# EFFECTIVENESS OF THE TREATMENT OF DOMESTIC CATS FOR THE TYPE II DIABETES WITH THE HELP OF «DIABEX».

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*Was determined the prevalence of diabetes among cats, its clinical manifestations and the dependence on the sex of the animal, as well as the effectiveness of drug treatment "Diabex".Materials and methods. The material for the study were movies cats*

*all ages (2 to 9 years), articles and species (n = 6). The animals were conducted clinical and laboratory research. Cats with no visible signs of abnormalities included in the control group (n = 6). Blood samples were taken in the morning on an empty stomach, the heart of the peripheral vessels. Determination of blood glucose was performed using glucometer Rightest GM 300-10, production Bionime (Switzerland). Urine was investigated using test strips Uriners H10, production HTI (USA).*

*Results and discussion. After clinical trials and detailed history taking, we have established the following common clinical signs of obesity, hiporeksiya, polyuria, polydipsia, discoloration visible mucous membranes pale gray, lower animals. The reason is the development of proteinuria in diabetic nephropathy animals caused toxic effects of glucose on the glomerular filter. Ketonuria are the outcome of lipid-carbohydrate metabolism, skin elasticity, dullness wool, hair loss, in some cases, vomiting and diarrhea were observed. On suspicion of animal disease diabetes spent determining the concentration of glucose in the blood. On average it was 20,7 ± 1,23 mmol / l. To confirm the diagnosis performed laboratory urine (Table. 1). Observed changes in physical charac-rystyk urine discoloration on a lighter appearance peculiar smell of rotten fruit (amoniachnoho), a slight decrease in the relative density and urine pH (9.9 and 19.4%, respectively). Typical is the emergence of urinary protein, glucose and ketones (2,4 ± 0,09 g / l, 18,7 ± 1,78 mmol / l and 0,5 ± 0,16 respectively). These changes indicate violations of gluconeogenesis*