
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

development in Morocco over the last decade, both in terms of the number of veterinarians installed and the quality of care provided, as well as the upgrading and equipping of veterinary practices.

Private veterinarians cover the whole Kingdom, in addition to the veterinary services of the National Office for Food Safety (ONSSA), which are present in all provinces of the country.

The aim. The aim of the paper is to highlight the problems observed in veterinary medicine in the Kingdom of Morocco and how they can be solved.

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 president of the National Council of the National Order of Veterinarians of Morocco (ONV), Badre Tnacheri Ouazzani, noted that in terms of quality of service, veterinary practices have undergone a significant evolution that has nothing to envy to developed countries, noting that in several cities of the Kingdom, many practices have been equipped with equipment on the cutting edge of technology (radio, scanners, biochemical, bacteriological and serological equipment, PCR) to better serve the animals and thus contribute to the welfare of animals and improve the quality of food to serve the animals in the best possible way and thus contribute to animal welfare and the improvement of the original foodstuffs.

Veterinarians have also played a crucial role in the implementation of Law 49/99 on poultry farming, which has resulted in better sanitary supervision of the production units of the various poultry products.

In its public component, the veterinarian is penalized by the lack of staff and working conditions, particularly in certain municipal slaughterhouses that lack the conditions necessary for the healthiness of the meat, not to mention the poultry slaughterhouses that escape all control and handicap the entire sector.

The private sector is not necessarily lacking, but suffers from several dysfunctions, in this case the self-medication of farmers who do not consult the veterinarian and who buy their medicines without a prescription or consultation, with a great risk of residues in the products of the animals treated.

It is also about the illegal practice of veterinary medicine by charlatans although the practice of veterinary medicine is regulated, or the smuggling of veterinary drugs in the weekly souks, he explained.

The National Order of Veterinarians is trying with its modest means to deal with these anomalies, saying that in the absence of a law regulating this practice in all its components and marketing channels, it is difficult to overcome these dangers, whose impact is quite negative on consumer health.

Addressing the Covid-19 crisis, he said that like other sectors of activity, medicine has been impacted by this health crisis, especially since it is interdependent with the fragile livestock sector.

Due to the closure of weekly souks and the fall in the sale prices of poultry and livestock, cash flow has been lacking and payment deadlines have been greatly extended, which has put several private veterinarians in difficulty.

In addition, the animals arrive in an advanced state of illness, which has a negative impact on the prognosis, and it is very difficult at present to practice one's art in such dangerous epidemic

conditions, notwithstanding the fact that veterinarians are doing their utmost to guarantee a good service, while protecting themselves and their partners.

The continuing development of trade in animals and animal products, the demands of veterinary public health and the obligation to conserve and protect the environment all present new challenges for future veterinarians. The same applies to rapid scientific progress, particularly in the field of biotechnology, which requires the use of new tools in veterinary practice.

ЦИТОЛОГІЧНИЙ МЕТОД ДІАГНОСТИКИ ТА КОНТРОЛЮ ПІДТРИМУЮЧИХ ФАКТОРІВ АЛЕРГІЧНОГО ОТИТУ У СОБАК

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Актуальність. Зовнішній отит є відносно поширеним захворюванням, за різними дослідженнями хворіють від 7,5 % до 16,5 % собак. Зовнішнім отитом називають запальне захворювання зовнішнього слухового проходу, в тому числі вушної раковини, він може бути гострим або хронічним. Найпоширенішою причиною отиту (особливо хронічного) є алергічні захворювання. У практиці ветеринарних дерматологів 75 % випадків хронічного отитів пов'язані з атопією (атопічний отит). Еритема та свербіж вушної раковини та вертикального каналу є найчастішою ознакою зовнішнього алергічного отиту, не ускладненого вторинними інфекціями. Якщо розглядати зміни, що виникають у зовнішньому слуховому проході у відповідь на хронічне запалення, то варто включити до них гіперплазію церумінозних залоз, гіперплазію епітелію та гіперкератоз (стеноз слухового проходу, ліхеніфікація). Ці зміни, як правило, призводять до збільшення вироблення церуму (сірки) в зовнішньому слуховому проході, що сприяє підвищенню місцевої вологості та порушенню рН, тим самим схилиючи вухо до вторинної інфекції (бактеріальної або дріжджової). Гострий та неускладнений зовнішній отит часто можна успішно лікувати, але часто власники тварин недооцінюють важливість цих симптомів та звертаються до ветеринара вже з ускладненим вторинними інфекціями отитом. Хронічний або рецидивуючий зовнішній отит є більш складним в лікуванні та потребує ретельної діагностики спеціалістом.

Мета. Покращити точність діагностики отитів алергічного генезу в щоденній практиці лікаря ветеринарної медицини за допомогою цитологічного дослідження.

Матеріали та методи. Дослідження проводилось на базі ветеринарного центру «Vet House» упродовж 2021 р. Досліджено 157 зразків мазків-відбитків від собак обох статей, різних порід (зокрема: лабрадор, німецька вівчарка, американський кокер-спаніель, мопс, французький бульдог, мальтійська болонка, цвергшнауцер, бігль, йоркширський тер'єр, бішон фрізе та метиси), віком від 6 тижнів до 13 років. Мазки-відбитки виділень з вуха (церумінозний секрет, гній, тощо) фіксували на попередньо маркованих предметних скельцях (фіксатор метанол), фарбували експрес-методом – Лейкоциф (LDF 200) та проводили цитологічне дослідження під мікроскопом (Zeiss Axioskop 40, збільшення 10*100, імерсія).

Результати та висновки. Цитологічна оцінка вушного секрету є найбільш інформативним діагностичним тестом, що допомагає при лікуванні отиту. Також