contravention of the legislative and regulatory provisions to which the veterinary surgeon is subject in the exercise of his profession, in particular:

- violation of professional rules, failure to comply with the rules of honour, probity and dignity in the exercise of the profession as laid down in particular in the code of professional duties;
- failure to comply with the laws and regulations applicable to the veterinarian in the exercise of his profession;
- infringement of the rules or regulations issued by the Order, the consideration or respect for the institutions of the Order.

VETERINARY MEDICINE IN EURASIA DURING THE MIDDLE AGES AND RENAISSANCE

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Topicality. The Middle Ages were characterized by major epidemics and epizootics unknown to the Ancient World. In Europe, humanity had not previously encountered such a situation with regard to contagious diseases, but the mass movement of large numbers of people from the East to the West (with numerous herds of horses and cattle) changed the situation. Other contributing factors were the growth of overcrowded, crowded and dirty cities and the crusades, which spread infection and were accompanied by epidemics. The epidemics and epizootics of the Middle Ages, as in antiquity, are described by the name "pestilence". Various mass diseases (anthrax, smallpox, rinderpest) as well as mixed infections were called pestilence (plague). These diseases caused enormous damage to livestock in Europe, literally devastating entire countries. Emerging epizootics often led to famine epidemics. For example, since the 6th century rinderpest has continuously ravaged Europe. In Greece and Italy the disease periodically appeared that "spared no creature: all the herds were affected, wild animals in the forests died, people in towns and villages". In the eighth century France, Germany and Italy were hit by a "generalized disease" affecting humans and animals at the same time.

The aim. To analyze the literature on the origin and development of veterinary medicine in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. Give the origins of the branch of science dealing with the treatment of animals.

Materials and methods. Popular science publications containing historical facts about veterinary medicine in the Middle Ages and Renaissance have been used.

Results and conclusions. The period from VIII to XIII century is described by records of most European countries as an epoch of darkness, horrors and disasters. During this period was recorded more than 20 severe epizootics, of which 5-6 - among cattle, 2 - among horses, in 12 epizootics different kinds of cattle were affected and 4 were disastrous for animals and humans. The epizootics in cattle were short-lived, as they caused a total loss of livestock in a short period of time. Western Europe in the early Middle Ages was in deep economic and cultural decline. Religion had by then set limits on the development of science. Scholastic medicine dominated, the essence of which was to justify, systematize and defend the official church ideology. Experiments and autopsy of corpses in medicine (with few exceptions) were forbidden by the Church. The centers of medieval medicine then were the universities, which allowed the study of some ancient authors, particularly Galen. But the methods of investigation (experiments and autopsies), i.e. materialistic conclusions,

were discarded from his scientific studies. The works of Hippocrates were also studied after filtering out his materialistic ideas.

Veterinary medicine was not taught in the educational institutions of Europe in the early and developed Middle Ages. Folk veterinary medicine was developing slowly (its bearers, as mentioned in the previous article, were shepherds, cattlemen, blacksmiths, horsemen and herbalists). Information on veterinary medicine, judging by the surviving works and documents, was scarce. One of them is Giordano Ruffo's treatise on the treatment of horses which, as the Chief Quartermaster at the court of Frederick II, became a manual on veterinary medicine for the next four centuries.

The period of the Middle Ages (XI-XVth centuries) is characterized by the growth of towns - centers of crafts and trade. In addition to the subsistence economy, exchange trade, i.e. trade within the country through the exchange of goods, as well as between countries, was also developing. The development of trade relations promotes the entry and spread of epidemics and epizootics. For example, in 1275 a disease described as sheep pox was introduced into England and in the following 30 years sheep farming in England was virtually destroyed as a result of the epizootic. In 1300-1313 an epizootic of horses was reported in Rome, in which "sick horses would not raise their heads and their eyes would glaze over". According to the extant information, over 1000 horses perished. In 1411 in Europe there was an epizootic among sheep with typical fever and skin rash like in case of smallpox.

The epizootics were often accompanied by epidemics. Black Death" - plague followed by the other diseases left a distinctive mark on the human history as evidenced by the data from the chronicles, church records in the burial books and other documents. Having at first spread to China, Central Asia, India and Egypt, the plague penetrated to Europe. It is widely known that the plague was introduced from the East by trading ships with rats in their holds. Anyhow, many European cities were deserted in the middle of XIV century: all in no less than 60 million people died of "black death" for two decades (in many regions - from one third to half of population). Historical sources indicate that the disease began as an epizootic among rodents in the Gobi desert. While there was a decline of scientific thought in Europe, in the Arab world, Byzantium, ancient Armenia and a number of other countries of the Middle East the continuity of the cultures of ancient civilization continued to be maintained.

The eastern part of the Roman Empire, the Byzantine Empire, was distinguished from the western part by the great development of trade and craft industry in the cities and their economic prosperity. A new civilization was being formed in the Byzantine state, which was a direct heir to ancient culture, preserving and multiplying the achievements of ancient Greek and Roman medicine and veterinary science. The old centres of antique science (Athens, Alexandria, etc.) survived here, and a new centre arose in Constantinople (in the mid ninth century, the Higher School arose where medicine was taught alongside other sciences). In Byzantium in the tenth century, all the surviving works of Greek authors on veterinary medicine were united in the work "Hippiatrics". It guided the veterinary specialists at the courts of monarchs, monastic stables and the upper classes of high society.

The two large state formations of the Caucasus, Armenia and Georgia, were closely linked to Byzantium by political, economic and cultural relations facilitated by the commonality of religion. There are written evidences about the highly developed art of medicine in Armenia of those times. The science of veterinary medicine in ancient Armenia predates the Arabic

domination. The Matenadaran, the modern repository of ancient Armenian manuscripts, preserves: "Medicine for Horses, Mules, and Donkeys," "Textbook of Veterinary Medicine," a treatise "On the Diseases of Animals. Amirdovlat Amasiatsi (1414-1496) described 859 forms of medicinal plants and 166 animal species, 100 methods of deworming for flat and round helminths; he was also familiar with local anaesthetics.

The Arabs, who built their empire in the east of the former ancient world in the 7th and 8th centuries, made wide use of the scientific achievements of the ancient authors. They regarded healing as a form of art close to God. Abu Ali Ibn Sina (Avicenna, 980-1037), naturalist and doctor, had contributed much to the world culture. His works on zoology, animal diseases and their treatment were the subject of study in the universities of his time. His Canon of Medicine was translated into Latin in the 12th century. It enjoyed wide popularity and contributed to the preparation of experimental natural science. At the same time, the Koran forbade the dissection of corpses, so there was no development of its own in this area – the Arabic literature on anatomy and physiology was a translation, mainly from the works of Hippocrates and Galen. The world's first summary of pharmacology was written in China in the 3rd century AD. By the 16th century, however, Chinese physicians were well versed in the basics of animal systematics and anatomy. They were using more than 60,000 prescriptions in their practice. However, by the 15th century, when feudalism abated and the bourgeoisie emerged, the progressive secular human culture began to take shape in Europe, interest in science increased, knowledge from the ancient world, Arabic and other Oriental countries began to spread and the Renaissance Age began. The Hippiatrice was translated into European languages and published: in Latin in 1530, in Greek in 1537, in Italian in 1543 and 1548, in Spanish in 1564 and in French in 1563. The great Leonardo da Vinci, dissecting the corpses of people and animals, made detailed anatomical drawings, more than 200 sheets of which have survived. On the other hand, the Italian physician Vezali published his work "On the Structure of the Human Body", on the basis of his autopsies, he laid the foundation for scientific anatomy. The Italian senator Ruini wrote a treatise on equine anatomy and pathology in 1598, which became a practical guide for specialists for many years.

In the early 17th century English physician Harvey proved the existence of a closed circulatory system by showing that in half an hour the amount of blood equal to the weight of an animal passes through the heart; blood flows from arteries to veins, the heart is fitted with valves; its contraction acts as a pump, forcing blood into the circulatory system. His scientific discovery was published in his treatise Anatomical Investigation of the Movement of the Heart and Blood in Animals. In 1651 Garvey published On the Beginning of Animals - i.e. on the Laws of Embryonic Development.

The invention of the microscope in 1632 by Antoni Levenguc (up to 270 times magnification) opened up new opportunities in the development of science, including veterinary science. He observed the movement of blood in the capillaries, described red blood cells, the structure of muscles, bones, plants, insects, spermatozoa, and found microbes in water, saliva, etc.

During the Renaissance, epizootics continued to break out in Western Europe (Italy, France, England). In France, sheep scabies became rampant and then spread throughout Europe. In 1550, the "Mandate on Scabies of Sheep" was issued in France, which also applied to other diseases. It was the first document of the time prescribing to kill sick sheep or remove them from the area. It was forbidden to bring in sick animals. It was forbidden for shepherds to travel with flocks of sick sheep. Cattle plague had spread all over Europe by the mid-17th century. No animals were left to cultivate the fields

or to carry loads. Then there was foot-and-mouth disease all over Europe, affecting both humans and animals (described in Girolamo Fracastro's On Infection and Contagious Diseases); in Italy there was a disease of sheep, which contemporaries described as follows: "the disease was expressed in the appearance of rashes, pimples on the neck and legs, and after a few days most of the sheep went blind, some died of exhaustion".

In Italy, to combat epidemics and epizootics, special anti-epizootic institutions and activities were introduced. Quarantines (Italian: quaranta - forty, literally "forty days") were established in connection with trade interests. Special regulations were published in Italian ports to prevent the introduction and spread of contagious diseases, implying the isolation of arriving ships and crews under medical supervision. Lancian, Pope Clement's chief physician, proposed sanitary measures involving the slaughter of diseased animals, quarantine, disinfection and thorough cleaning of corpses.

The English physician Bates (1665), during the plague of cattle, forced the slaughter of 6000 cattle in two counties within three months and halted the development of the epizootic. In his "Summary Report on Contagious Diseases", he recommends the total extermination of infected cattle, the burning of the carcasses and the disinfection of the premises, which should then be left free for three months. He notes, however, that the spread of the plague in London is due to the poor disposal of animal carcasses.

So, with the beginning of Renaissance in Europe, natural sciences began to develop again, a long period of oppression and significant decline of science, slowing down and even reversing the development of mankind ended. This period in history was characterised by the emergence of European creators of anatomy and physiology, who gave a correct and complete understanding of the structure and functions of the animal and human body.

VETERINARY MEDICINE IN KINGDOM OF MOROCCO: THE INTERFACE BETWEEN HUMANS AND ANIMALS

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Topicality. Veterinarians serve the health needs of animals, including pets, livestock, zoo and laboratory animals. Commonly called veterinarians, most work in private clinics, treating pets such as dogs and cats. They diagnose diseases and perform medical procedures.

A small number of people working in this field are equine veterinarians who treat horses and food animal veterinarians who work with farm animals raised to be food sources. Some veterinarians specialize in food safety and inspection. They check livestock for diseases that animals can transmit to humans. Others are research veterinarians who study human and animal health problems.

The veterinarian, or animal health specialist, is becoming increasingly popular, especially in an era when animal adoptions are increasing tenfold. Between disease diagnosis, medical procedures and the preservation of food safety, the results of this practice in recent years can only augur well for the future.

Also known as the "Daktari syndrome" by specialists in the field, in reference to an old series from the 1970s about a veterinarian in Africa, this profession has undergone significant