PATHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN ORGANS OF WHITE MICE ACCORDING TO EXPERIMENTAL STAPHYLOCOCCOSIS

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Knowledge about the most common infectious diseases of reptiles absolutely necessary for people who have direct contact with these reptiles because some pathogens of these diseases cause or may cause similar diseases in humans and animals. Scientific studies of several authors indicate high contamination of reptile in zoos conditions that causes the death of up to 36% of this type of animals.

A large number of bacteria living on the surface of the body, mucous membranes and intestines of reptiles are part of the normal flora, but at the same time lizards are carriers of pathogenic microflora. According to research of Vasiliev D.B. in isolates, taken from lizards, 77.3% of cultured bacteria are Gram-negative, 20.8% - Gram-positive and only 1.9% of the isolated are fungi. This correspondence is true for normal flora of healthy lizards, when in smears taken both from cloacal and oral cavity mainly present the Gram-negative microflora represented by species of the family Enterobacteriaceae. It should be noted that bacteria that dominate in the isolates obtained from clinically healthy lizards, in most cases related to opportunistic or pathogenic organisms.

The purpose of this research is to study the postmortem changes in the body of white mice with experimental reproduction of Staphylococc**osis** using the suspension of pure culture of Staphylococcus epidermidis, isolated from a lizard Warbler.

The hyperemia, perinuclear swelling and diffuse vacuolation of cytoplasm of hepatocytes in the white mice liver have been found. The blood filling of vessels, granular degeneration and destruction of convoluted tubules epithelium, inflammatory infiltrates of the stroma, hydropic degeneration of endotheliocytes of vascular glomeruli, and their destruction have been discovered in the kidneys. The necrosis of the bronchus epithelium and alveolocytes, serous pneumonia, inflammatory infiltrates of the stroma, hyperplasia of peribronchial lymph nodes have been detected in the lungs. The mucous membrane swelling, inflammatory infiltrates, necrosis of the apical part of the villi, hyperplasia of the lymph nodes have been observed in the intestines.