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Aleš Hrdlicka „Quo vadis homo... societas humana?“

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Z VĚDECKÉ ČINNOSTI

KCHIP1 – POTENCIÁLNÍ MARKER PRO STANOVENÍ ČASNÉHO POSTMORTEM INTERVALU**Marie Bílová, Patrik Mottl, Jiří Škvor**

Katedra Antropologie a genetiky člověka, Přírodovědecká fakulta, Univerzita Karlova, Praha

Abstract

Precise postmortem period estimation is one of the crucial problems in forensic sciences at present time. Estimation of that period, based on many different methods, has a high correlation rate to surrounding conditions (e.g. temperature, humidity etc.). For these reason using of different methods is necessary to reduce environmental influence. At presented study immunohistochemical staining was used to evaluate autolytic degradation of nervous tissue protein KCHIP1. Staining intensity of colour immunoperoxidase reaction significantly decreased according to progressing postmortem interval. However intensity decreased slower at low temperature. KCHIP1 molecule could be used as a nervous tissue autolysis timing marker during the early postmortem period.

Key words: Forensic science, forensic anthropology, immunohistochemistry.

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WPŁYW ZDOLNOŚCI KOORDYNACYJNYCH NA SKUTECZNOŚCI GRY W PIŁKĘ NOŻNĄ**Henryk Duda**Katedra teorii i metodyki gier sportowych
i rekreacyjnych, AWF Kraków**Abstract**

Football performance largely depends on movement co-ordination, as co-ordination as a property of the nervous system facilitates mastering technical and tactical activities to a large extent. When analysing the contents of a sport fight in team sport games, one has to take note of the fact that the co-ordination requirements model is dominated with such co-ordination skills as fast reaction, spatial orientation, differentiation skill, balance skills and movement adjustment skill (Raczek, Mynarski, Liakh, 2002). According to Zimmerman (1982), co-ordination skills are predominant in efficient football player's action, therefore the authors of this paper per-

forms a detailed analysis of these skills in view of the player's movement and tactical task nature. To summarise the analysis of the obtained results, it has to be stated that football player's performance depends on the level of development of his co-ordination skills. This approach is also related to different requirements (structure) posed by sport fight, which depends on the tasks entrusted to the player for the game (movement tasks, tactical tasks) and may decide about the player's efficient sport fight.

Key words: frequency of movement, time of simple reaction, co-ordination optical-motor, spatial orientation.

TELESNÁ CHARAKTERISTIKA NOVORODENCŮ S NÍZKOU PÔRODNOU HMOTNOSŤOU**Mária Fuchsová¹, Annamária Oláhová¹,
Eva Neščáková¹, Eva Predná²**¹ Katedra antropológie, Přírodovědecká fakulta,
Univerzita Komenského, Bratislava² Novorodenecká klinika M. Rusnáka, SZU, FNŠP, Bratislava**Abstract**

The size of newborns after birth is determined by genetical factors, but factors affecting during the pregnancy are important, too. Physiological newborns are being born with birthweight ranging from 2500 g to 4200 g. The newborns, whose birthweight is smaller than 2500 g, are newborns with low birthweight and they form a critical group. In this study the data of 4748 newborns with low birthweight were worked up. In the case of these newborns low birthweight results from immaturity (pre-term newborns), further full-term newborns, born with birthweight under the 5th percentile of dispersion of normal values (hypotrophic newborns) and newborns with immaturity in combination with hypotrophy. The aim of this study was to evaluate the anthropometric parameters of newborns with low birthweight and, using these values, to construct percentile graphs. Results from the comparison show that most statistically significant differences can be found at the group born in the 33rd and 34th weeks of gestation. The values of newborns born in the 28th and 29th week of gestation do not show any significant differences. Especially important is the anthropological monitoring of these children because some hidden diseases can be recognized only with anthropological techniques. Permanent monitoring of these newborns enables us to control the health state of individuals by finding anomalies.

Key words: newborn infant, low birthweight, immaturity, hypotrophy, anthropometry.

Práca bola realizovaná s podporou grantu VEGA 1/3412/06.

TĚLESNÁ STAVBA A RIZIKOVÉ MARKERY PACIENTŮ PO PERKUTÁNNÍ TRANSLUMINÁLNÍ KORONÁRNÍ ANGIOPLASTICE (PTCA) S KORONÁRNÍMI STENTY

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Abstract

Despite a decline in mortality over the past two decades, cardiovascular heart disease is the leading cause of death in the Czech Republic. Ischaemic heart disease (IHD) which causes more than half of these deaths is a complex disease with multifactorial etiology. Strategies for preventing and treating IHD must be multifactorial in the same way.

A study was conducted in conjunction with the European Centre for Medical Informatics, Statistics and Epidemiology – Cardio on patients affected by IHD. A total of 54 men and 15 women, aged 40 and older, were recommended for percutaneous coronary intervention with coronary stent implantation. Anthropometric and clinical parameters were analyzed as well as traditional risk factors like age, gender, family history, hypertension, dyslipidemia, smoking status, overweight and diabetes. Results showed in both women and men significant association with similar trends in phenotype, presence of risk factors and increased risk of clinical coronary events.

These findings reinforce the importance of the known mechanism compensation for beneficial effects on the general health of the population, particularly on cardiovascular morbidity and mortality.

Key words: *ischaemic heart disease, risk factors, antropometric markers.*

Práce byla podporována projektem 1M06014 MŠMT ČR.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF SOCIAL STRATIFICATION OF KIELCE'S CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

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Abstract

The aim of the work is evaluation of the biological effects of the socio-economic situation of Kielce's inhabitants. The selected biological indexes of living conditions were: body height and mass, BMI and physical fitness tests. Research data was collated in the academic year 2002/2003. The study encompassed 932 boys and girls, aged 10–15. The children came from two different social strata – lower and upper, defined in relation to the level of education of their parents.

The obtained results indicate the existence of intrastratal differences in body height, especially in boys. However, the

effect of the parents' level of education on the fitness level of children and adolescents, evaluated both by single tests and general fitness index is considerably smaller. The observed developmental differences in Kielce's children and adolescents are a biological manifestation of continued inequality and social distances within the same milieu in Poland.

Key words: *social stratum, body height, body mass, physical fitness.*

SECULAR TREND OF BODY HEIGHT AND MASS IN CHILDREN AND YOUTH OF ZIELONA GÓRA

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Abstract

This paper's purpose is to show the trend and magnitude of changes in body height and weight between generations of boys and girls aged 8–15.

The research was carried out on pupils of Zielona Góra's schools in the school year of 2006/2007. The results were compared with the results of a research carried out in 1950.

An analysis of the material confirmed a secular trend of morphological traits in the populations of boys and girls which is more prominent during puberty (in girls at the age of 10–13, in boys at the age of 13–15).

Key words: *physical development of children, secular trend.*

VPLYV OBEZITY NA ZMENU ŠTRUKTÚRY NOHY

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Abstract

This article presents results of the research oriented on determination the influence of corpulence on leg structure changes among 22-year-old university students. We have evaluated plantograms of right legs with Chippaux-Šmiráková method. We have discovered the following: 55.2 % of students with corpulence were flat-footed but the same problem had students with normal weight: 23.9 % of them were flat-footed. Being flat-footed is caused by several factors: corpulence, not appropriate shoes, inborn dispositions, walk in a hard terrain, static effort and the absence of sport..., these factors should be expected while evaluating causes of flat-feet legs.

Key words: *Flat-foot, plantogram, corpulence, body mass index.*

Článok vznikol za podpory projektu CGA XVIII/2006/FPV.

ANTROPOLOGIE A PŘÍBUZNÉ DISCIPLÍNY JAKO VÝCHODISKA STUDIA LIDSKÝCH POTŘEB

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Abstract

The paper is focused on studies of human needs within various anthropological disciplines and in relations with other scientific fields (sociology, ecology, demography). It brings terminological background for author's research which is close to ecological anthropology (social anthropology) but in many questions they meet sociology. Finally there is commentary describing similarity in anthropological understanding of human needs and sociological theme – quality of life.

Key words: *human needs, social and cultural anthropology, ecological anthropology, sociology, quality of life.*

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