Результати дослідження. В першій групі пало дві тварини, покращення самопочуття у тварин відмічалося на 5-й день, повне одужання всіх тварин на 15-й день. В другій групі пала одна тварина, покращення самопочуття у тварин відмічалося на 3-й день, повне одужання всіх тварин на 12-й день. В третій групі падіж відсутній, покращення самопочуття у тварин відмічалося на 2-й день, повне одужання всіх тварин на 10-й день.

Висновки. Проаналізувавши три майже одинакові методи лікування, було встановлено, що при згодовуванні трави чорнобривців дійсно одужання хворих на міксоматоз кролів було значно швидше в наслідок швидшого загоєння травматичного ушкодження шкіри.

DEMODECTIC MANGE IN DOGS: DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT AND PREVENTION

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Introduction. Demodectic mange is an invasive disease of animals that is accompanied by generalized or local skin lesions. It is caused by ticks of the genus *Demodex*, which parasitize the sebaceous, sweat glands and hair follicles of the skin. Invasion among dogs is widespread . According to statistics, demodectic mange affects dogs of "northern breeds" and shorthaired breeds aged 6 months to 2 years. The source of the invasion is sick dogs. Transmission is possible through care items, malnutrition, comorbidities, and even a hereditary deficiency of T- and B-lymphocytes also contribute to the development of the disease. Similar diseases have been observed in most countries and about 22 breeds of dogs with this pathology have been identified: English Bulldogs, Pugs, Collies, Shelties, Shepherds, Scotch Terriers, etc.

Aim. Review of various forms of demodicosis, methods of diagnosis, treatment and prevention in dogs.

Materials and methods. Analyze scientific literature and regulations.

Results and discussion. According to the clinical course, there are localized and generalized demodicosis. Localized demodicosis. It is characterized by the appearance of one or more areas of alopecia (not more than 4 sites of skin lesions), which does not itch, a slight peeling is possible. Lesions are most often located on the muzzle, especially around the eyes or in the corners of the mouth (diameter of the lesions ≤ 2.5 cm). Recovery can occur spontaneously in 1-2 months.

Generalized demodicosis. Occurs if the onset of localized demodicosis was not recognized in time and then the disease was complicated by immunosuppression of various etiologies (eg, glucocorticoid therapy), also in debilitated young or old dogs. The above-described lesions begin to spread throughout the body (lesion diameter> 2.5 cm), folliculitis additionally develops, a bacterial infection joins, which penetrates deep into the skin, causing pyoderma. There may be an increase in regional lymph nodes, deterioration of the general condition. The development of generalized demodicosis often begins at 3-18 months of age. The highest peak of invasion is observed in March and September. When the active natural change of animal hair begins.

Diagnosis: Make deep scrapings of the skin while compressing the skin folds with your fingers. Scrapes should be taken from at least 2-4 affected areas. When demodicosis is confirmed, the

scrapings are moved monthly in the dynamics of the same places from which they were originally taken. It is important to assess not only the fact of the presence of *Demodex canis*, but also their number and stage of development. Microscopy - with a semi-closed diaphragm, because in bright light *Demodex canis is* almost invisible. The final diagnosis is made only after the detection of ticks in deep scrapings of the skin. It is also necessary to exclude diseases with similar symptoms (dermatophytosis, atopy, pyoderma, seborrhea, etc.). It is also important to identify the causes of the disease, ie. Factors that contribute to the weakening of the immune system - disorders of the normal physiology of the skin, stress, endocrine diseases (hypothyroidism, diabetes, hyperadenocorticism), viral and bacterial infections.

Treatment: The dog should receive the medication for at least one month after clinical recovery and the absence of ticks in the skin scrapings. Most often, the course of treatment is 2 - 4 months, provided control of the causes of reduced immunity. In some situations, when the dog is forced to receive drugs that adversely affect the immune system, such as chemotherapy of malignancies or continuous treatment with hormonal drugs of some autoimmune diseases - the use of demodectic mange will be much longer and will be carried out in parallel with these drugs throughout treatment. them, perhaps for life. With localized demodicosis in dogs up to one year, you can not carry out any treatment for at least 4 - 6 weeks, and in case of spread of lesions - to begin therapy.

Prevention: Not recommended for use in breeding dogs that have relapsed with generalized demodicosis. Another important step in prevention is quality feeding and housing conditions, which is important for maintaining a dog's immune system.

Conclusions. Demodectic mange is a severe dermatosis of dogs, especially young ones, as it is often general in nature and complicated by a microbial infection. Treatment of the invasion can last up to several months, with recurrences. In many countries around the world, demodicosis is a common disease that is difficult to treat carnivores. Demodectic mange is also of social importance, because sick dogs are constantly in contact with their owners and members of their families, which is typical of large cities. But the main reasons for the development of demodicosis are decreased immunity and genetic predisposition.

LACTULOSE AS A REMEDY FOR GASTROENTEROLOGY IN DOGS AND CATS

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Introduction. The health and well-being of animals depends on the physiological state, which is determined by the state of the digestive system, the composition of the intestinal microflora. For the prevention of gastrointestinal diseases in animals, substances are used that promote the reproduction of beneficial microflora in the intestine, which inhibits the growth and development of pathogenic bacteria, promotes an increase in the absorption of nutrients, and activates the body's protective reactions. Such substances are called prebiotics. Prebiotics are defined as indigestible components of food that can have a beneficial effect on the health of an animal by selectively