caregivers for proper timing for taking the child to the hospital, to avoid being too late or unnecessary visitation.

Survey is conducted to pediatricians about school age children with ASD, ADHD, Down Syndrome, Epilepsy, Premature baby and Allergy. Questions include about reactivity to pain, expression of pain, behavior at the hospital (obedient or not) and the timing of consultation. Pediatricians are asked to rate them in comparison to typically developing children.

Caregiver's hospital consultation patterns differed according to the difficulties children had. While children with ASD and ADHD tend to react to pain much, had trouble waiting at the hospital, and do not consult at early state, premature born children react to pain as typically developing children, do not have trouble waiting at the hospital and tend to consult hospital at early state, possibly unnecessarily.

The results suggest that caregivers are making consultation judgment based on the child's expression pain as well as their behavior at the hospital.

Based on these findings, it would be possible to create guidelines based on the child's characteristics so that caregivers can make more appropriate judgment for when to consult the hospital.

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HOW CAREGIVER'S HOSPITAL CONSULTATION TIMING IS INFLUENCED BY THE CARE TARGET I -IN CASE OF VETERINARY VISITS

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Pediatrics and veterinary medicine are often compared for the timing of hospital consultation is not based on the patient himself, but the caregiver. In case of human patient and the caregiver, often biologically related, the delay or unnecessary visit to the hospital may be blamed to caregiver's characteristics. For example, if the mother is nervous, then the child becomes nervous or if the mother is indifferent, then the child do not express pain. In case of veterinary medicine, the owner and the dog are not biologically related, but there are nervous owners and nervous dogs, or indifferent owners and indifferent dogs. In this study, we examine the possibility of dog's behavior making the owners nervous or indifferent.

60 small animal veterinarians in Japan are asked to rate about the owner and the 6 most popular dog breeds, Dachshund, Chihuahua, Toy Poodle, Shiba inu, mix and Shih-Tzu. Questions included the expression of pain, behavior at the waiting room, consultation time, dogs' aggression toward the veterinarian and others.

60 dog owners were asked to describe the timing of the veterinary consultation. Dogs in general do not express much pain that owners looked at other signs such as loss of appetite or not moving. Dog showed no pain in heart related diseases, and some for skin diseases.

Breed differences were observed in pain expression, Shih-Tzu, Dachshund and mix breeds are less reactive to pain while Chihuahua, Toy Poodle and Shiba are rated as reactive ($\chi^2(5)=108$, $p<.01$). Chihuahua, Toy Poodle owners consult the clinic at early stage of the diseases while mix, Dachshund and Shih-Tzu do not ($\chi^2(5)=115$ $p<.01$). Even though Shiba

inu express pain, it bites veterinarians, that owner tend to wait to consult the vets.

The breed differences in owner behavior of vet. consultation suggests that owners are judging the timing based on the dogs pain expression and also the difficulties they experience at the vet more than the actual condition of the diseases. Some breeds are more likely to express pain and thus making owners more nervous while others do not express pain that owners miss the proper timing for the vet. consultation. Similar pattern may be observed in pediatric consultation as well. By understanding how the care targets behave influence the caregiver's behavior of hospital consultation, more efficient preventive information specific to diseases may be provided to the caregivers.

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COGNITIVE FUNCTIONS AND LIFESTYLE OF RUSSIAN SCHOOLCHILDREN IN LARGE CITIES

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Goal to determine the relationship between the parameters of cognitive functions, school performance and extracurricular lifestyle.

Method: 1036 children aged 10-12 years who studied in 5-th classes of 40 Russian schools in 8 different major cities were surveyed. All of them underwent cognitive testing, which included a set of six tests. They defined: arbitrary attention, visual-spatial perception, verbal memory, visual-imaginative thinking, constructive praxis, and verbal-logical thinking. Parents of 598 participants filled out questionnaires about their lifestyle. Using machine learning methods, children were divided into clusters based on the success of cognitive tests. Next, we analyzed the links between cognitively successful children, school performance, and lifestyle.

Results it was found that children are divided into two clusters: those who performed cognitive tasks more successfully and less successfully. A strong direct link was established between the success of cognitive tests and school performance in three main subjects (mathematics ($r = 0.875$), literature ($r = 0.853$), and Russian ($r = 0.797$)). Those who spent more time using the Internet and were more interested in computer games did not differ in cognitive parameters from those who used less and played less. But those who didn't play computer games at all during school days were worse at cognitive functions. Also worse in cognitive functions were those who were interested in unorganized sports (outside of sports clubs), hockey, mountain skiing, lawn tennis, a combination of a passion for music and education with Tutors. High cognitive functions are associated with music, non-sports Hobbies, basketball, football, dancing, and summer recreation in camps.

Many lifestyle manifestations were not related to the level of cognitive function.

Conclusion Cognitive functions are strongly associated not only with school performance, but also with certain Hobbies and lifestyles of children. Such data may be interesting for social policy in the field of childhood.