

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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REZAEI A., student (Iran)

Scientific supervisor **Kuznetsova S.V.**, lecturer

Vitebsk State Order Of Peoples' Friendship Medical University, Vitebsk, Belarus

NEOLOGISMS IN MODERN MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

It is absolutely obvious that nowadays medical science development improves extremely rapidly. Constant professional experience exchange between countries takes place all over the world. At the same time professional medical language has been undergoing significant changes as well. On one hand the definite part of professional lexical item has become irrelevant while on the other hand we can see the evident trend of ongoing medical language upgrade. The article considers neologisms appearing in medical terminology and its classification according to appropriate categories.

Medical terminology includes several types of neologisms. Let us review each definite type.

1. Neologisms naming new modern direction in medical research (Psycho-neuroimmunology, PNI) – medical field exploring processes of functional interaction of the nervous system of the human body and psyche with various parts of its immune system;

2. Neologisms naming modern professions: biopharmacologist - a specialist in the field of new biological products creation - drugs obtained using biological systems, tissues of organisms, biotechnologies.

3. Neologisms naming update medical engineering and technologies: Luting – tooth restoration fixation during prosthetics of the teeth, both using cement, bonding agent or composite fixing agent;

4. Neologisms naming various gadgets and widgets: biological prosthetic – a prosthesis device activated by electrical signals emanating from the muscles;

5. Neologisms naming new diseases: Glossophobia: (ancient Greek λόγος – word, speech, γλῶσσα – language) irrational fear of public-speaking based on logoneurosis (stuttering) and mutism.

6. Anatomical neologisms: neuroglial organ – animals' special organ responsible for the pain perception located under the outer layer of the skin - epidermis - and consists of closely intertwined neurons and auxiliary glial (Schwann) cells.

So there is no doubt that that under the influence of rapid science development professional medical terminology is enriched by neologisms. This fact indicates that such a linguistics process is relevant not only for medical language, but also for general linguistics as well.

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HAMIEH MAHAMMAD, student (Lebanon), **KIRDAN O.V.**, veterinary doctor
Scientific supervisor **Zhurba V.A.**, PhD in Vet. Sciences, Associate Professor

"Vitebsk State Academy of Veterinary Medicine", Vitebsk, Republic of Belarus

SURGICAL APPROACH TO REMOVE PYOMETRA IN FEMALE DOGS