It is absolutely obvious that nowadays medical science development im-proves extremely rapidly. Constant professional experience exchange be-tween 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 lan-guage upgrade. The article considers neologisms appearing in medical termi-nology and its classification according appropriate categories.

Medical terminology includes several types of neologisms. Let us re-view each definite type.

1. Neologisms naming new modern direction in medical research (Psycho-neuroimmunology, PNI) – medical field exploring processes of functional in-teraction 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 biolog-ical 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 desiases: Glossophobia: (ancient Greek λόγος – word, speach, γλῶσσα – language) irrational fear of public-speaking based on logoneurosis (stuttering) and mutism.

6. Anatomical neologisms: neuroglial organ – animals ' special organ re-sponsible 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 de-velopment 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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SURGICAL APPROACH TO REMOVE PYOMETRA IN FEMALE DOGS

Pyometra in female dogs is an accumulation of pus in the uterine cavity, this pathology is more often registered in non-sterilized animals. The development of pyometra is caused primarily by the effect on the uterus of progesterone, a hormone of the corpus luteum formed in the ovary after ovulation. Hormonal drugs used to prevent estrus in animals also contributes to the development of pyometra in dogs.

During some period pyometra may be clinically not manifested in the animal. Later, clinical signs of the disease begin to develop e.g. increased water consumption and frequent urination, appetite decreases or refusal to eat, high temperature, lethargy and apathy.

There may be discharge around the vagina, sometimes abundant. Often the animal intensively lick itself and therefore the discharge is not visible.

To confirm a diagnosis, in addition to the anamnesis and clinical symptoms, it is desirable to conduct an ultrasound examination; it is desirable to conduct a detailed blood test to assess the general condition of the animal. For the treatment it can be used 2 methods: conservative and surgical ones. However, in difficult cases, the conservative method does not give positive results. If there are a lot of exudate in the uterus, even during surgery, its rupture and contamination of the abdominal cavity with the contents is possible, which can lead to peritonitis, sepsis and, as a result, death.

The purpose of our research was to work out the optimal technique for surgical removal of pyometra in female dogs.

Materials. In the clinic of the Department of general, sectional and operative surgery at the Vitebsk State Academy of Veterinary Medicine the studies were conducted on the effectiveness of uterus removal in female dogs, after the diagnosis of pyometra was confirmed.

The surgical operations were carried out when the sick animals were admitted to the clinic of the Department of Surgery, in total 17 animals were operated during the year.

All animals were kept on a 12-hour starvation diet before the operation, anamnesis was collected, a complete clinical examination was carried out – the animal's body weight, physiological parameters (temperature, heart rate, respiration rate, auscultation of the heart and lungs), ultrasound diagnostic results were measured. In all animals, the surgical operation was performed under the general anesthesia. The animals were fixated in the spinal-sacral position, and the surgical field was prepared according to the accepted methods. The incision was performed in the umbilical regions, taking into account anatomical topographic data. During the operation, the homeostatic tweezers were applied to the uterine horns from the ligaments, intestinal pulp was applied to the uterus body, since the hemostatic tweezers crushed the uterus body. Ligatures were applied to all animals on the ovaries and uterus, the excision of the uterus

with all its contents was performed to avoid the rupture of the uterus and thereby prevent the development of peritonitis. Monitoring of the animal's condition during the operation was carried out using the patient's monitor. In the postoperative period, all animals were prescribed an antibiotic, general tonic drugs and vitamins.

Research results. We noted that in 7 to 12 dogs, pyometra developed in those who had hormonal drugs to prevent estrus in animals. The general condition of all animals before the operation was satisfactory, the body temperature of 8 dogs was increased, the pulse and respiration rate before the operation were also slightly increased, purulent discharge was observed around the external genitals. The other animals felt satisfactory before the operation, there were no discharges around the genitals, body temperature, respiration and pulse remained within the limits of physiological fluctuations established for this type of animal.

In the postoperative period, all animals had a lack of appetite during the day, five dogs refused to drink and eat for two days, they were additionally assigned intravenous infusion of isotonic fluids. The skin-muscle suture in all animals was dry, however we had to be re-apply it to 3 animals, they obtained additionally antibiotics. Full recovery of the animals occurred in average on the 11th day after the operations.

Conclusion. When the first clinical signs and malaise appear, it is better to contact a veterinarian for assistance.

We also do not recommend using drugs to prevent estrus in female dogs if the animals are not used for breeding purposes, then it is better to castrate before the first estrus. This will prevent a number of other possible pathologies.

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