

DYNAMICS OF SOME HEMATOLOGICAL PARAMETERS
CALF BLOOD.

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Our results indicate the presence of morphological age dynamics of blood in the calves. Calves born after the number of erythrocytes was $6,67 \pm 0,22$ t / l. Age dynamics of the number of red blood cells calves characterized by a decrease in their number from the first to the fifth day study in 1,1 times. In the group of calves 3-5 days old you erythrocyte count was $5,84 \pm 0,53$ t / l. In the next age group (6-7 calves daily we age) index rose to $6,02 \pm 0,49$ T / L, erythrocyte count was higher in calves than the previous group, but lower than in the blood of newborn calves in 1.09 times.

The dynamics of red blood cells calves 8-9 days old which characterized by a gradual rate increase to $6,29 \pm 0,61$ t / l. Number of red blood cells 10-day-old animals continued to increase the number of red blood cells of newborn calves and amounted to $6,62 \pm 0,39$ t / l. Number of red blood cells calves 30 days old was $5,60 \pm 0,42$ t / l, that 1.19 times lower than in the young days old. Age dynamics of the number of red blood cells calves older age groups was characterized by the number of red blood cells from 30 to 90 days old. During this period the rate ranged from $5,60 \pm 0,42$ t / l to $6,78 \pm 0,34$ t / l. Significantly ($P < 0.05$) reduction in the number of red blood cells observed in calves 180-day age or older. This figure was lower compared to the number of red blood cells in the blood of calves after birth in 1, 12 times the fate of blood volume that is occupied by red blood cells reflects the hematocrit value. Calves at birth hematocrit value was $44,64 \pm 0,06\%$. Over 10 daily maximum study period, this figure increased in calves 8-9-day age and was $45,83 \pm 0,06\%$. Calves from 30 days old to 360-day, this figure has fluctuated in the range of $45,13 \pm 0,07\%$ to $45,97 \pm 0,06\%$

The composition of leukocytes in the blood is not permanent measure and dynamically changes depending on the age of the animal and its functional state. Therefore, we investigated the dynamics of the number of white blood cells, depending on the age of the animals. After the birth of calves blood leukocyte count was $8,51 \pm 0,03$ g / l. This figure increased in the trench calves 3-5-day age at $0,22$ g / l and amounted $8,73 \pm 0,07$ g / l. Studies have shown that the number of leukocytes in the blood of young 6-7-day age of $8,60 \pm 0,05$ g / l. In the blood of calves 8-9- days old leukocyte count decreased compared with the rate in the age group of calves 3-5-day age of 1.05 times, but compared to the number of leukocytes in the blood of calves daily index fell only 1.03 times and amounted to $8,28 \pm 0,04$ g / l. Calves 10 days old decreased number of white blood cells in 1.08 times and amounted to $7,86 \pm 0,09$ g / l ($P < 0.05$). During the 10-day study period the number of white blood cells varied from $7,86 \pm 0,09$ g / l (calves 10 days old) to $8,73 \pm 0,07$ g / l (calves 3-5- days old). On average during this study period the number of leukocytes was $8,40 \pm 0,06$ g / l.

Further investigation of leukocytes in the blood of calves showed that calves 30 days old leukocyte count increased to the level of white blood cells in newborn calves and is $8,47 \pm 0,08$ g / l. However, this figure is higher at 1.08 times the rate in the blood of 10-day-old calves. It is established that the number of leukocytes in the blood of calves continued to grow and in the blood of 60-day-old calves and was $10,4 \pm 0,10$ g / l. This figure increased by 1.22 times compared to calves days old and 1.23 times in comparison with the number of leukocytes in the blood of 30-day-old calves. The possible increase in the number of white blood cells observed in animals 90 days old ($P < 0.01$). In the 180-day young age the number of leukocytes in the blood was $11,2 \pm 0,09$ g / l - ($P < 0.001$) index increased by 1.32 times compared with newborn calves, and 1.05 times in comparison with previous age group. On the same level kept the number of leukocytes in calves 360-day age. Compared with the average number of leukocytes data for the first 10 days increased in 1.41 times and made up $11,9 \pm 0,10$ g / l.