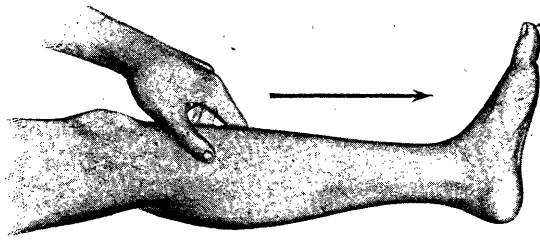


Рис.31. Нормальный рефлекс Оппенгейма
Рис.32. Патологический рефлекс Оппенгейма.

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, « - » « -
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« » ,
1) , 2) 2 - 5
, 3) .
: , - -
« » - -
(. 33) .
: - -

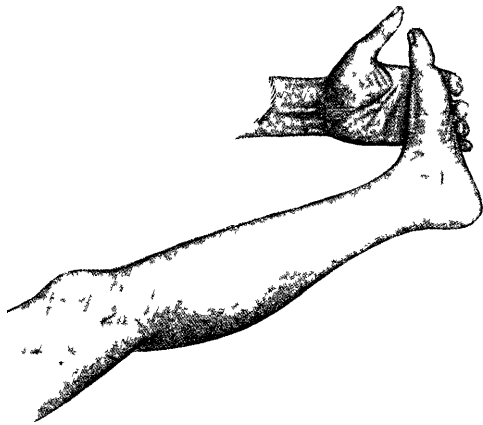


Рис. 34. Метод вызывания клонуса чашки.

(. 34).

« » « »

« » , « » .

(tabes dorsalis).

: 1)

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3)

« ».

(Bastian)

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« ».

(Laniyendorf)

dorsalis,

tabes

tabes

m. cremaster

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Gehuchten), o

(Van-

3

200 000;

70 000,

(, cremaster . .).

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7- 5-

9 - 10-

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(m. masseter)

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art. cerelelli p st. inf.

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2)

: 1)

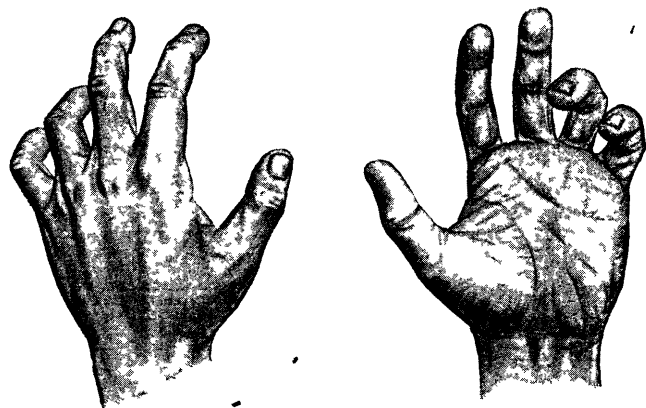


Рис. 35. Контрактура при поражении локтевого нерва (п. ulnaris).

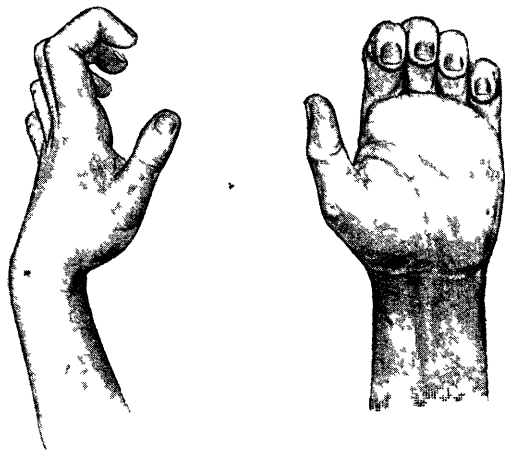
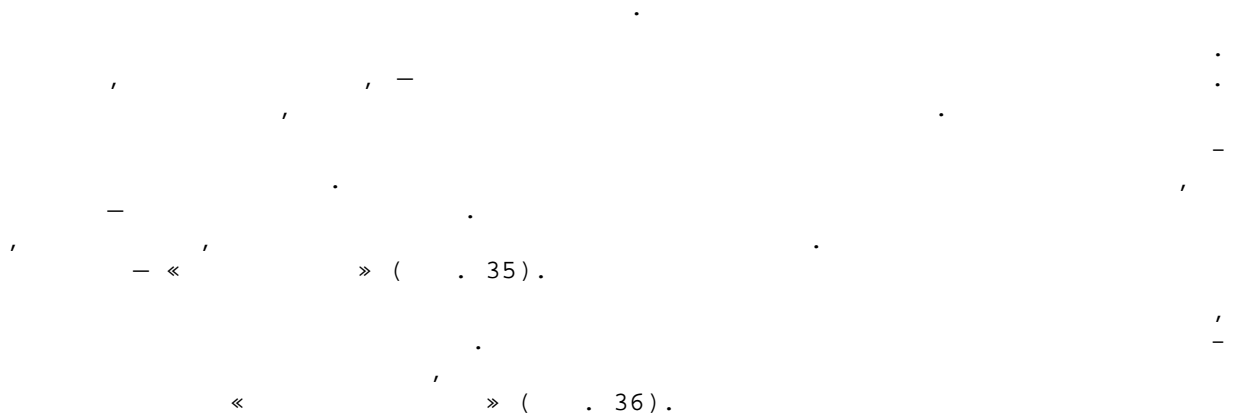


Рис. 36. Комбинированный паралич срединного и локтевого нервов.

equinus). « ... » (pes

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« ... »

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: 1)

; 2)

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: 1)

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2)

: 1)

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(Porster)

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4 - 5,

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ramus comminicans albus.

. communi-

cans

, ganglion semilunare

»

- plexus solans, plexus hypogastricus

?

?

(. 37).

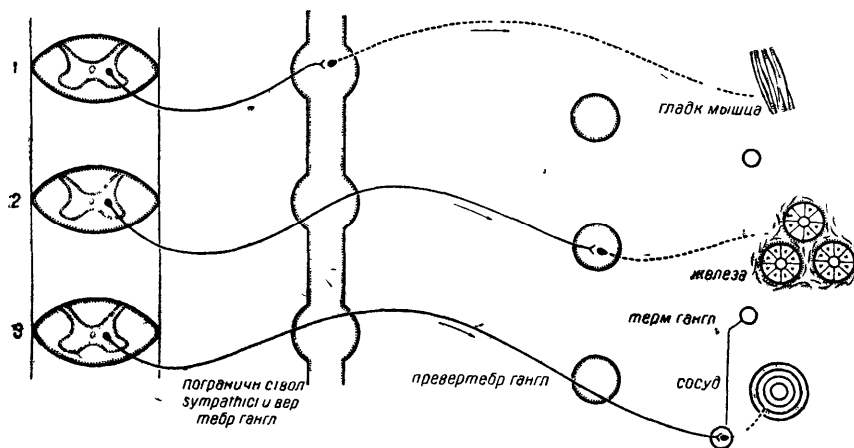


Рис. 37. Различные возможности перерыва периферического двигательного п. sympathici 1 — в вертебральном ганглии, 2 — в превертебральном ганглии, 3 — в терминальном ганглии.

?

nervi sympathici,

?

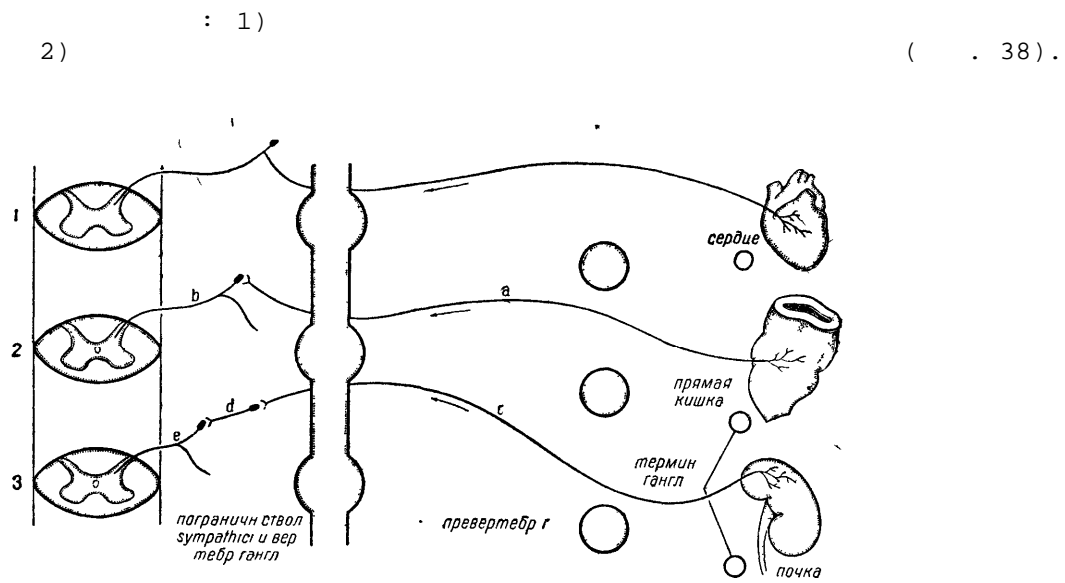


Рис. 38. Различные возможности строения чувствующего п. sympathici: 1 — проводники соматической чувствительности, 2 — симпатические волокна (а) + сомат. (б), 3 — симпатические волокна (с) + вставочный нейрон (д) + соматические волокна (е).

: 1)

2)

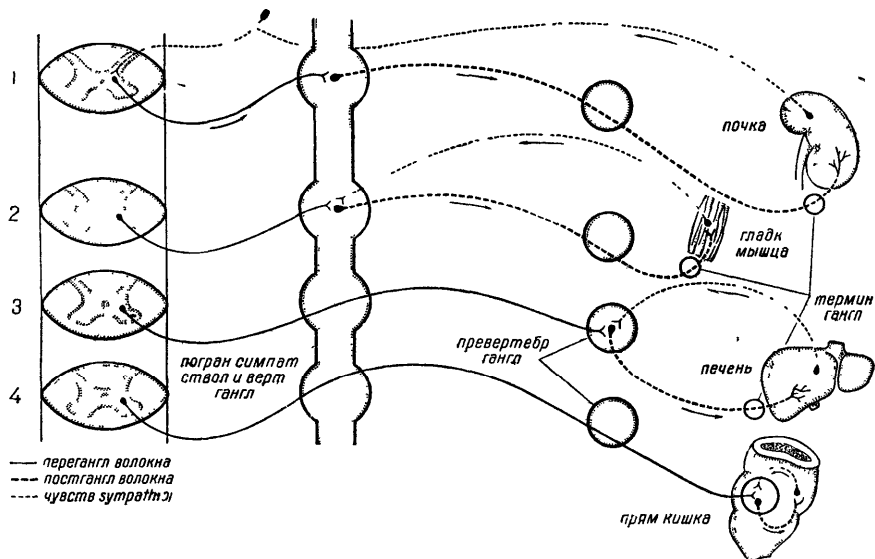


Рис. 39. Различные возможности замыкания рефлексорных дуг: 1 — в спинном мозгу, 2 — в вертебральном ганглии, 3 — в превертебральном ганглии, 4 — в терминальном ганглии.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. This is essential for ensuring the integrity of the financial statements and for providing a clear audit trail. The records should be kept up-to-date and should be easily accessible to all relevant parties.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. These methods include interviews, surveys, and focus groups. Each method has its own strengths and weaknesses, and it is important to choose the most appropriate method for the specific research objectives.

3. The third part of the document describes the process of data analysis. This involves identifying patterns and trends in the data, and then interpreting these findings in the context of the research objectives. It is important to be objective and to avoid drawing conclusions that are not supported by the data.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of communicating the results of the research. This involves writing a clear and concise report that summarizes the findings and provides recommendations for future action. It is important to use plain language and to avoid technical jargon where possible.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the ethical considerations of research. This includes issues such as informed consent, confidentiality, and the potential for harm to participants. It is important to ensure that the research is conducted in a responsible and ethical manner.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of ongoing evaluation and improvement. This involves regularly reviewing the research process and making changes as needed to improve the quality of the research. It is important to be open to feedback and to learn from mistakes.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of collaboration and teamwork. This involves working closely with colleagues and other stakeholders to ensure that the research is conducted in a coordinated and effective manner. It is important to share ideas and resources and to support each other throughout the process.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of transparency and accountability. This involves being open about the methods used and the findings of the research. It is important to provide a clear and honest account of the research process and to be willing to accept responsibility for any errors or omissions.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of staying up-to-date with the latest research and developments in the field. This involves regularly reading journals and articles and attending conferences and workshops. It is important to be a lifelong learner and to stay current in your field.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining a positive attitude and a sense of purpose. This involves staying motivated and focused on the research objectives, and being resilient in the face of challenges and setbacks. It is important to remember that the research process is a journey, and that there is always something new to be learned.

lig. patellae proprium.

25).

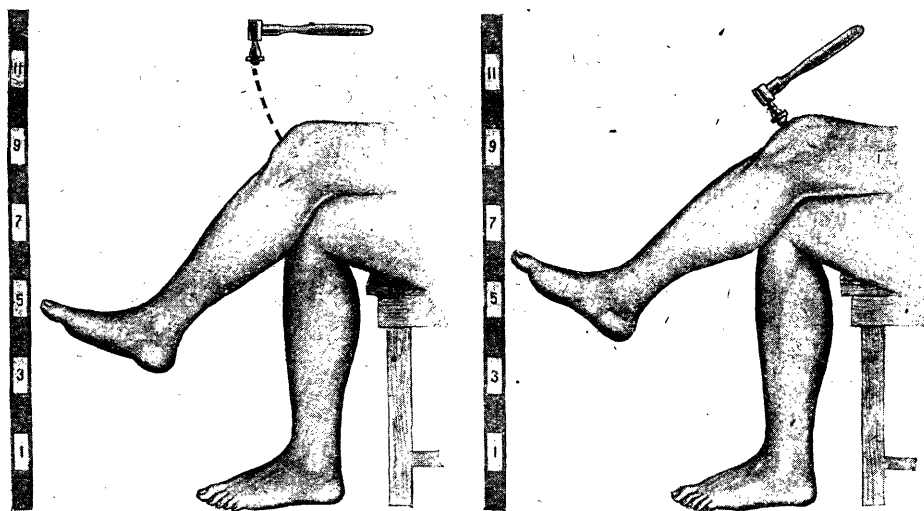


Рис. 25. Метод вызывания коленного рефлекса.

(Iendrassik).

(Schonbom).

A (Kronig).

(Rosenbach).

{ }.

4- (L₂ — L₄),

4-

:2- ,3-

(. 26).

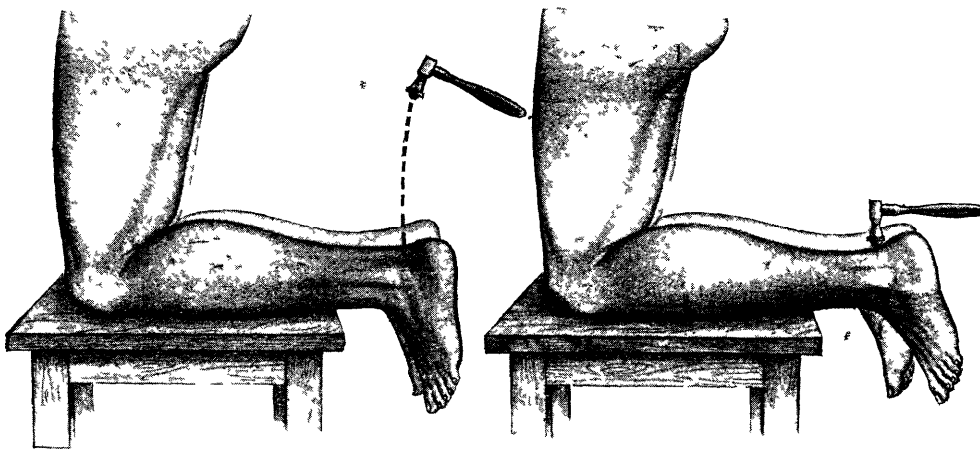


Рис. 26. Метод вызывания ахиллова рефлекса.

(S₁ — S₂),

— с m. biceps m. triceps.

(27).

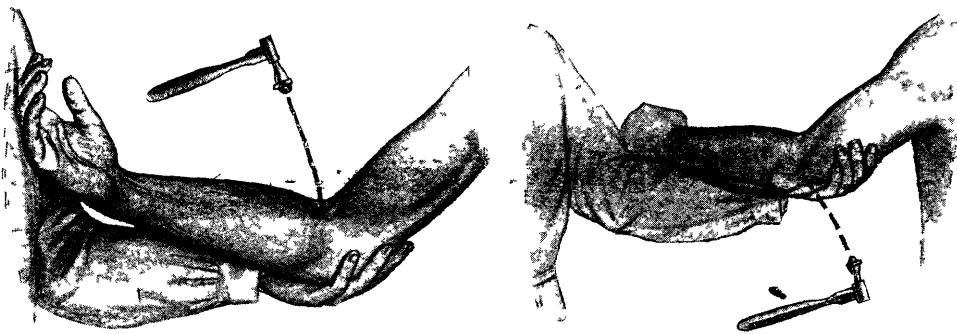


Рис. 27. Метод вызывания рефлекса с bicepsa.

Рис. 28. Метод вызывания рефлекса с tricepsa.

(C₅ — 6).

(. 28).

(6 — 7).

masseter.

m.

(« »),

».

2 - 4-

(Oppenheim):

(. 29).

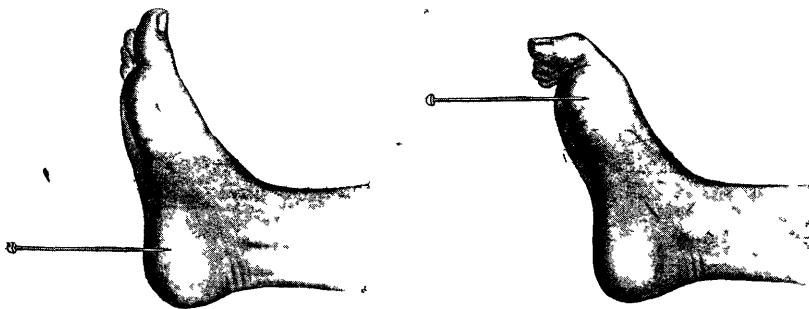
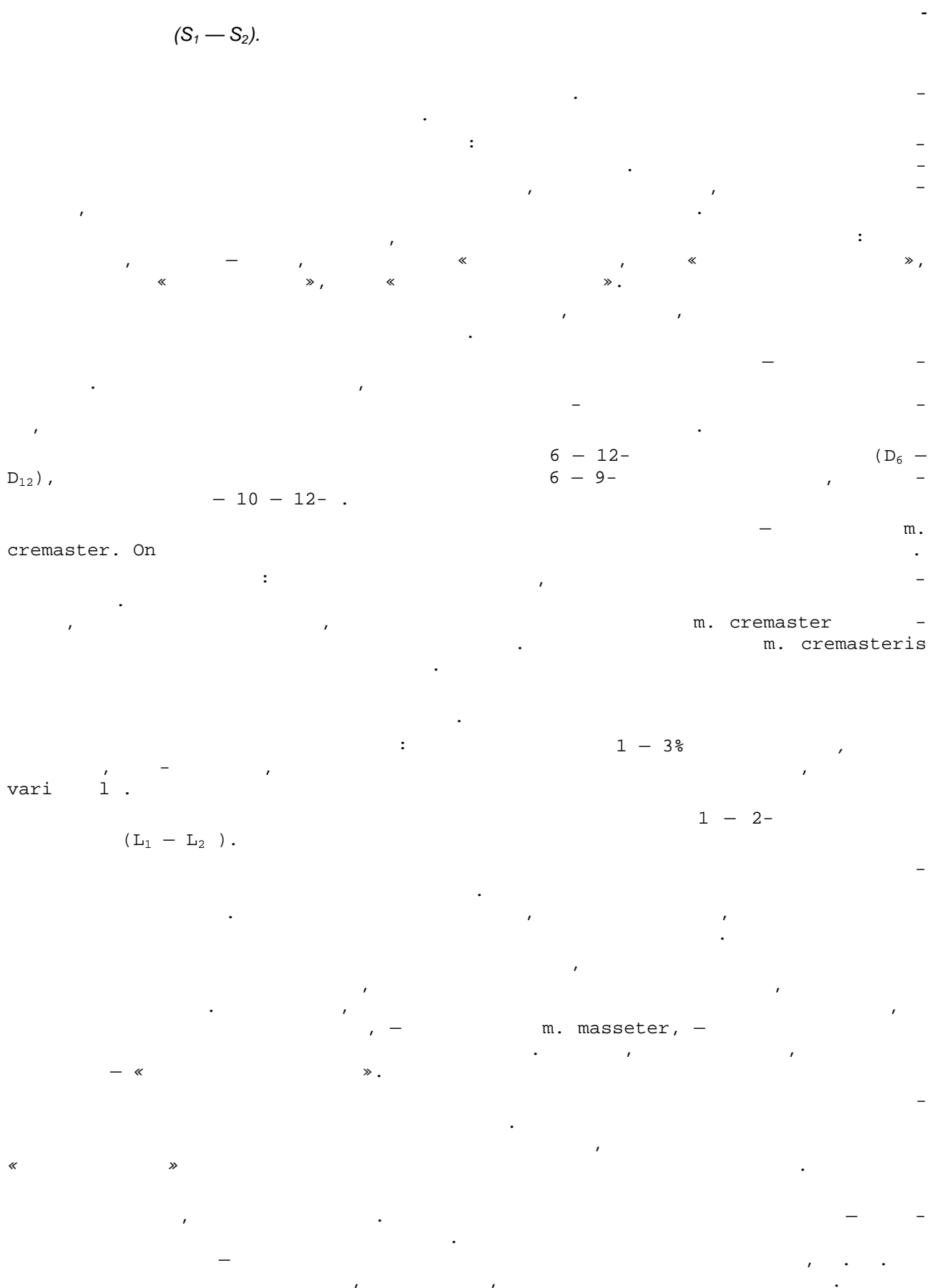


Рис. 29. Нормальный подошвенный рефлекс.



1.

2.

3.

.)

9 - 10-

: 1)

2)

;

«

».

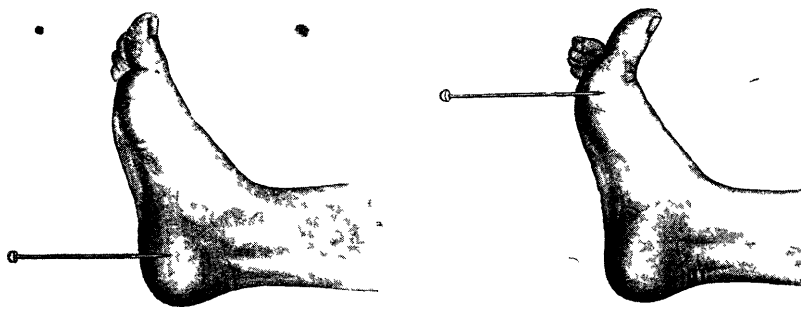


Рис. 80. Патологический рефлекс Бабинского.

(. 30).

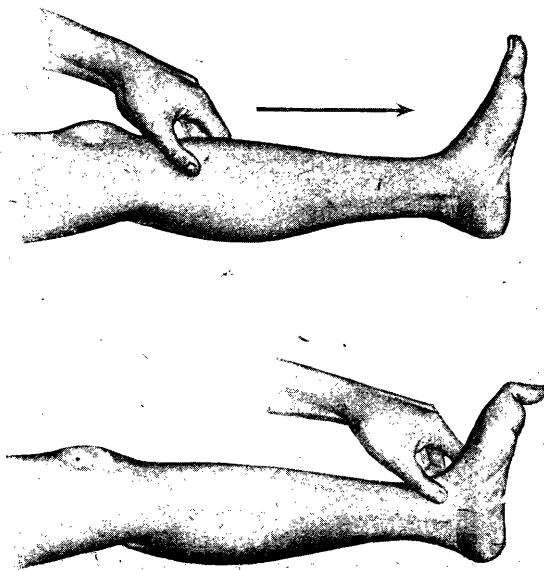
80%),

(5%)

(70

(. 31).

(. 32).



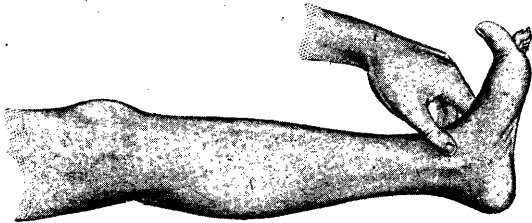
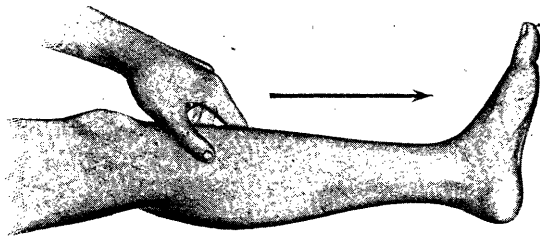


Рис.31. Нормальный рефлекс Оппенгейма
Рис.32. Патологический рефлекс Оппенгейма.

» « , « ' , ' , ' « .
- : -
' , ' , ' , ' -
» , « -
» ,
« » ,
1) , 2) 2 - 5
, 3)
:
« » -
(. 33).
:
- -

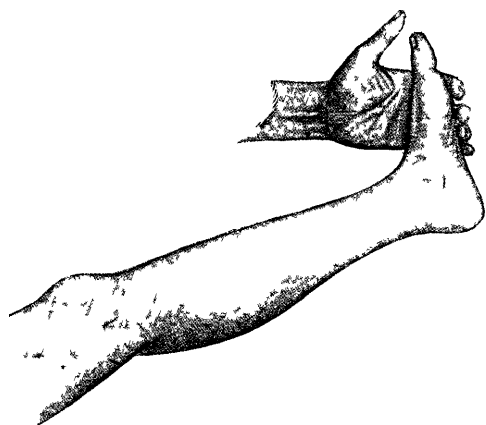


Рис. 34. Метод вызывания клонуса чашки.

(. 34).

« » « »

« » , « » .

(tabes dorsalis).

1)

2)

: 1)

, 2)
3)

« ».

(Bastian)

« ».

« ».

:

(Laniyendorf)

:

2)

: 1)

dorsalis,

:

tabes

tabes

m. cremaster

() ,

nervi sympathici

n. sympatlicus.

. .? .

« »

i



3)

: 1)

, 2)

() ;

, 3)

: 1)

4)

, 2)

2)

: 1)

(S4),
1 - 3-

5-

?

« »

: 1)

2)

(. 40).

3 - 1 - 5-

(sphincter vesicae internus).

rr. communicantes

(-

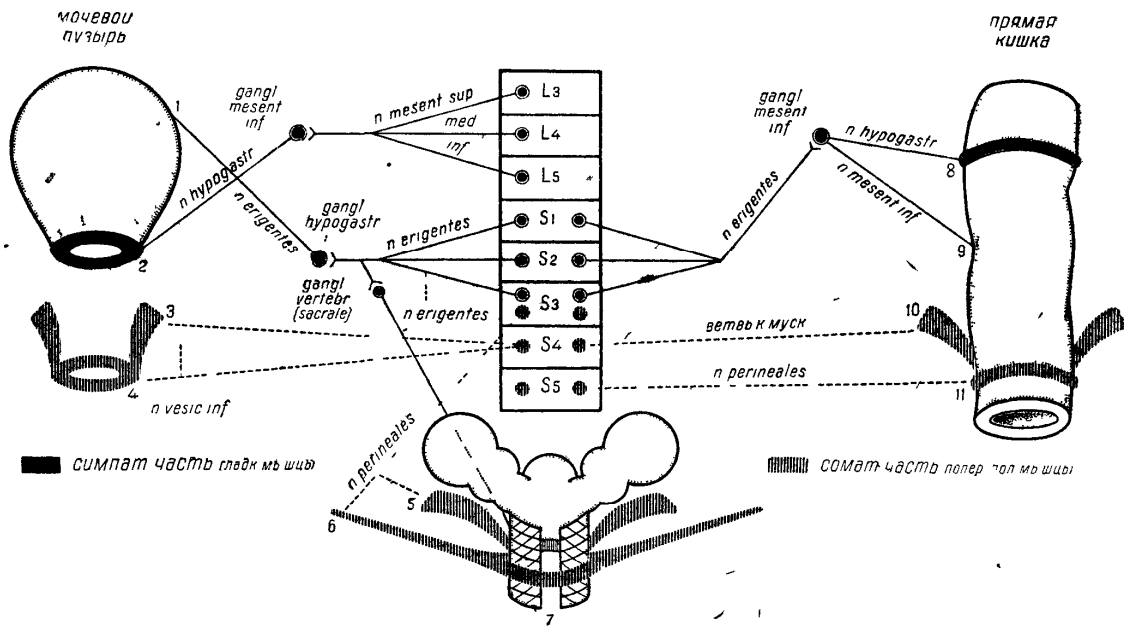
ganglion mesente-

gan-

nn. mesenterici: superior, medius, inferior)

ricum inferius,
glion mesentericum inferius, -

nn. hypogastrici



Симпатическая часть — гладкие мышцы:
 1—гладкие мышцы пузыря (detrusor),
 2—sphincter vesicae internus, 7—corpora cavernosa,
 8—sphincter ani internus, 9—гладкие продольные мышцы прямой кишки

Соматическая часть — поперечнополосатые мышцы: 3—поперечнополосатые мышцы пузыря, 4—sphincter vesicae externus,
 5—m. ischio- et bulbo-cavernosus, 6—m. transversus perin profundus, 10—m levator ani, 11—m sphincter ani externus.

plexus hypogastricus. 1 - 2 - 3- -
 n. erigens, -

(retentio urinae).

(incontinentia urinae).

Ischuria paradoxa.

: 1)

, 2)

?

- m. levator ani,

m. levatoris sni,

?

levatoris ani.

m.

?

: 6 - 12-

M. levator ani

M. sphincter ani externus - n. haemorrhoidalis inferior, n. pu-
dendi communis (plexus pudendus).

S3.

S4 - S5:

), n. erigens (1 - 3-
ganglion mesentericum inferius.

n. hypogastricus n. mesentericus inferior.

(incontinentia alvi).

(retentio alvi, obstipatio).

2) erectio, 3) ejaculatio, 4) orgasmus.

: 1) libido,

1. Libido.

« » —

?

1)

2)

libido

(Steinach)

libidinis.

libido.

libidinis.

— « » —

« » —

libidinis

2. Erectio.

2) : 1)
cavernosi . transversi perinei profundi. . m. ischio-cavernosi, . bulbo-

M. ischio-cavernosus,

M. transversus perinei profundus

nin. vena pudenda communis plexus Santo-

M. bulbo-cavernosus bulbos urethrae cor-
pus cavernosum urethrae.

?

. ischio-cavernosus, m. transversus perinei profundus m. bulbo-
vemosus n. pudendus communis - nn.
perineales; 3- (S3).

3-

1 - 3-

n. erigens,

sympathici,

3. Ejaculatio.

2)

: 1)

mm bulbo-cavernosi.

4. Orgasmus.

(orgasmus).

cavernosi

mm. bulbo-

m. bulbo-cavernosus.

Libido

libido:

1. *Libido*

, libido

2.

« ».

co undi.

- impotentia

- priapismus, -

».

«

».

« »

«

3.

praecox.

- ejaculatio

- ante portas.

4.

;

- impotentia coeundi -

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This not only helps in tracking expenses but also ensures compliance with tax regulations.

2. In the second section, the author highlights the need for regular reconciliation of accounts. By comparing the company's internal records with bank statements and supplier invoices, discrepancies can be identified and corrected promptly. This practice is crucial for maintaining the integrity of the financial data.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the importance of budgeting. A well-defined budget allows the company to allocate resources effectively and avoid overspending. It also provides a clear benchmark against which actual performance can be measured.

4. Finally, the document concludes by stressing the importance of transparency and accountability. All financial decisions should be documented and approved by the appropriate management levels. This ensures that there is a clear line of responsibility and that the company's financial health is always under control.

II.

1)

2)

2)

: 1)

: 1)

2)

?

1.

2.

3.

4.

- n. cruralis,

III.

ТРОФИЧЕСКОЕ ВЛИЯНИЕ НЕРВНОЙ СИСТЕМЫ НА ДРУГИЕ ОРГАНЫ И ТКАНИ.

... . n. ...

... : 1)

2) ... :

... « ».

... « ».

... « ».

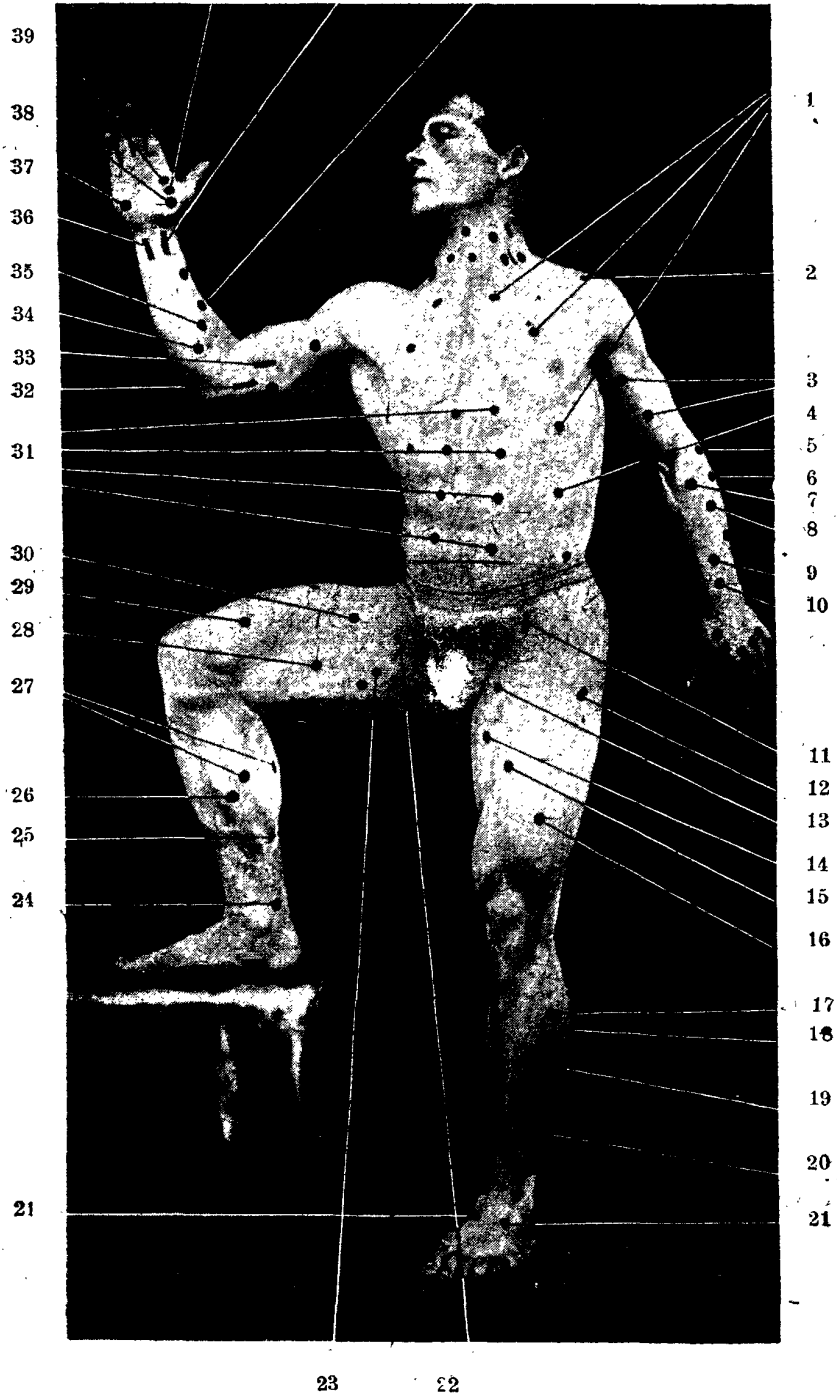


Рис. 41. Схема двигательных точек на туловище и конечностях.

1 — m. pectoralis, 2 — m. deltoideus, 3 — m. biceps, 4 — m. obliquus abdominis externus, 5 — m. supinator longus, 6 — m. extensor carpi ulnaris, 7 — m. flexor carpi radialis, 8 — m. extensor digitorum communis, 9 — m. extensor indicis, 10 — m. extensor pollicis longus, 11 — n. femoralis, 12 — m. tensor fasciae latae, 13 — m. sartorius, 14 — n. obturatorius, 15 — m. adductor longus, 16 — m. vastus lateralis, 17 — m. peroneus longus, 18 — m. gastrocnemius lateralis, 19 — m. tibialis anterior et extensor dig. comm. longus, 20 — m. extensor hallucis longus, 21 — m. extensor digitorum comm. brevis, 21 — m. interosseus dorsalis I, 22 — m. sartorius, 23 — n. obturatorius, 24 — n. tibialis, 25 — m. soleus, 26 — m. flexor digitorum communis longus, 27 — mm. gastrocnemii, 28 — m. adductor longus, 29 — m. vastus medialis, 30 — m. rectus femoris, 31. m. rectus abdominis, 32 — n. ulnaris, 33 — n. medianus, 31 — m. flexor digitorum profundus, 35 — m. flexor digitorum sublimis, 36 — n. ulnaris, 37 — m. flexor digiti minimi, 38 — m. abductor pollicis brevis, 39 — m. adductor pollicis brevis, 40 — m. opponens pollicis, 41 — n. medianus, 42 — m. flexor carpi radialis.

13,

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

« » « » , - « » , -

(. 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46).



Рис. 42. Схема двигательных точек на голове и шее.

1 — n.facialis (верхняя ветвь), 2 — m.temporalis, 3 — m.orbicularis oculi, 4 — n. facialis (средняя ветвь), 6 — m. masseter, 6 — n. facialis (общий ствол), 7 — n. facialis (нижняя ветвь), 8 — n. accessorius, 9 — m. sternocleidomastoideus, 10 — n. thoracalis longus, 11 и 12 — plexus brachialis, 13 и 14 — мышцы подъязычной кости, 15 — platysma myoides, 16 — n. hypoglossus, 17 — m. levator menti, 18 — m. depressor labii inferloris, 19 — m. depressor

anguli oris, 20 и 21 — m. orbicularis oris, 22 — m. zygomaticus, 23 — mm. nasales, 24 — m. corrugator supercilii, 25 — m. frontalis.

(m) .

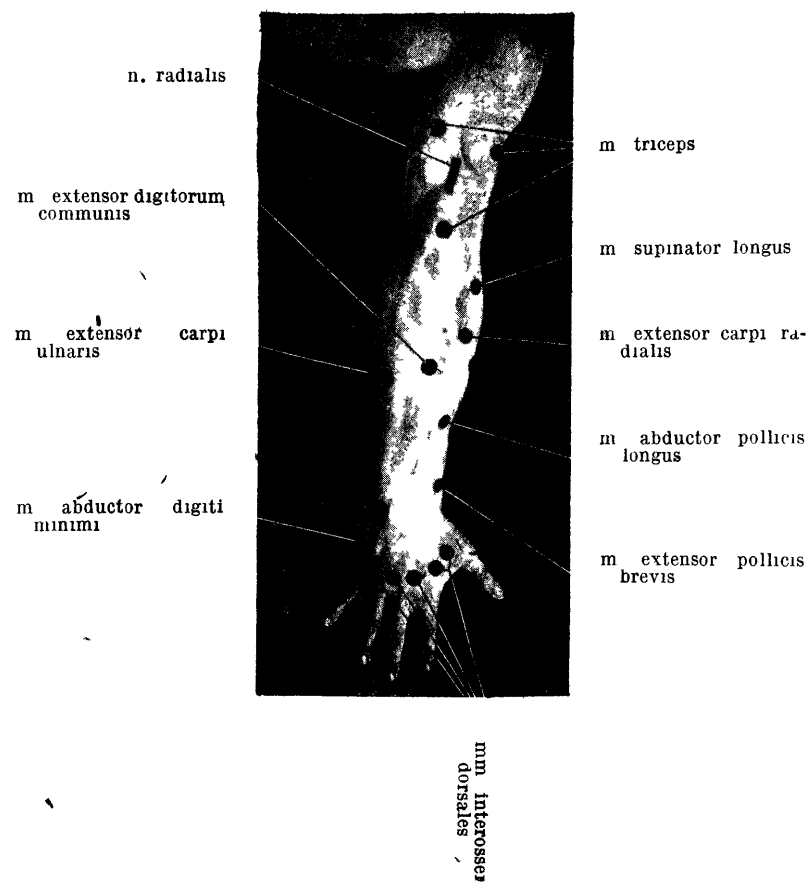


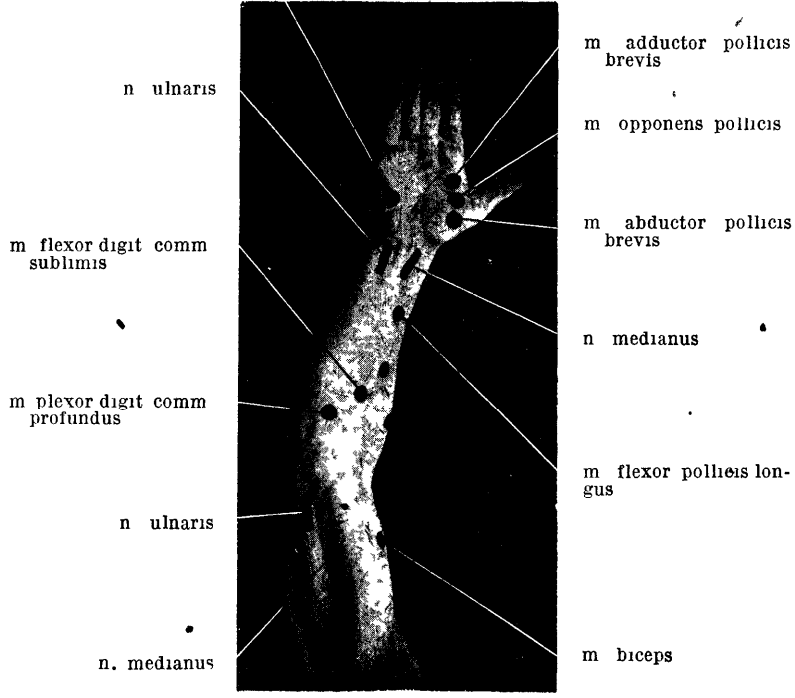
Рис. 43 Схема двигательных точек руки (сзади).

: 1)

, 2)

3)

m flexor digi-
sti minimi



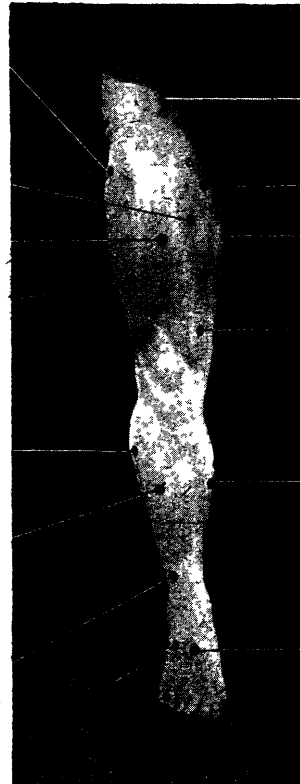
. 44 .

() .

1)

. 2)

tensor fasciae latae
 m. sartorius
 m. quadriceps femoris
 m. vastus lateralis
 m. peroneus longus
 m. tibialis anterior et
 m. extensor digito-
 rum communis lon-
 gus
 m. extensor¹ hallucis
 longus
 m. extensor dig.
 comm. brevis



n. femoralis
 m. pectineus
 n. obturatorius
 m. adductor longus
 m. vastus medialis
 m. flexor dig. comm.
 longus
 m. interosseus dorsa-
 lis I

m gluteus maximus

m semitendinosus

m semimembranosus

n tibialis

m gastrocnemius (caput mediale)

m flexor digiti communi longus

n tibialis



m biceps femoris

m tensor fasciae latae

n peroneus

m gastrocnemius (caput laterale)

m soleus

m flexor hallucis longus

. 46 .

() .

() .

:

»

&

«

«», — «».

?

:

?

1.

1.

2.

3.

4. Имеется извращение формулы

>

5.

2.

1.

2.

3.

4. > =

5.

3.

« »

:

«

»

« »

e y

: 1)
, 2)

(hypophysis cerebri),

herpes

zoster.

(de-

cubitus).

(malum perforans pedis).

— « »

malum perforans

1 - 2 - 3

(hydrops articularum intermittens).

hyperhydrosis.

(hyperhydrosis universalis)

- hemihyperhydrosis;
- hyperhydro-

sis cruciata, - -hemianaesthesia alternans;

(N. OLFACITORIU8).

(bulbus olfactorius).

20

laminae cribrosae

(fila olfactoria),
ossis ethmoidalis

(tractus olfactorius).

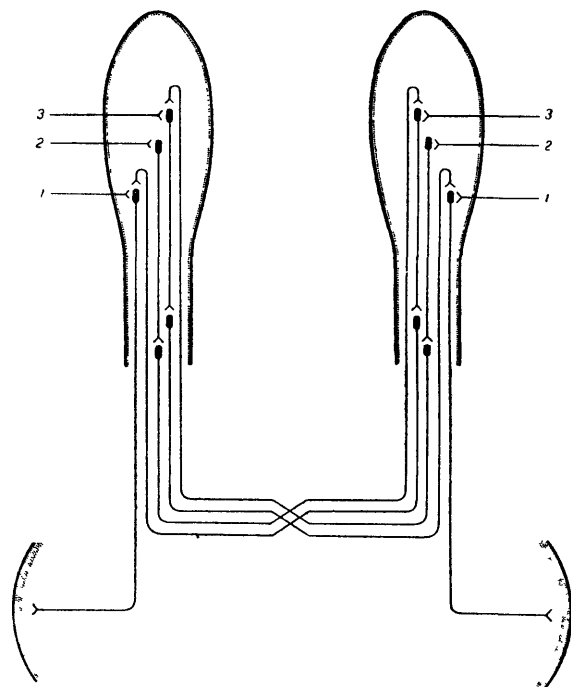
tractus olfactorius

substantia perforata anterior

tuber trigonum olfactorium.

trigonum olfactionum 4 , -
 hippocampi, gyrus corporis callosi, gyrus
 anterior, , - , . lamina perforata
 ? :
 , - .
 , , , -
 , , , -
 : ,
 « » - , -
 » , « » . , - « -
 6 - 8 « » . - , , ,
 ; - - , , ,
 « » -
 .
 bulbus olfactorius , .
 olfactoria. , . fila
 bulbus olfactorius , .
 « » (« » .) , -
 3 , . 2 -
 , . -
 tractus olfactorius , .
 - gyrus hippocampi -
 . :
 gyrus hippocampi, -
 rius tuber olfactorium. - tractus olfacto-
 tuberis olfactorii , - ,
 (. 47) . , -
 , , - , . -
 ? , - , -
 , . -
 , (comissura anterior)
 bus olfactorius, tractus olfactorius bul-
 , - , -
 . -

- gyrus hippocampi -



. 47. n. olfactorii.

1 — путь нейронов к центру своей стороны, 2 — нейроны, связывающие обе луковицы, 3 — путь нейронов к центру противоположной стороны.

?

- anosmia. - hyposmia
- - hyperosmia.
- - parosmia.

, hyperosmia,

. n.

, parosmia,

II (N. OPTICUS).

foramen opticum

opticorum). (chiasma nervorum

niculatum mediale. corpus geniculatum laterals, - corpus ge-

foramen opticum - tractus opticus. nervus opticus,

?

« ».

<
« » ,
« » ,
» - nervus opticus.

1/2 1
: 2/3
) ,

- tractus opticus, -
: 1) corpus geniculatum laterale, 2) pulvinar thalami
optici 3) corpus quadrigeminum anterius.

pulvinar corpus quadrigeminum anterius corpus geniculatum laterale,
» , « » , «

Corpus geniculatum laterale ?
; pulvinar thalami optici
pulvinaris

culatum laterale. corpus geni-

pulvinar

- corpus quadrigeminum anterius -

corpus geniculatum laterale, , , , ,

pulvinar.

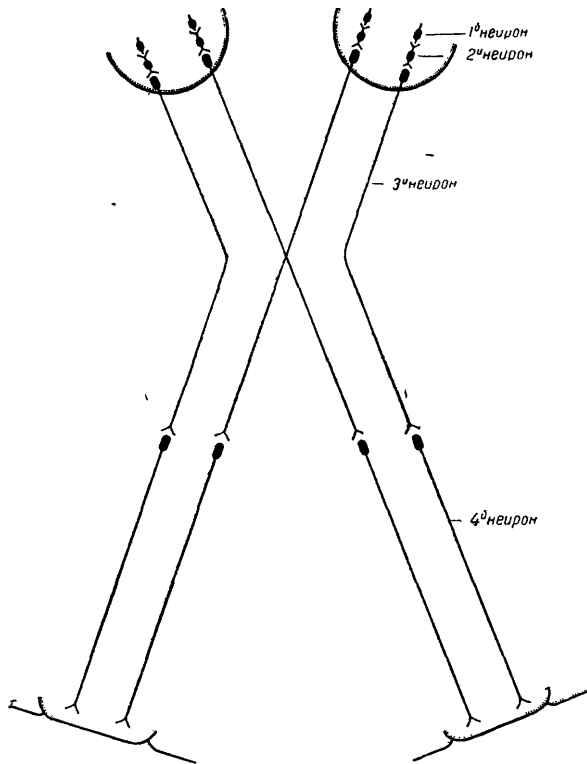
radiatio optica

»(G t i l t).

».

fissurae calcarinae.

cuneus gyrus lingualis (. 48).



. 48.

- macula lutea -

chiasma

(. 49).

: 1)

, 2)

, 3)

(visus)

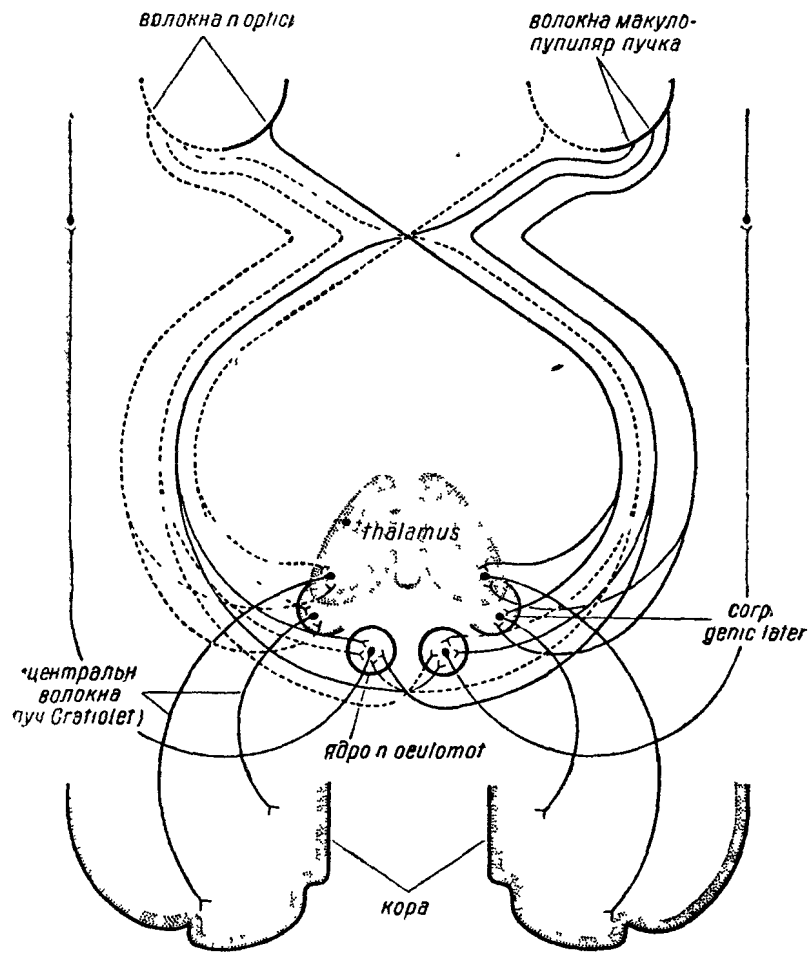


Рис. 49. Путь зрительного нерва.

).

5

V - 5/20

: V - 5/10,

amblyopia,

- amaurosis.

)

(71)

hr matopsia

лого	Для бе- него	Для си-	Для красного	лого	Для зе-
90°	Кнаружи	85°	Кнаружи	75°	Кнаружи
60°	Кнутри	50°	Кнутри	40°	Кнутри
60°	Кверху	45°	Кверху	30°	Кверху
70°	Книзу	60°	Книзу	40°	Книзу

(. 50) .

()

90-

85- , -

1)

, 2)

, 3)

« ».

« ».

« ».

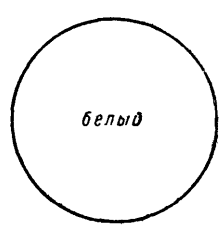
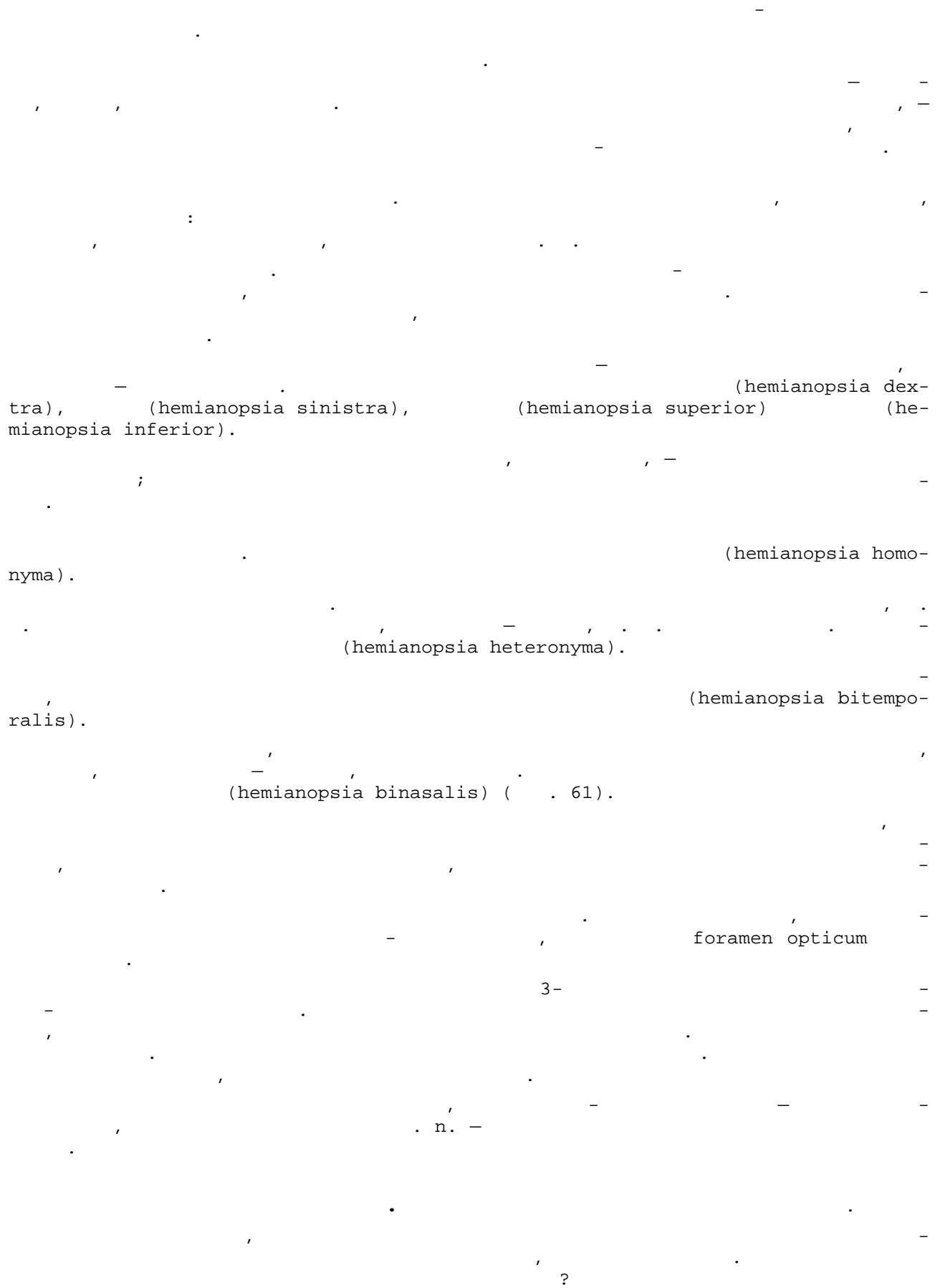
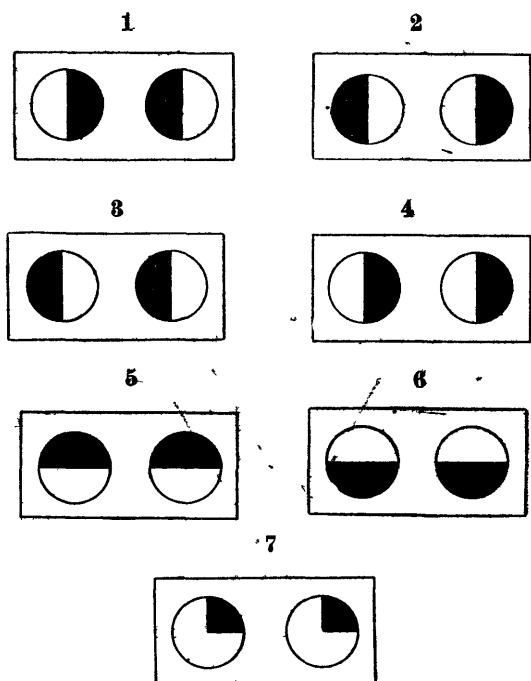


Рис 50. Диаграмма различных величин поля зрения на цвета.



(. 52).



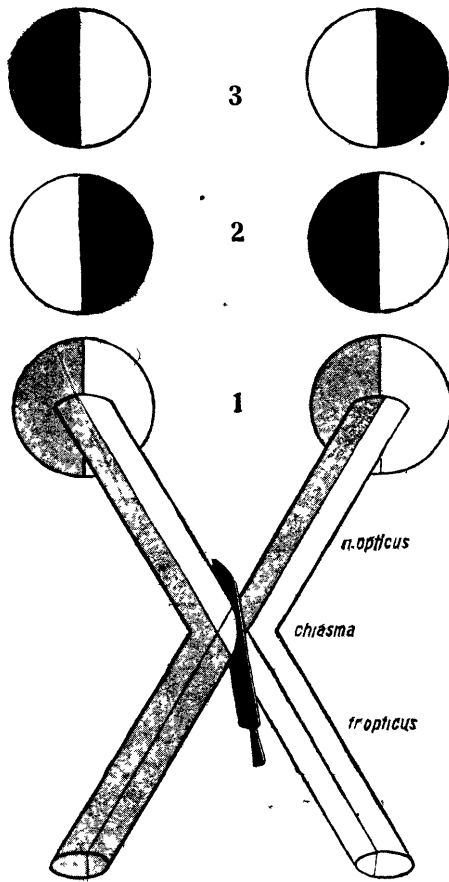
51.

:

1 — hemianopsia heteronyma — binasalis, 2 — hemianopsia heteronyma — bitemporalis, 3 — hemianopsia homonyma — sinistra, 4 — hemianopsia homonyma — dextra, 5 — hemianopsia superior, 6 — hemianopsia inferior, 7 — квадрантная гемианопсия

hemianopsia binasalis

(. 53).



. 52.

hemianopsia bitemporalis:

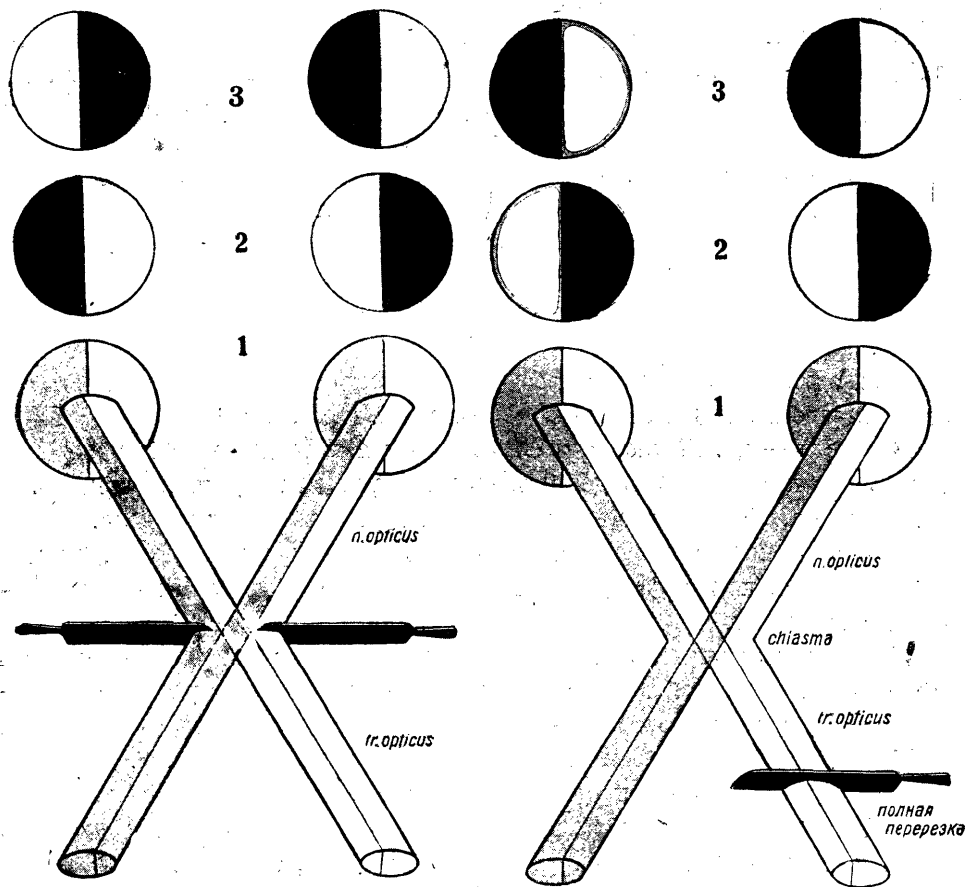
1 — нормальная сетчатка, 2 — пораженная сетчатка — выпали обе внутренние части, 3 — поле зрения — выпали обе наружные части.

binasalis.

hemianopsia

tractus optici.

tractus opticus.



. 53.

hemianopsia binasalis;

1 — нормальная сетчатка, 2 — пораженная сетчатка — выпали обе наружные части, 3 — поле зрения — выпали обе внутренние части.

. 54.

hemianopsia homonyma sinistra:

1 — нормальная сетчатка, 2 — пораженная сетчатка — выпали обе правые половины, 3 — поле зрения — выпали обе левые половины.

— tractus opticus?

?

—
—
—

hemianopsia sinistra (. 54).

tractus opticus,

—
—

?

?

inferior),

(hemianopsia superior et

hemianopsia superior.

hemianopsia inferior.

tractus opticus?

tractus opticus,

1.
» , «

»

«

».

«

» , «

tabes dorsalis; no

2.

3.

4.

III, IV VI

III

(n. oculomotorius).

(sinus cavernosus).

IV

VI

fissura orbitalis superior.

: 1) m. levator palpebrae superioris, 2) m. rectus superior, 3) m. rectus inferior, 4) m. rectus internus, 5) m. obliquus inferior. : 1)m. sphincter pupillae - , 2) m. ciliaris -

ganglion ciliare.

n. oculomotorius

(. 55):

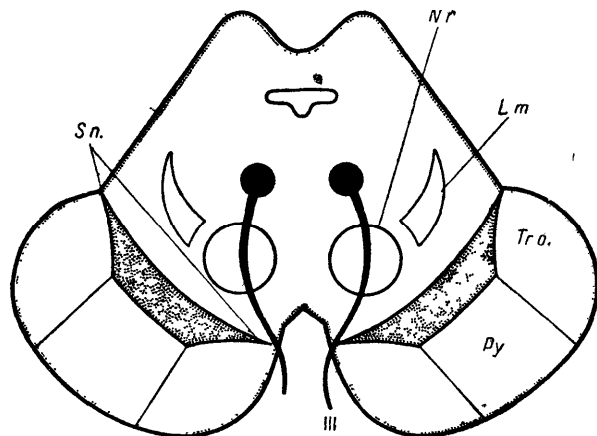


Рис. 55. Срез через мозговые ножки и переднюю четверть:

S n. - substantia nigra, *Nr* - nucleus ruber, *L. m.* - lemniscus medialis, *Py* - , *Tr. o.* - tractus occipitotemporo-pontinus, *III* - n oculomotorius.

(nucleus ruber).

IV (. trochlearis).

(tentorium cerebelli),

III - m. obliquus superior.

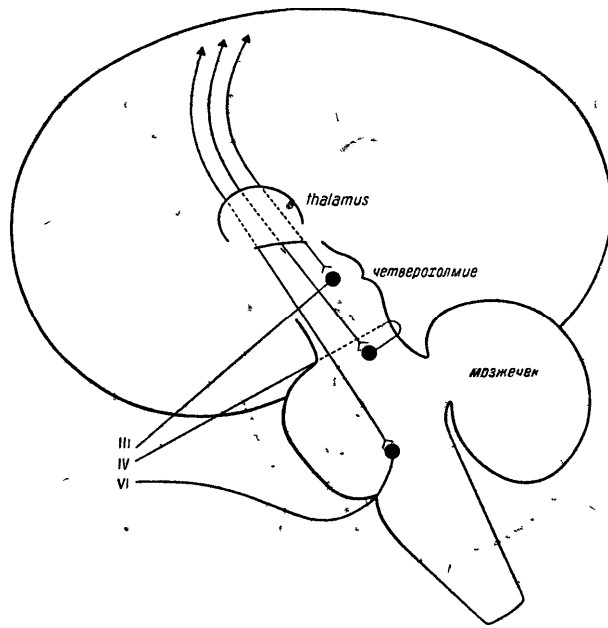
(. 56):

oculomotorii.

VI (n. abducens).

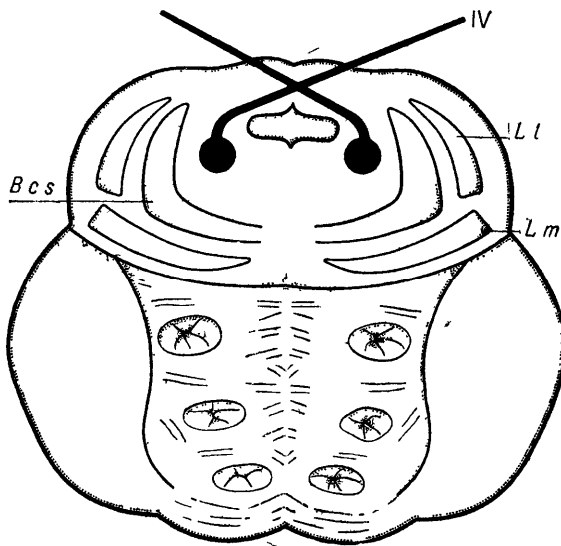
III *IV* ,
m. rectus externus.

fissura orbitalis superior



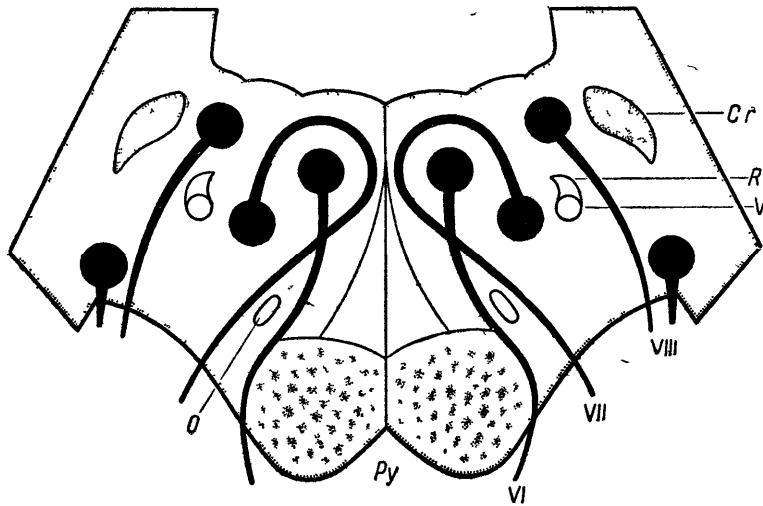
. 56.

(. 58).



. 57.

L. l. — Lemniscus lateralis, *L. m.* — leinmscus medialis, *B c. s.* — верхн. мозжечковые ножки, *IV* — n. trochlearis.



. 58.

Py — пирамиды, O — олива, V — rad. descend. n. trigemini, R — subst. gelat. Rolandi, C. r. — corpus restiforme, VI — n. abducens, VII — n. facialis, VIII — n. acusticus.

(fasciculus longitudinalis posterior).

- . levator palpebrae superioris —
- . rectus externus —
- . rectus internus —
- . rectus superior » » »
- . rectus inferior » » »
- . obliquus superior » » »
- . obliquus inferior » » »

(. 59).

tus externus, m. rectus internus.

m. rectus internus

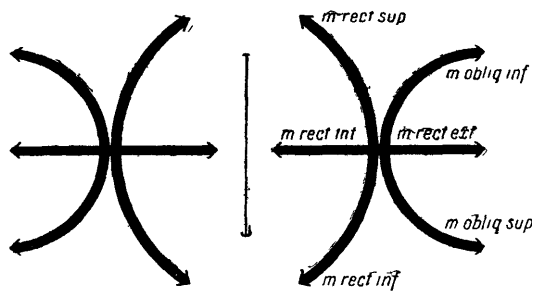


Рис. 59. Схема функций глазных мышц.

1)

2)

3)

2)

3)

: 1)

II

III

ciliare -
sphincter pupillae

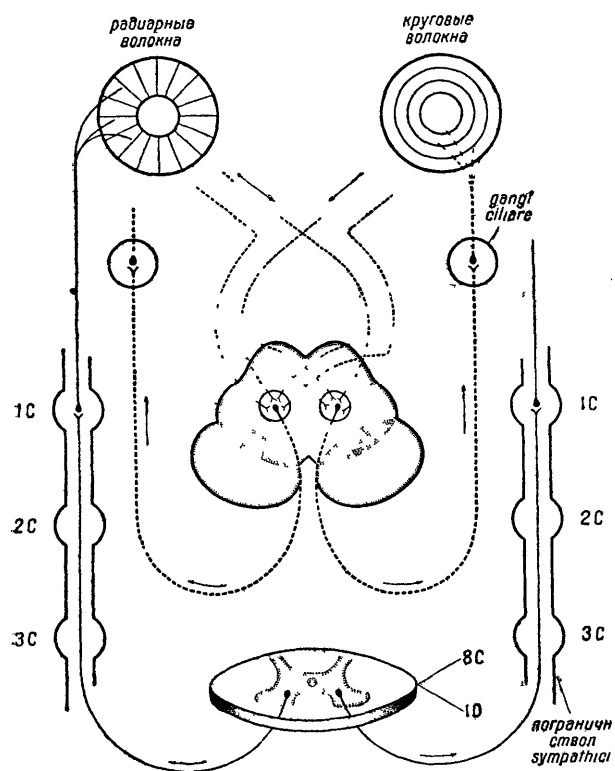
- ganglion

n. ciliares
(. 60).

m.

n. oculomotorius

?



. 60 .

Мелкий пунктир — приводящая половина дуги — макулопупил. пучок; крупный пунктир — отводящая половина дуги — путь к sphinct pup ; сплошная линия — путь к dilatator pupillae; 1C — 2C — 3C — три шейных симпатических узла.

m. sphincteris iridis ()

« ».

?

(m. dilatator pupillae),

centrum ciliospinale.

communicantes

rami

plexus caroticus

m. dilatator pupillae.

?

. dilatator pupillae,

. sphincter pupillae,

latator,

: m. di-

interni,

: m. recti

III, IV VI

m. recti externi

m. recti interni -

m. recti superioris

m. obliqui inferioris.

m. recti inferioris

m. obliqui

superioris.

1.

2.

3.

4.

: 1)

, 4)

, 5)

, 2)

, 3)

(«

»), 6)

7)

1.

- m. rectus externus, -

m rectus externus.

2.

(strabismus) -

m. recti externi,
interims,

, m. rectus

(strabismus convergens).

m. rectus interims,

(strabismus divergens).

3.

tus interims sinister.

m. rectus externis dexter,

m. rec-

?

m. rectus internus sinister.

m. recti interni dextri.

m. rectus externus sinister,

. recti interni

4.

5.

6.

7.

m. recti interni dextri

m. recti superioris
m. recti inferioris

pebrae superioris -

(ptosis).

m. levatoris pal-

tudinalis posterior).

(fasciculus longi-

: «
»).

»... «

(Argyll-Robertson).

: 1)

2)

10 - 15 - 20

8

dorsalis

tabes

sympathici
 oculomotorii, ganglion
 ciliare,
 mydriasis.
 myosis.
 - anisocoria.
 « » (hippus).

1. Enophthalmus,
 ptosis sympathica, 2) : 1)
2. Exophthalmus,
3. (Mobius) - m. recti interni,

V , (N. TRIGEMINUS).

- ganglion Gasseri, -

1) m. masseter, 2) m. temporalis, 3) m. pterygoideus interaus, 4) m. pte-
 rygoideus externus, 5), m. mylohyoideus, 6) m. digastrici 7)
 m. tensor tympani.

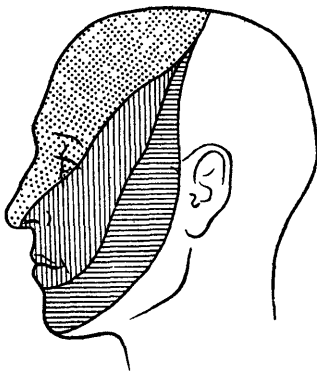
: m. temporalis m. masseter
, m. mylo-hyoideus m. digastricus
, m. pterygoidei


(. 61).


« » , - nucleus masticatorius.


v (. 62).

v
nucleus masticatorius



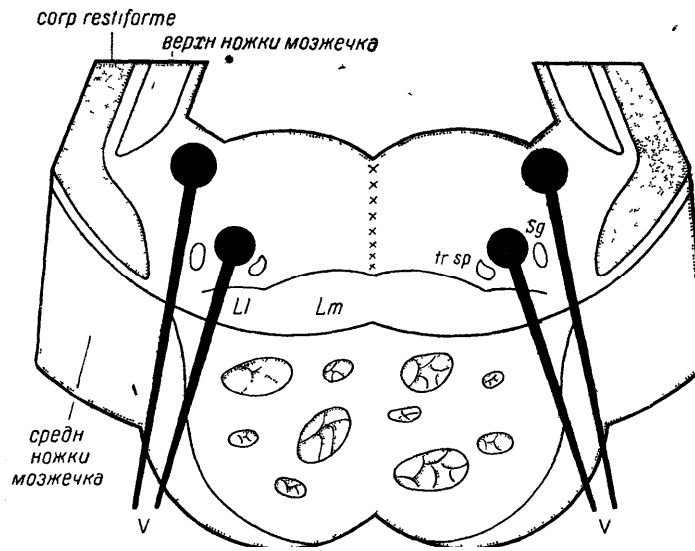
 ramus ophthalmicus

 ramus maxillaris

 ramus mandibularis

. 61.

(. trigeminus).



. 62. ():

Lm — lemniscus medialis, *LI* — lemniscus lateralis, *Sg* — substantia gelatinosa, *tr. sp.* — tractus spinalis trigemini, *V* — n. trigeminus.

V

raphe,

V

(. 63):

2

«

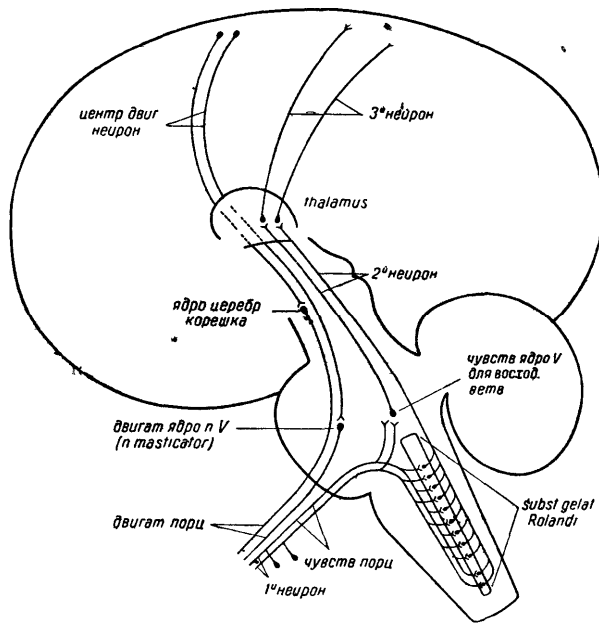
»

nucleus radialis spinalis n. trigemini.

substantia gelatinosa,

gelatinosae.

substantiae



. 63.

n. trigemini

tinosa

V

substantia gela-

substantiae gelatinosae

V

rales.

m. masseteres

. tempo-

m. masseteris . temporalis

(tris-

mus), . . .

V

»

- hypogeusia -

- ageusia -

- parageusia -

- hypergeusia.

neuralgia trige-

mini -

VII

(N. FACIALIS).

foramen stylo-

mastoideum.

: 1)

m. levatoris palpebrae superioris;

- 2) m. occipitalis;
- 3) platysma myoides, m. stylo-hyoideus, ;
- 4) m. stapedius.

substantia reticularis.

ganglion geniculi.

n. intermedius Wrisbergii

VII VIII

chorda tympani.

Chorda tympani

fissura Glaseri.

(mm. pterygoidei)

(n. lingualis),

- n. intermedii Wrisbergii,

ganglion geniculi.

chorda tympani,

n. intermedius Wrisbergii.

VII VIII

VIII

fasciculus solitarius,

IX

substantiae gela-

tinosa

IX -

rculum.

?

n. facialis n. intermedius Wrisbergii

V

?

n. trigeminus, n. intermedius Wrisbergii.

VII

n. intermedii Wris-
chorda tympani

bergii -
ganglion linguale

VII

: 1)

, 2)

, 3)

facialis.

facialis.

: 4)

, 5)

, 6)

, 7)

b

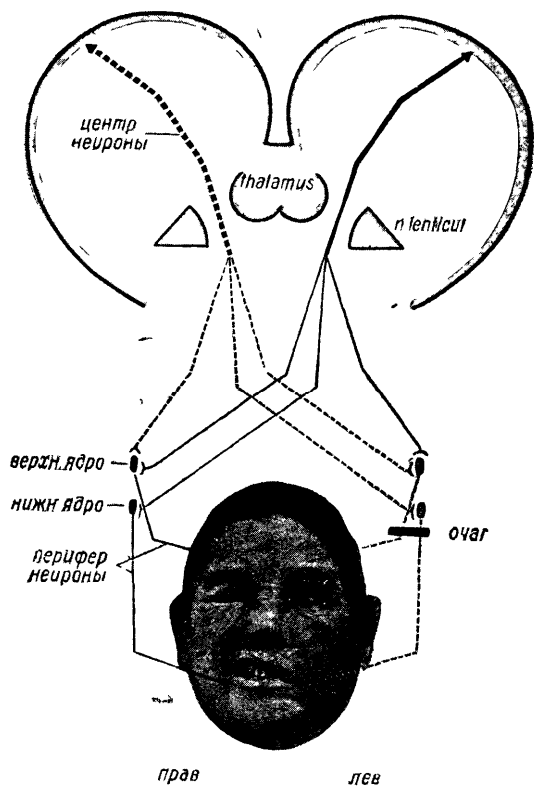
(m. stapedius).

;

m. orbicularis oculi

lagophthalmus paralyticus.

m. obliqui inferioris.



. 64.

(. 64).

hyperacusis, . . .

: m. stapedius
m. stapedii

m. tensoris tympani;
m. tensor tympani

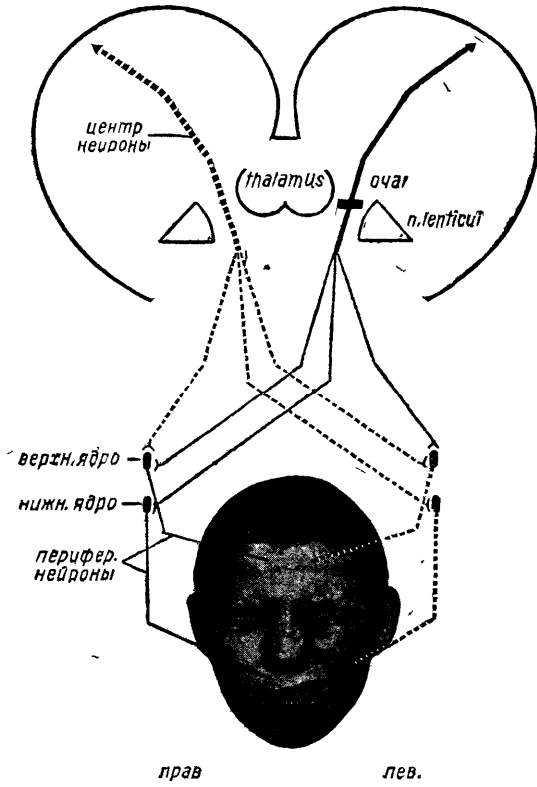
VII

?

facialis

lagophthalmus paralyticus (

65).



. 65.

facialis

?

facialis

Ввиду . всего этого более правильная формула должна быть такой: п

— *facialis*

VII

VII

— blepharospasmus, —

VIII

(N. ACUSTICV8).

corpus restiforme

VII

(n. vestibularis).

(n. cochlearis)

(. 66).

1. N. cochlearis.

VIII

ganglion spirale,

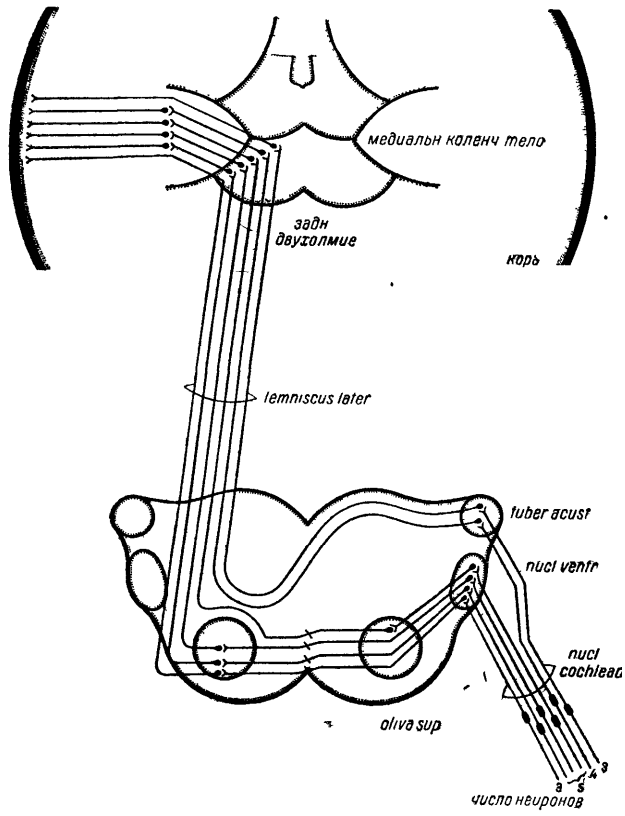
— ramus cochlearis —

corporis restiformis

» « »
corporis restiformis

tuberculum acusticum.

corpus trapezoides



66.

corpus geniculatum mediale

corpons geniculati medialis

corpus geniculatum mediale.

?

corpus quadrigeminum posterius.

corpus quadrigemium posterius

corporis quadrigemini post.,

«

tuberculum acusticum, -

striae acusticae. -

striae acusticae -

raphe, -

2. N. vestibularis. -

VIII -

- ganglion Scarpa, -

v
cristae ampullares

maculae acusticae utriculi et sacculi,

, n. vestibularis.

corpus restiforme, -

tici descendens, -

- radix n. acus-

?

: 1)

, 2)

3)

descendens.

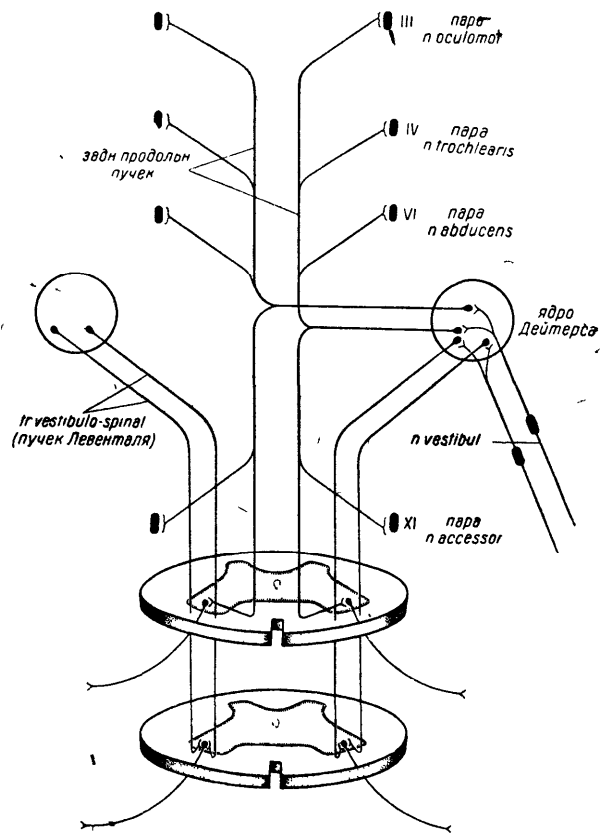
radix n. acustici

nucleus fastigii (p c. 67).

?

formatio reticularis

?



. 67.

, fasciculus longitudinalis post.

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... 3) ...
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30 000

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:1) 2) -

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1. « ».

2.

Rinne +.

(hypacusis)

(surditas).

),

- hyperacusis -

, . . n. vestitmlaris.

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25

**IX
GLOSSOPHARYNGEUS).**

(N.

5 - 6

VIII

foramen jugulare.

- ganglion petrosum ganglion jugulare

superius.

, m. stylopharyngeus,

nucleus

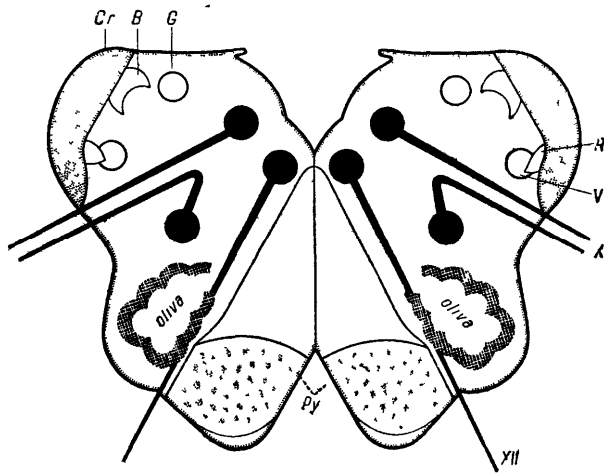
ambiguus.

substantia reticularis

IX

4-

(. 66).



. 68.

(fossae rhomboideae):

Cr — corpus restiforme, B — ядра бурдаховского пучка, g — ядра Годлевского пучка, R — substantia gelatinosa Rolandi, Py — пирамиды, X — n. vagus, XII — n. hypoglossus.

lus solitarius — fasciculus solitarius —
 «nucleus terminalis substantia gelatinosa vagi et glossopharyngei».

1-

IX

2-

4-

2-

3-

, operculum.

, — m. stylopharyngeus.

(N. VAGUS).

restiforme,
foramen jugulare.
ganglion jugulare vagi ganglion nodosum.

IX - nucleus ambiguus.
substantia reticularis.

IX

4-
IX (. 69).

2-

nucleus ambiguus,
nucleus ambiguus,

?

«

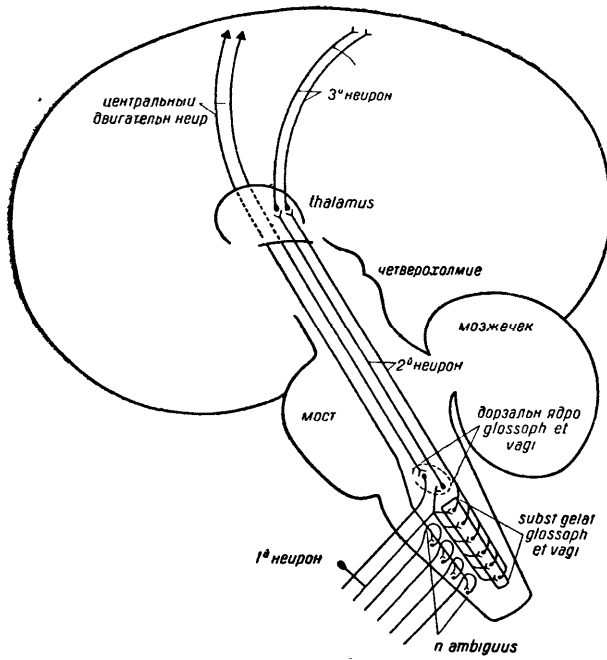
».

nucleus ambiguus

sum.

- ganglion jugulare vagi ganglion nodo-

:



. 69.

n. glossopharyngei et vagi

litarius.

fasciculus so-

IX

substantiae gelatinosae

n. intermedii Wrisbergii.

2-

, 3-

2-

vagi,

: 1)

, 2)

3)

uvula

« »

, « »,

uvula

« »,

uvula

»).

(«

XI

(N. ACCESSORIUS).

5

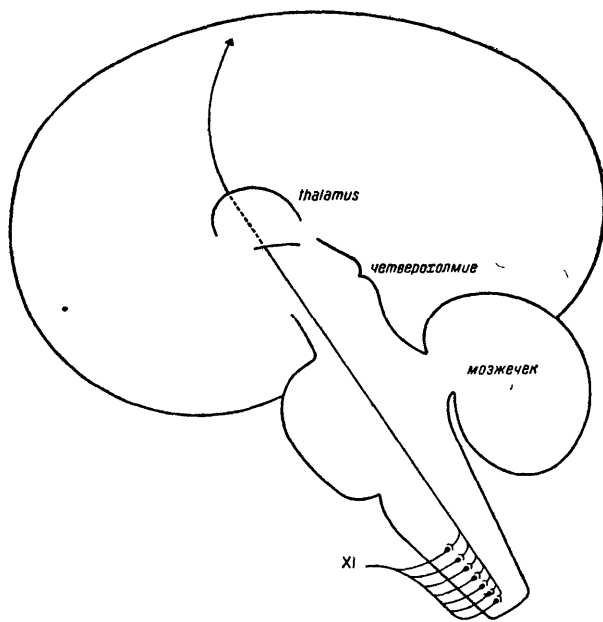
foramen jugulare,

(. 70),

2-

cucullaris

XI



. 70. n. accessorii.

XII

(N. HYPOGLOSSUS).

foramen condyloideum anterius

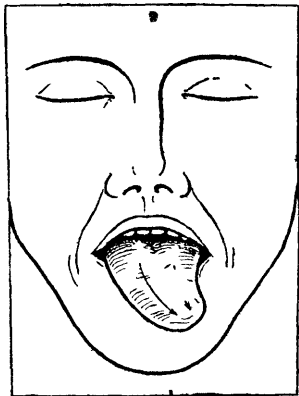
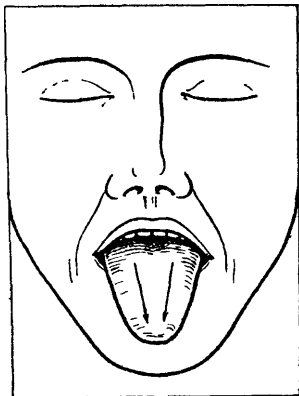
4-

operculum.

XII

- hemiatrophia linguae.

« »
XII



. 71.

lossi - 71 .

n. hypog-

VII

IX, XII

« »

(Magendie)

(Luschka).

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150³.

20 - 30³

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60

chorioidei).

(plexus

1003 1008.

98,73%, - 1,25% 0,02%; «
- 0,4%.

5 - 6 1 ' 3.

100 - 126
200

5 - 7

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ТЕХНИКА ПРОКОЛА.

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» (Nonne-Appelt).

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1 3

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ginalis

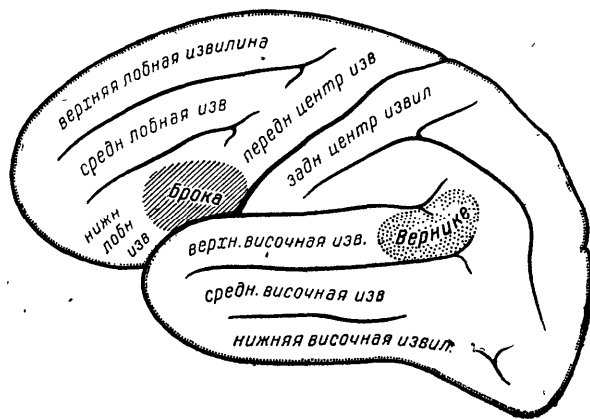
95%

gyrus supramarginalis

gyrus supramar-

1.

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4. . i. « »: -
5.) -
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7. : -
8. -
9. -
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72) .



. 72.

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. i.

1.

« , » ,

« , » .

« » :

. i.

« , » .)

1.

Произвольная речь	}	расстроены
Повторение		
Чтение вслух		
Письмо произвольное		
» под диктовку	}	сохранены
Чтение про себя		
Списывание		
Понимание чужой речи		

2.

Произвольная речь	}	расстроены
Повторение		
Чтение вслух		
Чтение про себя		
Все виды письма	}	сохранены
Понимание чужой речи		

3.

Произвольная речь	}	расстроены
Произвольное письмо		
Повторение	}	сохранены
Чтение вслух		
Письмо под диктовку		
Списывание		
Чтение про себя		
Понимание чужой речи		

?

— « »;

«

»

1.

. n.

« - »:

2.

fissurae calcarnae.

3.

n.

1.

Списывание
Произвольная речь
Повторение
Чтение вслух
Чтение про себя
Произвольное письмо
Диктовка
Понимание чужой речи

} сохранено
} сохранена, но с парафазией
} расстроены

2.

Произвольная речь	}	сохранены
Произвольное письмо		
Списывание	}	расстроены
Чтение про себя		
Понимание чужой речи		
Повторение		
Диктовка		

3.

Понимание чужой речи	}	расстроены
Чтение про себя		
Повторение	}	сохранены, но больной не понимает того, что он говорит или пишет
Чтение вслух		
Списывание		
Диктовка		
Произвольная речь	}	с парафазией
Произвольное письмо		

4.

Понимание чужей речи	}	сохранены
Чтение про себя		
Произвольная речь	}	с парафазией
Чтение вслух		
Произвольное письмо	}	с параграфией
Диктовка		
Повторение		расстроено

3-

gyrus angulans.

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y

8)

: 1)
3)

, 4)

, 2)

, 5)

, 6)

- 7)

(neuritis), -

(polyneuritis).

&

: 1)

2)

, 3)

4.)

, 2)

: 1)



. 73.

. 74.

(Lagophthalmus paralyticus;

Bell .)

(. 73).

VII

lagophthalmus paralyticus (. 74).

lagophthalmus

(Bell):

lagophthalmus paralyticus

(. 75, 76).

VII
- n. stapedius, -



. 75.



76.

hyperacusis.

: m. stapedius

m. stapedius,

m. tensor tympani,

: 1)

, 2)

3)

(. 77, 78, 79, 80).





78.
ра ура .

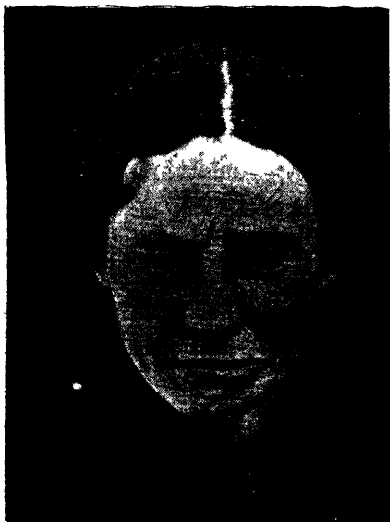
3)

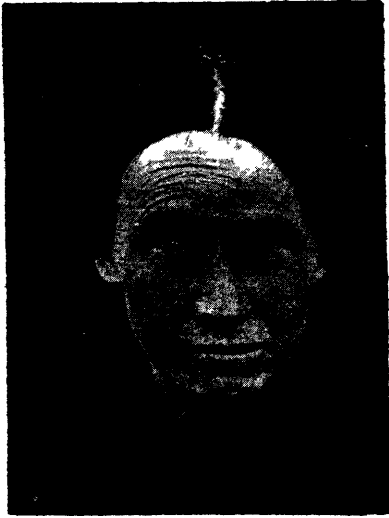
: 1) , 2) ?

6 12

1 - 2

- 3 6





VII

(. 81).

longus;

m. abductor pollicis

m. supinator longus,



. 81.

longus

m. supinator

(paralysis ex asynergia)

« » « »

1914

?

« »

ulnaris,2)
ductor pollicis, 4) mm interossei 5)

: 1) m. flexor carpi
, 3) m. ad-

1. M. flexor carpi ulnaris
m. flexor carpi radialis.

2.

3.

4.

5.

minimi)

(m. opponens digiti



. 82.

(. 82, 83, 84).

(mm. interossei)



Рис. 83. Тот же случай. Атрофия межкостных мышц.

» «

1,5

2,5

: 1) mm. pronator teres m pronator quadratus, 2) m flexor carpi ra-
dialis m palmaris longus, 3) m flexor digitorum communs sublimis,
m flexor profundus, 4) m. flexor pollicis longus



Рис 84. Паралич локтевого нерва — «птичья лапа»

5) m. abductor pollicis brevis, 6) m. opponens pollicis, 7)
m. flexor pollicis brevis.

1.

2.

(m. flexor carpi ulnaris),

3.

4.

5.

6.

« ».

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« ».

eminentia thenar

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3,5

s. paralysis plexus brachialis).

(neuritis

(. 85).

(Duchenne, Erb),

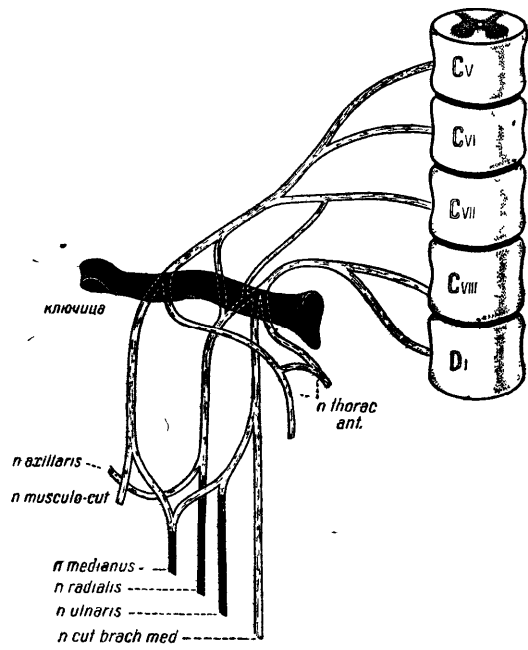


Рис. 85. Схема образования плечевого сплетения (правая сторона).

: 1) m. deltoideus, 2) m. biceps brachii, 3) m. brachialis internus, 4) m. supinator longus, 5) m. pectorals major, 6) m. subscapularis, 7) m. supraspinatus, 8) m. teres minor.

: 1) (m. deltoideus) 2) (m. biceps, m. brachialis internus, m. supinator longus).

m. teres major,

(m. supraspinatus m. teres minor).
 fraspinatus.

- m. in-

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(. 86).

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(Dejerine,

Klumpke).

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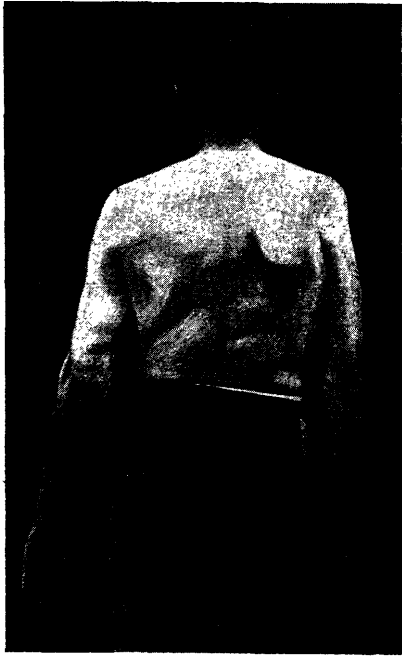
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(m. flexor carpi ulnaris),

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. 86.

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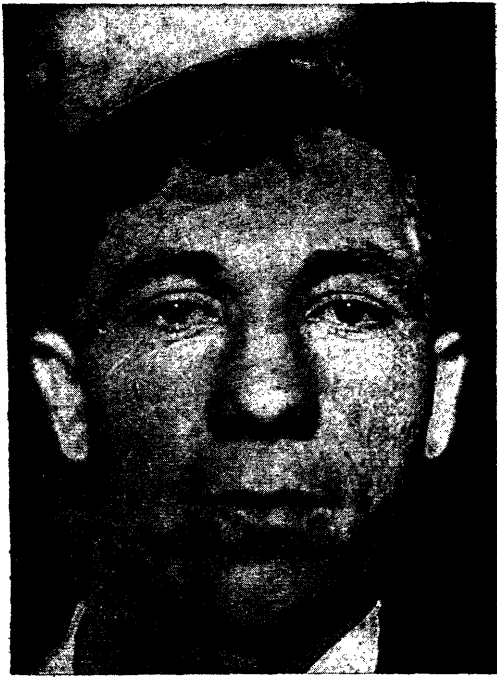
(ptosis sympathica), 2)

(myosis simpatica) 4)

(. 87).

: 1)

(enophthalmus), 3)



. 87.

enophthalmus). sympathici (

«

»

(paralysis n. peronei).

(n. peroneus).

1) m. tibialis anticus, 2) m. extensor hallucis, 3) mm. peronei longus et brevis 4) mm. extensores digitorum communes longus et brevis.

, 2) 3) 1)

— (stepage).

1) (n. tibialis) (pes equinus) 2)
(pes varus).
pes equino-varus.

: 1) stepage, 3) 2) pes equino-
varus

, tabes dorsalis

(n. tibialis)

N. tibialis : 1) m. triceps surae, 2) m. plantaris, 3) m. popliteus, 4) m. tibialis posticus, 5) 6)

rae m. plantaris, m. triceps su-

?

«

»

equinus:
calcaneus.

pes
pes

(mm. peronei longus et brevis)
pes valgus;
- pes calcaneo-valgus.

« ».

N. peronens n. tibialis
(n. ischiadicus).

: 1) m.

biceps lemons, 2) m. semitendinosus 3) m. semimembranosus.
- n. peroneus n. tibialis,

pes equino-varus.

stepage:

- n. femoralis sive cruralis, -

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent data collection procedures and the use of advanced analytical techniques to derive meaningful insights from the data.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in data management and analysis. It discusses how modern software solutions can streamline data collection, storage, and processing, thereby improving efficiency and accuracy.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data management, such as data quality, security, and privacy. It provides strategies to mitigate these risks and ensure that the data remains reliable and secure.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes by summarizing the key findings and recommendations. It stresses the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the data management processes remain effective and up-to-date.

VII

(n. phrenicus).

2 - 3

6 - 10 - 12

80%

supinator longus, m. triceps,

(m.tibialis ant.)

arthropathia saturnina.

- colica saturnina.

» -

lopathia saturnina.

- encephala-

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psoriasis vulgaris,

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pe e co

creosotum phosphoricum,
. n.

:
solalia aperta.

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na-
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endoneurium, perineurium, epineurium.

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opiana

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[Faint, illegible text scattered across the page, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side. Some characters like '?' and '(' are visible.]

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3)

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Aspergillus.

(Steinach)

antineuralgica

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2 500

pes equinus.

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Strychnini nitrici.

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: 1) incisura supraorbitalis, 2) foramen icfraorbitale 3)
foramen mentale.

V

(n. occipitalis magnus),

mastoideus 3 : 1) « processus
» 3) - « » 2)
- «

, 2) , 3) 3 : 1) -

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herpes zoster.

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: 1) , 2) , 3) , 4)
sulcus bicipitalis internus, 5)
, 6) 7)
(olecranon).

Ischias

Ischias,

im. cutanei clunium inferiores,
n. cutaneus femoris posterior,

- ischias radicularis.

n. cutanei femoris posteriori,

ischias.

« » -

posterior superior, 2)
ischiadicum majus, 4)
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crista ossis ilei, 3) foramen
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deltoldeus, biceps, supinator longus.

mm. rhomboideus, serra-
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teus maximus



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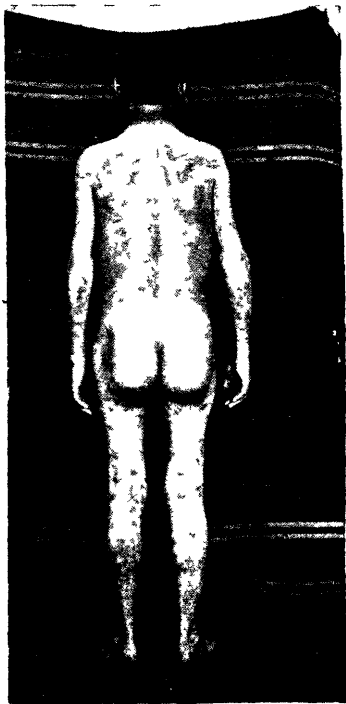
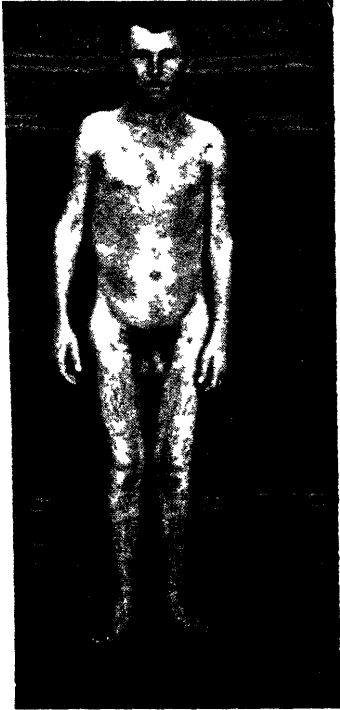
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Рис. 91 Тот же случай.

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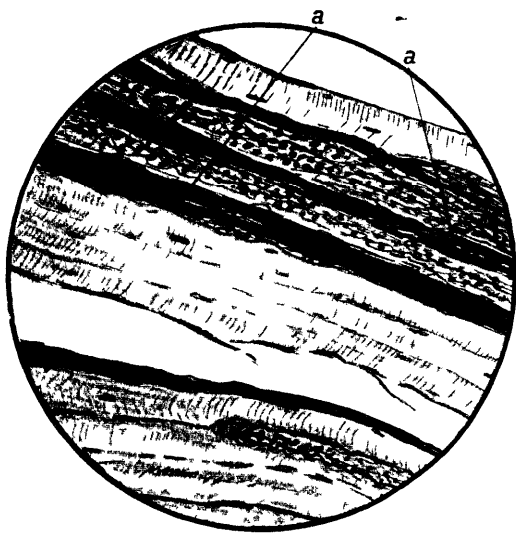
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Myotonia congenita.



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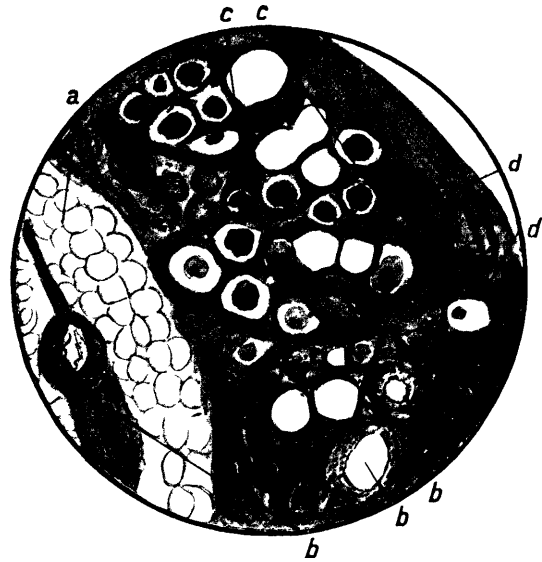
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thymus persistens.

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384 - 386).

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virus
virus

Fragment of a document with scattered characters and symbols, including a colon (:), a less-than sign (<), a greater-than sign (>), and various dashes and dots.

(lues nervosa, syphilis a virus nerveux).

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[The page contains a large amount of extremely faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the paper. The text is scattered across the page and does not form any recognizable words or sentences.]

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice to ensure transparency and accountability.

2. Furthermore, it is crucial to review these records regularly to identify any discrepancies or errors. This process helps in maintaining the integrity of the financial data and allows for timely corrections.

3. In addition, the document highlights the need for clear communication between all parties involved. Regular updates and reports should be provided to keep everyone informed about the current status and any potential issues.

4. Finally, it is recommended to use standardized formats and templates for all documents. This ensures consistency and makes it easier to compare and analyze the data across different periods and departments.

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 (T-ra myrrhae, T-ra ratanhae) - gallarum.
 Natrii arsenici. 1%

Rp. Hydrargyri chlorati mite 0,3 Aq. destill Glycenni aa 5,0 MDS. Для инъекций

3

Rr. Hydrargyri salicylici 1,0 Ol. sesami 10,0 MDS.

Rr. Natrii jodati 12,0

Aq. destill. 200,0 MDS. По 2 ложки в день

- 0,4 - 0,6

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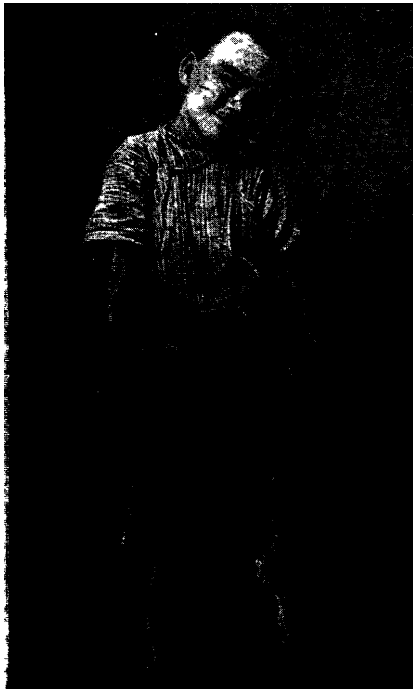
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equino-varus, equino-valgus

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IX

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7-8-10

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial reporting and auditing. The text notes that without reliable records, it becomes difficult to track expenses, revenues, and other critical data points over time.

2. Furthermore, the document highlights the role of technology in streamlining record-keeping processes. Modern accounting software and digital tools can significantly reduce the risk of human error and improve the efficiency of data collection and storage. It suggests that organizations should invest in robust IT systems to ensure their records are secure, accessible, and up-to-date.

3. In addition, the text addresses the legal and regulatory requirements surrounding record-keeping. Various industries and jurisdictions have specific mandates regarding the retention and management of records. Failure to comply with these regulations can result in severe penalties, including fines and legal action. Therefore, it is crucial for organizations to stay informed about the latest regulatory changes and adjust their record-keeping practices accordingly.

4. The document also touches upon the importance of data security and privacy. As records often contain sensitive information, organizations must implement strong security measures to protect against unauthorized access, data breaches, and loss. This includes using encryption, secure storage solutions, and regular security audits to ensure the integrity and confidentiality of the data.

5. Finally, the text concludes by reiterating the overall significance of record-keeping as a foundational business practice. It serves as a key component of effective financial management and operational oversight. By maintaining comprehensive and accurate records, organizations can make informed decisions, identify trends, and ensure long-term sustainability and success.

(103, 104, 105, 106 . III, 424 - 426)

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in the context of public administration and financial management. The text highlights that without reliable records, it becomes difficult to track expenditures, identify inefficiencies, and ensure that resources are being used effectively for the benefit of the community.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the role of technology in enhancing record-keeping and data management. It notes that modern digital tools and software solutions can significantly improve the accuracy and efficiency of data collection and storage. By leveraging technology, organizations can reduce the risk of human error, streamline processes, and ensure that data is easily accessible and secure. This section also touches upon the importance of training staff to use these tools effectively and securely.

3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data security and privacy. It stresses that as organizations collect and store more data, the risk of breaches and unauthorized access increases. Therefore, it is crucial to implement robust security measures, such as encryption, access controls, and regular security audits, to protect sensitive information. Additionally, the document mentions the need for clear policies and procedures regarding data privacy to ensure compliance with relevant regulations and standards.

4. The final part of the document concludes by reiterating the overall importance of data management and record-keeping. It encourages organizations to adopt a proactive approach to data management, regularly reviewing and updating their systems and processes. The text also suggests that fostering a culture of data-driven decision-making can lead to better outcomes and improved service delivery. Finally, it offers some practical recommendations for implementing these principles in various organizational contexts.

1. Вопросы к семинару

1. Сущность и функции права

1.1. Сущность права

1.1.1. Понятие права

Право – это система общеобязательных, установленных государством норм, регулирующих общественные отношения.

1.1.2. Свойства права

Право обладает следующими свойствами:

- общеобязательность
- государственная защита
- системность
- определенность
- справедливость

1.1.3. Функции права

Право выполняет следующие функции:

- регулятивную
- охранительную
- воспитательную
- оценочную
- информационную

2. История права

2.1. Понятие истории права

История права – это наука, изучающая развитие права в истории человечества.

2.2. Этапы истории права

История права делится на следующие этапы:

- первобытное право
- феодальное право
- буржуазное право
- социальное право

3. Система права

3.1. Понятие системы права

Система права – это совокупность взаимосвязанных и взаимодействующих норм права, регулирующих общественные отношения.

3.2. Элементы системы права

Система права состоит из следующих элементов:

- нормы права
- отрасли права
- институты права
- законы
- подзаконные акты

4. Правовые акты

4.1. Понятие правовых актов

Правовой акт – это официальный документ, издаваемый государством, содержащий нормы права.

4.2. Классификация правовых актов

Правовые акты классифицируются по следующим признакам:

- по уровню издающего органа
- по сфере действия
- по характеру действия
- по форме

5. Правотворчество

5.1. Понятие правотворчества

Правотворчество – это процесс создания государством новых норм права.

5.2. Виды правотворчества

Правотворчество делится на следующие виды:

- законодательное
- подзаконное
- судебное
- административное

6. Правовая ответственность

6.1. Понятие правовой ответственности

Правовая ответственность – это обязанность лица возместить ущерб, причиненный государству или обществу.

6.2. Виды правовой ответственности

Правовая ответственность делится на следующие виды:

- уголовная
- административная
- гражданско-правовая
- дисциплинарная

7. Правовая защита

7.1. Понятие правовой защиты

Правовая защита – это процесс восстановления нарушенного права.

7.2. Виды правовой защиты

Правовая защита делится на следующие виды:

- государственная
- общественная
- частная

8. Правовая культура

8.1. Понятие правовой культуры

Правовая культура – это совокупность знаний, навыков и установок, связанных с правом.

8.2. Формирование правовой культуры

Правовую культуру формируют следующие факторы:

- образование
- СМИ
- общественные организации
- государство

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. This is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. This includes both qualitative and quantitative approaches, as well as the use of advanced statistical tools and software.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the interpretation and application of the collected data. This involves identifying key trends, patterns, and insights that can inform decision-making and strategic planning.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the challenges and limitations of data analysis. This includes issues such as data quality, bias, and the potential for overfitting, as well as the need for ongoing monitoring and evaluation.

5. The fifth part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and conclusions. This highlights the most significant results and offers recommendations for future research and practice.

6. The sixth part of the document includes a list of references and sources used in the research. This provides a clear and concise overview of the literature and resources that informed the study.

7. The seventh part of the document contains a list of appendices and supplementary materials. This includes additional data, charts, and tables that provide further detail and support for the main findings.

8. The eighth part of the document includes a list of acknowledgments and a list of authors. This recognizes the contributions of all individuals and organizations that supported the research and its publication.

9. The ninth part of the document contains a list of contact information and a list of distribution channels. This provides a clear and concise overview of how to reach the authors and where to find the document.

10. The tenth part of the document includes a list of footnotes and a list of references. This provides a clear and concise overview of the literature and resources that informed the study.

11. The eleventh part of the document contains a list of appendices and supplementary materials. This includes additional data, charts, and tables that provide further detail and support for the main findings.

12. The twelfth part of the document includes a list of acknowledgments and a list of authors. This recognizes the contributions of all individuals and organizations that supported the research and its publication.

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This not only helps in tracking expenses but also ensures compliance with tax regulations. The document further states that regular audits are essential to identify any discrepancies or errors in the accounting process.

2. In addition, it is crucial to maintain a clear and organized system for storing all financial documents. This includes receipts, invoices, bank statements, and other relevant records. By implementing a systematic approach, businesses can easily retrieve information when needed, which is particularly useful during tax audits or financial reviews.

3. The document also highlights the significance of staying up-to-date with the latest accounting standards and regulations. As the business environment evolves, it is important to adapt to new requirements to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reporting. This may involve attending workshops, seminars, or consulting with professional accountants.

4. Furthermore, the document stresses the importance of transparency and accountability in financial management. Businesses should maintain open communication with stakeholders, including investors, creditors, and tax authorities. Providing clear and concise financial statements can help build trust and confidence in the organization's financial health.

5. Finally, the document concludes by reminding businesses to prioritize their financial records as a key component of their overall success. By following these guidelines, businesses can ensure that their financial data is accurate, reliable, and compliant with all applicable laws and regulations.

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for ensuring the integrity and reliability of financial data. This section also highlights the role of internal controls in preventing errors and fraud.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the implementation of a robust risk management framework. It outlines the key components of such a framework, including the identification, assessment, and mitigation of various risks. The document stresses the need for a proactive approach to risk management, where potential risks are identified and addressed before they become significant issues.

3. The third part of the document addresses the importance of effective communication and reporting. It discusses the need for clear and concise communication of financial information to all stakeholders. This section also emphasizes the importance of timely reporting and the role of management in providing accurate and reliable information to the board and other interested parties.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining a strong relationship with external auditors. It highlights the need for transparency and cooperation with auditors to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial statements. This section also discusses the role of auditors in providing independent assurance on the financial statements.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining a strong relationship with regulatory bodies. It highlights the need for compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. This section also discusses the role of regulatory bodies in ensuring the integrity and reliability of financial markets.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining a strong relationship with investors. It highlights the need for transparency and disclosure of financial information to investors. This section also discusses the role of investors in providing capital and support for the company's growth and development.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining a strong relationship with the public. It highlights the need for transparency and disclosure of financial information to the public. This section also discusses the role of the public in providing feedback and support for the company's operations.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining a strong relationship with the media. It highlights the need for transparency and disclosure of financial information to the media. This section also discusses the role of the media in providing information and support for the company's operations.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining a strong relationship with the government. It highlights the need for transparency and disclosure of financial information to the government. This section also discusses the role of the government in providing support and oversight for the company's operations.

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n. cochlearis n. vestibularis.

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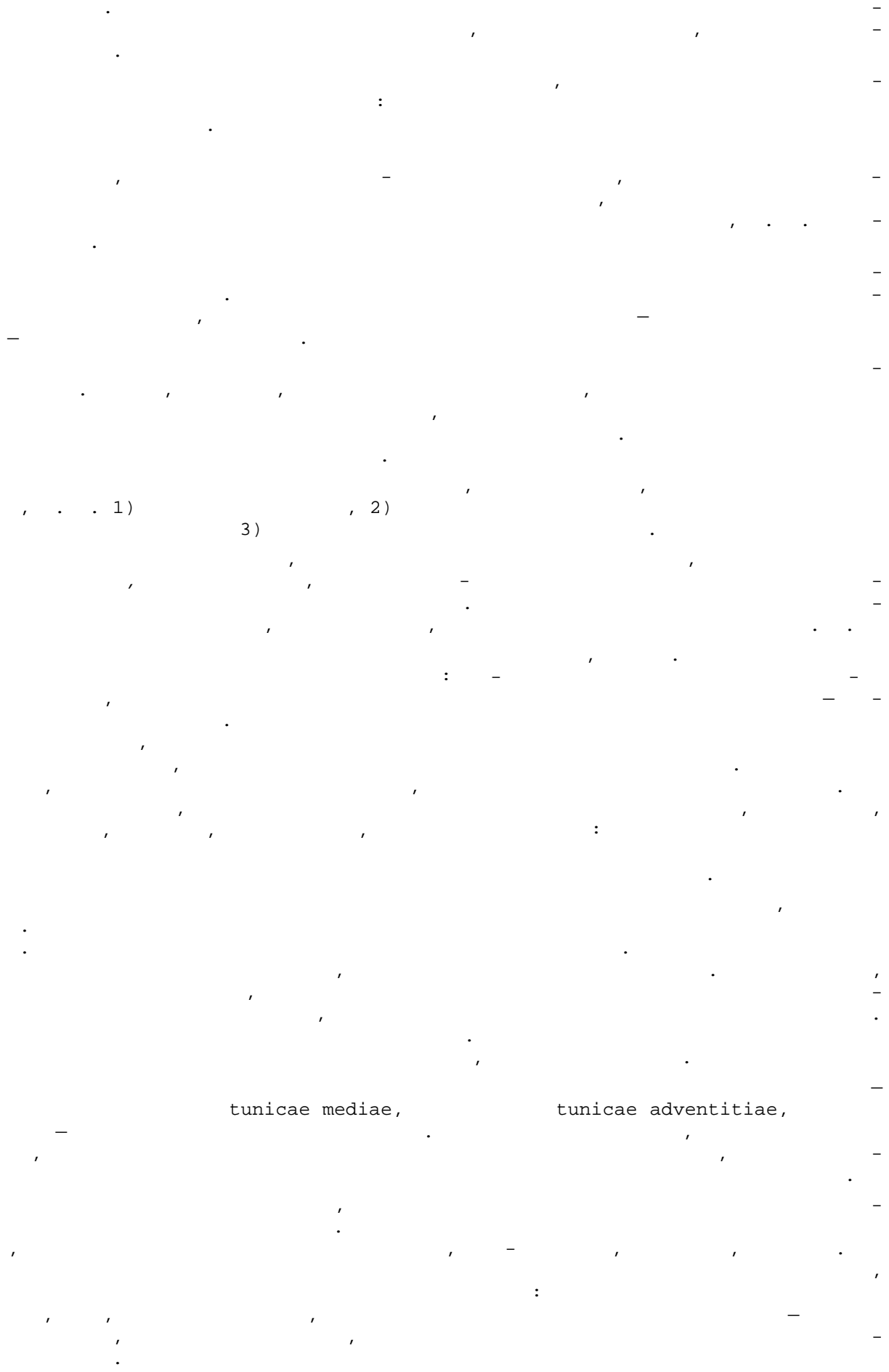
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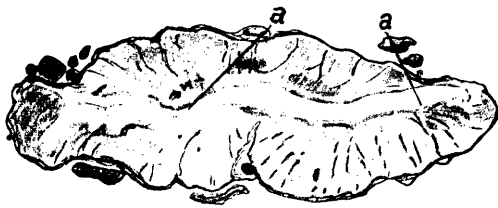
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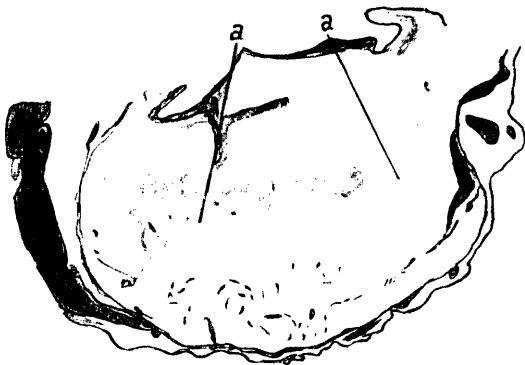
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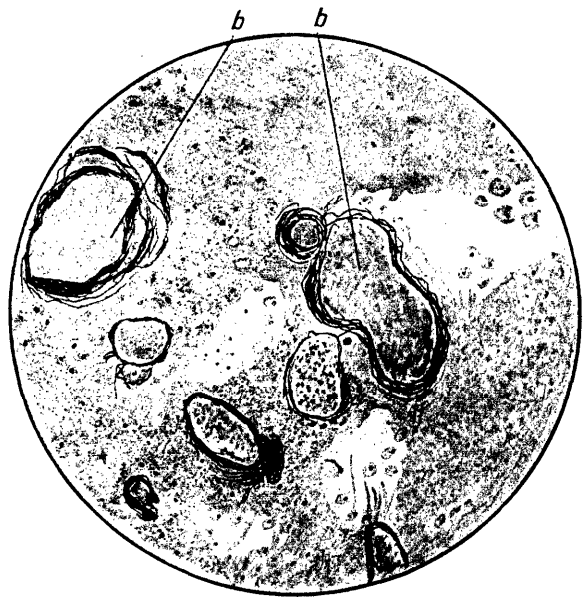
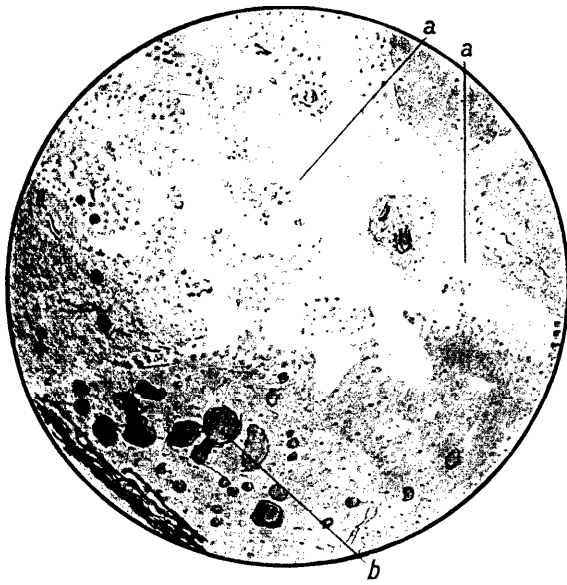
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The first step in the process is to identify the problem or goal. This involves defining the scope of the project and determining what needs to be accomplished. Once the goal is established, the next step is to develop a plan. This plan should outline the steps that need to be taken to achieve the goal, including the resources that will be needed and the timeline for completion.

After the plan is developed, it is time to execute the project. This involves putting the plan into action and monitoring progress. It is important to stay organized and to communicate effectively with team members throughout the process. Regular communication helps to ensure that everyone is on the same page and that any issues are addressed promptly.

Once the project is completed, it is important to evaluate the results. This involves comparing the actual outcomes to the goals that were set at the beginning of the project. This evaluation helps to identify what worked well and what could be improved in future projects. It also provides a sense of accomplishment and closure for the team.

In conclusion, effective project management involves a clear understanding of the goal, a well-developed plan, and diligent execution. By following these steps, you can increase the likelihood of successfully completing your project and achieving your desired outcomes.

1. Введение

2. Основные понятия и термины

3. Методология исследования

4. Описание объекта исследования

5. Анализ полученных данных

6. Заключение

7. Литература

8. Приложение

9. Заключение

10. Заключение

11. Заключение

12. Заключение

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30. Заключение

31. Заключение

32. Заключение

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44. Заключение

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53. Заключение

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56. Заключение

57. Заключение

58. Заключение

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65. Заключение

66. Заключение

67. Заключение

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69. Заключение

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71. Заключение

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73. Заключение

74. Заключение

75. Заключение

76. Заключение

77. Заключение

78. Заключение

79. Заключение

80. Заключение

81. Заключение

82. Заключение

83. Заключение

84. Заключение

85. Заключение

86. Заключение

87. Заключение

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89. Заключение

90. Заключение

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92. Заключение

93. Заключение

94. Заключение

95. Заключение

96. Заключение

97. Заключение

98. Заключение

99. Заключение

100. Заключение

PARAPLEGIA SPASTICA INFANTILIS FAMILIARIS.

7 - 8 - 10

- sclerosis lateralis, -

«

. SCLEROSIS COMBINATA.

« — « ».

».

?

— tabes spasmodica.

tabes spasmodica

status

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent and reliable data collection processes to ensure the validity of the results.

3. The third part of the document describes the different types of data that can be collected and analyzed. It includes information on both quantitative and qualitative data, as well as the various sources from which data can be obtained.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of data analysis and interpretation. It explains how data analysis can help identify trends, patterns, and relationships, and how these insights can be used to make informed decisions.

5. The fifth part of the document provides a detailed overview of the various statistical methods and techniques used in data analysis. It covers topics such as descriptive statistics, inferential statistics, and regression analysis.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of data visualization and reporting. It explains how data visualization can help communicate complex information in a clear and concise manner, and how reporting can be used to share the results of the analysis with stakeholders.

7. The seventh part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and conclusions of the study. It highlights the main results of the analysis and discusses their implications for practice and policy.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the limitations of the study and the need for further research. It identifies the strengths and weaknesses of the study and suggests areas for future investigation.

9. The ninth part of the document provides a list of references and sources used in the study. It includes information on the various books, articles, and other resources that were consulted during the research process.

10. The tenth part of the document provides a list of appendices and supplementary materials. It includes information on the various data sets, tables, and other materials that are provided as part of the study.

ermer).

(Bi-

roborantia,

. SCLEROSIS LATERALIS AMYOTROPHICA.

Fragmented text consisting of various symbols and characters scattered across the page.

. XI, XII, X, IX, VII
- VI, IV

m. masseter.

IV III .

VI,

« »

« ».

labio-pharyngealis.

- «

», paralysis glosso-

- 2 - 3 - 4 .

: 1)

2)

(, -) ,

?

:

POLIOMYELITIS CHRONICA.

« ».
omyelitis chronica.

poli-

?

?

?

?

poliomyelitis chronica.

40

1.

m. opponens pollicis, m. adductor

m. flexor,
eminentia thenar

« i »,

mentia hypothenar.

« »
« ».

40

emi-

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)

10

2.

m. deltoideus, m. biceps longus, m. brachialis internus, m. supinator

3.

2 - 3-

113).

, pes equinus

6

4.



. 113.

a. sulci.

?

1. Введение

2. Основные понятия и термины

3. Методология исследования

4. Анализ существующих исследований

5. Результаты исследования

6. Обсуждение результатов

7. Заключение

8. Список литературы

9. Приложение

10. Заключение

2)

1)

Meningitis epidemica.

39°

opisthotonus.

orthotonus.

VII

V

herpes.

39° 40° -

2 - 3

coccus intracellularis meningitidis.

, diplo-

... III, IV VI

, meningitis siderans.

2 - 3

40°.

?

2-

?

?

siderans, meningitis

« »

1)

2)

- hydrocephalus internus.

Opisthotomis

intracellularis meningitidis

(Weichselbauin).

- diplococcus

I, II, III, IV.

4

D,

85%

1 - 2 - 3

1,5 - 2,0

10,0 - 30,0

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2 - 3

4

4

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«
«

D.

?

20 – 25%.

70%

:

1.

1 – 2

2.

».

3.

1,5 - 2

(. 114 . V, . 540 - 541).

100%,

40,0)

(10,0 - 30,0 -

. Meningitis purulenta.

115, 116, 117).



. 117.

1

114

pi , - (-J03HHJ (- aim) - }

115

piae (-) (- . .)

116

) - pia, 6 - (-) - (-

. Meningitis serosa.

- hydrocephalus.

*

... ..

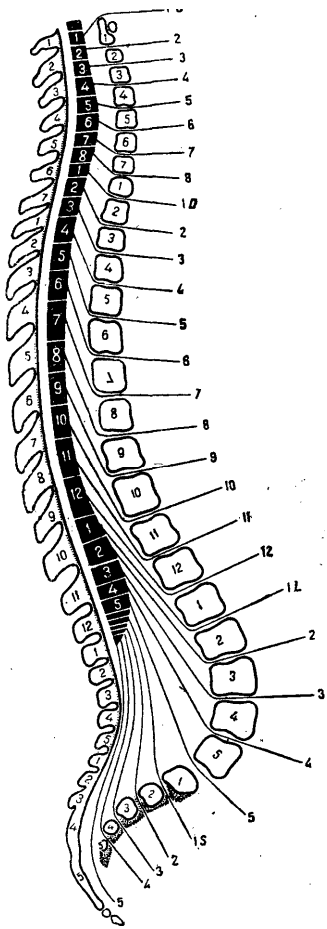
10- 8- 7- 2

10-

5- 6- 7-

(. 118).

...



. 118.
>

60%

50%

, spondylitis.

2 - 3-

« »

« »

«

gibbus.

(. 119).



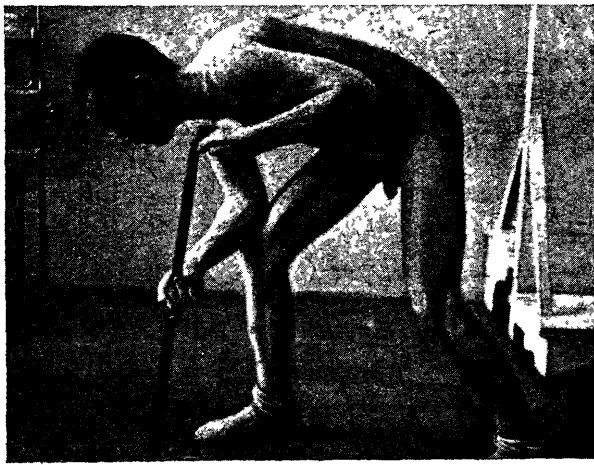
. 119.

6 - 8 - 12

);

. Spondylosis rhizomelica.

120).



. 120. Spondylosis rhizomelica. (.)

122).

(. 121





. 121. Spondylosis rhizomelica. (. . .)

. 122.

: 1)

2)

1)

2)

3)

4)

5)

6)

1)

2)

3)

fissurae calcarinae,

4)

()

5)

« »

6)

« »

7)

8)

hemiplegia alternans cum n. oculomotorio -
hemiplegia alternans cum n. faciali abducenti -
hemiplegia alternans cum n. hypoglossi -

9)

hemiplegia alternans cum n. oculomotorio -
hemiplegia alternans cum n. faciali abducenti -
hemiplegia alternans cum n. hypoglossi -

hemiplegia alternans cum n. oculomotorio -

hemiplegia alternans cum n. faciali abducenti -

hemiplegia alternans cum n. hypoglossi -

hemianesthesia alterans:

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for a systematic approach to data collection and the importance of using reliable sources of information.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the analysis and interpretation of the collected data. It discusses the various statistical and analytical tools that can be used to identify trends and patterns in the data.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of communicating the results of the analysis to the relevant stakeholders. It emphasizes the need for clear and concise reporting and the importance of providing context and interpretation of the findings.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the various challenges and limitations associated with data collection and analysis. It highlights the need for a thorough understanding of the data and the importance of being transparent about any limitations or biases that may be present.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the various applications and uses of the collected data. It highlights the importance of using the data to inform decision-making and to identify areas for improvement and optimization.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the various ethical considerations and best practices associated with data collection and analysis. It emphasizes the need for transparency, accountability, and respect for the privacy and rights of the individuals whose data is being collected.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the various tools and technologies that can be used to facilitate data collection and analysis. It highlights the importance of using reliable and secure tools and technologies and the need for ongoing monitoring and maintenance of the systems.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the various factors that can influence the quality and reliability of the collected data. It highlights the importance of using high-quality data sources and the need for ongoing monitoring and validation of the data.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the various ways in which the collected data can be used to improve organizational performance and efficiency. It highlights the importance of using the data to identify areas for improvement and to implement effective strategies and processes.

(. 123).

ex



123

(. 124).



124

- 3

6,0:200,0

- jodi , 4 - 10

3

0,5

2 - 3

3

- 30°

5 - 10

1 - 2

1 - 1,5

28

1- 20- -

20- 1-

- 1,0, - jodi 12

, status

?

(. fossae Sylvii).

foramen ovale,

90%

- a. fossae Sylvii.

10%

80%,

20%

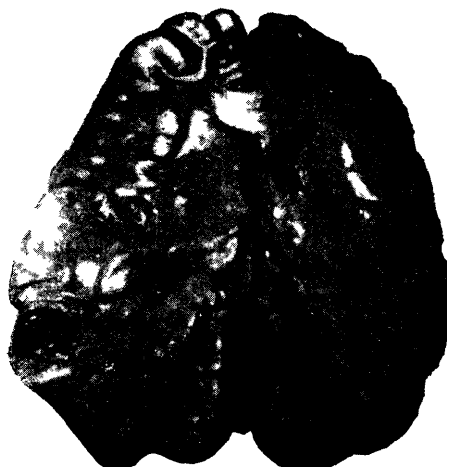
a. fossae Sylvii

3-

: 1)

2)

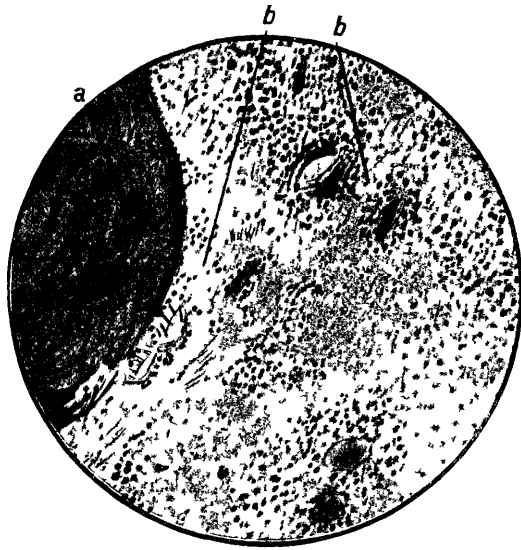
»



. 125
. 126.

126)

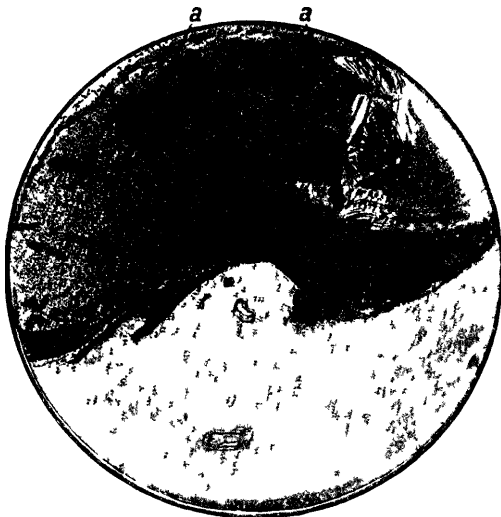
(. 125,
127, 128 . VI).



. 127.

(-). (

, b -



. 128.

(-) -

habitus apoplecticus

BULBARIS.

. PARALYSIS PSEUDO-

« »,

bulbi,

;

corona radlata

putamen,

1)

corpus striatum globus pallidus.

. LUES CEBEBRI.

4) : 1) , 2) , 3)

lues

Fragmented text consisting of various symbols, punctuation marks, and characters scattered across the page.

1)

40

60

2)

0,2 - 0,4 - 0,6 - 0,8,)
- Nonne-Appelt, Pandy, Weichbrod,

) ;)

lues cerebri.

3)

i ;
i ;
4) : lues cerebri
(;
. .), :

cerebri. lues

: 1) 2)
2) : 1)
, 3)

»

;

. Meningitis basilaris.
- meningitis

basilaris - - meningitis convexitatis. -

hydrocephalus internus et externus. ''

2) 1) -

lues;

«

»

tus internus; m. rec-

(n. abducens).

neuritis optica,

. Meningitis convexitatis.

. K

(, epilepsia tarda),

lis, . . .

lues cerebrospina-

lues cerebri

cerebri.

40%

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lues

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. 1)
: 1)

i 2)
i 3)

2)
:

3)

4)

v. ophthalmica v. centralis retinae,

5)

6)

(cuneus).

: 1)

; 2)

«

3.

: 1)

; 2)

; 3)

), -

;

uncus gyrus hyppocampi

4)

4.

3%

5.

« »

«moria»,

«

», «

»,

«

».

:

6.

(tumor hypophyseos).

1)

2)

3)

III, IV VI

genitalis.

poc a
dystrophia adiposo-

(. 129).

7.

: 1)

; 2)

; 3)

; 4)

; 5)

; 6)

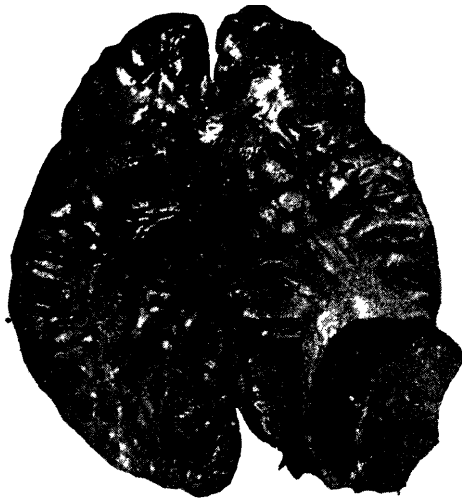
; 7)

8)

8.



. 129



. 130 .

. ABSCESSUS CEBEBRI.

status

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:

;

?

?

: 1)

2)

?

(, 131).



. 131.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial reporting and auditing. The text notes that incomplete or inconsistent records can lead to significant errors and misstatements, which may have legal and financial consequences for the organization.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the role of internal controls in preventing fraud and ensuring the integrity of financial data. It highlights that a robust system of internal controls is necessary to identify and mitigate risks, detect irregularities, and ensure that all transactions are properly authorized and recorded. The document stresses that internal controls should be designed to be effective and efficient, and should be regularly reviewed and updated to address changing circumstances.

3. The third part of the document addresses the importance of communication and collaboration between different departments and stakeholders. It notes that clear communication is essential for ensuring that all parties are aware of their responsibilities and the overall goals of the organization. The text emphasizes that effective communication can help to identify potential issues early on and facilitate the resolution of any problems that may arise.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of training and education for all employees. It notes that providing ongoing training and education is essential for ensuring that employees have the necessary skills and knowledge to perform their jobs effectively. The text emphasizes that training should be tailored to the specific needs of each employee and should cover a wide range of topics, including technical skills, soft skills, and compliance requirements.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of monitoring and evaluating the performance of the organization. It notes that regular monitoring and evaluation are essential for identifying areas of strength and weakness, and for making data-driven decisions about how to improve performance. The text emphasizes that monitoring and evaluation should be based on clear, measurable objectives and should involve all levels of the organization.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining a strong ethical culture within the organization. It notes that a strong ethical culture is essential for ensuring that all employees act in a responsible and honest manner, and for promoting the long-term success of the organization. The text emphasizes that ethical culture should be supported by clear policies and procedures, and should be reinforced through ongoing communication and training.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of staying up-to-date on industry trends and regulations. It notes that the business environment is constantly changing, and organizations must be able to adapt to these changes in order to remain competitive. The text emphasizes that staying up-to-date on industry trends and regulations is essential for identifying opportunities and risks, and for making informed decisions about how to respond to these changes.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining a strong relationship with customers and clients. It notes that a strong relationship with customers and clients is essential for ensuring that the organization is able to meet their needs and expectations, and for promoting long-term loyalty. The text emphasizes that maintaining a strong relationship with customers and clients should be a top priority for all employees, and should be supported by clear policies and procedures.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining a strong relationship with suppliers and vendors. It notes that a strong relationship with suppliers and vendors is essential for ensuring that the organization is able to obtain the goods and services it needs in a timely and cost-effective manner. The text emphasizes that maintaining a strong relationship with suppliers and vendors should be a top priority for all employees, and should be supported by clear policies and procedures.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining a strong relationship with the community. It notes that a strong relationship with the community is essential for ensuring that the organization is able to operate in a socially responsible manner, and for promoting the long-term success of the organization. The text emphasizes that maintaining a strong relationship with the community should be a top priority for all employees, and should be supported by clear policies and procedures.

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5. Глава 3. Анализ финансового состояния предприятия

6. Глава 4. Анализ эффективности деятельности предприятия

7. Глава 5. Анализ рисков деятельности предприятия

8. Глава 6. Анализ перспектив развития предприятия

9. Заключение

10. Список литературы

11. Приложение

- ?

;

- ence-

phalopatbia saturnina.

commotio cerebri.

(Ung. colloidal Crede).

?

. ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

- 1916 - 1917 .

« ».

« »

« ... »

... ; 2) ... ; 1) ... 3) ...

...

(. 132).

3-

— corpus striatum,

», «

»,

— «

?

(Wiesner)

diplococcus pleomorphus;

1,5

virus,

- herpes labialis.

« »

« »:

?

« »:

?

2) : 1)

(1,0 - 3,0).

5,0 - 10,0 1 - 1,5 - 2 0,5%

10,0 - 16,0,.

:

polamini hydrochlorici 2 - 3
1 - 2

Sco-

?

- 25 - 30%.

8%

?

(paralysis agitans).

«

»;

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?

?

i

. HYDRO CEPHALUS INTERNUS ET EXTERNUS.

13 2 - 48 , 3 - 49 , 4 - 5 - 50 , 6 - 8 - 51 , 9 -
- 52 .



. 133

134

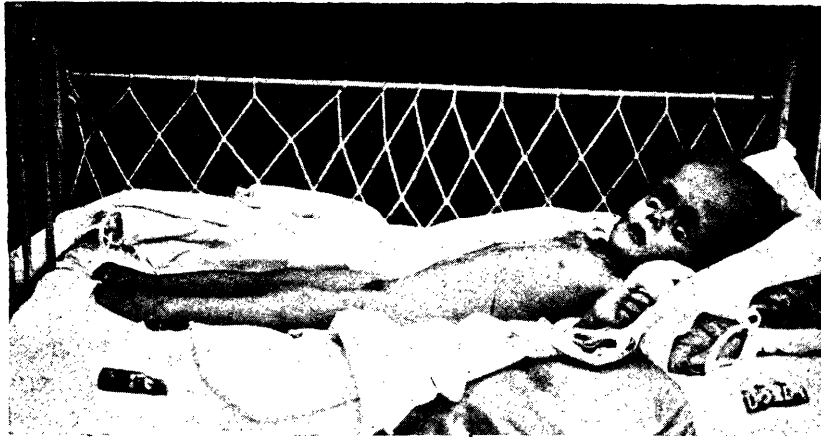


Рис. 135. Тот же случай.

(. 136),



. 136.

(. 137).

0,5

1

100 - 150



. 137 .

?

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1)

2)

?

lues

lues

lues

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lues

. PARALYSIS CEREBRALIS INFANTILIS.

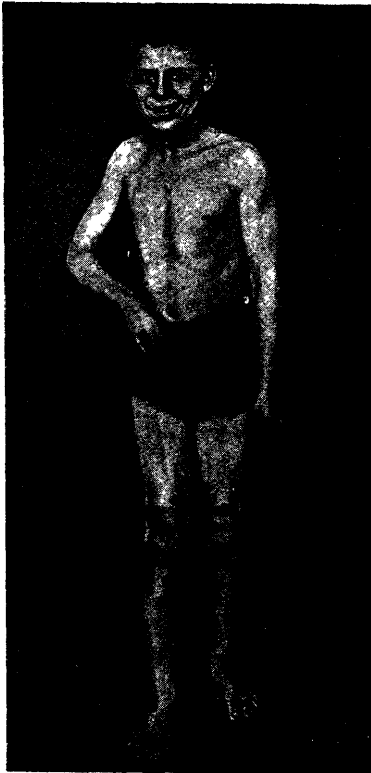
»

1

8 - 10,

(. 138).

pes eqvinus.



. 138 Hemiplegia cerebri infantilis dextra.

(. 139).

corporis striati globi pallidi.



Рис. 139. Hemiplegia infantilis cerebri dextra. Гиперкинезы.

(. 140).



140

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pallidns.

corporis striati,

globus pallidus

globus

»

?
?

corona radiata

PROGRESSIVA PSEUDOSCLEROSIS.

. DEGENERATIO LENTICULARIS

pes equinus,

« »

3 - 7

nuclei lenticularis, putamen,
- globus pallidus. Nucleus caudatus thalamus opticus

corpus striatum, thalamus opticus regio subthalamica.

striati globi pallidi.

corporis

bus pallidus

corpus striatum,

, - glo-

. DYSBASIA LORDOTICA PROGRESSIVA.

« ».

:

corpus striatum

« »

. CHOREA HUNTINGTONI. CHOREA CHRONICA PROGRESSIVA.

- » 1)
- 2)

:

:

« »

:

corpus striatum, putamen nucleus caudatus

globus pallidus

corpus striatum globus pallidus.

corpus striatum,

CHOREA MINOR.

neostriati.

?

triati

neos-

ti?

neostria-

ti.

neostria-

neostriati,

neostriati.

neostriati,

neostriati, - -

chorea mollis.

neostriatum.

?

28 - 29°, 5 - 10

1,5 - 2

AMAUROTICA FAMILIARIS.

. IDIOTIA

retinitis pigmentosa,

2 - 3 - 4

3 - 4

141).

pa

peace,

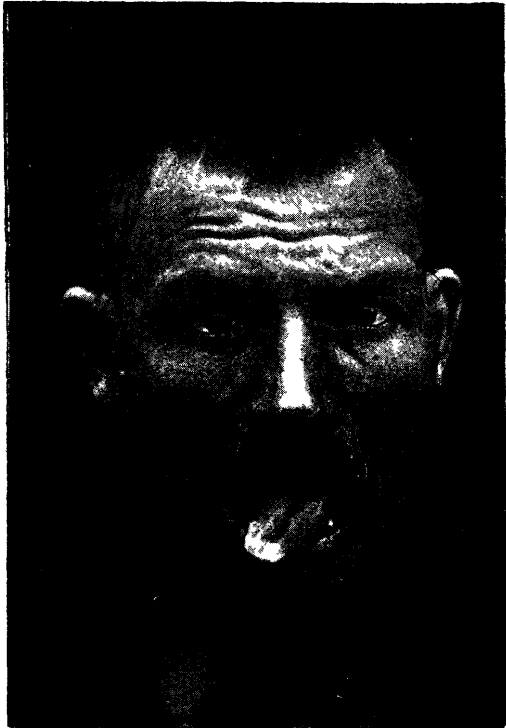


Рис. 141. Fractura baseos cranii (Strabismus convergens. Paralysis n-vi hypoglosii dextri. Hemiatrophia linguae dextra).

: 1/4 1/3

. Commotio cerebri.

1.

» — i

2.

3.

- 2)
- 3)

commotio labyrinthi.

ОТДЕЛ ЧЕТВЕРТЫЙ. БОЛЕЗНИ МОЗГОВОГО СТВОЛА.

XII

- a. sulei bulbaris.

a. sulei

bulbaris»;

«

».

rior;

- . rebelli posterior infe-
rebellaris -

« »,

«

a. cerebellaris»;

«

buibi».

60

1. *Hemianaesthesia alternans* -

2.

3.

osis, enophthalmus.

: ptosis sympathica, mi-

4.

Hemianaesthesia alternans

1.

- 2. « » - -
- 3. - -
- 4. -
- 5. - ;
- 6. -

hemianaesthesia alternans.

2 - 4
20

a. cerebellaris

a. cerebellaris

a. cerebellaris,

3/4

(. 142, . VII,

. 696).

a. cerebellaris

Hemianaesthesia alternans dissociata

cerebellaris.

substantia gelatinosa;

a. cerebellaris.

a. cerebellaris

A. SULCI BULBARIS.

50

bellaris.

a. cere-

1.

2.

3.

4.

a. cerebellaris,

sulci

a. cerebellaris:

rebellari,

cerebellaris a. sulci

a.

ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЯ ВАРОЛИЕВА МОСТА.

nervo facialis.

«hemiplegia alternans cum

1)

2)

3)

hemianaesthesia alternans:

4)

5)

- hemianaesthesia alternans;

VI - VII

1)

2)

3)

4)

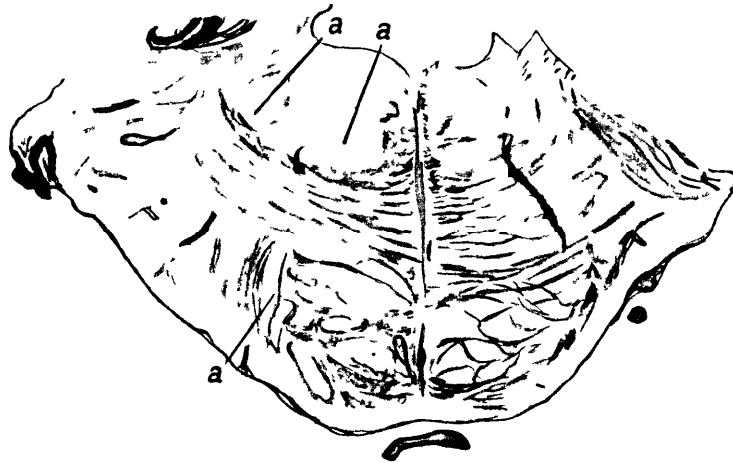
5)

6)

7)

8)





143

son)

(van Gie-

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

(. 143, . VII).

- 1)
- 2)

: 1)

2)

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)

nucleus ruber

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

POLIOENCEPHALITIS HAEMORRHAGICA

SUPERIOR.

. BOTULISMUS.

12,

VIII - , hyperacusis

: XI ,

linus.

80°.

1 - 2

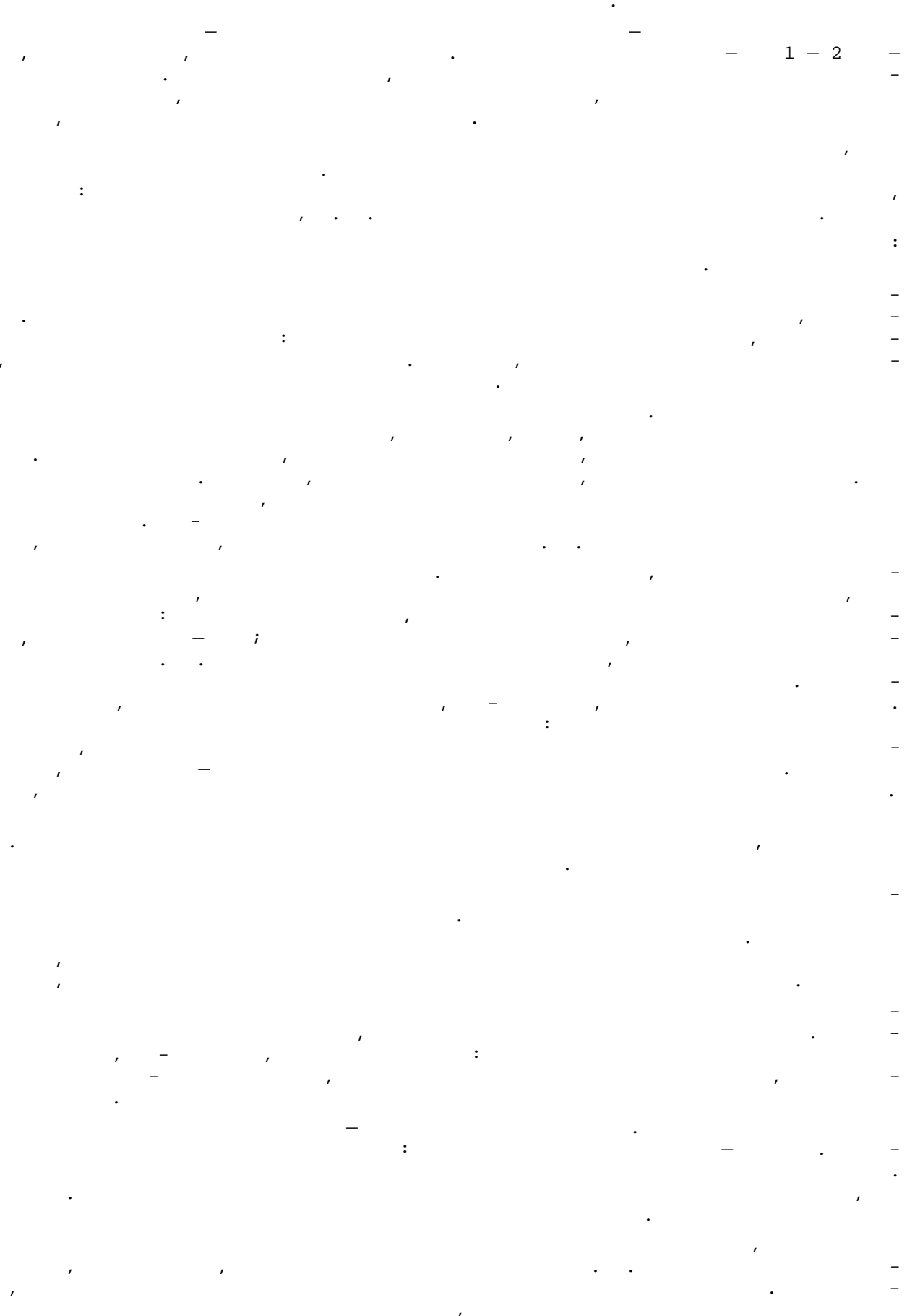
15 60%.

- Bacillus botu-

IX - - XII ;

- 1) ;
- 2) i
- 3) - ;
- 4) i

5)



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2.2. Признаки государства

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2.4. Развитие государства

2.5. Формы государственного устройства

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3.5. Президент Российской Федерации

3.6. Федеральное собрание

3.7. Правительство Российской Федерации

3.8. Судебная власть

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4. Глава III. Административное право

4.1. Понятие административного права

4.2. Система административного права

4.3. Административные органы

4.4. Административные процедуры

4.5. Ответственность в сфере административного права

5. Заключение

6. Литература



. 144 .

« ».

:

:

m. ileopsoas:

« ».

:

?

. HAEMORRHAGIA CEREBELLI.

. RAMOLITIO CEREBELLI.

. ABSCESSUS CEREBELLI

90%

10%

v

tremor,

VIII, 728 - 729).

40%

60%

2 - 3

(145,

TUMOR CEBEBELLI

: 1)

, 2)

, 3)

leni;

v. magna Ga-

V, VI, VII, VIII

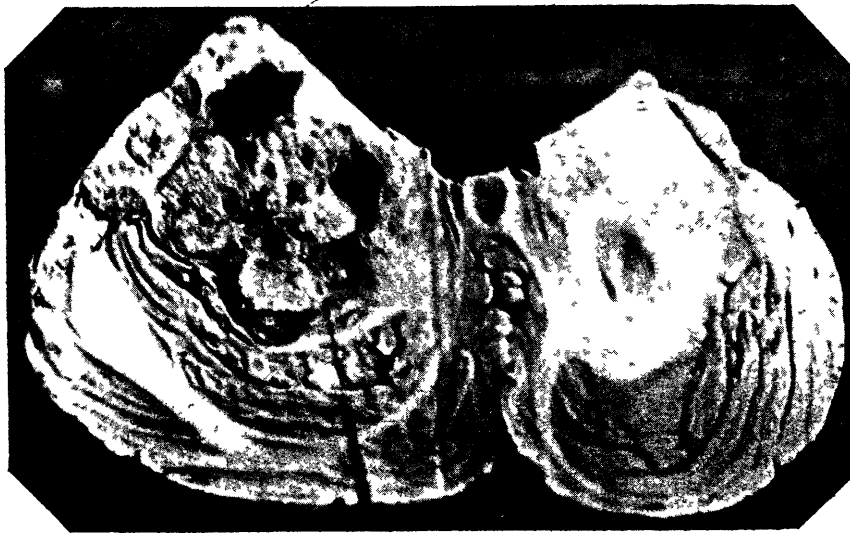


Рис. 146. Опухоль мозжечка.

1 3

20%

80%

«

»:

1. *Atrophia olivo-ponto-cerebellaris.*

2. *Atrophia olivo-rubro cerebellaris.*
nuclei dentati.

3. *Atrophia olivo-cerebellaris.*

: 1)

2)

?

ВРОЖДЕННАЯ МОЗЖЕЧКОВАЯ АТАКСИЯ. ATAXIA CEREBELLARIS CONGENITA.

: — 5—6 — 10, .
« » , —
»
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lues

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4

tiae

(. 147).

Hbidinis poten-



. 147.

. (

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.)

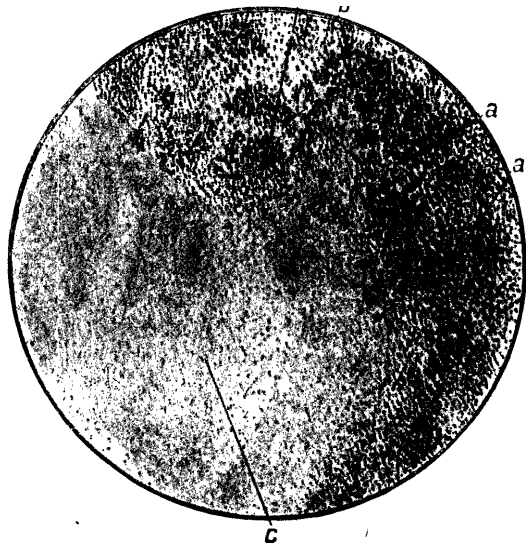
500,0

30

16 - 17

. VIII, . 728 - 729).

(. 148,



. 145

(. -) . (.) -
, b - , -) -



. 148.

(. 149).

reoidinum siccatum no 0,1
-,

0,5 pro die

1-2

Thy-

«

»

«

».

«

».

(. 149).

. MORBUS BASEDOWII.

90%



. 149.
)

- struma,

100 200

- *exophthalmus*,

(. 160).



. 150.

. (

- . . .)

- tremor.

hyperaciditas.

- hypaciditas,

libidinis potentiae.

2 - 3

tremor,

glandula thymus.
50%

thymus persistens.

Базедова болезнь.	Микседема.
Щитовидная железа увеличена	Уменьшена
Обмен веществ повышен	Понижен
Вес тела уменьшается	Увеличивается
Тахикардия	Брадикардия
Сильная игра вазомоторов	Вялость
Ощущение жара	Зябкость
Усиленная потливость	Сухость кожи
Ускоренное течение психических процессов	Замедленное
Бессонница	Сонливость
Ускоренное дыхание	Замедленное дыхание

1)

2)

3)

4)

: 1)

2)

glandula thymus;

m. orbitalis,

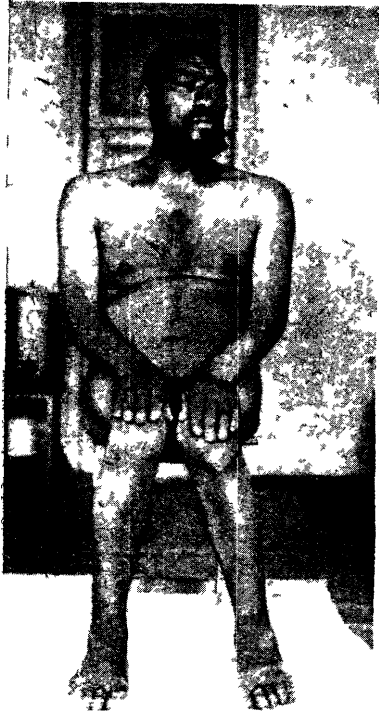
— septum orbitale.

1
nn. accelerantes.

11%,
25°/
- 41%, - 2,3%, - 45%,
- 11%.

. AKROMEHALIA.

3-
»
(. 151, 152).
«



. 151.

. 152.

153).

neuritis optica;



153

40%
potentiae,

libiduiis.

3-

3

1)

2)

3)

?

, thymus persistens.

».

hypophysis cerebri,

«hypophysitis»,

16%

. Gigantismus. Makrosomia.

30

2

genu valgum.

libido potentia.

impotentia coeundi,

(. 164).

gigantismus partialis.



. 154.

211

21

(

.)

trophoedema chronica progressives.

?

?

, 2)

; 3)

: 1)

?

1)

?:

2)

3)

4)

reabri;

- epiphysis ce-

. Microsomia.

mia.

, microso-

(. 155, 156).

achondroplasia.

(. 157).



. 155.

(Paltauf a).

- 18

(
.)



. 156.

(Paltauf a).

- 14

(
)

canalis craniopharyngeus,
pophysis cerebri.

hy-



Рис. 157. Achondroplasia. (Из коллекции д-ра В. К. Ясевича.)

, *infantilismus* -

habitus

NEUBOPATHICA.

ABIPOSITA8

dystrophia adiposo-genitalis.

: 1) , 2)

3)
(. 158, 159).

(. 160, 161).



. 158. Dystrophia adiposo-gigantis (. . . , -
.)

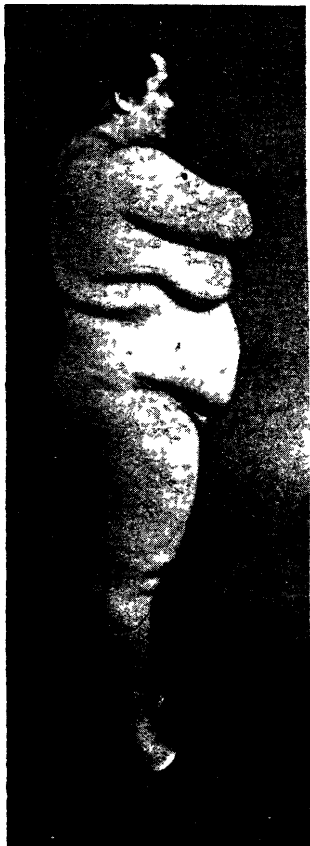


Рис. 159. Тот же случай.

162).



. 160. Dystrophia adiposo-genitalis.



. 161.

(. 163).

libidinis potentiae



162. ()

() ;



163. Dystrophia adiposo-genitalis ()

() -

infundibuli,

(pars intermedia).

(. 164, 166 166).



. 165.



. 166.

adipositas dolorosa

adipositas dolorosa,

Lipodystrophia progressiva.

dystrophia progressiva.

lipo-

epiphysis cerebri.

- cachexia hypophysaria s. hypophysipriva.

()

. TETANIA.

25

- 70 - 80% -

, - « » (. 167).

« »



. 167.

. «

».

bicipitalis interims

sulcus

(. 168).

(8 - 10), -

5

(4 - 5), -



. 168.
3

hyperaciditas

tetania strumipriva

tetania, idiopathica,

Tetania strumipriva

1)

«tetania strumipriva»:

2)

3)

2)

: 1)

80%

tetania strumipriva.

1)

2)

3)

4)

5)

6)

?

»

tetania strumipriva

Calcium lacticum	Calcium aceticum
Calcium chloratum —	6,0 10%

(0,5 — 1,0)

40%.

. MORBUS RAYNAUD.

phyxia localis:

syncope localis.

— rubor regionaris.

phyxia localis, rubor regionaris

syncope localis. rubor regionaris,
asphyxia localis, syncope localis.
moor regionaris, asphyxia localis,
- asphyxia localis,

« ».

syncope localis - -
rubor regionaris - o

- asphyxia localis -

urticaria,

ACROASPHYXIA, SIVE ACROCYANOSIS CHRONICA.

nica. acroasphyxia chro-

ЭРИТРОМЕЛАЛГИЯ. ERYTHROMELALGIA.

i
-
1)
2)
3)

« »
« »

olateralis;

tractus intermedi-

narcotica.

ACEOPABAESTHESIA.

40

70% -

. OEDEMA ACUTUM CIRCUMSCRIPTUM.

tens.

hydrops articularum intermit-

(urticana).

1)

2)

3)

15 21 33 5 12 3

47 ; 12

()

СКЛЕРОДЕРМИЯ. SCLERODERMIA.

oedematosum.

stadium indurativum.

(. 169).

stadium atrophicum.



Рис. 169 Склеродермия, осложненная склеродактилией (Из коллекции д-ра А. Ф. Коровникова)

myositis interstitialis.

1



. 170.

10 - 15%

FACIALIS PROGRESSIVA.

HEMIATROPHIA

30

ПЕРЕМЕЖАЮЩАЯСЯ ХРОМОТА. DYSBASIA ANIGOSCLEROTICA INTERMITTENS.

10%

90%

40

postica
ica

; a. dorsalis pedis
()

a. dorsalis pedis a. tibialis

: a. tibialis post-

a. dorsalis pedis.

intima

adventitia. Me-

dia membrana elastica

?

... :
... -
... :
... ?
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... ? -
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... ;
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... lues -
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... -

ОПОЯСЫВАЮЩИЙ ЛИШАЙ. HERPES ZOSTER.

dolorosa -

anaesthesia

herpes zoster?

: 1)

, 2)

3)

2/3

.e.

herpes

zoster,

herpes labialis,

herpes

herpes zoster

Herpes zoster

herpes zoster

Magisterium bismuthi, Amylum triticum . . .

herpes e

herpes .

?

herpes .

МИГРЕНЬ. НЕМИСВАНІА.

3

;

85% -

10 40

1. *Hemicrania simplex.*

2 - 3

1 - 2

(hemierania associata).

2. Hemicrania ophthalmica.

1) 2)

scotoma scintillans.

« »?

hemicrania simplex.

3. *Hemicrania complicata.*

1) 2)

?

4. *Hemicrania epileptica.*

: 1)

, 2)

5. *Hemicmia ophthalmoplegica.*

hemicrania ophthalmica -

III
» , «
III IV VI.
- V, VII, XII
: 1)
2)
;
?
-

micrania simplex

, hemicrania ophthalmoplegica -

. . Hemicrania ophthalmica

he-

Extr. Cannabis indicae 0,05
Phenacetini
Antifebrini aa 0,2 F. 1. art. pil. 10

3

Natrii bromati 2,5 Natrni salicylici 0,25 Aconitini 0,0001 Mfp. Dtd 20
S. 1

20 , 10 ,

Natrii bicarbonici 1,0 Sol. physiologici 100,0 M. D S

12

1) 10 - 20 (1:1000)

2) - 0,5

3) - 1,0

4) -

2 , 3 - 4 1

. TETANUS.

risus sardonicus.

tonus.

pleurothotonus.

- emprosthotonus.

pes equino-varus.

20 - 30

2 - 3

(tetanus neonatorum).

2-

3 - 4

(tetanus localis).

: tetanus

localis

tetanus capitis;
tetanus facialis.

tetanus bulbaris, tetanus cephalicus,

(tetanus
tetanus

tetanus capitis

- Bacillus tetani.

2 - 3

tetanus capitis,

cus..

, tetanus rheumati-

100

(2 - 3) 50

20 - 30

6

1000 .!

- Sol. Magnesii sulfurici (10 - 2 %)

10,0 25,0.

Sol. Ac. carbolicici 3%, 1,0 – 3,0,

Chlorali hydrati 2,0

Aq. destillatae

Mucil. amyli tntici aa

q. s. ad 50,0

M. D S. Клизма.

85%

, 40%.

, 1 – 2

. RABIES. LYSSA. HYDROPHOBIA.

90% –

10%

1,5-2

3-

2-

3-

:

« »;

« »

« »;

« ».

adventitia

ganglion nodosum vagi, -

3

190°

3

« » , virus fixe.

2

3

virus fixe,

« »

1%, 99%

10 50%.

: 1)

, 2)

, 3)

2-

- diplegia facialis,

?

virus fixe,

vims fixe,

virus fixe,

<

, spasmus.

Globus hystericus.

«globus hystericus».

, globus hystericus

. Spasmus facialis.

m. orbicularis oculi -

m. frontalis -

blepharospasmus.

. Paramyoclonus multiplex. Myoclonia. Polyclonia.

. biceps, m. supinator longus, m. cucullaris, m. quadriceps,
m. semitendinosus.

« » « » ,
cerebelli pallidum. , nucleus niger, nucleus dentatus

. Tic.

« »

».

:

«

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«

:

:

«

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?

torticollis -

«

».

Torticollis mentalis

n. accessorius

- retrocollis -

- procollis,

xapa epa:

« ; »i

« ; »i

« »

« ».

. Mogigraphia.

. BALBUTIES.

1 - 2

<

?

ayp

epilepsia

major,

epilepsia procursiva.

, - epilepsia rotatoria.

«

», epilepsia minor, epilepsia mitis.
- petit mal.

;

petit mal

, dipsomania.

- epilepsia nocturna,

- epilepsia diurna,

- petit mal,

status epilepticus,

ecco e

« »:

: 1)

2)

?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.

?

status epilepticus

20
epilepsia tarda.

3/4
20

« »

«

».

30.

- *epilepsia arteriosclerotica, senilis.*

- 60 40%.

«

».

: 1)

; 4)

; 2)

; 3)

?

?

«

»

:

infundibulum

- coma diabeticum.

- Natrium bromatum, Kaliium bromatum, Ammonium bromatum
3,0 pro die,

5,0

6,0

4,0

Inf. rad. Valerianae.

Infusum Adonis vernalis

0,05

Luminal.

0,1.

- Natrium biboricum - 3,0 - 4,0

per os

Cerebrinum -

0,3.

- Xifal-Milch -

Crotalin a.

(Crotalus adamanteus),

epilepsia tarda,

. NEURASTHENIA.

[The text in this block is extremely faint and mostly illegible, consisting of a large amount of scattered punctuation and sparse words.]

. pavor nocturnus,

, - enuresis nocturna

2)

«
»
«
»
tremor
chialgia, -
dinis
: , coitus interruptus,
: potentiae, ejaculatio praecox, libi-

?

- pavor nocturnus,

, enuresis nocturna,

, neurasthenia sexualis,

1)

2)

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- status thymico-lymphaticus, asthenicus

XIX

XX

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. 1

coitus interruptus.

« »:

?

. HYSTERIA.

26

« : ».

« ».

», «

»

«

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: « , , : ».

, , : ; , , .

, . ; , .

, . ; , .

« »: , .

, « ».

: , « ».

- globus hystericus,

, . ; , .

, . ; , .

bus hystericus,

glo-

opisthotonus.

pes equinus -

?

:

?

?

»

«

: 1)

2)

1)

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»

m. ileopsoas.

;

2)

pes equinus,

«

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3)

vus hystericus - «

» -

cla-

4)

5)

sympathici.

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6)

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1)

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3)

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coitus

coitus

: 1)

2)

1)

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2) ...

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3) ...

4) ...

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Fragmented text consisting of various symbols and characters including apostrophes, hyphens, and dots.

coitus;

-

1)

2)

?

3)

4)

Hyster

...

Fragment of a document containing faint, scattered characters and symbols, including punctuation marks like commas, colons, and dashes, and some numbered items such as 1), 2), and 3).

2)

: 1)

« . . . ».

« »

« »

« »

« »

?

:

. NEUROSIS TBAVMATICA.

3)
(fractura),

(infractio),
(luxatio, subluxatio).

4)

?

1)

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2)

:
status

3)

4)

status.

..i

- « » « »

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СЛОВИЯ

ВОЗНИКНОВЕНИЯ БОЛЕЗНИ И ПАТОГЕ

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in financial operations. This section also highlights the role of internal controls in preventing fraud and errors.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the implementation of robust risk management strategies. It outlines various risk assessment techniques and provides guidance on how to identify, measure, and mitigate potential risks. The text stresses the need for a proactive approach to risk management to protect the organization's assets and reputation.

3. The third part of the document addresses the importance of effective communication and reporting. It discusses the need for clear and concise communication channels and the role of regular reporting in keeping stakeholders informed. This section also touches upon the importance of maintaining accurate financial statements and providing timely updates to management and investors.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in financial operations. This section also highlights the role of internal controls in preventing fraud and errors.

5. The fifth part of the document focuses on the implementation of robust risk management strategies. It outlines various risk assessment techniques and provides guidance on how to identify, measure, and mitigate potential risks. The text stresses the need for a proactive approach to risk management to protect the organization's assets and reputation.

6. The sixth part of the document addresses the importance of effective communication and reporting. It discusses the need for clear and concise communication channels and the role of regular reporting in keeping stakeholders informed. This section also touches upon the importance of maintaining accurate financial statements and providing timely updates to management and investors.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in financial operations. This section also highlights the role of internal controls in preventing fraud and errors.

8. The eighth part of the document focuses on the implementation of robust risk management strategies. It outlines various risk assessment techniques and provides guidance on how to identify, measure, and mitigate potential risks. The text stresses the need for a proactive approach to risk management to protect the organization's assets and reputation.

9. The ninth part of the document addresses the importance of effective communication and reporting. It discusses the need for clear and concise communication channels and the role of regular reporting in keeping stakeholders informed. This section also touches upon the importance of maintaining accurate financial statements and providing timely updates to management and investors.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in financial operations. This section also highlights the role of internal controls in preventing fraud and errors.

.....