

Effect of Panaroot-98 Dietary Supplement on Blood Hematological Indicators Of Ostrich

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In order to influence the nutritional supplement Panaroot-98 on hematological indicators of blood of ostriches, the study of the effects of biologically active substances on ostriches was conducted on the basis of similar groups of ostriches. The first group of ostriches served as a control group. The ostriches of the second experimental group were given 10 g of Panaroot-98 nutritional supplement per 1 ton of food, and 20 g of the second group were added to their food.

All experimental and control group ostriches and clinical trials during their experiments were tested for their general condition, body temperature, heart rate and respiration, nutritional and water intake, weight, mucous membranes and skin condition. In addition, blood was taken twice before and during the experiment to study the morphological indicators of blood.

All experimental and control group ostriches and clinical trials during their experiments were tested for their general condition, body temperature, heart rate and respiration, nutritional and water intake, weight, mucous membranes and skin condition. In addition, blood was collected twice a year before and during the experiment to study the morphological, biochemical and immunobiological characteristics of blood. In order to study the effect of burnt grain on the infertility of ostriches, experimental experiments lasted 90 days.

Research

The second group of ostriches showed morphological indicators in the blood: on the 10th day of the experiment, erythrocytes increased by 5.4%, and at the end of the experiment, they increased by 13.5% ($p < 0.05$) compared to the initial level (Table 1). The percentage of erythrocytes in the third group of ostriches increased by 5.6% on the 10th day and decreased during the experiments and increased by 22.3% compared to the initial levels (Table 2). The percentage of erythrocytes in the first control group increased during the experiments and showed an increase of 8.8% compared to the experiment at the end of the experiment (Table 3).

The percentage of leukocytes in the second group of ostriches also increased during the experiments and was found to be 7.8% higher at the end of the experiment than at the beginning (Table 1). An increase in the number of leukocytes was observed in the ostriches of the third group and increased by 20.6% at the end of the experiment (Table 2). In the first control group, leukocytes did not show significant changes compared to the initial levels until the end of the experiment (Table 3). The amount of hemoglobin in the blood was significantly higher than that of the erythrocytes in the control group of ostriches, increasing by 17.9% compared to the initial levels (Table 1).

The amount of hemoglobin in the blood of the third group of ostriches decreased by the end of the experiment and it was found that the experiment decreased by 5.6% (Table 2). In the control group,

the amount of hemoglobin in the blood of ostriches increased slightly during the experiments and increased by 5.4% at the end of the experiment (Table 3).

In the second experimental group, the beginning of morphological changes in the blood of ostriches showed that at the end of the experiment, the sedimentation rate of erythrocytes increased by 7.4% compared to the experiment (Table 1). Sedimentation of erythrocytes in the ostriches of the second group increased by 16% on the 10th day of the experiment and increased during the experiment and increased by 14.7% in the results of the experiment (Table 2).

In the control group, the sedimentation rate of erythrocytes in the blood of ostriches showed a slight decrease and an increase of 11 during the experiments. 6% compared to initial levels (Table 3). The erythrocyte sedimentation rate in the third group of ostriches increased by 16% on the 10th day of the experiment and decreased during the experiment and increased by 14.7% in the results of the experiment (Table 2). In the control group, the erythrocyte sedimentation rate in the blood of ostriches decreased slightly during the experiments and showed an increase of 11.6% compared to the initial levels (Table 3).

The relative value of leukocyte lymphocytes in the ostriches of the second group increased by 11.5% and 23.1% ($r < 0.05$) and 30.7%, respectively, during the experiments, and on the 10th and 20th days, the percentage of lymphocytes in the third group increased. ostrich numbers were reported to decrease by 10% and 7.7% ($r < 0.05$) on days 10 and 20, respectively, and by 10.8% at the end of the experiment ($r < 0.05$) (Table 2). In the control group, the relative value of lymphocytes in the blood of ostriches also increased during the experiments and increased by 3.7% and 14.8% ($p < 0.05$) and 10.1% ($p < 0.05$).

The number of erythrocytes increased by 22.3%, hemoglobin level by 5.6%, erythrocyte sedimentation rate by 14.7%, lymphocytes by .8% and increased by .10% at the end of the experiment. leukocytes increased by 20.6% compared to the initial levels.

In addition, to study the morphological, biochemical and immunobiological properties of blood, it has an estrogenic effect with many properties with the use of panoferol and tefestrol estrogens [1,2]. and increased during the experiment and increased by 14.7% in the results of the experiment (Table 2). as well as other natural compounds. In addition, it has an estrogenic effect similar to that of the estrogens panoferol and tefestrol [1,2] In the second group of ostriches, the erythrocyte sedimentation rate increased by 16% on the 10th day of the experiment. and increased during the experiment and increased by 14.7% in the results of the experiment (Table 2). as well as other natural compounds. In addition, it has an estrogenic effect similar to that of the estrogens panoferol and tefestrol [1,2] In the second group of ostriches, the erythrocyte sedimentation rate increased by 16% on the 10th day of the experiment. and increased during the experiment and increased by 14.7% in the results of the experiment (Table 2).

Used Books:

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