

**MODIFICĂRII HEMATOLOGICE LA TAURINELE CRESCUTE  
ÎNTR-O ZONĂ POLUATĂ CU METALE GRELE**  
**HEMATOLOGICAL MODIFICATIONS IN BOVINES RAISED IN A  
HEAVY METALS POLLUTED AREA**

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**Cuvinte cheie:** plumb, modificări hematologice, taurine.

**Key words:** lead, hematological modifications, bovines.

**REZUMAT**

Cunoscându-se că plumbul are mai mare semnificație clinică, comparativ cu celelalte metale grele, la taurine, spre deosebire de alte specii de animale, s-a determinat nivelul plumbului săngvine și au fost efectuate investigații hematologice doar la taurine, pe probe de sânge pereche recoltate de la animale din aceeași zonă.

Rezultatele analizelor hematologice (număr eritrocitar, hemoglobină, hematocrit, VEM, HEM, CHEM, număr leucocitar, formula leucocitară și examenul citomorfologic al hematilor) și toxicologice au fost efectuate pe probe de sânge recoltate de la taurine adulte, femele, cu vârstă cuprinse între 14 și 132 de luni, gestante, lactante sau în așteptare.

Valorile obinute în urma examenului toxicologic indică intoxicație cu plumb, valorile obinute în urma investigațiilor hematologice sugerează evoluția unei anemii microcitare, normo sau hipercromică, iar valorile tuturor constantelor sanguine sugerează o anemie hipoplastică, toxică, în evoluție.

**SUMMARY**

Knowing that lead has a more important clinical signification in bovines, than the other heavy metals, we determined lead blood levels, and we realized hematological investigations only in bovines, on blood samples sampled from animals raised in the same area.

Hematological investigations results (erythrocytes number, hemoglobin, hematocryt, VEM, HEM, CHEM, leucocytes number, hole blood counter, and morphologic examination of erythrocytes), and toxicological investigation results were realized on blood samples sampled from adult female bovines, with age between 14-132 month, in gestation, lactation or in wait period.

Values obtained from toxicological investigation indicate a lead poisoning; values obtained from hematological investigations suggest evolution of a microcytary, normal or hyperchromic anemia, and values of all blood constants suggest an hypoplastic, toxic anemia in evolution.

**INCIDEN A CONTAMIN RII CU DEOXINIVALENOL,  
OCHRATOXIN I TOXINA T<sub>2</sub> A FURAJELOR ÎN PERIOADA  
IANUARIE 2004 - MAI 2006 ÎN MUNTEANIA I MOLDOVA**

**FEED CONTAMINATION INCIDENCE WITH DEOXINIVALENOL,  
OCHRATOXIN AND T<sub>2</sub> TOXIN IN THE PERIOD JANUARY 2004-  
MAY 2006 IN WALLACHIA AND MOLDAVIA**

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**Cuvinte cheie:** mice i, micotoxine, deoxinivalenol, ochratoxina, toxina T<sub>2</sub>.  
**Keywords:** fungi, mycotoxins, deoxynivalenol, ochratoxin, T<sub>2</sub> toxin.

**SUMMARY**

Mycotoxins can be metabolized in the animals organisms, fed with contaminated feed, reaching milk, eggs and organs. The contamination with mycotoxins is present everywhere, in a bigger or smaller proportion; the animals breeders should be conscious of the possible damage because of this reason.

Taking into account this situation, during the period 2004-2006, there was effected a number of 2518 dozes of mycotoxins, respectively for deoxinilvalenol, ochratoxin, and toxin T<sub>2</sub>, from the poultry and swine feed. From these samples a number of 56 were positive, from which 37 contained the toxin T<sub>2</sub> and from these the most 16, in the period 2004-2006.

The others mycotoxins were rarely observed, respectively 18 positive samples with ochratoxin and only one positive sample found to DON.

**DEPLE IA COMPARATIV A REZIDUURILOR DE  
ENROFLOXACIN I CIPROFLOXACIN ÎN FICATUL I RINICHII  
DE PAS RE**

**COMPARATIVE DEPLETION OF ENROFLOXACIN AND  
CYPROFLOXACIN RESIDUES IN POULTRY LIVER AND KIDNEYS**

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**Cuvinte cheie:** enrofloxacin, ciprofloxacin, deple ie, ficat, rinichi.

**Key words:** enrofloxacin, cyprofloxacin, depletion, liver, kidney.

**SUMMARY**

High sensitivity analytical techniques used in the last years to detect drug residues in alimentary products of animal origin succeeded to detect very small concentrations of those substances. Nowadays, it is accepted the presence of some residues under some limits (residues maximum limits), limits that are strictly established and accepted for every substance.

This paper intends to reveal comparative depletion of two quinolones (enrofloxacin and cyprofloxacin) residues in poultry liver and kidney after the oral administration of the medicines.

For this purpose, we measured the two substances residues quantity at diverse time intervals after the treatment stopped, observing their decrease.

Depending on these aspects, we could establish the waiting interval after the administration of some commercial products that contain the two active substances.

**DETERMINAREA NIVELURILOR DE METALE GRELE ÎN PROBE  
DE FURAJE I PROBE BIOLOGICE RECOLTATE DE LA TAURINE  
CRESCUTE ÎN ZONA HUNEDOARA**

**DETERMINATION OF HEAVY METALS LEVELS IN FODDER  
SAMPLES AND BIOLOGIC SAMPLES SAMPLED FROM BOVINES  
RAISED IN HUNEDOARA AREA**

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**Cuvinte cheie:** metale grele, poluare, taurine.

**Key words:** heavy metals, pollution, bovines.

**REZUMAT**

Poluanii de tipul metalelor grele sunt deosebit de periculo si prin remanent a de lung durat in sol, precum si datorit prelui rii lor de ctre plante si animale. Acestor elemente de toxicitate li se adaug, in cazul metalelor grele, posibilitatea combinarii lor cu minerale si oligominerale, devenind blocuri ai acestora si frustrand astfel organismele de aceste elemente indispensabile viei.

Scopul cercetarii noastre a vizat studierea zonei Hunedoara cunoscut ca poluat cu metale grele datorit termocentralei Mintia si a constat in evaluarea cantitatii a diversilor poluananti in organele si esururile animalelor crescute in mediul poluat, corelaia intre poluarea sol-plant pe de o parte si animalele pe de alt parte si corelaia intre concentratiile poluanantilor studia in i prevederile normelor legale privind cantitatile maxim admise ale acestora.