CURRENT PROBLEMS OF INFECTION OF THERMAL WOUNDS (LITERATURE REVIEW)

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Introduction. Today, burns occupy a leading place among significant medical and social problems not only in Ukraine but and in the world. This is due not only to the widespread use of burn injuries, which in many cases causes temporary disability, but also to the fact that thermal injuries are the leading cause of death in the overall structure of all injuries and require significant socio-economic costs for long-term hospitalization and rehabilitation of victims, and medical and surgical treatment of burns is a rather expensive and complex process.

Relevance. According to the literature, a feature of thermal injuries is the duration of healing and an increased risk of contamination of wounds with microorganisms, which distinguishes them from other traumatic injuries. The most common pathogens infecting burn wounds include Staphylococcus aureus, which occupies a leading position in the frequency of wound colonization, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Acinetobacter baumannii.

Infection of a burn wound is one of the pathological factors that disrupts the regeneration processes in the wound and leads to the occurrence of purulent-septic complications. In addition, with severe burns, burn disease can develop, which, in the presence of an infected wound, increases the risk of generalization of the infectious process, which worsens the prognosis and results of treatment of such injuries.

A large number of domestic and foreign authors note an increase in the frequency of infection of thermal wounds, therefore, close attention is paid to the prevention of injuries and the fight against local wound infection.

Today the pharmaceutical market offers us a wide range of topical wound treatments. These are mainly synthetic antimicrobial agents that have side effects and, especially with prolonged and frequent use, provoke the formation of multidrug resistance in microorganisms. Therefore, in connection with the spread of resistant strains to antibacterial drugs, it is increasingly important to search for new antimicrobial agents of plant origin.

Conclusions. The above substantiates the expediency and relevance of the search for new drugs, in particular of plant origin, with higher antimicrobial properties, the ability to reduce the adhesive ability of microorganisms, frequent contaminants of burn wounds and with minimal side effects, therefore, in relation to local treatment of a plant-based basis it is promising.