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**CHANGE OF NO LEVEL IN THE FOCUS OF THERMAL BURNER UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF METHYLURACIL OIL**

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**Task.** To study the maintenance of metabolites of a nitric oxide in the focus of a burn.

**Materials and methods of the study**. Experiments on the modeling of burns were performed on rats divided into 3 groups: 1 - intact; 2 - animals with thermal burn, without treatment (control); 3 - animals with thermal burn, which were applied by methyluracil ointment. In animals of the 2nd and 3rd groups on the shaved area of ​​the back of the thigh, a thermal burn was induced under anesthesia. The animals of the 3 groups were given a methyluracil ointment immediately after the thermal burn and during the entire experiment (28 days). On the 3rd, 7th, 14th, 21th, 28th day, the content of nitric oxide metabolites in the focus of burn was examined.

**Results.**  In the control group animals, the content of nitric oxide metabolites in the outbreak was increased throughout the entire observation period in comparison with intact animals. Therefore, on the 3rd day the content of metabolites of nitric oxide exceeded the norm by 2 times, on the 7th day - 2.9 times, on the 14th day - 1.9 times, on the 21st da. - 1.7 times, on the 28th day – 1.4 times. In animals of group 3, under the influence of methyluracil, the content of nitric oxide increased only during the first week of observation (3 days and 2.2 times, 7 days - 2.1 times). Decreasing in the indices to the norm occurred on the 14th day, remained within physiological parameters until the end of the observation. At the same time during the 7th-28th day the content of nitric oxide was significantly lower than in the control group of animals: (by the 7th day - by 1.4 times, by the 14th - by 1.8 times, by the 21st - by 1.7 times and by The 28th day - in 1.6 times).

**Conclusions.** As follows from the results of the studies, the course of the experimental burn accompanied by a prolonged and significant increase in the content of nitrogen oxide metabolites in the source (at least 28 days). The use of methyluracil ointment leads to a rapid (by the 14th day) reduction of nitric oxide to physiological indices.