

конъюнктивит и ринит, в ряде случаев – пневмония. Летальность у кошки домашней за весь период наблюдения отмечалась лишь в трех питомниках у молодых животных – котят (первые часы жизни – 2-3-недельный возраст), и составила от 10% до 50% от заболевших. При вскрытии павших животных основные изменения были представлены отеком легких, интерстициальной пневмонией, тромбозами в печени и легких.

Таким образом, проведенные исследования позволили выявить основные клинические симптомы и патологоанатомические изменения при COVID-19 у кошки домашней.

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VETERINARY IN TUNISIA

A veterinarian is a specialist in veterinary medicine and animal surgery. This profession is protected by a diploma of the state veterinarian.

Initially trained in the care of horses and production animals (cattle, sheep, goats, pigs) in the countryside and for purely economic purposes, veterinarians were then called upon to increasingly focus on domestic animals, especially carnivores: pets' dogs, cats, ferrets and rabbits. Their field of activity has expanded in recent years. In addition to keeping animals in good condition and in the best conditions to perform their production functions, the role of veterinarians is important in relation to human health: both to combat diseases directly or indirectly transmitted to humans (zoonoses) that can be dangerous, only to ensure the sanitary control of animal products for human food. They were the forerunners and remain specialists in animal hygiene or animal products (meat, milk, eggs, honey, etc.) and therefore in food safety.

Thus, the current veterinarian is a multidisciplinary physician. Its activities include animal care, owner consultation, drug prescribing, medical monitoring, general or specialty medicine, food monitoring, farm monitoring, herd management, rural, urban or mixed.

The term "veterinarian" comes from the Latin (la) veterinaries, referring to beasts of burden.

The word "veterinarian" dates back to Roman times. It first appears in the works of Columella in the 1st century AD. Medicine veterinarian or Bastia veterinary, meaning beast of burden. Indeed, the treatise Columella Res rustics addresses the issue of diseases in cattle.

Zooyatr is a synonym that has never been widely used and has fallen into disuse.

Veterinary medicine is taught in the only veterinary school in the country, the national school of veterinary medicine in Sidi Thabet (20 km from Tunisia). The training lasts six years: a preparatory year (which may be held at another institution), four years of veterinary training and a year of internship. Sidi Thabet also provides training for specialist veterinarians, which lasts four years.

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HISTOLOGICAL CHANGES OF INFLAMMATORY FOCUS IN LABORATORY ANIMALS WITH FURUNCLE OF THE MAXILLOFACIAL AREA

Introduction. The most common non-inflammatory skin diseases include furuncles of the maxillofacial region. Treating patients with this kind of disease is recently becoming essential due to the deterioration of the environmental situation, the change in traditional nutrition, and chronic stress.

Treatment of patients with furuncles of the maxillofacial region should be comprehensive, that is, including surgical and conservative methods. Therapy is carried out in a hospital and depends on the stage of the process. What matters most in facial boils' treatment is the conduct to an adequate primary surgical intervention of the purulent focus, the effective sanitation of the wound surface from purulent-necrotic tissues, and the stimulation of reparative mechanism. These are of great importance for the patient's healing process because they help reduce the chances of complications and help achieve aesthetic results. A large number of additional methods are proposed for the treatment of purulent wounds, yet their results are not always effective.

For this reason, it is necessary to conduct a histological examination of tissue sites from the area of the purulent focus in the studied category of patients. Excision of tissue samples for themicroscopic examination in patients with furuncles of the maxillofacial region is impossible for ethical and aesthetic reasons. However, laboratory animals can be used for this purpose.

Objects and Methods. A series of studies were conducted to study the microscopic state of tissues and the timing of wound healing in the chin