

Staphylococcus aureus. Strains of this microorganism showed high sensitivity to all the antibiotics tested.

An unquestionable advantage of this study is that no methicillin-resistant strains were isolated. Among the Gram-negative flora, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* is the most clinically significant, as it is also sensitive to most antibiotics used in the paediatric purulent otorhinolaryngological unit.

THE COMPARISON OF THE HISTOLOGICAL PICTURE OF A PURULENT WOUND IN GUINEA PIGS WITH FURUNCLES OF THE HEAD AND NECK AREA WITH THE STANDARD METHOD AND IN CONJUNCTION WITH REFLEXOLOGY

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Introduction. The problem of treating patients with furuncles of the maxillofacial region is becoming increasingly important. The use of reflexotherapy devices allows you to speed up the healing process, reduces the pharmacological burden on the body and contributes to the rapid restoration of health.

Research objectives are to compare the effectiveness of reflexology on the local inflammatory process based on histological analysis with different treatments.

Materials and methods. A model of the furuncle of the head and neck area had been created for 20 guinea pigs. The animals had been divided into 2 equal groups. The first group received standard treatment. In addition to the standard treatment, the second group underwent reflexology. Tissues of experimental animals had been collected from the purulent focus on 3, 7, 14, 21 days.

Results. In all sections taken from two groups of experimental animals on the 3 and 7 days after the occurrence of a furuncle, histological analysis determines purulent inflammation. On the fourteenth day, on sections taken from experimental animals of the first histological analysis determines purulent inflammation. On all sections taken from experimental animals of the second group, histological analysis determines productive inflammation. On the twenty-first day, on sections taken from experimental animals of the first group 71.4% of histological analysis determines productive inflammation, in 28.6% is absence of inflammation. The morphological conclusion indicates the absence of inflammation in animals of the second group.

Conclusion. The results of histological analysis demonstrate the positive effect of reflexotherapy on the course of the local inflammatory process in the studied disease.