



Effect Of "Panaroot-98" on Some Hematological Parameters in the Blood of Ostriches

Babaeva Shakhlo Alievna

Samarkand State Veterinary Medicine University of Animal Husbandry and Biotechnology

Abstract: The article describes the effectiveness and influence of the drug "Panaroot-98" on the clinical, physiological and hematological indicators of ostriches.

Keywords: "Panaroot-98", ostriches, growth and development, erythrocyte, leukocyte, hemoglobin, erythrocyte sedimentation rate.

As a result of the scientific experiments conducted on ostriches, the following changes were noted in the hematological parameters of the blood of some ostriches by the 90th day of the experiment.

When the obtained data were analyzed by groups during the experiment, the amount of erythrocytes in the first control group increased by 5.4% on the 30th day of the experiment, by 13.5% on the 60th day, and by 29.7% on the 14th day ($r < 0.05$) compared to the beginning of the experiment. was noted (Table 1). The number of erythrocytes in the ostriches of the third experimental group increased by 16.2% on the 30th day of the experiment, 37.8% on the 60th day ($r < 0.05$) and 32.4% ($r < 0.05$) on the 14th day of the experiment compared to the beginning of the experiment. was determined. (Table 2).

The number of leukocytes in the ostriches of the first control group also increased during the experiment, and compared to the beginning of the experiment, it was 33.3% on the 30th day of the experiment ($r < 0.05$), 31.7% on the 60th day ($r < 0.05$), and on the 90th day. and it was noted that it increased by 30.1% ($r < 0.05$) (Table 1). In the ostriches of the third experimental group, it was noted that the number of leukocytes increased by 11.4% on the 10th day of the experiment, by 19.6% on the 60th day, and by 27.8% on the 90th day compared to the initial value ($r < 0, 05$) was found to be increased (Table 2).

The amount of hemoglobin in the blood in the ostriches of the first control group increased in accordance with the amount of erythrocytes in the blood of this group, and it was noted that it increased by 5.1% on the 30th day of the experiment, by 10.3% on the 60th day, and by 12% on the 90th day (Table 1). The amount of hemoglobin in the blood of the ostriches of the third experimental group increased until the end of the experiment, and compared to the beginning of the experiment, it was 30.1% on the 30th day of the experiment, 41.3% on the 60th day, and 28.9% on the 90th day ($r < 0.05$). increased (Table 2).

The beginning of morphological changes in the blood of Karakol sheep in the first control group was shown at the beginning of the experiment, when the sedimentation rate of erythrocytes decreased by 18.5% on the 10th day compared to the beginning of the experiment, by 9.3% on the 60th day of the experiment, and by 3.1% on the 90th day. decrease was noted (Table 1).

The erythrocyte sedimentation rate decreased by 23.3 and 16.5% respectively on the 10th and 30th days of the experiment in the ostriches of the second experimental group, increased during the experiment, and at the end of the experiment was 20.5% compared to the initial values ($r < 0.05$) increased (Table 2).

The relative index of lymphocytes in the leukoformula also increased slightly at the beginning of the experiment in the ostriches of the first control group and increased by 7.6% on



the 30th day of the experiment compared to the beginning of the experiment, by 2% on the 60th day of the experiment and by 10.7% at the end of the experiment compared to the initial values. manifested (Table 1). In the ostriches of the third experimental group, it was noted that lymphocytes decreased by 6.7% at the beginning of the experiment, increased by 3.3% on the 30th day of the experiment, and increased by 10% on the 90th day of the experiment, and at the end of the experiment, it was noted that it was equal to the initial values (Table 2).

As can be seen from the above data, the amount of leukocytes in the blood of the ostriches of the second experimental group increased during the experiment, while it was slightly increased and decreased at the end of the experiment in the ostriches of the first control group.

Changes in morphological indicators in blood were characterized by an increase in the amount of biologically active substances.

The difference in the clinical signs of experimental ostriches is also confirmed by the results of hematological examination. It was noted that the amount of erythrocytes increased by 13.5% ($r < 0.05$) in the ostriches of the first control group on the 30th day of the experiment, and by 25.6% ($r < 0.05$) in the ostriches of the second group.

Conclusion: During the experiment, the morphological indicators in the blood of the ostriches of the second experimental group showed a wavy appearance. Addition of "Panaroot-98" nutritional supplement to ostrich feed resulted in a positive change of some hematological indicators in ostriches.

Morphological indicators of blood of ostriches of the first control group (Table 1)

Cursors	Statistical indicator	Until the experience	Experience days		
			Day 30	60th day	90th day
Erythrocytes (1012/l)	M ± m %	6.7±0.67 100	5.99±0.83 89.4	5.46±0.5 7 81.5	5.29±0.41 78.9
Leukocytes (109/l)	M ± m %	8.3±0.20 100	8.0±0.96 96.3	7.1±0.13 85.5	7.0±0.74 84.6
Hemoglobin (g/l)	M ± m %	116.0±2.48 100	118.6±0.86 102.2	122.0±1. 49 105.1	106.0±2.0 2 91.0
EEC mm minute/hour	M ± m %	6.5±0.15 100	7.2±0.25 110.5	5.7±0.24 87.6	8.7±0.26 134.2
Lymphocytes (%)	M ± m %	42.3±1.2 100	39.8±0.80 94.0	38.1±1.7 1 90.0	36.0±0.87 85.1

- Biometric difference ($r < 0.05$) compared to pre-experimental values.



Table 2

Morphological indicators of the blood of ostriches of the second experimental group

Indicators	Statistical indicator	Until the experience	Experience days		
			Day 20	Day 40	60th day
Erythrocytes (1012/l)	M ± m %	6.9±0.10 100	6.7±0.12 97.4	6.7±0.09 97.4	7.1±0.08 102.5
Leukocytes (109/l)	M ± m %	8.1±0.15 100	8.2±0.17 101.2	7.8±0.15 96.2	8.6±0.08 106.1
Hemoglobin (g/l)	M ± m %	119.4±0.57 100	109±2.26 91.2	105.4±1.71 88.2	124.6±0.17 104.3
EEC mm minute/hour	M ± m %	3.4±0.75 100	3.5±0.41 102.9	3.7±0.35 108.0	3.8±0.51 111.7
Lymphocytes (%)	M ± m %	40±1.9 100	37.3±0.94 93.3	38.4±1.05 96.0	37.4±0.91 93.4

- Biometric difference ($r < 0.05$) compared to pre-experimental values.

List of used literature:

1. PQ-4576 of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures of state support for animal husbandry" January 29, 2020.
2. Babaeva Sh.A. "Influence of" Panaroot-98 "on the clinical and physiological state of straws" materials of the scientific-practical conference of students, undergraduates and youth on February 2, 2021, pages 8-10.
3. Brusnitsky, A.A. Problems and opportunities of the first stage of water resources development in Ukraine / A.A. Brusnitsky // Industrial ostrich breeding: mater. 2nd Medjdunar. conf. (Dnepropetrovsk, July 6-8, 2006). - Dnepropetrovsk: "Corporation Agro-Soyuz", 2006. - p. 8-11.
4. Arykov A.A. "Ostrich breeding - a new branch of agriculture" Poultry 2003 No. 3 pp. 77-85.
5. Kulikov L.V. Breeding ostriches is a profitable business // Poultry 1998 №4 pp. 40-41.
6. Aliyevna, B. S. (2022). The Clinical and Physiological Condition Ostriches with" Panaroot-98".Central Asian Journal of Theoretical and Applied Science,3(1), 1-3.
7. Aliyevna, B. S. (2022). EFFECT OF "PANAROOT-98" ON THE CLINICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITION OF OSTRICH.
8. Shakhlo, B., Shokhrukhbek, K., Xursanali, Q., & Muqaddas, J. (2022). APPLICATION OF BIOLOGICAL ADDITIVES-PREMIKES IN OSTRICH FARMING.
9. Alievna, B. S. (2021). Prospects for the development of ostraw in veterinary.Academica Globe: Inderscience Research,2(5), 1-5
10. Babaeva Shakhlo Alievna. (2023). Study of the Effect of "Panaroot-98" on Morpho-Functional Characteristics of Ostrich Ovaries and Egg Productivity. *Central Asian Journal of*



Theoretical and Applied Science, 4(6), 148-150. Retrieved from <https://cajotas.centralasianstudies.org/index.php/CAJOTAS/article/view/1219>

11. Babayeva Shakhlo Aliyevna. (2023). Morpho-Functional Structure of the Organs of the Reproductive System of Ostriches. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND LEARNING FOR DEVELOPMENT*, 2(6), 88–90. Retrieved from <https://inter-publishing.com/index.php/AJSLD/article/view/1982>
12. Babaeva Shahlo Alievna. (2023). "Study of the effect of the drug "Panaroot-98" on the morphological and functional characteristics of ostrich ovaries and egg productivity". *Nexus : Journal of Advances Studies of Engineering Science*, 2(6), 52–55. Retrieved from <https://innosci.org/JISES/article/view/1424>