

ing granulation tissue. Lumen of blood vessels, the underlying tissues was extended, indicating that the congestion in the area of the inflammatory process, a constant output of neutrophils, macrophages, and fibrin. Along with an inflammatory erythema resulting at mikrotromboz due to the progression of inflammation, foci of necrosis were observed. In the area of diffusely infiltrated by neutrophils subcutaneous noted the presence of microabscesses and microphlegmon, which were isolated from the main defect of the wound and remained incomplete after surgical treatment. The use of «Vobenzim» led to the sequestration of necrotic foci of active soft tissue dissection and readjustment of micro abscesses and micro phlegmon, reducing infiltration and edema of the border areas and the elimination of secondary necrosis of soft tissues. According to pathological studies in the treatment of wounds shortened the period of purification for 2-3 days, compared with the control group. The use of «Vobenzim» eliminated major manifestations of acute inflammation in the wound at the time of its purification from necrotic masses and led to the wound cavity filled with granulation tissue at 4-5 days of treatment. Analysis of the individual dynamics of wound healing process with abscesses and purulent processes and comparison of these data show that regardless of the stage of wound healing, in which treatment is started, inflammation subsided under the influence «Vobenzim» is an average of 5 days of starting treatment, whereas in the comparison group to the same result occurs in 7-9 days or more. Filling the wound defect was carried out by young granulation, to be emanating from a more mature granulation tissue, which appeared in populations secreting glikozaminoglikanes fibroblasts. Thus, the results indicate a high efficacy of systemic enzyme therapy.

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**EAR OF THE RAT AS A MODEL
IN INVESTIGATION OF INFLUENCE
OF DIFFERENT DRUGS (PRO UNGUENTA)
UPON THE SKIN IN BIOLOGY
AND MEDICINE**

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In many studies of medicinal activity of preparations on biological models a skin is used as an indicator for intradermal introduction of a medication. Thereby a skin from an animal's back or stomach is used. Such impact often requires a careful shaving of a local skin area that disturbs skin and stresses an animal. As an alternative model of studying intra-

dermal impacts of medical and cosmetic agents we suggest studying ear skin of small laboratory rodents (rats, mice) that do not have that much hair on ears, compared to their back or stomach. Ear skin is relatively thin and is located over two surfaces that allows us to use one of them as a control. Besides, as an animal has two ears, we can receive another control organ or use it for another dose of the same agent as well as to study an impact of another preparation. In our work we used grown mature male rats of weight 250 grammes. The preparation was introduced as an ointment over one side of an ear. An animal was slaughtered under Nembutal narcosis, then an ear was removed and placed into 4% paraformaldehyde for no less than a day under the temperature of 4°C. Spirituous conducting of material and its placing into epoxide gum Araldite was carried out as in our previous publication [Pavlovich, 2008]. A cutting of mid-thin cuts (thickness of 1 mkm) of a rat's ear perpendicularly to its surface. Cuts were colored by a water solution of toluidine blue. It was shown that in the control an ear consisted of two skin plates that were separated by a thin layer of fat. The skin was represented by a multilayer flat cornific epithelium and nearby connective tissue that was relatively undeveloped, compared to human skin. The skin had a lot of hair that was differently directed in relation to the ear surface. Cornific skin layer was displayed unevenly along the epidermis. Hair follicles were found in hypoderm and cut on different levels, and fat glands. Microvascular channel in the studied material was presented moderately. Possibilities to use ear skin of small rodents as an object of impact of medical preparations in pharmacology and toxicology (as ointments or solutions for cutaneous and intradermal introduction), and also in cosmetology are discussed. The model allows us to reveal and remove possible allergic reactions and pathological impact of some preparations over skin. Thereby, animals of different sex and age can be used that allows us to carry out correct pre-clinical studies of preparations and cosmetic agents.

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**THE NECROTIZING ENTEROCOLITIS
TREATMENT EXPERIENCE
OF NEW-BORNERS
WITH THE INCREASED
INTRA-ABDOMINAL PRESSURE**

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Measuring of intraperitoneal pressure (IPP) among babies with necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC) in carried out in the clinic of children's surgery since 2007. Pressure monitoring was carried out