

# INFLUENCE OF SUSPENSION FROM SETARIES ON PARAMETERS OF THE CLINICAL CONDITION OF LABORATORY ANIMALS

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Application of suspension from setarias resulted at laboratory animals in infringement of a physiologic condition that is characterised by body rise in temperature, increase frequency of heart reductions. Under these conditions breath became heavy, that obviously speaks action of components of investigated suspension on activity of a tone of smooth muscles.

After entering the suspension of setarias in laboratory animals there were changes in clinical indicators, as well as for spontaneous setariosis cows. They manifested, primarily, fever, accelerated respiration rate and heart rate, but have specific features.

In guinea pigs through ° 1 hour. noted the increasing dos ° tovirne body temperature to  $39,6 \pm 0,044$  C against  $37,2 \pm 0,027$  C, which was 6.5% higher than in the control group animals. Animals were inactive. The heart rate in the experimental group of animals was  $360,4 \pm 0,643$ , which was significantly higher at 16.1% compared with control. Respiratory rate and low false rejection was in the normal range. In rabbits after 1 hour. after the introduction of the suspension setarias females there were also significant changes in the overall condition. They are manifested by fever, respiratory rate and acceleration increase in heart rate. Yes, ° body temperature on average was  $39,7 \pm 0,14^{\circ}\text{C}$  v  $38,1 \pm 0,12$  C in a control group of animals. Respiratory rate significantly was increased and reached rabbits in the control group  $78,5 \pm 0,07$ . In animals, the experimental group the figure was  $98,7 \pm 0,10$ , which was significantly higher at 20.5% of controls. The heart rate of rabbits in the experimental group was significantly increased compared with control at 9.5%. In rats body temperature after 1 hour. After I enter suspen ziyi was increased significantly and amounted to  $39,2 \pm 0,069$  C to C  $37,8 \pm 0,038$  in animals injected saline. Index respiratory rate did not differ from controls, and increased heart rate was significantly higher at 10.8%. In rabbits after 12 hours. noted a rise in body temperature and respiration rate respectively by 7.1% and 34.4%, which was significantly higher than in the control group animals.

The heart rate was significantly higher at 17.8% against the figure of animals in the control group. In addition, rabbits observed overall increased excitability and sensitivity. Subsequently, the excitement was changing inhibition, animals were sleepy, inactive.

After 12 hours. after the introduction of the suspension of females in setarias mo ° rskyh pigs experimental group body temperature was  $41,1 \pm 0,05$  ° 0 C., significantly higher at 9.4% compared with controls ( $37,2 \pm 0,027$  C). Except that noted the significant acceleration of respiratory rate to 34.7% ( $P < 0.001$ ) compared with animals in the control group. Work heart characterized  $612,1 \pm 0,345$  SHORT per min., which was significantly higher at 50.5% compared with control ( $302,5 \pm 0,561$ ).

In laboratory rats in the experimental group during the observation body temperature was significantly higher at 9%, and respiratory rate and heart rate, respectively 37.6% and 13.5% compared with those of control group animals.

*Key words: helminthiasis, laboratory animals, setariosis, suspension, setaries*