

EFFECT OF TROUT FISH LIVER EXTRACT ON GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF RABBIT

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Abstract

In this article, studies were conducted to study the effect of trout liver extract on the growth and development of rabbits and the results obtained are described.

Keywords: biostmvet, sodium chloride, protein, atrophy, ketogenic amino acid, amyloid dystrophy, conservation, trout, biogenic stimulants, biosynthesis, cell.

Introduction

The activity of biochemical processes is important in the growth and development of animals and performs important tasks in the tissues and organs of all growing organisms. The balance of the dynamic state of proteins in the blood primarily depends on the characteristics of individual fractions of protein concentration, nutrition and metabolism. As a result of the use of muscle protein for the needs of the body, their atrophy, accumulation of intermediate products, ketogenic amino acids in the body and fatty, protein, amyloid dystrophy in parenchymatosis and other organs, cause the loss of vital functions of the body. As a result, animals lag behind in growth and development [2; 4].

Tissue preparations do not directly affect the cause of the disease, but they stimulate the action of the body's own protective forces. The method of treatment with tissue preparations (biogenic stimulants) is considered one of the most widely used non-specific stimulatory methods today and is based on the introduction of preparations obtained by preserving animal or plant tissues into the body for preventive and therapeutic purposes [1; 3; 5].

Scientists have different opinions on the specificity of tissue preparations. In our scientific research, we studied the effect of tissue preparations on rabbits.

Research Object and Methods

Experiments were conducted to determine the effects of the drug Biostmvet, the extract of trout liver, on the physiological indicators and body weight gain of rabbits. A total of 15 rabbits were selected for the tests and divided into three groups. Trout liver extract was administered subcutaneously once to the rabbits of the first experimental group, 0.1 ml per live weight twice with an interval of 72 hours to the rabbits of the second experimental group. Rabbits of the third control group were injected with 0.9% sodium chloride solution.

Results and their Analysis

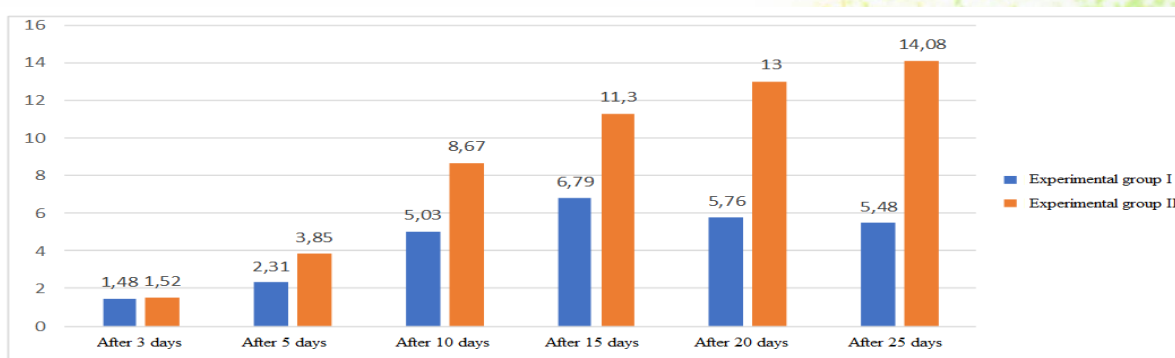
Changes in body weight were determined by regular weighing before and after 3, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25 days of "Biostmvvet" administration to rabbits. During the experiments, the body temperature, heart rate and respiratory rate of the rabbits were checked before and 3 hours after drug administration.

Table 1 "Biostmvvet" Changes in the live weight of rabbits under the influence of (kg)
n=15

Periods	H groups of animals		
	I experience group	II experience group	Control group
Before administering the drug	2.080±0.061	2.090±0.076	2.100±0.054
After 3 days	2.190±0.59	2.191±0.081	2.158±0.072
5 days	2.258±0.87	2.292±0.061	2.207±0.083
10 days	2.398±0.71	2.481±0.073	2.283±0.069
15 days	2.484±0.63	2.591±0.051	2.326±0.76
20 days	2.532±0.86	2.706±0.65	2.394±0.62
25 days	2.614±0.75	2.827±0.93	2.478±0.59

According to the results obtained in the experiments, according to the data of Table 1, 3 days after the use of the drug "Biostmvvet" to the rabbits in the experimental group, the live weight of the rabbits of the experimental group I compared to the control group was 32 g or 1.48% and in the experimental group II 33 g or 1.52% higher.

On the 5th day of the study, it was observed that the difference in the live weight of the rabbits between the experimental and control groups increased accordingly. In experimental group I, compared to the control, it was observed that this indicator increased by 51 g or 2.31%, and in experimental group II, this indicator increased by 85 g or 3.85%. After 10 days of weighing rabbits, a significant difference in live weight was noted in the second group of rabbits. According to this indicator, rabbits of the second group were 198 g or 8.67% higher than the rabbits of the control group. It can be observed in diagram 1 that the rabbits of the II experimental group had a higher rate when the drug "Biostmvvet" was used twice.



At the end of the experiment, there was a tendency to increase the live weight of rabbits in all groups. However, after 20 days, the growth of rabbits that received Biostmvet drug once was significantly reduced. This indicator was observed after 25 days. After 25 days, the growth of rabbits treated with the drug "Biostmvet" twice was 349 g or 14.08% higher than the control.

Conclusion

According to the results of the experiment, it was shown that the growth of rabbits treated with "Biostmvet" drug was higher than the control. The growth of rabbits treated twice with "Biostmvet" significantly increased from the 10th day compared to the control animals and by the 25th day it was 14.8% higher.

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