
Results and conclusions. Examination, palpation and percussion are the basic methods for diagnosing diseases of the lower urinary tract of cats. They are used at the beginning of the diagnosis of the animal to form a general picture of the disease and to decide on the following auxiliary diagnostic methods.

Cystoscopy allows rapid and definitive diagnosis of anatomic abnormalities of the lower urinary tract as well as bladder and urethral diseases. Cystoscopy may be used to visualize lesions, obtain biopsies, resect masses, perform lithotripsy, as an adjunct to voiding hydropulsion, perform artificial insemination, and to deliver submucosal bulking agents to treat urinary incontinence.

Catheterization should always be performed with careful attention to sterile technique. Even when the precautions are taken, the urine can be contaminated by the normal microflora of the distal urethra. Urethral catheter aspiration technique may provide the diagnosis in those rare cats with neoplasia of the bladder if the catheter can be directed by palpation to the area of a mass lesion.

Blind biopsy techniques can provide diagnostic information from cat bladders in which diffuse disease is suspected such as idiopathic cystitis. Blind biopsy techniques are not adequate to diagnose focal bladder disease processes, though biopsy of focal lesions may be directed with ultrasound assistance at the time the biopsy forceps are advanced.

**THE NATIONAL ORDER OF VETERINARIANS IS THE GOVERNMENT LEGAL
DEPARTMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF MOROCCO THAT REGULATES THE
OPERATION OF VETERINARY MEDICINE**

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Topicality. All legal acts of veterinary medicine in Morocco are regulated by the National Order of Veterinarians in the Kingdom of Morocco.

The aim. Examine the system of legal regulation of the Veterinary Services in the Kingdom of Morocco. Describe the structure, functions and regulations the National Order of Veterinarians in the Kingdom of Morocco.

Materials and methods. Used data from the official website of Conseil National National Veterinary Council of Morocco (<https://veterinaires.ma/>), which regulates and oversees the veterinary medical system in Morocco.

Results and conclusions. The National Order of Veterinarians was established by the Dahir bearing law N 1-93-230 of 19 rebia II 1414 (6 October 1993). It groups together all veterinary doctors practicing in Morocco, either privately or in the services of the State, local authorities and public establishments, or as teachers in higher education establishments for veterinary medicine, or in the Royal Armed Forces, and to which these persons must apply for registration before being able to practice.

Missions of the National Order. The National Order of Veterinarians has the following missions:

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- to ensure the safeguarding of the principles and traditions of morality, dignity and probity which are the honour of the veterinary profession and to ensure that its members respect the laws, regulations and customs governing the practice of veterinary medicine;
 - to admit to the profession veterinarians in the forms and conditions provided by law;
 - to ensure the free choice of the veterinary surgeon by the owner and to make sure that the veterinary fees freely debated between the parties, are fair and measured;
 - to issue all regulations necessary for the accomplishment of its mission and to establish the code of professional duties;
 - to ensure the defense of the material and moral interests of veterinarians;
 - to organize and manage the social works of its members;
 - to represent the veterinary profession in dealings with the administration;
 - to assist, at the request of the state, in the formulation and implementation of health policy and the development of animal resources.

Ordinary Institutions. The National Order of Veterinarians carries out its missions and functions through a National Council and 4 Regional Councils: North West Regional Council (CRNO); North Central Regional Council (CRCN); Central Regional Council (CRC); Southern Regional Council (SRC).

The National Council. In addition to the President, the National Council is composed of two members representing the veterinarians of the Royal Armed Forces, 18 elected members, 10 from the private sector, 8 from the public sector, including 3 representing teachers and 5 representing veterinarians working in the services of the State and the Territorial Collectivities and public establishments, and a legal adviser.

Responsibilities. The National Council of the Order shall carry out the tasks assigned to it by law:

- It coordinates the action of the Regional Councils;
- It establishes all internal regulations necessary for the proper functioning of the Order;
- It shall determine the amount of members' fees and the manner in which they are to be collected and the share to be paid to the Regional Councils;
- It shall hear appeals against decisions of the Regional Councils, in particular decisions taken in disciplinary matters;
- It shall give its opinion on questions relating to the general practice of veterinary medicine or surgery which are submitted to it for examination by the Administration;
- It shall also give its opinion on draft laws and regulations concerning the profession of veterinary surgeon or its practice and on all other matters relating thereto which are referred to it by the Administration;
- It shall appoint its representatives to administrative commissions where the Order is represented in accordance with the legislation and/or regulations in force.

Functioning. The National Council of the National Order of Veterinarians has its headquarters and functions in Rabat. It meets when convened by its President whenever necessary and at least once every three months. The Administration shall appoint its representatives who shall attend all meetings of the Council in an advisory capacity.

Powers of the President of the National Council. The President of the National Council shall exercise all the powers necessary for the proper functioning of the Council and for the accomplishment of the tasks entrusted to it.

- He shall register, suspend or remove members from the roll of the Order in accordance with the provisions of the law.
- He shall represent the Order in civil matters vis-à-vis the authorities and third parties.
- He shall convene the meetings of the National Council and set the agenda.
- He shall ensure the execution of the Council's decisions.
- He is empowered, after deliberation by the Council, to institute legal proceedings, to settle or compromise, to accept all donations and legacies to the Order, to consent to all alienations or mortgages and to contract all loans.
- He shall certify the roll of the Order and ensure its distribution to the competent authorities.
- It may delegate some of its powers to one of its Vice-Presidents or to the Presidents of the Regional Councils.

The Regional Councils. Composition and method of appointment. Each Regional Council shall be composed, in addition to its President, of at least 6 members when the number of veterinarians is less than 200, and at most 10 when the number of veterinarians is greater than 200, half of whom shall be elected by veterinarians practicing privately and half by veterinarians practicing in the Royal Armed Forces, in the services of the State, of the Territorial Collectivities and of public establishments, or teaching in higher education establishments of veterinary medicine.

The Regional Council shall consist of an appointed President, a Vice-President, a Secretary General, a Treasurer General and assessors, all of whom shall be elected by the Regional Council.

Powers. Within the limits of the territorial jurisdiction for which it is competent, the Regional Council exercises the following functions:

- It shall examine applications for registration on the roll of the Order;
- It shall ensure that the internal discipline of the Order is maintained, that the laws and regulations governing the profession are enforced and that honour and probity are respected;
- It shall deal with matters concerning veterinarians who have failed in the duties of their profession or in the obligations laid down by the code of professional duties or by the internal regulations;
- It shall ensure that the decisions of the National Council are implemented;
- It shall examine problems relating to the profession and may refer them to the National Council of the Order;
- It shall ensure, within its jurisdiction, the management of the assets assigned to it by the National Council;
- It collects members' dues and raises the funds necessary for social works.

Functioning. The Regional Council shall be convened by its President whenever necessary and at least once a month, or at the request of the majority of its members. The Administration shall designate its representatives who shall attend in an advisory capacity all meetings of the Regional Council which do not have a disciplinary purpose.

Discipline. The Regional Councils and the National Council, by way of appeal, shall exercise the disciplinary power of the Order over veterinary surgeons in respect of any professional misconduct or

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,