



moderately developed. At the experimental group sections we can see lesser number of chaotically situated melanotropocytes in 500 mkm² (C.G. 14,2±2,2, E.G.-10,3±2,1). There were a number of hollows in experimental group sections considered to be caused by apoptosis. It can be assumed that rats from experimental group need more melanocyte stimulating hormone when stressed. It can lead to acceleration of melanotropocytes apoptosis. Enlargement of melanotropocyte's nuclei was found while karyometry in experimental group (C.G.- 12,70 ±0,06 mkm², E.G- 16,07±0,06 mkm²). Obviously, increased functional and morphological activity of melanotropocytes leads to chromatin margination inherent in apoptosis beginning.

Conclusion. Systematical short-term intake of energotonics leads to hypertrophy of cell nuclei, increased morphological and physiological melanotropocyte's activity and decrease in the number of cells in the middle hypophysis. The results can demonstrate that the melanocyte stimulating hormone takes part in energotonics intake reactions.

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FORENSIC-MEDICAL ESTIMATION TRAUMAS CAUSED BY ANIMALS

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Introduction. Animals in various circumstances attack people and cause severe traumas. Mostly these are dogs that attack because they share the territory with people and most of dogs are domestic animals. In 2017 in Kharkiv region 4064 people, and 1869 of them are the citizens of Kharkiv, addressed to the medical institutions asking for help concerning the injuries of animal origin. Most often the injuries were inflicted by dogs, less often by cats. Having physical injuries caused by an animal attack, and also in case of death, a forensic medical examination is set during which an expert determines the pattern of injuries, their intravitality, the prescription of doing them, the mechanism and the range of severity. It is necessary to find out if the injuries were inflicted by animal or human body parts. In case of death the causal relationship between the injury and the fact of death is determined.

Materials and methods. 21 expert conclusions from the archive of Kharkiv regional forensic medical examination institution, expert institutions from other regions of Ukraine, and medico-legal literature.

Results. While studying we have revealed that among the injuries caused by dogs the most frequent ones are wounds, grazes, bruises and scratches, less commonly animal teeth cause the fracture of the calvarium that infants of 1-3 years old have. We can explain it by the strength properties of the cranium and the size of a head at this age. The pattern of injuries is affected by the next factors: the



kind of the traumatic agent (teeth, claws, parts of body); the tactics of an animal's behaviour while attacking (after a bite a dog jumps aside without unfastening its jaws, it causes a wound with tissue defects); instincts: the dogs of fighting breeds often cause face and neck injuries because the neck is a vital organ; the anatomy features of the traumatized body parts. Quite often after a bite a victim falls down and gets injured due to contact with a ground, and its features (stones, grass) affect the amount of injuries.

Conclusion. Based on our study we can conclude that traumas caused by animals, particularly by dogs, and their pattern are quite various. Among the traumas caused by dogs there are wounds, grazes, bruises, scratches and even fractures. The pattern of injuries depends on many factors: the kind of the traumatic agent, the size, the instincts and the tactics of an attacking animal's behaviour, the anatomy features of the traumatized body part and the features of the ground where a victim falls after being attacked by a dog.