FEATURES OF STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONING OF MAJOR JOINTS. APPLICATION OF PHYSICAL THERAPY AFTER THEIR INJURY.

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Introduction. In our world and of course in Ukraine too problems with joints do not depend on time, age or lifestyle. They appear by young people, adults, elderly, both sportsmen and people, who rarely doing sports. The most common pathologies of locomotion system are injuries of articulations of knees, ankles, and shoulders, which amount 10-25% of all limbs injuries. It is also interesting to know that 80,7-84,8% of all limbs impairments are rapture of the ligamentous apparatus of the knee joint and also meniscus injuries. The most vulnerable part of locomotion system, especially by sportsmen, is knee-

joints area – 60-67% of supporting-motor apparatus. Given the significant predominance of musculoskeletal injuries knee, ankle, and ligaments of the study apparatus this pathology is extremely relevant.

Purpose of the study: to analyze the role of anatomy and physiology for rehabilitation of injured large joints; to make a research of features of physical therapy, modern methods of recovery the injured major joints (knee, hip, elbow, shoulder) after infractions, depending on their specifics of their structure and functioning.

Materials and methods:: research and analysis of modern scientific and scientific methodological literature from this question; to consider the tasks, forms and methods of physical therapy after injuring of major joints.

Results of the study and their discussion: In the last few years, one of the most effective methods of joints reconstruction after their injuries is arthroscopic surgery. Most researchers recommend the application early ways and methods of physical rehabilitation to reduce complications and improving the quality of motor function recovery. Personal scheme of physical rehabilitation selected by (based on) in advance diagnosed individual Patients data. It could consist both one method and complex approach. Application modern equipment and the latest methods of physical therapy (decompression therapy, neuromuscular activation (Neurac), mechanotherapy, and physiotherapy) provides recovery of the lost or damaged function of musculoskeletal apparatus. In order for such actions to produce the desired results, all exercises must be performed in conditions of complete absence of pain throughout the period physical rehabilitation.

Conclusion: Based on the study of literature, it is determined that use of ways of physical therapy in the rehabilitation of major joints, after their injuries, contribute to the elimination of swelling and pain, recovery of full-distance amplitude in movement of injured joints.

BEHAVIOR IN ANIMALS WITH EXPERIMENTAL HYPOTHYROIDISM

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Introduction: Thyroid diseases are a common human pathology and occupy a leading place among all diseases of the endocrine system; with this pathology has certain gender features: women are 5-10 times more likely than men are. Physiological and pathophysiological mechanisms of disorders of the psycho-emotional sphere include different representations at the system level. A meta-analysis of epidemiological data has demonstrated that hypothyroidism is a risk factor for deep depression. It is also known that hypothyroidism and / or its effects disturb the processes of angiogenesis in the central nervous system, eating behavior, thermogenesis and autonomic functions, which provokes the clinical manifestation of depressive disorders.

Aim: study of changes in the functional state of the central nervous system in rats with experimental hypothyroidism.

Materials and methods: The study was carried out on male rats weighing 150-180 g. In order to simulate experimental hypothyroidism, animals received a 0.05% solution of mercazolyl instead of drinking water for 13 days. On day 14, the behavior of rats in the “open field” test was investigated. In the course of visual observation, the following behaviors were recorded: the number of squares crossed (horizontal motor activity or locomotion), the number of hind paws, or vertical motor activity, the number of openings (hole exploratory behavior); number of grooming acts (cleansing of one's own body: scratching, licking and biting), number of urinations and defecations (manifestation of emotionality).