

ASSESSMENT OF ENDOTOXICOSIS AND HISTIDINE DIPEPTIDES PARAMETERS IN THE DESCENDANTS OF RABBITS TREATED WITH BIOR REMEDY

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Currently cuniculture represents a viable and promising branch of the agro-food industry. Rabbit breeders, as well as food business operators become more and more interested in this field, and for obtaining good profit, they are eager to implement new practices and technologies. As for the current rabbit breeding conditions, the stressogenic factors, different diseases which occur during the metabolic, organ and functional systems disorders, they can generate accumulation in different proportions of peptides with average molecular weight, and necrotic substances. Scientific publications provide information about the ability of peptides with average molecular weight to inhibit erythropoiesis, to cause immunotoxic reactions, etc.; these peptides being considered a nonspecific marker of endogenous intoxication. Despite this, remains unknown the action mechanism of the BioR remedy, obtained from *Spirulina platensis*, regarding certain marker parameters of endotoxiosis and histidine dipeptides in the descendants of rabbits treated with BioR remedy, reared in intensive conditions.

The experiments were conducted on 4 groups of young rabbits - from birth to weaning, descendants of the rabbits from 4 respective groups. BioR was administered to 3 out of 4 rabbit groups from which descended the young rabbits, intramuscular, using the following doses: 1; 1,5; 2,0 ml/head. The control group was administered 0,9% NaCl solution. Young rabbits did not undergo BioR treatment. For laboratory investigations, from 5 young rabbits each group, blood was randomly collected, at the 45th day of life. Clinical investigations have shown that BioR is well tolerated by rabbits, in various physiological states, as well as by their descendants. According to the obtained results, thought BioR, administered to rabbits, didn't induce big changes in the average molecular weight peptides level in the rabbits descendants, the parameter registered a level lower by 8,3-13,7% compared to the control group. The dynamic of necrotic substances in serum, in young rabbits, was similar to that of the average molecular weight peptides. In result, the investigated parameter was 1,3-1,6 times lower in young descendant of rabbits treated with BioR, compared with the descendants of the rabbits to whom the remedy was not administered. The study also revealed that serum levels of histidine dipeptides - carnosine, considered as marker of the anabolic processes in the body, is higher by 4,5 - 23,5% in young descendant of rabbits treated with BioR, compared with the control.

Thus, the BioR remedy administered to adult rabbits is well tolerated, with a long duration of action, reducing the phenomenon of endogenous poisoning in rabbit descendants.