

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

area in guinea pigs after the initial surgical treatment of the chin boils simulated in them.

After the intervention, the animals are placed in separate cages, under the supervision of a veterinarian. A boil in the submandibular region of the experimental animal is formed within three days. In the post-operation period, the animals underwent daily dressings with the obligatory change of drainage and the instillation of purulent wounds with antiseptic solutions with the conduction of antibiotic therapy.

Under local anesthesia sol. Articaini 4% - 1 ml tissues of experimental animals were collected from the central region of the purulent zone on 3, 7, 14, 21 days after the creation of the boil.

The preparations were stained with hematoxylin-eosin and studied by light microscopy.

Results. In all sections taken from experimental animals on the third day after the occurrence of a furuncle in the chin region, histological analysis determines necrosis is in the center, around leukocyte infiltration without clear boundaries throughout all layers of the dermis and diapedetic hemorrhages. Based on what the morphological conclusion is given: necrosis and purulent inflammation.

The microscopic picture of tissue preparations taken on the seventh day of the development of the furuncle in the chin area of the guinea pigs showed a defect of stratified squamous epithelium and diffuse leukocyte infiltration deeply penetrating into the reticular layer of the dermis, plethora.

On the fourteenth day, all sections taken from experimental animals from the chin area showed moderate inflammatory reaction: lymphocytes, single leukocytes, plasma cells were detected and plethora

Based on the histological picture of 100% samples taken from guinea pigs on the twenty-first day, the morphological conclusion indicates stratified squamous keratinized epithelium is not formed throughout. Beneath it is a delicate loose connective tissue with a few lymphocytes and plasma cells. Single hair follicles and plethora were detected.

Conclusion. The conducted research proves the usefulness of creating an experimental model of a furuncle in the head and neck region. It is acceptable for preclinical testing of new methods of prevention, prognosis, diagnosis, treatment.

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NEOLOGISMS IN MODERN MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY