

## **Kharkiv National Medical University, Kharkiv, Ukraine**

**Background.** The problem of effective treatment of chronic wounds, including burns and radioinduced wounds, today has not been fully resolved. The main properties of such wounds is sluggish for the suppression of repair processes, low effectiveness of therapeutic interventions.

**Purpose** - to examine the effect of ointments, wound healing effect on the morphological disorders of the skin, resulting in thermal and radiation burns in rats.

**Material and methods.** The study was conducted on rats, divided into 4 groups: intact (group 1), animals with thermal and radiation burns, control (group 2), animals with burns that treated by Metiluratsil ointment (group 3) or Thiotriazoline ointment (group 4). Conducted morphological study hearth burns.

**Results.** The results showed that in the control group, especially in rats with radiation burns, were developed severe ulcerative destructive changes with degenerative changes in the fibrotic stroma and with signs of complications of the reparative process. The use of metiluratsil ointments restricts destructive changes caused by thermal and radiation damage, improves the course of repair in comparison with control. Reparative processes in rats with burns using Thiotriazoline ointments have more intensive course than in the treatment with metiluratsil ointment: limiting the destructive process within the epidermis and dermis, reducing necrotic complications epithelization of skin defects with preservation of microvascular and skin appendages.

**Conclusion.** Thus, the results show the effectiveness of wound healing