Methods The study included 72 final year medical students in the academic year 2010–2011. The students were asked to freely evaluate their self in the final theory, traditional long case and OSCE in pediatrics by putting a score representing their performance in these exams. The students self-ratings was compared with the actual scores these students obtained.

Results There was a significant correlation between students self-rating and the actual students scores in the final exam in pediatrics.

Conclusion In the presence of a consensus among departments on the level of knowledge and skills that need to be mastered by students during undergraduate medical education, and the implementation of active training program; students self evaluation could be used as an additional method of students evaluation and assessment.

Results The positive dynamics of use of child’s food was confirmed of the clinical symptoms at duration of Dyspepsia syndrome, condition of peripheral blood, level of electrolyte exchange, hormonal tests, cytokines levels and production of endogenous IF-γ. The level of IL-2 (2.76±0.48 to 3.56±0.53μg/mmol/l) had tendency to the increase. That presents stimulation of proliferation and differentiation of activated T-cell to Thlphocytes. Biological activity of IL-2 presence role of the typical TGF of cells of limphatic mieloid complex. The levels of IL-4 also have a tendency to the decline in the reference dates(16.48±1.78 to 15.73±1.48μg/mmol/l). IL-4 is known to increase the level of production of IgE, what is confirmed the decline of level of IgE in our researches. Level of IF-γ has a tendency to the increase(38.9±1.74 to 40.1±1.24μg/mmol/l) and level of IgA has same tendency too. That stipulated an increase of immunoregulatory mechanisms of child’s organism.

Conclusion Used of child’s food provides more active differentiation of cells of granulocytic and monocytic pool. An increase the level of IgA testifies to the improvement of local immunity by an obstacle fixing of bacteria and viruses on mucus shells. The values of IgE decreased, what represented hypoallergenic influences of child’s feeding.

Results Increasing FVI may already be beneficial for BD development during childhood. Unfavorable changes of BD with higher SI were not yet observed during childhood; seem to develop however during adolescence.

Conclusion Increased FVI may already be beneficial for BD development during childhood. Unfavorable changes of BD with higher SI were not yet observed during childhood; seem to develop however during adolescence.

Supported by BMELV [grant number 2811HS007].