are dominant in intact animals, and *Staphylococcus*, *Prevotella*, *Peptococcus* and *Clostridium*. At this stage of the study, pathogenic and conditionally pathogenic enterobacteria play a role of associated microflora,which growth and reproduction suppress growth of dominant and leading bacteria of the microbiota of the colon at this stage.

In the next study period (48 h) there is a further reduction of PL of Bifidobacteria, Lactobacilli, the elimination of *Enterococcus, Eubacterium*, and aerobic gram-positive *Fuzobacterium*, *Streptobacillus*, significantly increased PL of pathogenic (enteropathogenic *E. coli*) and opportunistic (*Edvarsiella*, *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella* and *Proteus*) *Enterobacteria, Clostridium* in all experimental animals. PL of *Bacteroides*, *Prevotella*, *Peptococcus,* which was lower than rates in intact animals, it was stabilized and corresponds to the data that formed after 24 hours from the time of modeling ADP.

After 72 hours of researching of colon microbiota, a pronounced deficit of autochthonous obligate *Bifidobacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Bacteroides*, *Prevotella*, *Peptococcus*, and elimination of colon *Eubacterium*, *Fuzobacterium*, *Enterococcus* and aerobic *Streptobacillus* were present. However, PL of opportunistic pathogenic enterobacteria, peptostreptococci, clostridia and staphylococci increased.

In the next study period (after 96 and 120 h) PL of autochthonous obligate bacteria was decreased to minimum level in 42.9% of the animals, at the rest they were eliminated. In general, autochthonous obligate bacteria were eliminated from cavity of colon or they persisted in a minor (minimum level that defines from the method) PL. These changes increased the PR of opportunistic bacteria of the genus *Clostridium*, *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus* and *Proteus*. Lowering of PL normal flora promotes colon contamination by pathogenic and opportunistic pathogenic *Enterobacterium*, *Peptococcus*, *Peptostreptococcus* and other microorganisms.

All this leads that the domination of *Bacteroides*, *Peptococcus* in the colon experimental ADP, *E. coli*; leading role in cavity microbiota is occupied by colon bacteria genus *Clostridium*, pathogens (enterotoxic *Escherichia*) and opportunistic pathogens (*Klebsiella, Edvarsiella, Proteus*) *Enterobacteria* and *Staphylococcus*. Physiologically helpful obligate indigenous *Bifidobacterium*, *Lactobacillus* are minor and *Fuzobacterium*, *Enterococcus*, aerobic grampositive *Eubacteria* and *Streptobacillus* were not detected in any animal.

Thus, the development and progress experimental ADP in rats is accompanied to the profound changes in composition of species, and especially the PL of each taxon, forming cavity colon microbiota. These changes depend on the duration (period) of ADP progress – increasing the progress of ADP causes deepening the relationship between changes associated microflora that form microbiocenosis of cavity colon.

Microorganisms belonging in intact animals autochthonous to obligate and usually take place in the dominant microbiota cavity colon at ADP has 24 hours of constancy index and, especially, PL decreases. These microorganisms include *Bifidobacterium*, *Lactobacillus, Eubacterium, Fuzobacterium, Enterococcus* and aerobic grampositive *Streptobacillus*. On the other hand, increased PL opportunistic *E. coli* and

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ZOOLOGIA

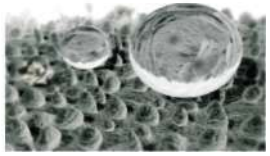
r) (J)eppoMarHHTHafi JKH/jKOCTb

0>eppOMarHHTHafl JKH^KOCTb (01VDK) - HCKyCCTBCH-Haa >KHAKOCTb C MarHHTHMMH CBOHCTBaMH. ITpH B03AeM-CTBHH Ha Hee MarHHTHbiM noneM, Hacraiibi (beppo}KHziKOCTH BblCTpaHBaiOTCa B **COOTBeTCTBHHCCHBOBblMH** JIHHHJIMH nOJia, *co3p,aBa%* Kax 6M ee BH3yajibHyio npoeKHHio.

KOCTb TaiOKe HOCHT Ha3BaHHJI «(j)eppO(j)JIK)H,I],» HJIH IipOCTO «MarHHTHaa jKH^KOCTb». B cocTaB (^eppo-^cH^KOCTH BXOAHT ocHOBa — opraHHHecKaa >KHAKOCTb (3TO *MOKQT* 6biTb Bo^a, Macjio, Boo6m;e JIK)6OH opraHHHecKHii pacTBop), noBepxHOCTHO - aKTHBHoe BemecTBO (HTO6H HacraHbi He cjinnajiHCb), H caMH HaHO-nacTHHbi (JjeppoMaraeTHKa - MejibHanniHe (nopwa 10 HM) Mannrrabie HaCTHHbl

A) a3porejib

AaporejiH (OT jiaT. aer-B03Ayx H gelatus- saMopoaceHHwii) - Kjiacc MaTepnajiOB npencTaBjraoniHx C06OH rejib B KOTOPOM ^KHffKaB 4.033 nOJIHOCTb.0 3aMem,eHa ra30o6pa3HOH. Taxne Ma-Tepnajibi o6jianaiOT peKopzmo HH3K0H njjOTHOCTbio H neMOH-CTpH$_{p}$yK)T *pw* yHHKajIbHblX CBOHCTB: TBepAOCTb, npo3pan-HOCTb, ^CapOnpOHHOCTb, Hpe3BbIHaHHO HH3KyK) HOCTb H T. *R.*



e) 3(|)(|)eKT JIoToca

3(j)(j)eKT KpaMHe HH3KOH CManHBaeMocra noBepxHOCTH, KOTOpblH MO)KHO HaGjIIOAaTb Ha JIHCTbHX H nenecTKaxpacxe-HHH pona JIOTOC (Nelumbo) H apyrax pacTeHHH Kax Hanpn-Mep HacxypHH*, T$_{p}$OCTHHK o k i — H b i M H BOAOC6O$_{p}$.

reaches high numbers (3-4 orders of magnitude), *Peptococcus,* bacteria of the genus *Clostridium* and *Staphylococcus.*

Microorganisms that in intact animals are autochthonous and occupy the dominant position in cavity microbiota of the colon, in 24 hours of ADP their constancy index and, especially, PL were decreased. These microorganisms include *Bifidobacterium, Lactobacillus, Eubacterium, Fuzobacterium, Enterococcus* and aerobic grampositive *Streptobacillus.* On the other hand,was increased PL of opportunistic *E. coli* (3-4 orders of magnitude), *Peptococcus,* bacteria of the genus *Clostridium* and *Staphylococcus.*

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XapmecbKUU HauiouajibHUU MeduHnuu yuieepcumem

СТАН CnOJiyHHOITKAHMHM I OKCMflATMBHMX nPOUECIB Y XBOPMX HA KOJIOPEKTAJIbHMM PAK 3 OBTYPAUIMHOK) TOBCTOKM11JKOBOK) HEnPOXIflHICTK)

Ускладнення товстокишкової Неплеохів cHOcii пйхjiHHHoro reHe3po залишаються однією із найактуальніших п р о б м vHacm xipvprii' і oHKonKTonorii оскільки вони характеризуються висоКОК) НасхохоК) n_epainHHHxocmw-нень (38 6-80%) і летальністю (25 1-46 4%) ОснонНОК) НлюНННОК) с I — с т і па-me$_{нт}$m НкН виатй патології є mxeHCHBHHH ок озвиток noLraHHOї гораостатності LcmAO uiHHeKoro nporrecTbK)Horo eHor oTKCHK03y і бактеріальної хаНслокації mri m ™ $_{т}$ b спроможніс KHUIK0BF0 бар'є сис і cnoHyxLxb пок оникнення ендогенних бактерій і токсинів в НОрхajIbHHH Та Темний к р о в о Т, вНСТотпаК)НН провокуючим фактором системної запальної реакції [1-3] Високий вincхок летальності пацієнтів з обтураційною товстокишковою непр охідністю пухлинного