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PHEROMONE INFLUENCE ON HUMAN BEHAVIOR
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Pheromones are chemicals capable of acting outside the body of the secreting individual to impact the behavior of the recipient.

Pheromones are known to influence sexual activity, aggression, and territory marking. They have been found in many animals, including amoebas, fish, hamsters, and monkeys. Since pheromones are not detectable by the human sense of smell, it is considered that pheromones are sensed by the vomeronasal organ (VNO), the part of an olfactory system and located inside the mouth or nose.

There are several types of pheromones which have been identified:

- 1 Primer pheromones cause a shift in the hormonal system of the recipient.
- 2 Releaser pheromones can produce specific behavior patterns, such as sexual attraction, avoidance. The first pheromone was discovered in 1956, a sex attractant releaser pheromone for silkworm moths which causes male moths to beat their wings rapidly in a mating "flutter dance".
- 3 Information pheromones convey information about the individual producing the pheromones to the individual receiving them. This information can include social status, health condition, sex and age.
- 4 A further category of modulator pheromone has been used to describe the effects of chemical signals that alter mood, such as appeasement pheromones that are reportedly produced by nursing females and have a calming effect on their offspring, or the anxiety-promoting effects of alarm pheromones. Additionally pheromones can have other effects, such as producing feelings of madness, happiness.

The effect of pheromones had been proven scientifically. It is very important to learn and to control their action, because it regulates human behavioral reactions.