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**УДК 677.532.135**

*Scripcenco Angela, PhD, Associate professor  
Department Design and Technology in Textiles and Polygraphy  
Technical University of Moldova*

### **ADAPTIVE APPROACH IN PATIENT CLOTHING DESIGN**

For the Moldovan clothing industry, the range of clothing for people suffering from various diseases is quite new. Manufacturers and consumers are not fully aware of the need for such clothing. Recently, however, in modern medical practice, the problem of ensuring optimal conditions for the stay of patients in medical institutions has become urgent, which ultimately contributes to a speedy recovery. The use of improperly designed products can aggravate the situation of the patient. It turns out that one of the factors for creating optimal conditions for the recovery of the patient is ergonomic clothing. The use of such special clothing will allow the patient and medical staff to easily carry out the necessary actions, without causing pain and discomfort, both physical and psychological.

The need for clothing adapted to the conditions of use exists especially in patients who are forced to stay in bed during a long period of treatment, not only in a hospital setting, but also at home. The approach to creating such clothes is implemented by studying the physiological state of sedentary patients, the characteristics of the course of the disease, environmental conditions, methods of conducting medical procedures and care manipulations - which will identify the most significant requirements for hospital clothes for this category of patients.

Patients with movement restriction are subject to persistent anatomical and functional changes, as well as violations of the psycho-emotional status of a person. This category of patients includes patients with injuries of the musculoskeletal system, with disorders of the cardiovascular system, postoperative patients. The most difficult condition is observed in stroke patients: violations of motor and coordinating functions; problems with self-care, eating, movement; decrease or increase in muscle tone; painful sensitivity of the skin; numbness in the limbs; increased sweating [5]. Concomitant factors of long-term immobility of patients are metabolic disorders, trauma, paralysis, swelling and bedsores in certain areas of the body. The most typical lesions in edema in lying patients are the upper and lower limbs, as well as the

lumbar region and sacrum. With bedsores, depending on the position of the body: on the back, the area of the sacrum and spine, the area the heels is affected; on the abdomen, the area of the knee joints, the protruding surface of the chest is affected too [6].

Such a detailed analysis is necessary to identify particularly vulnerable areas of the body of immobilized patients in order to search for alternatives for compensation through the system man - clothes, man - bed linen as a special case.

Thus, clothing as an object of study is considered by us in the system "man - clothing - environment". This system is characterized by a combination of factors that interact and form the state of comfort/discomfort of the patient with movement restriction. It is known that such patients experience violations of the physiological state, which has a number of concomitant negative effects, such as bedsores. At the same time, movement restriction forms the development of the patient's psychological depression. Therefore, the environment and clothing act as a means of providing comfort. Clothing in this case is a regulator of the patient's psychophysiological state, since it forms positive emotions due to its appearance and reduces the appearance of negative emotions due to its convenience. Such clothing should be different from ordinary household clothing, taking into account its use by the patient.

Thus, ensuring the comfort of clothing for sedentary patients is possible by the following means:

- creation of a flexible morphological structure of the product (removable back, "opening" along the side seams, "wrapping" the patient with the product);
- the use of complex textile structures in the product and bed linen;
- use of additional elements (massage layers, chest apron, mittens, socks).

The solution of these problems is possible through the use of various constructive and technological methods that transform everyday clothes into the category of a set of adaptive products for patients.

At the Technical University of Moldova, fundamental research was carried out on the engineering design of patients clothing within the framework of a research grant. The research was based on surveys of patients, medical staff and caregivers. As a result, requirements, restrictions, wishes and expectations regarding clothing for patients were formulated. We have developed sets of adaptive clothing taking into account the type of disease, the characteristics of the course of the disease, the necessary manipulations during procedures and changing clothes, special attention was paid to immobilized patients (with injuries and fractures, with diseases of the cardiovascular system).

Thus, hospital gowns affect the quality of medical services provided, the psychological comfort and well-being of the patient. The design of clothing intended for use by patients during their treatment in hospitals requires a special approach, since specific requirements are imposed on such clothing. Hospital gowns have special functions, therefore, when evaluating their quality, specific criteria should be

identified, methods for measuring them should be determined, and ranges of reference values should be established.

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**УДК 677.532.135**

*Scripcenco Angela, PhD, Associate professor  
Department Design and Technology in Textiles and Polygraphy  
Technical University of Moldova*

### **MODERN FASHION DESIGN WITH ELEMENTS OF TRADITIONAL MOLDOVAN COSTUME**

In the era of globalization, lack of borders, mixing, dissolution of cultures of small peoples and instilling new universal values, awareness of the national identity of peoples is changing. In the second half of the twentieth century, social processes intensified, characterized by a surge in awareness of one's ethnic identity - belonging to a certain ethnic group of an "ethnic community". The growth of ethnic identity is considered as one of the main features of human development. Interest in one's roots manifests itself in various forms: from attempts to revive ancient customs, folklore, traditions, national costume, etc.

A special role in this process belongs to children's clothing, since it is in childhood that the foundations of personality development, self-identity are laid, and attitudes towards the world around are formed. In this study, we appeal to clothing for school, as it is a significant factor in the development, formation, upbringing and education of a child.

The theme of clothing for school is relevant and today is interpreted in the traditional aspect, as an educational and disciplining factor in the education system. The problem of school uniform still does not lose its relevance, but it should be considered more broadly and, to a greater extent, be considered as an educational tool that forms the general culture of the child. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to develop clothes for a girls' school using elements of the national costume, in particular, embroidery with ornamental elements of the traditional costume [1,2].