народную традицию аллегории, они развили и усложнили ее, создав злободневные, актуальные произведения, которые любимы читателями всех поколений.

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CLINICAL TESTS OF "ANTISEPTIC NONWOVEN FABRICS ON THE BASIS OF THE BIODEGRADED POROUS NANOFIBRES"

Tests were carried out on the basis of clinic of department of the general, specialty and operational surgery of Vitebsk State Academy of Veterinary Medicine.

Modern requirements for the creation of veterinary drugs and materials for the treatment of animals are dictated by the market, which ensures the production of environmentally friendly, safe animal products.

The development and introduction of evidence-based measures for the prevention and treatment of surgical diseases in livestock farms, with the use of effective modern methods and materials, is in demand and relevant today.

Data materials in veterinary practice are used quite widely and they are included in the treatment regimen - properly applied qualitative bandage, its material and composition, can accelerate tissue regeneration processes and promote healing of postoperative wounds on the injured or burned area of the body, and poor-quality materials can provoke suppuration, bleeding and re-operation.

Material was applied at treatment of experimental musculocutaneous wounds at dogs. Active pharmaceutical substance of the studied material is silver colloid. Wound healing means represents thin moisture-permeable fibrous films. Material consists of mix of the biocompatible and biodegraded polymers with active ingredients.

2 types of material were investigated:

1. Bactericidal, mix of PVS PVP polymers carriers with addition of colloid silver.

2. Bactericidal porous, mix of PVS PVP polymers carriers with addition of colloid silver.

Research objective was studying of influence on healing of wounds of antiseptic nonwoven fabric.

For carrying out experiences 9 dogs were selected. Animals were divided into 3 groups. The first control and two skilled.

In skilled groups for treatment of wounds used the first and second type of antiseptic material. Covered with material wounds and fixed them on a surface. In control group applied treatment with use of 10% of Linimentum Synthomycini.

By researches it is established: Use of antiseptic nonwoven fabric ac-

celerates an angenesis. Leads to reduction of terms of treatment on average up to four days, in comparison with control group.

It is established that in skilled group, processes of regeneration of the damaged fabrics proceeded more intensively, than in control. Use of antiseptic nonwoven fabric reduces inflammatory processes in a wound and accelerates an angenesis.

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HOW THE POPULATION OF BANGLADESH USE MEDICINAL PLANTS?

The use of plants as medicines pre-dates written human history. Ethnobotany, the study of traditional human uses of plants, is recognized as an effective way to discover future medicines. Some of the pharmaceuticals currently available to physicians are derived from plants that have a long history of use as herbal remedies. The use of herbs to treat disease is almost universal among non-industrialized societies and is often more affordable than purchasing modern pharmaceuticals.

In Bangladesh there are about 297 Unani, 204 Ayurvedic and 77 Homeopatheic drug manufacturing industries where the medicinal plants are used in both raw and semi–processed forms of medicine in various pharmaceutical dose formulations. These plants also serve as important raw materials for many modern medicinal preparations. According to Hamdard Laboratories (WAQF), in Bangladesh the annual demand for a few medicinal plants are Satomuli (*Asparagas racemosus*) – 800 tons, Sarpagondha (*Rauvolfia serpentina*) – 1,000 tons, Ghritokumari (*Aloe vera*) – 24,000 tons, Kalomegh (*Andrographis paniculata*) – 1,000 tons. According to Chowdhury at SAARC the amount of few medicinal plants used annually in Bangladesh next: Ashwagondha (*Withania somnifera*) - 56,000 kg, Anantamul (*Hemidesmus indicus*) - 50,000 kg, Kurchi *(Holarrhena antidysenterica*) - 1,00,000 kg, Gulancha (*Tinospora cordifolia*) - 127,000 kg.

We made a research to learn what medicinal plant people of Bangladesh do use to treat. The results of our research show that: 25% (from 50 of testees) use Ashwaganha; 54% (from 50 of testees) use Aloe vera; 34% use (from 50 of testees) Asparagus; 28% (from 50 of testees) use Vasak.

We made a research to learn what diseases people of Bangladesh do treat with help of medicinal plants. The results of our research show that people of Bangladesh use medicinal plants for:

- balances the nervous system, combats stress - 16% (from 50 of testees);