

Cellular reactions were studied in mycobacteria in pleurisy in mice. The pleurisy caused two peak cellular influx at 1 and 15 days after infection. In the first hour, macrophages were found. Neutrophils appeared after 2 hours of infection and reached a maximum of 4 hours with a high dose of infection. This was accompanied by a large accumulation of eosinophils during the inflammatory cell reaction to *M. Bovis* in the pleural cavity of the mouse than to other known eosinophilia inducers: IL-5, PAF-acether. Mycobacterial and mouse susceptibility determine the early dynamics of changes in granulocytes [6].

Aluminum lactate, introduced to experimental rats, produced skeletal necrosis of the muscle of the diaphragm and abdominal wall. Ultrastructural studies of the diaphragm showed inoculation covering the collagen fibers that connect near the basal plate of the muscle, and limited within the phagocytes [2].

The results of a number of authors show that when intrapleural injection of des-Arg9-BK occurs with a temporary dependence of migration of the inflammatory cell, characterized mainly by the use of mononuclear cells and neutrophil cells [5].

Pleural reaction to damage is a multifactorial process that can result in the development of fibrosis with obliteration of the pleural cavity, or it can restore the pleura to its normal state. Today, we do not have adequate models of chronic inflammation and all that can be achieved with a set of available tests is to predetermine and evaluate the activity of new compounds, but not their side effects.

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Morphological examination of mesenterium of the intestine tenue during experimental hypogravitation.

Key words: mesenterium, experimental hypogravitation

Summary. Morphological approaches to the study of the microcirculatory bed of the mesentery of experimental animals have been developed in experimental hypogravity of the organism. It has been established that in the case of antiorthostic hanging of rats, conditions are created for the redistribution of blood, which leads to the accumulation of blood in the veins of the mesentery.

Introduction. Biomicroscopy of the mesenterium is a fundamental way of studying microhemocirculation. Its relevance is indicated by the need to evaluate the obvious effects of gravity on blood circulation, during overload and weightlessness of the body [2]. The aim of the study was to develop morphological approaches to the study of the microcirculatory bed of mesentery of experimental animals under experimental hypogravity of the organism.

Methods of research. The object of the study was white male rats weighing 240 g. We identified two groups of animals. The first control group is 9 animals. The second group of animals-8 animals underwent experimental influence of hypogravity according to the classical Novikov-Il'in method [1]. The obtained film preparation of mesenterium intestine tenue after fixing in formalin the color of the mesentery with an aqueous solution of Azure-2.

Results of the study. According to our data, the composition of the hemocirculatory circulation bed of rat mesenterium includes: 1) the main arteriola and 2) the venule; 3) two generations of arterioles; 4) precapillary postcapillary venules; 6) capillaries; 7) two generations of venules that repeat the course of the arterioles.

Table 1.

Type of vessel.	Vessel diameter mkm	
	Control group	Hypogravity group
The total diameter of the arterioles	23,000±0,866	24,5±0,681 P >0,05
Arterioles of 1 order	26,000±0,535	28,75±0,750 P >0,05
Arterioles of the 2nd order	16,750±0,453	17,75±0,453 P >0,05
Postcapillary	7,875±0,295	8,0±0,378 P >0,05
Capillary	5,50±0,327	6,125±0,398 P >0,05
Precapillary	7,875±0,295	8,875±0,398 P >0,05
The total diameter of the venules is	23,667±0,9	28,111±0,9 P <0,01
Venula 2 of the order	16,375±0,375	18,375±0,42 P <0,01
Venula 1 of order	25,625±0,680	33,250±1,1 P <0,01

The results of our study show that hypogravity facilitates a differential study of the mesenterium intestine tenue (Table. 1). We found that with antiorthostic hanging of rats, conditions are created for the redistribution of blood, which leads to the accumulation of blood in the veins of the mesenterium. Our proposal significantly objectifies the study of the structure of venules, capillaries and arterioles.

Conclusion: Thus, under the influence of hypogravitation on the body, the study of the microcirculatory bed of the mesenterium reflects the mechanism of regulation of the function of the organs that deposit blood.

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### THE CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF ACUPOINT STICKING AND MOXIBUSTION ON BRONCHIAL ASTHMA REMISSION OF THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

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**Objective<sup>^</sup>** acupoint sticking and moxibustion on patients with bronchial asthma at remission stage, compared with clinical symptoms and signs integral and ACT scores as observation indexes, the observation of acupoint sticking and moxibustion nearly, the influence of the long-term curative effect in patients with asthma, and compare the differences of the two, for the acupoint sticking in clinical basis for prevention and treatment of chronic diseases, and to explore the mechanism of acupoint sticking

**Methods** choose 80 cases of patients with asthma, met inclusion target will be divided into the acupoint sticking and moxibustion group, during the dog days treatment, the two group were acupunctured the same points of dazhui, feishu, tiantu, zhongfu, treatment of twelve times, record before, at the end of treatment, 1 month after treatment, treatment after 3 months, 6 months after treatment ends when, will record the data for statistical analysis.

**Result** (1) Intra-group comparison: Grain acupoint sticking groups: by the end of the treatment, 1 month after treatment, clinical symptoms, signs, secondary symptom integral and ACT scores compared with before treatment there were significant differences ( $P < 0.01$ ), 3, 6 months after treatment than before treatment differences were statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ). moxibustion group: clinical symptoms, signs total integral secondary symptom total integral there are differences between the ACT scores compared with before treatment ( $P < 0.05$ ).

(2) The comparison among groups: the clinical symptoms, signs total integral: after 1 month treatment and 6 months treatment, the clinical symptoms, signs total integral and ACT scores are significant differences between the acupoint sticking and moxibustion group ( $P < 0.01$ ), It has no Statistical differences after 3 months treatment. the ACT scores: after 1 month treatment, it has statistical difference ( $P < 0.05$ ), but after treatment, 3 and 6 months after treatment, the ACT scores has no Statistical differences ( $P > 0.05$ ).

(3) acupoint sticking group compared with the effectiveness of moxibustion group, the effectiveness of acupoint sticking was 70.6%, and the moxibustion group was 51.2%. the effectiveness of two group has statistically significant difference ( $P < 0.05$ ).