

**CLINICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN PIGLETS IN
EXPERIMENTAL CHRONIC MIXED T-2 AND
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T-2 toxin, zearalenone, mycotoxins, toxicity, metabolism, pathogenesis,
pathomorphology, piglets, mixed mycotoxicoses, animals.

The aim - to investigate the combined effect of T-2 toxin and zearale-nonu in pigs in doses less than the maximum permissible levels.

Materials and methods. To study chronic T-2 and zearalenontoksykozu pigs studied the 14 pigs were white-governmental rocks, in a JV "Losynivske."

Animals 30 days of age divided by the principle of analogues of 2, 7 animals in the experimental and control (intact animals) groups.

It was investigated clinical and pathomorphological signes in piglets at the chronic mixed T-2 and zearalenone toxicosis. Weight gain data show a negative impact of mycotoxins on the growth and development of animals. Pathoanatomical autopsy data show that the signs are detected primarily in the liver, digestive tract and kidneys.

Conclusions

1. Data on live weight gain of pigs show the negative impact of mycotoxins on growth and development of piglets. First of all, these figures can be explained by a decrease in feed intake, digestibility him, and in violation of the selection function and detoxification function of the liver.
2. According to the pathological-anatomical dissection can be noted that the largest impact of mycotoxins undergoing liver, thin and thick intestine, kidneys.
3. Feeding for 30 days feed, containing T-2 toxin in quantity - 85 mg / kg, zearalenone - 125 mg / kg resulted in mortality of piglets 29% of the experimental group.

