

гепатита Е. Благодаря многочисленным исследованиям, осознание проблемы возросло, и на данный момент в Пакистане предпринимаются все возможные усилия, чтобы предотвратить загрязнение воды и обеспечить население чистой водой.

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THE AINCIENT CITY OF LEBANON BYBLOS

Lebanon is called the «gate of the East». It is located on the road that links three parts of the world - Europe, Asia and Africa. Also due to its geographical location it is considered a natural bridge between East and West, a crossroads of trade. On the territory of Lebanon is located one of the world's oldest cities - Byblos. This is a real treasure of archaeological monuments kept from different historical eras. Now this city has another name – Jbeil. However, by foreign visitors it has always been called the Bible (or Byblos). Through this major port many goods were exported, including papyrus. Today, this Lebanese city belongs to the UNESCO World Heritage. It is the only ancient city that people have never left. Byblos was first mentioned in the third – second millennium BC. Since the seventh century AD it is referred to as an Arab city. At the beginning of the third millennium BC Byblos played a role of an important commercial and religious center. The main sources of its prosperity were timber trade, especially the Lebanese cedar and olive oil. At the end of the eighth century BC the city became the cradle of the first alphabet, the oldest sample of which is still kept written on the sarcophagus of the king Ahiiram in Beirut National Museum. The main attraction of Byblos is an ancient settlement, the traces of which go far back into the history. There are left only basements of 7 rows of walls. These walls served to protect the city, in the center of which the acropolis was found. It took over 1500 years to finish building of the walls. The city walls remember the days of domination of Phoenicia, Babylon, Assyria, Persia, Macedonia, Rome, Byzantium and the Ottoman Empire. The city preserved columns of Hellenic temples, as well as the royal cemetery which refers to the second thousand BC. Byblos was a Phoenician port and is considered the ancestor of Phoenician marine navigation. The Roman amphitheater is still preserved in Byblos, with rows of seats and the stage where the elders of the city or the actors performed. At the foot of the Hellenic temple there are open stone graves-wells, in which the bodies of kings were buried. 150 such graves were discovered in the

twentieth century. The Obelisk Temple of Byblos wears the inexpressible charm of ancient times. All this partly restores a picture of the ancient Byblos as it enables us to mentally penetrate into the depths of centuries. Today's Byblos is one- and two-storey buildings, coffee shops and stores, paved and cobbled streets. One can find a small Wax Museum, where wax figures would tell you the stories from the early Phoenician and Lebanese history as well as stories of nowadays. And we, contemporary people can just only be surprised, how many wonderful pieces of the past the history has preserved for posterity.

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THE IMMUNE STATUS OF DOGS IN THE POSTOPERATIVE PERIOD WITH THE APPLICATION OF A PREPARATION «RESISTIM»

After performing surgical operations in animals, dogs in particular, recovering processes and regeneration of tissues directly depend on metabolic processes and the immune status of animal body.

Currently there is a number of preparations applied to increase the general resistance of organism and possessing a stimulatory effect. But not always such preparations have the properties declared by the manufacturer.

Bearing this in mind we decided to carry out clinical trials of a new preparation «Resistim» presented at the Belarusian market.

The preparation was tested on the group of dogs after surgery. The aim was to study the period of healing the wounds after surgery, and influence of preparations on regeneration of tissues during the postoperative period.

In this regard, as animals were entering the clinic of the Department of Surgery of the EE VSAVM, two groups of dogs were formed with animals aged from one to five years of different breeds and sexes. The animals were separated as control and trial groups with five animals in each.

For the period of application of preparations the clinical parameters of animals were studied in dynamics and during the postoperative period. In a trial group «Resistim» was applied once a day in doses as indicated in the instruction from 0,5 ml to 5,0 ml depending on the weight of an animal, within 5 days. In a control group the preparation «Stimulong» was applied in the analogous doses and scheme.