

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF PUSTULAR SKIN DISEASES IN CATTLE

In recent years, as a result of the intensive construction of modern highly technological livestock production complexes poorly adapted to the housing and veterinary servicing of cattle, and without taking into account the physiological characteristics of animals, lesions of skin and its derivatives in the distal parts of the animal's limbs have increasingly begun to occur.

All skin lesions that occur in cattle and other animal species can be combined under the term "dermatoses".

Dermatoses can be main, often the only sign (or one of the signs) of a general disease. Dermatoses can occur under the action of both external (mechanical, chemical effects of acids and alkalis, microorganisms, insects, plants) and internal (metabolic disorders, glandular secretion disorders, allergic diseases, blood diseases, infectious diseases) stimuli.

The main form of skin lesions on livestock facilities are pustular skin diseases (pyodermites) - the most common form of skin reaction to exogenous microbial effects. The main cause of this lesion is the introduction of golden, white and citric staphylococci into the skin.

The clinical and production part of the work was carried out in the clinic of the department of General, Specialized and Operative Surgery of Vitebsk State Academy of Veterinary Medicine.

Sixteen animals with purulent skin lesions (pyodermites) were selected for the experiment. Two groups of cows were formed: experimental and control (eight animals per each), according to the principle of conditional clinical analogues (equal weight, breed, age, productivity).

In the experimental group Dermadez gel was applied once a day on the affected skin surface until complete recovery.

In the control group the Vishnevsky liniment was applied once a day distributed to the affected skin surface according to the accepted treatment and literature recommendations until complete recovery.

Simultaneously, before the beginning of the experiment (background, control), and also on the 1st, 3rd, 7th and 12th days after the beginning of the treatment, morphological test of the blood was performed.

The use of the gel "Dermadez" provides protection from outside infection, and for a long time the gel can be left on the damaged surface of the skin, so there is no need for a frequent change of dressings. The recovery of animals in the group where the gel Dermadez was used, was noted on the fifteenth day at average.

The recovery of animals in the group where Vishnevsky liniment was used, occurred at average, on the 19-th day after the beginning of the treatment.

The use of the new domestic preparation gel "Dermadez" possess a

pronounced therapeutic effect in the treatment of pustular skin lesions in cattle, suppresses the inflammatory reaction, reduces the duration of the inflammatory process. This, in turn, shortens the period of treatment by 4 days at average.

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THE IMPACT OF STRESS ON THE PHYSICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIORAL HEALTH COMPONENTS OF STUDENTS

Topicality. The fact that the specificity of studying at the university makes great demands on students (every young person should not only demonstrate a high theoretical readiness, but also should possess the optimal moral and psychological preparedness for overcoming the encountered difficulties) is of common knowledge. However, the dynamics of the educational process with its uneven distribution of the working load and its increase during the examination sessions is a kind of probation for students. For this and a number of other reasons, yesterday's schoolchildren are experiencing stress, which is known to be a body condition that occurs in response to actual or anticipated difficulties in life. Stress sets off an alarm reaction in the body. With stress corticosteroids, which contribute to additional energy production, are released in increased amounts in the human body. Students do not use these hormones in full measure and a biochemical reaction that triggers a series of pathologies at the physiological and psychological level occurs.

The objectives. To study the impact of stress on the students' health, to identify the main stress triggers according to the opinion of undergraduates, to suggest possible ways to cope with stress due to pressures of their educational process.

Materials and methods. Authentic literature sources and electronic resources on the designated topic served as materials for this investigation. With the purpose of determining main stress triggers a survey was made in which students had to answer a number of suggested questions. An interview with an expert was also conducted to get a more detailed answer to the question concerning the ways to better manage the stress in the students' life.

Results and discussion. The results of the conducted survey have shown that students who feel unable to cope effectively with a challenge experience stress most often. Prolonged and repeated periods of stress make worse diseases of the stomach and intestines, such as duodenal ulcers, colitis, gastritis, result in frequent viral diseases, skin diseases, menstrual problems. They also cause headaches, tearfulness, raised blood pressure, decreased attention, reduced concentration, sleeping disorders, forgetfulness, fatigue. Irritability, aggressiveness, intolerance, attacks of anger and mental depression may also occur.

Conclusions. Thus, stress is one of the main factors contributing to