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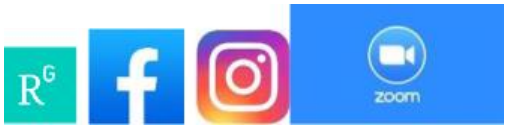

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Conclusions

In the experiment, on day 7 of the course of acute osteomyelitis, the quantitative parameters of immune system cells of white non-white mice changed in different directions, the amount of TC, BMC and LNC increased significantly, while APC and NSC decreased significantly compared to the control group against the background of acute osteomyelitis. While antibody-producing and nuclear-storing cells in the spleen decreased under the influence of antigen stimuli, TC,BMC, LNC were explained by a significant increase due to differentiation and proliferation under the influence of this stimulation.

List of used literature

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CLINICAL STATUS OF NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS OBSERVED IN WOMEN IN THE POSTNATAL PERIOD UNDER PANDEMIC CONDITIONS.

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Abstract: The nervous system takes an active part in the complex mechanism of regulation of the functions of human organs and systems. It, in close interaction with the immune and endocrine systems, ensures the maintenance of homeostasis in a woman's body during pregnancy. Possessing the properties of integrativity and plasticity, the nervous system coordinates adaptation processes, which is a very important factor for the physiological course of the gestational process. Viral organ damage, disrupting the function of the nervous system, leads to a breakdown in adaptation mechanisms and to the emergence of complications of pregnancy, including the most common - hypertensive disorders and preeclampsia.

Keywords. nervous system, human organs, COVID-19, pneumonia caused

The data from studies of cognitive functions in pregnant women at stages corresponding to the trimesters of pregnancy are very scarce. Changes in the nervous system in severe forms of preeclampsia are presented quite fully in the literature. At the same time, the indicators characterizing the state of the nervous system in the third trimester with mild preeclampsia, when the line between "the norm and pathologies of pregnancy" can be erased, have not been sufficiently studied. Therefore, it is advisable and relevant to study the state of the nervous system in the I, II, III trimesters of physiological pregnancy and in the III trimester of pregnancy, complicated by coronavirus infection with mild and severe degrees. (which would be a logical consequence of the specific psychological and pedagogical

The current pandemic, complicated by pneumonia caused by COVID-19, is a serious public health problem, especially for vulnerable populations. Pregnant women and newborns represent a high-risk group during outbreaks of infectious diseases complicating respiratory tract pathologies and neurological pathologies. Pharmaco- and psychotherapy of anxiety and depressive disorders, insomnia and post-traumatic stress disorder - PTSD, which are associated with COVID-19 in pregnant women and women in childbirth have not been studied.

Most publications on the PDP indicate that its frequency ranges from 10% to 20%, although there are variations in these indicators for different countries. The noted frequency of PRD can reveal differences depending on the questionnaires and scales used for diagnostics. When analyzing the scientific literature on the study of the frequency of occurrence of TRP, it is noted that in developing countries it ranges from 1.7% to 82.1%, with the lowest values in Pakistan, and the highest in Turkey. For developed countries, the frequency of DRP varies from 5.2% to 74.0%, with the lowest values in Germany and the highest percentage in the United States [1]. When used to diagnose VDP with the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale, the incidence of VDP in developed countries ranges from 5.5% to 34.4%, and for developing countries the frequency of VDP is higher.

According to Norhayati et al. (2015), the frequency of PRD depends on the time after the birth of the child, so during the first 4 weeks after birth, the development of PRD ranged from 5.5% to 24.4%, from 4 to 8 weeks - from 2, 6% to 35.0%, up to 6 months - from 2.9% to 25.5% and up to 12 months - from 6.0% to 29.0%. These indicators were obtained in developed countries, while in developing countries, the percentage of DRP was significantly higher: up to 4 weeks - from 12.9% to 50.7%, from 4 to 8 weeks - from 4.9% to 50.9% , up to 6 months - from 8.2% to 38.2% and up to 12 months - from 21.0% to 33.2% [2].

Multiple pregnancies, delivery by caesarean section, maternal unwell after childbirth, and breastfeeding of the baby were factors associated with postpartum depression. After multiple logistic regression, the presence of postpartum depression (p = 0.000; OR = 32.77; 95% CI = 7.23-148.58), lack of assistance in caring for the child (p = 0.008; OR = 2.64; 95 % CI = 1.29- 5.42), partner violence (p = 0.000; OR = 5.2; 95% CI = 2.23-11.91) and the presence of an unsupported partner (p = 0.018; OR = 2, 6; 95% CI = 1.17-5.78) were identified as predictors of postpartum depression [4].

There are separate studies devoted to the issue of etiology, such as KrauseD. and coauthors (2014). These authors found that in the prenatal and postpartum periods, immunological changes were observed with a significant increase in neopterin and reactive T-lymphocytes. It has been reported that established immunological changes associated with depressive symptoms are observed in mothers with PRD, and these immunological markers can predict the onset of PRD [1]. Another study suggests that vitamin D deficiency in mid-pregnancy may be a factor in the development of PDD [3]. When considering socio-demographic risk factors for VDP, particular attention is paid to the age of the mother. On this issue, the opinions of the authors differ. Some authors have argued that the young age of mothers predisposes to depressive symptoms.

develop PDD. For the third authors, the age of the mother does not affect the development of depressive syndrome [4].

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CHARACTERISTICS OF DYNAMICS OF MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN THE LIVERS OF LABORATORY ANIMALS IN EXPERIMENTAL SHARP RADIATION

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Abstract. The aim of the study was to study and evaluate the characteristics of post-biocorrection dynamics of morphological changes in the liver of laboratory animals under acute radiation. Kupfer cell migration revealed large steatohepatocytes around the periportal veins.

Key words: Kupfer cell migration, morphological, venous occlusion, temperature, chemistry, acute radiation.

The most sensitive organs to acute radiation are members of the immune system, the mucous membranes of the gastrointestinal tract, exo- and endocrine glands, gonads. Organs with low sensitivity to radiation include the heart, kidneys, liver, brain and spinal cord, bone tissue, joints. leads to activation of proteins, damage to intracellular structures of lysosomal enzymes and the development of hydropic dystrophy in the epithelium of the renal tubules [2].

Hypoxia of hepatocytes due to venous occlusion in liver tissue leads to the development of large, medium and small droplets of fatty dystrophy [4].

The aim of the study was to study and evaluate the features of the post-biocorrection dynamics of morphological changes in the liver of laboratory animals in acute radiation.