INFLUENŢA IMUNOMODULATORULUI POLIDIN ASUPRA UNOR PARAMETRI HEMATOLOGICI ŞI SEROLOGICI LA IEPURE
POLIDIN IMMUNOMODULATOR INFLUENCE UPON SOME HAEMATOLOGICAL AND SEROLOGICAL PARAMETERS IN RABBIT

C. G. BELTEGHI, R. MOGA MÂNZAT

Facultatea de Medicină Veterinară Timişoara; E-mail: belteghi@yahoo.ca

Cuvinte cheie: polidin, imunomodulatori, iepure
Key words: polidin, immunomodulators, rabbit

SUMMARY

The purpose of this paperwork was to assess the Polidin immunomodulator influence upon both leukocitary dynamics and antibody titres.

The researches were carried out on 7 rabbits, distributed into 2 groups: experimental and control group. The experimental group were stimulated, at spels of two days, by 1 ml of Polidin, parenterally administered. Both groups were innoculated two times, at 14 days distance, with La Sota virus strain. Blood samples were taken from each rabbit, at the beginning of the experiment, and 14 days after each vaccination.

The outcome was that Polidin had determined the improvement of the humoral immune response, in experimental group, the antibody titre being higher than that in the control group. Regarding the leukocitary dynamics, in the case of the experimental group, we recorded an increase of the leukocyte count at the end of the experiment, compared to the initial value. This increase had occurred after the second antigenic stimuli, especially due to lymphocytes. Heterophils had also recorded an increase, but only after the first antigenic stimuli.

At the control group were noted only increases of the monocyte number, after each antigenic innoculation.

STUDII PRIVIND ELECTROCARDIOGRAMA LA ŞOBOLANII SPRAGUE-DOWLEY CĂRORA LI S-AU ADMINISTRAT PER OS UNELE PREPARATE FITOTERAPEUTICE

STUDIES CONCERNING THE ELECTROCARDIOGRAM AT RATS SPRAGUE-DOWLEY WHO WHERE ENTERAL ADMINISTRATED OF SOME PHYTOTHERAPEUTICAL DRUGS

*LILIANA CONSTANTIN, **M.C. BRĂSLAŞU, **D. CURCĂ

*Universitatea de Medicină şi Farmacie, constantinlili@yahoo.com; Gr. T. Popa,Iaşi;

**Facultatea de Medicină Veterinară, Bucureşti

Cuvinte cheie: preparate fitoterapeutice, electrocardiografie, şobolani

Key words: phytotherapeutical drugs, electrocardiogram, rats

SUMMARY

The investigated phytotherapeutical drugs where obtined by a 7 days cold hydroalchoholical extraction (mechanical agitation) from: *Achillea millefolium*, *Melissae officinalis* and *Ocimun basilicum*. The experimental investigation were made on young rats received ad libitum in the drinking watter, the phyotherapeutical drugs 1/10 dilution, for 60 days and the controls received a 1/10 dilution of the ethylic alchohol 60°.

At the end of the experimental period, the rats have been investigated clinical and paraclinical, the electrocardiogram was done with a Moniplat 102-B machine.

It was notice the presence of a ventricular electrical right axel deviation, which indicates a ventricular hypertrophy, in special at the rats that received the phytotherapeutical drugs composite *Mellisae officinalis*; or the consequence of overstressing the right ventricle. But, the same tendency of right axel deviation it's observed also to the rats in the control lot, which denotes that administration of the phytotherapeutical drugs, didn't led to damage of the three experimental lots, who received hydroalchoholical extraction of: *Achillea millefolium*, *Melissae officinalis* and *Ocimun basilicum*.

ASPECTE HISTOPATOLOGICE LA ŞOBOLANI CONSECUTIV ADMINISTRĂRII ENTERALE A UNOR PREPARATE FITOTERAPEUTICE

HISTOPATHOLOGICAL ASPECTS FOLLOWING THE ENTERAL ADMINISTRATION OF SOME PHYTOTHERAPEUTICAL DRUGS IN RATS

*LILIANA CONSTANTIN, **MANUELLA MILITARU, **D. CURCĂ

*Universitatea de Medicină şi Farmacie Gr. T. Popa,Iaşi; constantinlili@yahoo.com.

**Facultatea de Medicină Veterinară, Bucureşti

Cuvinte cheie: preparate fitoterapeutice, histopatologie, şobolani

Key words: phytotherapeutical drugs, histopathological, rats

SUMMARY

The investigated phytotherapeutical drugs were obtined by a 7 days cold hydroalchoholical extraction (mechanical agitation) form: *Achillea millefolium; Melissae officinali* and *Ocimum basilicum.* The experimental investigations were made on young rats that received ad libitum in the drinking water, the phytotherapeutical drugs. The extract was fitrated then diluted to 1/10 by water, for 60 days and the controls received a 1/10 dilution of the ethylic alchohol 60˚.

At the end of the experimental period the rats where anesthesiated, examined microscopically, and then probes where taken from the liver and kidney for the histopathologycal exam. There were used two coloring techniques for the section of liver and kidney, coloring with hematoxylin and eosin (HE) and the altered McManus method. At the rats from the witness lot the histostructure of the liver and kidney was normal but there where put in evidence rare isolated hepatocytes, with homogenous cytoplasm, and nucleus, without a pathological signification. At rats treated with *Ocimum* it was remarked general hepatosis with the tumefaction of the hepatocytes and the decrease of the lumen of sinusoides capilars.

The rats treated with *Mellisae* presented a normal general architecture, but there where put in evidence rare hepatocytes with degenerative modifications, more pronounced than at rats from the other experimental lots. In other hepatocytes there are visible basophile corpuscular formations due to cariorexis, distributed non-uniform. The determined modifications could be the result of the reduce hepatotoxicicity action of the phitotherapeutical drug *Mellisa.* At the rats treated with the phitotherapeutical drug Achillea there where evidenced aspects of hepatizes granular with the tumefaction of the hepatocytes but with conserving their integrity.The most intense hepatocitary alterations were surprised at rats treated with *Achillea*, but without presenting necrotic phenomens fibrinogens or inflammatory reactions.

MODEL EXPERIMENTAL PENTRU APRECIEREA ACŢIUNII FLOGISTICE A UNOR PREPARATE FITOTERAPEUTICE PRIN UTILIZAREA TERMOGRAFIEI ÎN INFRAROŞU

EXPERIMENTAL MODEL FOR THE APPRECIATION OF THE PHLOGISTIC ACTION OF SOME PHYTOTHERAPEUTIC DRUGS BY USING INFRARED THERMOGRAPHY

***CURCĂ D., * MOCANU JAQUELINE, **CONSTANTIN LILIANA**

***Facultatea de Medicină Veterinară, Bucureşti, curca_fiziopat@yahoo.com**

****Universitatea de Medicină şi Farmacie, Gr. T. Popa,Iaşi;**

Cuvinte cheie: preparate fitoterapeutice, termografie în infraroşu, iepuri

Key words: phytotherapeutical drugs infrared thermogrphy, rabits

SUMMARY

In terms of appreciating the phlogistic action of some phototherapeutic preparation it was imagined an experimental model on a rabbit, following the vascular modifications of the conjunctive mucous of the eyeball, by appreciating the local temperature using infrared thermography.

Utilization of infrared thermography for appreciating the local modifications of the temperature in the course of the inflammatory reaction in the mucous conjunctive at the rabbit's eyeball on the influence of aqueous extracts of: A.c – *Achillea collina* (yarrow); O – *Ocimum basilicum* (basil); M – *Melissae folium* (balm); and also the solutions: C-1 – hidroalcoolic solution; C-2 – aqueous solution.

The thermography resultus of the eyeball shown that the temperature of the left eyeball was higher at the rabbits instillated with the phototherapeutic preparations Ac and O. In general the temperature of the eyeball was higher when in the conjunctive sacs where instilated with terebentin esent and the phototherapeutic preparation of Ac, O and M.

APRECIEREA COMPARATIVĂ A STATUSULUI REDOX LOCAL, ÎN TUMORI DIAGNOSTICATE LA CÂINE
COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF LOCAL REDOX STATUS IN A FEW CANINE TUMORS

VALENTINA NEGOIŢĂ[1], IULIANA GRUIA[1], V.V.POPA[2]
[1] Institutul Oncologic Bucureşti, valentinanegoita@yahoo.com
[2] Facultatea de Medicină Veterinară Bucureşti

Cuvinte cheie: malondialdehida, ceruloplasmina, tiolii totali, ţesut tumoral , ţesut peritumoral.
Key words: malondialdehyde, ceruloplasmine, total thiols, tumoral tissue, peritumoral tissue.

SUMMARY

The implications of oxidative stress in carcinogenesis is still a complex and controversial subject. Increasing *in vivo* and *in vitro* studies show that malignant cells undergo an intense and persistent oxidative stress by comparison with normal cells, as a result of high generation of reactive oxygen metabolites (ROS), but also the suppression of some antioxidant enzymes. Persistent generation of oxidants in tumoral tissue could induce adaptative reactions in cancer cells, with a subsequent selection of more resistant malignant clones to oxidants and anti-cancer drugs.

In this paper we have attempted to evaluate comparatively the local redox status in tumoral and normal adjacent (peritumoral) tissue for eight canine tumors developed in dogs of different breeds and ages, males and females. The evaluation consisted in measurement of malondiladehyde, ceruloplasmine and total thiols, analyzing the possible correlations of these redox parameters between tumoral and peritumoral tissue. In all cases, the most surprising difference between the two compartments was represented by significant increasing of total thiols concentration in peritumoral area that may indicate an adaptative reaction protecting the host tissue from the oxidative injury locally induced by tumor development.

INVESTIGAREA CLEARANCE-ULUI UNOR MOLECULE ACTIVE UTILIZATE ÎN TERAPIA ANTIHELMINTICĂ LA CÂINE

CLEARANCE INVESTIGATION FOR DIFFERENT ACTIVE SUBSTANCES USED AS ANTHELMINTIC DRUGS IN DOG THERAPY

LAURENŢ OGNEAN[1], CRISTINA CERNEA[1], L.OANA[1], M.CERNEA[1], MARIA OGNEAN[2]

[1.] Universitatea de Ştiinţe Agricole şi Medicină Veterinară, Facultatea de Medicină Veterinară Cluj-Napoca, str. Mănăştur, 3-5, Cluj-Napoca, Romania, e-mail: lognean@yahoo.com

[2.] Institul de Medicină Legală Cluj-Napoca

Cuvinte cheie: clearance, fenbendazol, pyrantel, praziquantel, câine
Key words: clearance, fenbendazole, pyrantel, praziquantel, dog

SUMMARY

The researches was made on 6 healthy dogs (n=10) from Romanian shepherd bred. All the dogs received a single oral tablet with - 214,9 mg fenbendazole, 107.6 mg pyrantel and 52.1 mg praziquantel (test - Anipratel - VIM SPECTRUM GRUP) and after 14 days, a second administration using a refence product with 200 mg fenbendazole, 144 mg pyrantel and 50 mg praziquantel. Before and after each administration of drugs, were collected blood samples at various time intervals: 0.0, 0.5. 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 4.0, 8.0, 12.0, 24.0, 36.0, and 48.0 hours.

For all this 3 substances, the general tendency of plasmatic concentration was characterized by ascendance curve from initial time (0) till 1-2 hours. The value of halftime was between 1.70 hours (pyrantel) till 70.32 hours (paraziquantel), this variable was caused by the different dose of active substance. The value of renal clearance was significant for the turnover and the excretion of active ingredients; the value of this was different according with each animal and active substances (101.98-395.32 l/h for fenbendazole, 15.6-98.12 l/h for pyrantel and 13-75.2 l/h for praziquantel)

General and statistic analyze of followed pharmacological parameters revel the possibility that the fenbendazole from this two products can be different metabolized because of the different used dose.