

In very rare cases, when taking lactulose, abdominal pain and cramps are possible.

Considering that lactulose is not absorbed in the gastrointestinal tract, there are no contraindications to its appointment in patients with diabetes mellitus. Clinical studies have shown a positive effect of lactulose on immunological parameters in diabetes mellitus. In addition, there are currently clinical data on the sugar- and insulin-lowering effects of lactulose without signs of hypoglycemia.

Conclusions. Thus, we found that pharmacological correction of intestinal dysbiosis using lactulose is associated with positive dynamics of biochemical parameters.

The effect of this drug on the animal body is due to the prebiotic effect of lactulose, since it selectively stimulates the growth of beneficial intestinal microflora, inhibiting the pathogenic microflora of the large intestine. Oppression, under the influence of lactulose, of the pathogenic intestinal microflora leads to a significant reduction in the entry into the bloodstream of its toxic metabolites (ammonia, amines, nitrosoamines, phenols, cresols, indole, etc.).

The presented analysis of data on the pharmacological properties and clinical aspects of the use of lactulose supplements the information in support of the high efficacy of lactulose preparations and allows us to conclude that their use is advisable in the treatment of a number of diseases accompanied by chronic constipation and dysbiosis.

ISONIAZIDE POISONING OF DOGS

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Introduction. Isoniazid is an anti-tuberculosis drug used in medicine to treat tuberculosis. It is also used in veterinary medicine to treat infections caused by *Mycobacterium* or *Actinomyces*. Available as tablets, each tablet contains 300 mg of isoniazid. Pills white, yellow or reddish-brown in cross section. When isoniazid comes in contact with water, red or pink spots appear.

The aim. Review of various forms of isoniazid poisoning of dogs, methods of treatment and prevention.

Materials and methods. Analysis of scientific literature and normative documents.

Research results. The lethal dose of isoniazid for dogs is 50 mg per 1 kg of dog weight, i.e., a dog weighing 20 kg will die from taking 3 isoniazid tablets. Dogs are unable to efficiently metabolize isoniazid. The formation of the isoniazid-pyridoxine complex leads to pyridoxine deficiency and as a consequence of reduced synthesis of gamma-aminobutyric acid. Gamma-aminobutyric acid is contained in the nervous system and participates in the processes of inhibition of the central nervous system, providing the brain with energy and controlling its blood circulation, thus carrying out one of the most important effects - anti-hypoxic, i.e., preventing oxygen starvation.

Isoniazide poisoning in dogs leads to symptoms of central nervous system damage - refractory seizures, coma, gastrointestinal symptoms - hypersalivation, vomiting, diarrhea, acid-base imbalance - metabolic acidosis, hyperthermia and organ damage - myocardial infarction, secondary

myocardial infarction, secondary myocardial infarction, . Seizures are one of the most common symptoms that accompany dog poisoning.

Treatment. The use of a specific antidote to isoniazid - pyridoxine (administered intravenously in a dose equal to the amount of isoniazid taken, if this amount is unknown, then appoint 3-5 g of pyridoxine). Emetic - apomorphine, in order to remove the poisonous substance from the stomach of the dog (used only in the presence of consciousness and in the absence of seizures in animals - iv 0.03 ml/kg, once). Introduction of adsorbents - activated charcoal, in order to prevent the absorption of toxic substances entering the intestine (at a dose of 1 g/kg orally, once after vomiting); sodium thiopental - to stop seizures (iv 5 mg/kg once). Infusion therapy - to reduce the concentration of toxic substance (isoniazid) in the blood of animals (NaCl 0.9 %, glucose solution 5% at 200 ml iv, starting from the second day); to accelerate the removal of toxic substances from the body used saline laxative - sodium sulfate (at a dose of 0.5 g/kg orally).

Conclusions. Owners should not leave their pets unattended while walking. Care must be taken to ensure that the animal does not pick up food and treats lying on the ground, and do not allow strangers to feed their four-legged friend. It is desirable to walk dogs on short leashes, which will better control the behavior of animals. In case of poisoning, consult a veterinarian immediately.

VETERINARY MEDICINE OF PETS: WHAT SPECIALIZATION TO CHOOSE?

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Introduction. After graduation, the veterinarian receives a diploma of a general veterinarian. He has a basic knowledge that allows him to examine and treat animals: both small domestic and farm animals. However, if the doctor wants to develop in a certain direction, he can choose a specialization. To make this choice, it is necessary to clearly understand what specializations exist and what their features are.

Aim. The aim of this work was analyzing the choice of specialization of a veterinarian.

Materials and methods. An analysis of modern literature sources and regulations, which contain relevant information on the specialization of veterinary medicine, was conducted.

Research results. According to the results of the analysis of literature sources and normative documents, there are many directions of development of a veterinarian. All specializations can be divided into two categories.

By class and species of animals in which the doctor specializes: a veterinarian-ornithologist treats birds, rodents - a ratologist, reptiles - a herpetologist. There are specialists who work only with farm animals.

By analogy with the specializations of "human" medicine, the most common in veterinary medicine: therapist – a universal veterinarian, diagnoses, prescribes treatment, conducts examinations; surgeon – performs surgery. Doctors also specialize in certain diseases, diseases of individual organs or organ systems: dermatologist – treats skin diseases; gastroenterologist – gastrointestinal tract; cardiologist – cardiovascular system; ophthalmologist – organs of vision;