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**INFLUENCE OF METHYLURACYL OIL TO THE SH-GROUP LEVEL AT THE EXPERIMENTAL THERMAL BURN**

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**Task**. The purpose of our work was the determination of sulfhydryl groups in the focus and peripheral blood in the dynamics of experimental burn development and in the treatment with methyluracil ointment.

**Materials and methods of the study**. Burns modeling experiments were performed on 66 WAG rats weighing 200-250 g. The animals were divided into 3 groups: 1 - intact; 2 - animals with thermal burn, without treatment (control); 3 - animals with thermal burn, which were applied methyluracil ointment. To animals of the 2nd and 3rd groups on the shaved area of ​​the back under anesthesia was caused a thermal burn with an area of ​​400mm2. For this purpose, a device with an installed temperature scale and an electric soldering iron was used, at the top of which a removable metal nozzle was attached. The exposure time of the contact plate was heated to 2000C 10 sec. Under these conditions, skin burns in rats corresponded to grade III clinical classification of burns. This method allows you to get standard for the area and depth of burns. The content of SH-groups in the blood and the outbreak was determined by Severin's method.

**Results.** The study of the level of SH-groups in peripheral blood of animals with the natural course of the pathological process showed its stable decrease during the whole study period relative to the intact group (on the third day - by 1.2 times, on the 7th day - by 1.9 times, The 14th day - 1.4 times, the 21st day - 1.3 times, the 28th day - 1.2 times). The content of SH-groups in the focus remained reduced during the first three weeks of the study in comparison with the intact group. Therefore, on the 3rd day it was 1.8 times lower than normal, 7th - 1.6 times, 14th - 1.4 times, 21st day - 1.3 times.

In the group of animals with the use of methyluracil ointment, the content of SH-groups in the peripheral blood remained within physiological fluctuations during the first 3 weeks of observation. By the end of the experiment, the content of SH-groups in the peripheral blood of animals increased by 18% in comparison with intact animals. At the same time during the 7th - 28th days the content of SH-groups was significantly higher than in the group with a burn without treatment (7th day - 1.8 times, 14th day - 1.4 times, 21 days - 1.5 times, 28 days - 1.4 times). The content of SH-groups in the outbreak for 3 to 21 days was significantly lower than the indices of the intact group, only by the 28th day it reached physiological parameters. Therefore, on the 3rd day the content of SH-groups was below the norm by 29%, on the 7th day - by 28%, on the 14th day - by 13%, on the 21st day - by 12%.

**Conclusions.** Thus, changes in the content of SH-groups in the outbreak with a burn injury were more severe than in the blood, reflecting severe metabolic disturbances in the wound. Local application of methyluracil ointment confirms this pattern. Restoration of the number of SH-groups to normal in the skin of the focus under the influence of methyluracil ointment occurs only on the 28th day of the experiment, while in the blood their content does not decrease.