

та планування. Втім, сама по собі міждисциплінарна кооперація представників технічних наук різних напрямків та навчальних спеціальностей залишає сьогодні бажати кращого. Загальне вчення про технічні науки (про що буде докладніше сказано нижче), орієнтоване на методику і методологію науково-технічного дослідження, могло б безсумнівно допомогти навести мости між окремими науково-технічними напрямками, що дійсно стає нагально необхідним через все відчуження, що все поглиблюється. До цієї дедалі більш міждисциплінарної кооперації спонукають системні проблеми, які все частіше виникають у лоні сучасних складних технологій. При цьому тісна співпраця між філософами-універсалістами та інженерами-вченими необхідна не лише в галузі критики норм і цінностей, а й у плані здійснення комплексної соціально-філософської інтерпретації та розвитку філософії техніки як «наближеної до дійсності» філософської дисципліни. Філософське пояснення, критичний внесок філософів-універсалістів у цей рух, на жаль, поки що сильно відстає від сформульованої вище вимоги. Зазвичай рух у зазначеному напрямі починається з науково-методологічної постановки проблеми у прикордонних галузях науки та пов'язаних з ними сфер проєктування з метою розвитку свого роду «системної філософії». Книга Ласло «Вступ до системної філософії» є типовим, щоправда, досить спрощеним, прикладом пошуку шляхів руху у цьому напрямі. Саме при аналізі соціотехнічних систем, що передбачає облік культурно-філософських, антропологічних, екологічних та багатьох інших аспектів, філософія, як теорія науки і як соціальна та нормативна дисципліна, має робити свій посильний внесок. Ці нові завдання філософії техніки чекають ще свого розгорнутого формулювання у прагматичному плані, що неминуче передбачає відмову від традиційної догматично-монолітної метафізики техніки.

NAVIGATING THROUGH THE HISTORY OF TOURETTE'S SYNDROME

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Tourette's syndrome, which is easily recognized by excessive nervous energy,

tics, twitches, involuntary grimaces, shouting swear words, teasing, was only described and named in detail in 1885. Earlier, in 1486, a book called «Malleus Maleficarum» was published. One of the most famous books on demonology mentioned a priest whose behavior matched Tourette's symptoms.

The first documented mention of Tourette's syndrome dates back to 1825 and is attributed to a French physician who gained his fame for a device that determines the subtleties of hearing, the acoumeter, J. Itard. In his article Fr. "Mémoire sur quelques fonctions involontaires des appareils de la locomotion, de la préhension et de la voix" ("Scientific study of certain involuntary functions of the organ system associated with movement, grasping and voice"), Jean Marc Gaspard Itard described the case of a woman whose symptoms began in childhood and included motor tics, vocalization and involuntary profanity. The mentor of the deaf, J. Itard, observed that none of the treatments available at the time were successful and the patient preferred seclusion. According to Itard, this condition could be classified as a form of tonic seizures. In Itar's publication one can also find cases of other patients who suffered from a little-described condition, from symptoms of a terrible syndrome that has not yet received its name. Seven male cases were described. Later, Jean-Martin Charcot described cases of patients who suffered from Tourette's syndrome, but the French psychiatrist and educator, teacher of Sigmund Freud, did not recognize Tourette's syndrome as an independent neurological disorder.

It was not until the end of the 19th century, in 1885, that Gilles de la Tourette, a French physician and student of the renowned psychiatrist and educator Jean-Martin Charcot, described cases of 9 of his patients who suffered from exuberant and extravagant convulsive tics, uncontrollable twitches. Gilles de la Tourette and his colleagues, who actively researched the symptoms of the disease, concluded that the syndrome was an obsession with impulses. Tourette identified a unique disease characterized by uncoordinated movements, strange vocalizations and echolalia.

It was observed that the syndrome manifests itself predominantly in childhood and adolescence and has an exciting and progressive course. As a result, J. Charcot proposed to name this disorder after his student - Gilles de la Tourette's syndrome.

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By the end of the nineteenth century, there was a split between neurology and psychology, making Tourette's syndrome more difficult to understand. In the first half of the 20th century, the syndrome disappeared to the medical world. Later, doctors began to consider the debilitating disease a figment of Tourette's imagination, but once Tourette's syndrome is recognized, it cannot be confused with any other disease.

It wasn't until 1972 that the Tourette Syndrome Association (TSA), founded by five couples who were parents of children with Tourette Syndrome, came into existence, which was renamed the Tourette Association of America (TAA) in 2015. In 1975, the organization had just 50 members. In 1982, the association grew to 7,000 members. By 2008, the organization had 35 chapters in the US, more than 300 support groups and maintained international contacts around the world. It is a non-profit organization. The purpose of the American Tourette Association is to provide help and support to those who suffer from Tourette Syndrome, tic disorders and related conditions. They do this through awareness, research, and support. Detailed information about this organization can be found on its official website. The American Tourette Syndrome Association is important because it spreads information about the symptoms of the syndrome and provides support to people. While in the past patients with Tourette syndrome may have faced misunderstanding and stigmatization, today public perception is becoming more empathic and informed through educational and activist efforts [6].

The Movement Disorders Society (MDS) is an international scientific organization that specializes in the research, treatment and support of patients with movement disorders. The main goal of the MDS is to advance knowledge and improve the quality of life for people living with a variety of movement disorders, such as painful tremors, parkinsonism, dyskinesias, and seizures. The Movement Disorders

Society promotes scientific research in the field of movement disorders, facilitating the exchange of knowledge and the implementation of the latest approaches in clinical practice. The organization organizes international conferences, seminars, workshops and webinars for physicians, researchers and other professionals in the field of movement disorders. The organization has played an important role in the development of diagnosis and treatment of movement disorders, promoting the introduction of innovative methods and raising awareness of these diseases among medical professionals and the public [3]. Furthermore, the global community is increasingly recognizing the importance of fostering inclusivity and understanding for individuals with Tourette's syndrome. Advocacy groups and awareness campaigns have emerged to challenge societal stigmas and misconceptions. By sharing personal stories, promoting education, and advocating for policy changes, these initiatives strive to create an environment that encourages empathy and support for those navigating the complexities of Tourette's syndrome. This shift towards a more compassionate and informed society is not only reshaping public perceptions but also inspiring collaborative efforts to improve the quality of life for individuals living with Tourette's syndrome worldwide.

Tourette's syndrome is a serious and widespread disease that can be recognized by tics. Scientists divide tics into motor tics, which can only be observed, and vocal (phonic) tics, which create noise that can be perceived by people without visual organs. Motor tics are of two types, as are phonic tics. Simple motor tics involve a small number of muscles, while complex motor tics involve large muscle groups, such as twitching of the limbs. Simple vocal tics involve making sounds. In some cases, this can be not only sniffing, but also sounds that resemble animal sounds. Complex vocal tics involve a person making complex sentences, words, and syllables. Physicians look at several clinical indicators when assessing tics, such as the occurrence of both motor and vocal tics, occurring several times a day, daily or intermittently throughout the year, and the onset of the first tic before the age of 18. Attention is paid to ticks that are not caused by substances, e.g. medication or illness.

People with this disease can be seen in society. American scientists have found

out that Tourette's syndrome is more common in Caucasians. They also specified that girls suffer from this disease less often than boys. The first, main cause of Tourette's syndrome is hereditary predisposition. Despite the hereditary predisposition, there are a number of other factors that explain the occurrence of Tourette's syndrome: intoxication, stress, infections [4]. Oliver Sacks in his book "The man who mistook his wife for a hat" mentions that Tourette syndrome can have any other origins such as stroke, brain tumors, intoxication, infection. Three long-term studies have investigated stress and TS and have shown that increased stress makes tics worse, while reduced stress (e.g. through relaxation) reduces tics.

A deep understanding of the mechanisms of this syndrome and the development of more effective treatments and support for patients are key aspects of further research in this area. In addition, it is important to emphasize the need for an informed and supportive community environment to mitigate the social and psychological difficulties faced by people with Tourette syndrome. Studies and observations of patients with Tourette syndrome help to increase our knowledge of the nature of this condition, its diagnosis and treatment. Despite the challenges faced by people with Tourette's syndrome, they try to live a fulfilling life, although not all patients seek medical help. Treatment of Tourette syndrome aims to reduce the frequency and severity of tics and improve the quality of life of patients. The development of treatment and research is not static, because at the moment it is impossible to cure Tourette's syndrome, although there are various methods of treatment:

In China 156 patients with Tourette's syndrome were treated with acupuncture. The results were positive. The success rate was 92.3 per cent. Experiments with acupuncture were no longer conducted. This treatment is not used with Tourette's syndrome patients. The antiviral drug aciclovir was successfully used in treatment. The antibiotic ceftriaxone was used. These drugs were used on patients who had specific indicators. Research on antiviral and antibiotic use is planned for the future. Surgical intervention is also possible. Deep brain stimulation, which takes place in two stages, is recommended for patients who do not benefit from other treatments. Unfortunately, there are risks associated with surgery: risks associated with surgery, side effects of

surgery, deep brain stimulation [5]. Nicotine in the form of nicotine patches reduces the symptoms of Tourette's syndrome. Haloperidol is often used in the treatment of this disease, so scientists decided to use haloperidol with nicotine patches. The result was positive. The results of the study, which was conducted by Paul Sanberg, were shown during a conference that was organized by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which supports the development of science, enhances the development of research, collaborations that are beneficial to science [2]. Highly qualified specialists try to minimize the risks, but every patient with Tourette's disease is unique.

Despite the fact that the disease is incurable, people with Tourette syndrome try to live a bright and full life. A contemporary Ukrainian writer Ivan Baidak, who has been living with Tourette syndrome for more than 15 years, is a good example. Ivan has made every effort to get rid of the symptoms of the debilitating syndrome. Unfortunately, spiritual practices, teas, and pills did not help the outstanding writer. Ivan wants to convey to people who feel uncomfortable that they should not close in on themselves, difficulties can be overcome: "My biggest problems are over, my tics are minimal. I'm talking about this now that I think I've won this war. If it was still bothering me, I probably wouldn't be able to tell you everything: my story would be pitiful. I already have experience that I hope can help someone else." The writer realizes that this syndrome is a part of his life, so he just needs to accept it: "At least now I'm a person who knows how to ignore the opinions of random people. I see no point in getting into arguments or explaining anything. If I join a new team, I immediately warn them that I have a tic. I choose the right words. But this applies only to those who matter to me. Everyone else is indifferent. In 5 seconds, they will forget about me, and I will forget about them too." [1].

Today, Tourette syndrome remains the subject of active research. Clinical research aims to develop more effective methods of diagnosis and treatment, as well as to investigate factors affecting patients' quality of life. With the advent of new technologies and methods for analyzing the brain, research into Tourette syndrome is becoming more advanced and promising.

The history of Tourette syndrome is a story of discovery, progress and promise. From initial descriptions to modern scientific research, understanding of this neurological disorder continues to evolve, opening new horizons in diagnosis, treatment and patient support. The history of Tourette syndrome is also linked to changes in public perception and stereotypes associated with the disorder. Despite significant progress in understanding Tourette syndrome, scientists still face many challenges and questions. Future research should focus on identifying more accurate biomarkers, developing individualized treatments and mitigating the social consequences of the disorder.

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СЕКЦІЯ

ПИТАННЯ СУЧАСНОГО РОЗВИТКУ ТРАНСПОРТНИХ ТЕХНОЛОГІЙ.

НАУКОВІ ЗАСАДИ ІЗ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ ОРГАНІЗАЦІЇ ТА БЕЗПЕКИ

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