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*VII*

-

( , 16 2014 )

2014

631.5 (06)  
619 (06)  
636 (06)  
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56

56 : - V I -  
296 . . - : , 2014. -

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631.5 (06)  
619 (06)  
636 (06)

4

ISBN 978-985-537-045-2

© , 2014  
© « , 2014

# ВЕТЕРИНАРНАЯ МЕДИЦИНА

619:658.51:615.373:578:579

« . . . »

[1].

0,25%; 0,5% 1,0%; ( ) (0,5%)

( ) (6-14%) [2, 3, 4];

17000 / 100

( / ), (%)

0,25-1,0% 0,5% 6,2-14,0%

17000 /

23%

14% (6000 ), 12

+8 , 4 +22-24<sup>0</sup> 2-

15 . 3000 / 12%

12-14% - 9,71-

3

22,63 / . 14% -  
 -, - -  
 . 12% -  
 , - -  
 . , -  
 7,5 10% , -  
 , 10-15% . -  
 6-8-10% :  
 2 +22-24<sup>0</sup> ,  
 12 +8 , .  
 24-48 ,  
 15 . 3000 / ,, .  
 , 6% 10% -  
 - - , -  
 . -  
 10% , 8% -  
 -  
 10% , 1,9 ,8% - 1,5 ,6% - 1,1 .  
 6-8-10% , -  
 ,  
 4,0, 5,2 6,4% . -  
 10%  
 0,4, 0,52 0,64% .  
 : 2- 22-24<sup>0</sup> -  
 +8 « » 12 , -  
 15 3000 / , 24-48 . -  
 +8 « »  
 10-12 , 15 3000 / -  
 . -  
 , - -  
 . -  
 6,5 6% , 2,8 8% .  
 94,65-95,79% (6, 8% ), 97,52% 10%

, - , -  
 , -  
 3,2, 4,0 5,6%  
 6 8% ,  
 -  
 , Vero, BHK-21/13,  
 6 8% -  
 ,  
 .  
 1. , . . . / . . . . - . :  
 +, 2000. - 400 .  
 2. , . . . : . . . . : 16.00.01 /  
 ; . . . . . - , 1986. - 195 .  
 3. . . . : . . . .  
 , 1990. - 133.  
 4. : . . . . : . . . .  
 . . . . : . . . . , 19723 - 31.

619:57.082.26

**MAR -145**

• ” • ” • ” • •  
 «  
 . . . »  
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 ,  
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 [2, 3, 5].  
 : ( - ), ( ( )  
 ), ( ) , ( )  
 [1, 3].  
 , ,  
 ( ) ( )  
 ). , ,  
 , . . . ,

[4].

MARC-145  
«Scepter».

MARC-145,

- -104.  
+ (1:1),  
Hepes-

7

MARC-145  
MARC-145

5-

; 7-

7-

6-

97-98%.

100

./<sup>3</sup>

4-

MAR -145

«Scepter»:  
( $\mu\text{m}$ ),

( $\mu\text{m}$ ),

(pl),

( / <sup>3</sup>) [5].

3- , 8- , 9-  
-86 .

MAR -145,

( 14,42  $\mu\text{m}$ )  
6,000  $\mu\text{m}$ ,

( 1,58 pl).

- 23,400  $\mu\text{m}$  ( 5%),

145

Hepes-

MARC-

10 Hepes- ,  
( 6,4),

26%  
12,5 Hepes- ,  
15 Hepes-  
24-36 ( 7,32),

1. , . / . . - : , 1983. - 263 .
2. , . . // . . . , . . . , . . . , . . . , . . . . 2009. - 4. - . 16-22.
3. , . . ( « +», 2009. - 656 . )/
4. // [ . . - : . . . . ] . - 2012. - :  
<http://moikompas.ru/compas/apoptosis> . - : 29.10.2012.
5. Merck Millipore// Scepter Sensors// Product Family Information [ . . . ] . - 2012. - : <http://www.millipore.com/catalogue/item/phcc60050> - : 28.10.2012

619:615.4:546.23 (476.6)

« . . » . . . »

[1].

[1].

« »

«

».

( ) 10

« — »,

1 15-20

+Se « » 1 /10

DIALAB Autolyzer 20010D ( )  
«Cormay» ( ).

[2].

6,35 / , - 55,47 ± 6,22 / ( 9,4%, <0,05), 61,23 ±  
 <0,05), 36,55 ± 8,32 / 32,71 ± 8,07 / ( 10,5%,  
 <0,05), 24,70 ± 9,96 / 22,77 ± 10,55 / ( 7,8%,  
 0,29 / ( <0,05), - 2,71 ± 0,17 / 2,69 ±  
 ( <0,05), - 2,03 ± 0,36 / 1,91 ± 0,39  
 - 23,78 ± 1,64 26,13 ± 1,99 ( 8,9%, <0,01).  
 , , ( -  
 ) -  
 , , -  
 , -

1. . - : , 2006. – 679 . / . . [ ]; . .
2. / , . . . - : , 2004. – 520 . :

619.616.33-008.3.636.22/28

« . ” . . »

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 [1, 2].  
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 [3].  
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 : , 1- 20-  
 ( 90 ).  
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 . 86,7% ( ).  
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 ( ), - ,  
 ( ).  
 15% ).  
 ( 3-4-  
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 ( 40%  
 ) , ,  
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1.  $\beta$ ,  $\dots$  /  $\dots$   
//  $5-6$   $2006$  . -  $\dots$  ,  $2006$ . -  $6-11$ .  $\dots$  /  $\dots$
2.  $\dots$   $2005$ . -  $830$  .  $\dots$  /  $\dots$
3.  $\dots$  /  $\dots$   
 $\dots$  , [  $\dots$  ] . -  $2004$ . -  $213$  .

612.015:547

L-

- $\dots$   $\overset{1}{\cdot} \overset{1}{\cdot} \overset{1}{\cdot}$   $\dots$   $\overset{2}{\cdot} \overset{2}{\cdot}$   $\dots$   $\overset{1}{\cdot} \overset{1}{\cdot}$
- 1 – «  $\dots$  »
- 2 – «  $\dots$  »
- $\dots$  ,  $\dots$
- $\dots$  -
- $\dots$  -
- $\dots$  -
- $\dots$  -
- Wistar 160-180 .  $\dots$  -
- / , 42  $25\%$  ).  $\dots$  (4
- $\dots$  -
- L- ' (500 / , ) .  $\dots$  -
- $\dots$  -
- ( 2,5 )

(+233%)

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NO , -  
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L- -  
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L- , , -  
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 L- -

, L- .

615.03.517

1\_ « . . 1, . . 2, . . 1 »  
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 2\_ « »  
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( ) -  
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 - ( ). -  
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 14- -  
 250 / ,  
 450 / ), 100 / , 50 / , 50 / (

3-

0,4 .  
(150 / )

50%.

0,3-

3

3-

3-

3-

.,1974, .676.

612. 396.22.175/436

1 - « . . 1, . . 2, . . 1 »  
2 - « »

180-220 . 10%  
1 / , 25% 2,5 / 25%  
5,0 /  
L- ) (L- 10:10:1.  
/ ) : L- (500 / ), L- (500

+/

(1-5 / ) -  
 , -  
 - (1 / ) -  
 2- -  
 , -  
 45%. -  
 , -  
 (1 / ) -  
 ( ) -  
 - : , , 2- . -  
 - 297±17, <0,02, / ) ( - 185±34, -  
 , , -  
 , (5 / ), -  
 , (44-67%). -  
 - -  
 , L- L- . -  
 , , -  
 ( NO) , -

, L- L- -

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(1-2,5 / ).

636.52/.58 618.111

**40-60**

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: 65-70 75-80 ,  
40 . 21-

0,05 , 1 .  
3-10

[1]. - 500

3500 ,

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35-40 [2].

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« » 40 60

( ) -

( ).

100 « », -

, , . -

30 ,

:1 ( 0,2 1 ): + +

1 ( ). 2 ( ) - , - 0,7 -

.

40 . -

, -

.

(P<0,05) : -

39,28% (P<0,05) -

- 65,99% (P<0,05)

[3]. , 40 -

,

[3]. -

60 (P<0,05) -

- 23,68% (P<0,05) .

(P<0,05) [3]. - 60,81% -

, -

,

.

- , -

-

[3].

1. <http://www.activestudy.info/osobennosti-razmnozheniya-pticy/>
2. <http://tsypa-tsypa.ru/index.php/ru/biologiya-ptits/18-obrazovanie-yajtsa-v-organizme-kuritsy>
3. . . . : . . . . . , 2009. – 160 .  
636.52/.58 636.034 636.084.412

## 1 180

• •

«

»

,

1 180

4

30

0,7

1

0,2

1

0,3

1

[1, 2].

: 10 – 13,09%; 25 – 31,00%;  
40 – 12,57%; 60 – 16,73%; 120 – 11,60%;  
180 – 33,58% [1, 2].

: 10 –  
46,20%; 25 – 10,39%; 40 – 24,57%; 60 –  
9,01%; 120 – 5,60%; 180 – 22,08% [1, 2].

: 10 – 54,65%; 25 – 10,88%;

40 - 32,19%; 60 - 3,21%; 120 - 6,02%; 180 - 6,42% [1, 2].

1 180 (P<0,05)

180

20,69%.

[2].

1 10

- 40,0%;

- 34,28%;

- 37,85%.

43,54%; 32,58%; 11,07%.

34,42%; 64,31% [1, 2].

40 60

10-25

25-40

47,32%;

62,70%

; 15,99%

; 20,06%

60 120

17,82%; 11,80%; 10,86% [2].

120-180

67,86%

; 57,83%

; 31,66%

30

38,96%.

29,15% [2].

1. ... - , ... , ...
  2. ... , 2009, 19 . / ... - ... , 2009. - 160 .
- 612.015:547

... 2, ... 1, ... 1, ... 2

1\_ « ... »

2\_ « ... »

Wistar 160-180 .

, 12

25% ). (3,5 / ,

6 (n=8).

4 , 1

3

14 4 , 3

“ 1 - ” 3

1, 2, 3

(1, 2, 3): -6 (1, 2, 3).

2; 4; 5 -6-

-6-

1. // , 1988. - .149.
2. // . 1995. - .279.
3. // .- , 1988. - .271.

612.396.2:636(476)

12

« »

12  
-

12  
-

240-260 . -

150 / -

12 , ( , , ) -

113-3 . . (1). -

250-30 %.

111,2±2,1 %, - 290±31,5 %.

(4,6±0,2 %).

12

31,0±2 % 12,0±0,5 %.

12

12

1. , . . . , . . .  
12 - . - : 1954. 19, 6. - . 713

2-

- -

**IN VITRO**

. 1, . 1, . 1, . 1,  
 . 2, . 3, . 3  
 1\_ « »  
 . ,  
 2\_ « »  
 . ,  
 3\_ « »  
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 . ,  
 ,  
 . ,

- (2 P- -CD) in vitro 2- - -  
 .

[1, 2].

[2]. 2 P- -CD  
 CD3+, CD4+, CD25+ - - - -

[2,3]. [2]. - - - -

v.8.0. StatSoft STATISTICA  
 <0,05.

$M \pm m$ , - , m -

, 2 P- -CD (0,1 1 / )  
 2 P- -CD 30 .  
 - 1,7 ( . 1).  
 1 – 2 P- -CD - -

	- ,%
	28.78±2.24
2 - -CD, 0,1 /	49.50 ± 3.44*
2 - -CD, 1 /	50.44±2.31*

: - \* - p<0.05

2 P- -CD  
 0,1 / -  
 . 2 P- -CD CD3+  
 ( - ) 1,6 ,  
 -2 (CD25+), 2,1 , -  
 CD4+,  
 ( 1,5 ).  
 2 – 2 P- -CD -

	CD3+, %	CD4+, %	CD25+, %	, %
	47 ± 3	43 ± 5	20 ± 3	59 ± 5
2 - -CD, 0,1 /	70 ± 2*	65 ± 5*	42 ± 6*	84 ± 2*

, - *in vitro* 2 P-b-CD -  
 , -

1. . . . . / . . . . . -
2. . . . . . 2009. - 464 . . . . . - 1996. - 282 .
3. Iakobisiak, , Immunologia. - , 2004. - 695 .

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» [1].  
10.  
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24 , - 0,1 / . 2-  
24 , - 1,0 / .  
. 14

0,3 / , 3,0 / .

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- 10 ,

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0,2 -

6 .

0,1 / , 1,0 / .

10

0,05 -

30 , 2 3 .

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0,1 / . 14 -

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15 , 24 48

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1. « » 2414240 20

2011 ./ . ..

2. ( )

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.- 2 .. . .- .: « » 2005. – 832 .:

1\_ « . . 1, . . 2, . . 1 »  
 . ,  
 2\_ « »  
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,  
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 ,  
 [1].  
 -  
 -

Wistar 130-150 .  
 ,  
 ,  
 NaCl ( ). 1- ( ) 2- 3-  
 ( ) 0,5 0,4 / 48  
 . 3- 72  
 0,5  
 1 3- ( 6,7 /  
 ). [1].

( ).  
 ( GSH, GSSG, , -6-  
 , )  
 ( 0.4 / 48  
 )  
 ( SH- GSH) .

( ).

( ).

2 2 , t-BOOH - .

, ( / ) .

, -6- ( GSH)

, (GSH, GSSG, ) ,

, . . . . .

2007 „ . - , 2007 . - .134-137. » , 11-12

**IN VITRO**

1\_ « . 1, . 2, . 1 »  
 . ,  
 2\_ « »  
 . ,

[1] ,

, . . -  
 , -

L- .

L- -

[1]. -  
 -

[3, 7].

( / 1389020 15 1987 ).  
 3 .

0,005% . -  
 . -

2-5%.

- . -  
 Graph Pad Prism (t- ; ANOVA, dunnett's  
 test). p<0,05.

10-2-10-4 37 ° 3 6 .

100

$3 \pm 0,2\%$ .

(18-20 ),

37 ° L- 3 ( 2), L- ( 3) 6 .

( %)

100

3

L-

100%-

1)

L-

6-

( 3)

2,5

in vitro

L-

1. 2002, .60-67.

619:616.84;636.2

«

»

[3].

« »

[5, 7, 9].

[2, 6, 8].

10

0,2

50%

0,2

(31 )

26%, 38%,

29%, 36%, 31%, 4%, 47%, 16%.

1. . . . / . . . // . - 1990. - 2. - . 44-45.
2. : /
3. , 1997. . 201-210.
4. / . . . , . . . // - 1989. - 4. - . 93-95.
5. . . . - : , 2004. - 520 . : / .
6. , . . . : / . . . 2- / . . . , . . . // , 2005. - . 2.-170 .
7. Abbot, W.A. Biliary glutathione: hepatic and pancreatic contributions / W.A. Abbot, A. Meister // Fed.Proc. - 1999. - Vol.41. - P. 1430.
8. Veitch, N. . New about antioxidant enzymes / N. . Veitch // Phytochemistry. - 2004. - Vol. 65, N 3. - P. 249-259.
9. Venarucci, D. Free radicals: important cause of pathologies refer to ageing / D. Venarucci // Panminerva Med. - 1999. - Vol. 41, N 4. - P. 335-339.

619:616-099-02:636.085

« . . . »

. , 25-75% , 3-5% ( . - - [1; 2]. - ; [1].

80-100 / ( 300-400 / ), [1].

« ».

—

« » . 2013 . -  
 (100 ) . 2 : -  
 ( 15 ). -

( 30%),  
*Lithothamnion* sp., , , , -  
 , 12, , . -  
 . - 100 , , -  
 : 100

;

- , , -  
 , , -  
 -

« ».  
 « » -  
 2 « » -  
 5000 . « » -  
 , . -  
 . -  
 73,3% 20,01%. -

53,29 %.

6,0

5,97±0,42 6,25±0,3

1. " [ ] / // : - 2009. - 2. - .42-46
2. Influence of dietary cation-anion balance during the dry period on the occurrence of parturient paresis in cows fed excess calcium / W. B. Tucker, [et al]// J. Anim. Sci. 70 (4) – P. 1238–1250.

619:616.3:618:615.371:636.22/.28(476)

1 – « 1, 2 »

2 – « »

- « - » « 3 »  
 « » . 50-  
 150 1  
 , , -  
 , 5,0 , 14 .  
 , 2 ( ,  
 , 14 ) 5,0 -  
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 - -  
 - -  
 - « » -

	-	,	-			-	
					%		%
-	85	-	78	4	5,1	-	
-	33	2/6,0	25	11	44	2	8
-	25	1	23	10	43,4	1	4,3

100%-

94,9%-

-

« - », 2010, 512 . : . / . // . 3- . - . :

636.2.082.454:619:615.357(0433)

• •  
« »

-

.

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-

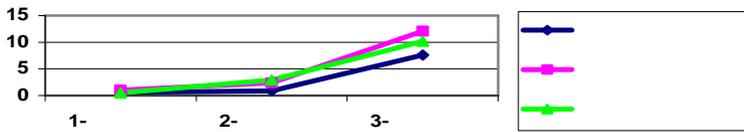
-

-

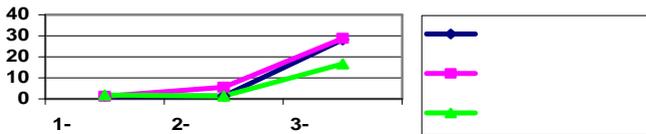
-

-

-



1 -



2 -

7,6-12,1

/ ..

16,7-28,8

/ .





1. ... // ... 2003. - .25-27.
2. « -01» ( 2 ) // ... » , 2000. - 146 .

636.2.082.454.2.619:615.37

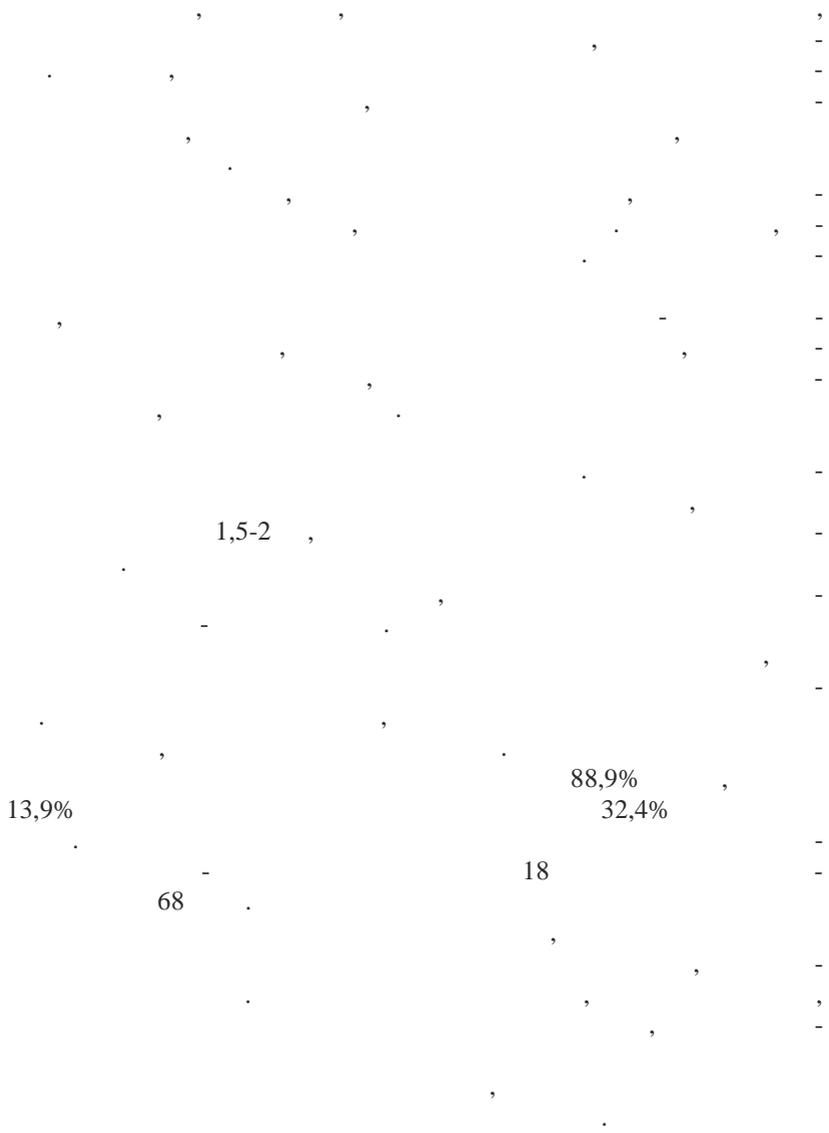
« . . . . »

... , ...

(1,2).

2- ( , 3. )

10 - 0,5



1. / . . . . . // , 1993.- 2.- .38-42.

2. // - , . . . - / , 2002.- 2- .32-35.

636.4:591.4:619:616.33 – 002

• • , • • « »  
• , -  
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-  
[2]. , , -  
• , -  
• , -  
• , -  
• , -  
[5]. , , -  
• [4]. -  
-  
-  
-  
[1]. , , -  
• , -  
• [1, 3]. -  
-  
-  
• , -  
•

( ) 24 5,0 10

10,0-20,0 45  
 26,6% ( <0,05). 338 , - 428 ,  
 23,8%, - 3,8%, - 10,4%,  
 15,3%, - 45,6%, - 32%. 23,02%, -  
 8,2×10<sup>9</sup>). (7,0-

1. , . . . , 1994. - 16 .
2. , . . . // . . . , 1974. - . 12-18.
3. , . . . // . . . , 1999. - 12. - 147 .
4. , . . . , 1992. - 89 .
5. Gershon, D. V. From neural crest to bowel: development of the enteric nervous system / D. V. Gershon, A. Chalazoninis, T. P. Rothman // J. Neurobiol, 1993. V. 24. N2. - P. 199 - 214.

« .. » .. »

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( ).

90% [2,

3, 4].

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« .. ».

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: 1.

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7.

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8.

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[1].

1. 4- .3/ . . . . . ;
  2. . . . . [ . ]. - , 2010. - .472-624. : .2- . . . . / . . . . . ;
  3. . . . . - : , 2007. - 539 . / . . . . . ;
  4. ; . . . . . - : , 2005. - 288 . / . . . . . ;
- / . . . . . [ . ]. - : - , 2009. - 36 .

636.4:619:616.995.132.6(476.6)

« . . » . . . »

. ,

:

[1, 2, 3].

»

»

«Carl Zeiss», «Trichotele»  
», 6.

«Carl Zeiss»

« - » «Trichotele»

6

9

( «Carl Zeiss»,  
« - » «Trichotele»).

«Carl Zeiss»

3

« - » «Trichotele».

)

1. 4- .2/ . . . . . ;  
[ .]. - ,2008. - .226-251.
2. :03.02.11/ . . . . . - ,2010. - 112 .
3. , . . . . . ; . . . . . - ,2010. - 41 .

636.22/28.034.45.21

« . . » . . . . . »

c

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 50 - , 2  
 - , ,  
 , ,  
 , ,  
 «Westfalia».  
 -8,  
 ( ).  
 , ,  
 42% , 45  
 30%.  
 : - 57±4 .-  
 60±3 .- ( 0,05).  
 , 56,3%,  
 5,2% ,  
 1,5±0,1, 1,8±0,1 ( 0,05).  
 - ,  
 : 69±4 . 76±5 ( 0,05).  
 ,  
 8,9%

8,5% 6,1% -  
 , , -  
 239 (2,8%) ,  
 8691±72 0,05.  
 329±3,21 ,  
 - 318±3,51 ( 0,05).  
 , -

1. , . . . // . - 2011. - 11. - .30-31. -
2. , . . . / . . . , . . . // : . . . : 1 / . . . . - : ,2010. - .175-182.

636.2.03:612.017.1

• •  
 « »

(1).

(2).

-

-

2 ( 15

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30 -

,

,

4,5 3,6%

7,2% ( 0,05).

,

« »

11,0%, 5,2 / ,

5,1%.

,

,

20% (

30

2,2

4,6% ( 0,05).

640±9,8 , 70

( 0,05).

- 1. ... // ... -1991- 3- .17 -
- 2. ... -1998. -324 . 20-

619:616-053.2

« ... »

... 95% ...

(1).

(2).

- 30 . 1,5 / -  
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 , -  
 , 2,1%  
 , 1,9% 2,6% -  
 3,2%, - 2,9%. ,  
 , -  
 , -  
 , -  
 , 3,6%  
 , -  
 6,7% 13,3%, ,  
 , -  
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 1. , . . . . . -  
 . - . . . . . , 1999. - 215 . -  
 2. , . . . . . -  
 . - . . . . . || . - , 2003. - . 36  
 .2. - . 91 -94.

599.742.13 574.34

« . . » . . . . . »

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11

2013

1.

80-90%)

3. 20-30%. (5-10%); (30-40%)

4. ( 20%).

1. , . . . . . , 1996. - . 2225. //

2. ... ( ) -  
 : - .., 2006. .95-114. //
3. ... Canis  
 Familiaris L. / . . - : , 2009.  
 - 36 .

595.421

« . . »

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2008 2012 .

*Ixodesri-*  
*cinus, Ixodespersulcatus, Dermacentorreticulatus.*

*Ixodes* spp. (2012). 2012  
26  
2008 – 7

*Dermacentor* spp. 4 *Ixodes* spp.

1. . . . . 2 . . 2. /
2. « . . . . , 2010. – 480 . . . . . »  
»,  
07.12.2012 . 192. [ ] /  
2013. :

[http://minzdrav.gov.by/dadvfiles/000391\\_871670\\_PostMZ\\_N192\\_2012\\_Sanpin.doc](http://minzdrav.gov.by/dadvfiles/000391_871670_PostMZ_N192_2012_Sanpin.doc)  
: 24.04.2013 .

611.343/344:613.81:599.323.4

« . . . . »

[4].

IgG

[3].

[2],

[1].

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2 « »

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( ) 10  
20,6-25±0,2 (

). 15-20,0 «

» - 2 2-

Microsoft Excel.

37,12±0,45 / 42±0,45 /

12,01 / ,  
 - 5,12 / .

	19,03±0,34	25,27±0,91*
- , /	10,72±0,34	10,23±0,29*
- , /	11,58±0,46	8,54±0,17
- , /	6,18±0,12	11,04±0,45*

\* <0,05

4,5 / , - 2,3 /  
 4,86 /

1. , . . . / . . .  
 // : . . . - , 1984.
2. , . . . / . . . //  
 . - 1995. - 1. - . 78-83.
3. , . . . //  
 : . . . - , 2008. - . 2. - . 119-125.

4. , . . .  
// . 2013. - 2. - .27-30. / . . . , . . . .

636.4.087.7

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« . . . »  
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« . . . », -  
2012- , 2012- », . -  
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2012- , 2012- , -  
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2012- , 2012- , -  
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 , -  
-2012 500 / , 500 / -  
12,8% 8,2% , . -  
1000 / , -

0,82%

7,5

10,35

5,33

1

1

1,5

500

-2012-

-2012-

-2012-

1. , . . . . . //
2. , 1976. - . 42. - . 51-56
- 116-123. « », 1965. .

577.152.3

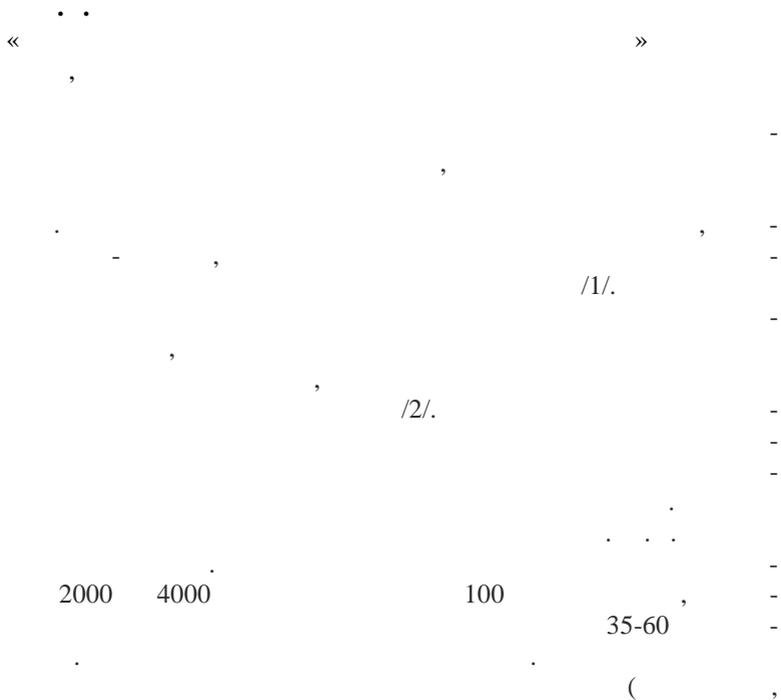
- 1\_ « . 1, . 2, . 3 »
- 2\_ « »
- 3\_ « »

[1].

(60 , 19000 g) [2].  
 7,4, 0,5 4- 0,25 MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 10 - Cl,  
 10 600 g, - 10 12000 g.  
 CaCl<sub>2</sub> 7,5 0,5 - Cl , 8,0,  
 15 5 10000 g 10 .  
 -80 ° . , -  
 ( , -6-  
 ) .  
 [2].  
 , 65% - , 20% -  
 , 15% - .  
 Tanaka  
 . [3],  
 ( - )- -1 - ,  
 [4]. ,  
 , 1 -  
 [1].

1. ... : ... , 2008. – 433
2. ... // XVI ...
- « ... ».
3. Tanaka, T., Yamamoto, D., Sato, T., Tanaka, S., Usui, K., Manabe M., Aoki, Y., Iwashima, Y., Saito, Y., Mino, Y., Deguchi, H. Adenosine thiamine triphosphate (AThTP) inhibits poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase-1 (PARP-1) activity // J. Nutr. Sci. Vitaminol. (Tokyo). – 2011. – Vol. 57. – P. 192–196.
4. Luo, X., Kraus, W.L. On PAR with PARP: cellular stress signaling through poly(ADP-ribose) and PARP-1 // Genes Dev. – 2012. – Vol. 26. – P. 417–432.

619:618.1:636.2.034(476.6)



5-6 ) -

10-15 -

Westfalia. -

35 60 -

39,1% -

- 10,9%, -

- 44,3% ( ) -

	100				
	2,0-2,5	2,5-3,0	3,0-3,5	3,5-4,0	
(%)					
	9 (47,4)	23 (46,9)	27 (39,1)	8 (42,1)	67 (43,0)
	3 (15,8)	6 (12,3)	8 (11,6)	-	17 (10,9)
	1 (5,3)	2 (4,1)	-	-	3 (1,9)
	6 (31,5)	18 (36,7)	28 (40,6)	8 (42,1)	60 (38,5)
	-	-	3 (4,4)	3 (15,8)	6 (3,9)
	-	-	3 (4,4)	-	3 (1,9)

2,0-3,0 3,0-4,0

100

31,5% 40,6-42,1%.

2-3

3,0-3,5

4,4%

15,8%

3,6

(11,6-15,8%),

(4,4%) (4,1-5,3%).

10,6 . . . .

1. . . . ( . . . ) // . . . / . . . , 1995. - .88-102.

2. [ . . . ] // . . . . . - 2001. - 4. - .3-22. / . . .

619:616.84:619:615.3

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 - ~ 1,0×10<sup>10</sup> / . 0,5 -  
 ), 30-40 « 1 » ( -  
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 2 (60 ). 28  
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 - 30  
 1 6 14 19 -  
 3,5 , -  
 1,5-2 . -  
 9,9%, -  
 , -  
 5,4% , 8,9%, -  
 .  
 1. // - . -2004. - . 12. - 3. - . 22-28. / . . -

2. / A.B. -  
 , . . . // " . - 2008. - 12. - . 48-50.
3. " :  
 / / . . . // " - , 2011. - . 46. - . 2. -  
 . 308-314.

577.152.3

« . . » . . . »  
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 1, -  
 , , -  
 , - . ,  
 . 0,15 KCl 0,2 20 - Cl , 7,3, -  
 . 37 °  
 MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 1 50 -HCl , 9,0, 5  
 0,2 .  
 . 10-30 .  
 , 10%-  
 . (10 , 2500 / .)  
 P<sub>i</sub> Lanzetta . [1].  
 , -  
 - 6,0, , -  
 9,0. - -

$K_m$  0,6 1,7 5  $Mg^{2+}$ ; , -  
 , -  
 ( ) [2].  
 -  
 1 - , 9,0  
 -  
 69%.  
 -  
 $K_i$   
 53 , -  
 -  
 , -  
 , -

1. Lanzetta, P. A., Alvarez, L. J., Reinach, P. S., Candia, O. A. An improved assay for nanjmjle amounts of inorganic phosphate // Anal. Biochem. – 1979. – Vol. 100. – P. 95–97.

2. , , , , , .  
 // . . . . – 2002. – .74, 1. – .93–96.

615.03.517.466

**L-**

1 – « . 1, . 2, . 2 »  
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 2 – « »  
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NO-  
150 )

. L-  
14

. L-  
14

. L-  
6

L-  
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L-  
L-  
L-

0,5 . 0,1%  
500 /  
30

( 140-

1. . . . .  
., 1974, . 676.

2. / . . . // i i: . i . .-1997. - 2.- .39-48.

366.636.087

I<sup>-</sup>

« . . »

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1,

I<sup>-</sup>

140 . 1,

( 10 ),

4, 40, 100 /

0,5

7,0.

4

0,5 /

[I<sup>-14</sup>]

2CH<sub>3</sub>COOH.

Mark (Nuclear Chinago, ) -

1 .

(I-<sup>14</sup> ) 0,5 / -

( / )

I-		
	63309,9±4538,8	33351,3±6251,8
1-	71287,1±2767,1	9877,9±1001,6*
2-	46413,3±7530,5	9709,3±2535,4*
3-	69161,0±4750,5	8215,8±1501,4*

100 / : 10 . 4,40  
 \* 0,01

1. , . . , . . , . . , . . -
2. . . . - 1997. .52, 1, - .42-52.  
 / . . . // i i: . i . . - 1997. - 2. - .39-48.

636.22/.28:619:616.98(476.6)

1 - « . . 1, . . 2 . . . »  
 . . . ,  
 2 - « »  
 . ,

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-

-

2012 .

[1, 2].

2008

2008 .

5 114358,8 ( 18,65% ) .

28,11% (30,06%), - 2011 (24,65%).

2009

93,2% ( 2010 - 89,85%), 2011 99,20%,

50,02% .

( 5 ) 1,30%

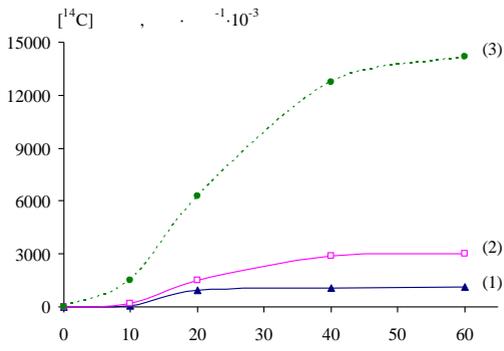
( 0,10%) 1,97% ( 1,04% , 2,67%

2012

0,90%) 1,57% ( 2012 1,32% 2008 ).  
 2529,8 ,  
 0,61% (2,21% ) 31,45% ,  
 94,95% ,  
 , , -  
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 1. , . . -  
 / . . , . . //  
 - : . - / , 2004. -  
 .3, .3: .- .205-207.  
 2. , , . . -3 / . . . .  
 , . . . . // " " . :  
 2000. - .51-57. .34. - . . . .

577.113.3:591.111.1

« . » . . . .  
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 ( ) , -  
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 (1, 2, 3, 5, 6) . -  
 -



: 1) 0,06; 2) 0,03; 3)

( / )

1 -

	52,4 ± 5,1
	98,7 ± 12,9
	< 0,01

1. Effects of steroid hormone deficiency on the distribution of hepatic metabolites and control of pathways of carbohydrate metabolism in liver and adipose tissue of the rat / N.Z. Bequer [et al.] // *Europ.J.Biochem.* – 1976. – v.68. – P. 403- 414.
2. Casazza, J.P. The content of pentose cycle intermediates in liver starved fed ad libitum and meal fed rats / J.P. Casazza, R.L. Veech // *J. Biochem.* – 1986. – v.261. – P. 690-698.
3. Phosphoribosylpyrophosphate synthetase in human erythrocytes: assay and kinetic studies using high-performance liquid chromatography / R. Sakuma [et al.] // *Clin.Chim.Acta.* – 1991. – N16. – P. 143-152. [2]
4. Mitschke L. et al. The Crystal Structure of Human Transketolase and New Insights into Its Mode of Action. // *The J. of Biol. Chem.* – 2010. – v.285. – P. 31559-31570.
5. Mitschke L. et al. The Crystal Structure of Human Transketolase and New Insights into Its Mode of Action. // *The J. of Biol. Chem.* – 2010. – v.285. – P. 31559-31570.
6. Sakuma R., Nishina, T., Yamanaka H., Kamatani, N., Nishioka, K., Maeda, M., Tsuji, A. // Phosphoribosylpyrophosphate synthetase in human erythrocytes: assay and kinetic studies using high-performance liquid chromatography // *Clin.Chim.Acta.* 1991. N16. P.143-152.

1\_ « . 1, . 1, . 1,2, . 1  
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 7 2,5 , -  
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 [1].

( ) + 1 ( + ( ) +  
 ( ) + ( ) + ( 30 ) 29%  
 ( 1-7 ).  
 15-19% ( < 0,05), - 29-31% ( < 0,05). -

, - 5-10 , .

1-3- , . -  
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 2,5 1 4,3 , - 5,5  
 - 6,2 .  
 7- 1 - 1,5  
 2,2-2,9 , 2,5- -  
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 1- -  
 1,5 ; 2,5- -  
 28-53%. -  
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 , -  
 [2]. -  
 1 .

1. Bettendorff, L., Peeters, M., Jouan, C., Wins, P., Schoffeniels, E. Determination of thiamin and its phosphate esters in cultured neurons and astrocytes using an ion-pair reversed-phase high-performance liquid chromatographic method // *Anal. Biochem.* – 1991. – Vol. 198. – P. 52–59.
2. Gibson, G. E., Zhang, H. Interactions of oxidative stress with thiamine homeostasis promote neurodegeneration // *Neurochem. Int.* – 2002. – Vol. 40. – P. 493–504.



2 ,

15 .

15 .

(1:5; 1:10; 1:20; 1:50).

37° 24 .

1 .

E. coli, S. enteritidis, S. typhimurium, P. vulgaris, S. epidermidis, S. aureus, P. mirabilis, Kl. pneumoniae,

1:5.

1:10;

1:20 1:50

1. , . . , . . . / . . . , . . . // -
2. . -2010. - 2 - .15-18 , . . . , . . . // . . . : . . . ,1982.
3. / . . . . - : ,1998.
4. , . . . « . . . » . - . . . ,1994.
5. . . . , . . . . - . . . ,1995.
6. , . . . « . . . » . - . . . ,2002.
7. , . . . : -4- . . . . - : C,2009.-352 .
8. , . . . : . . . , -3- . . . . - : . . . ,2008. -432 .
9. , . . . : -3- . . . . - : . . . ,2009. -432 .

1.1.1. «...»  
 1.1.2. «...»  
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 1.1.98. «...»  
 1.1.99. «...»  
 1.1.100. «...»  
 1.2. 2635-10 «...»  
 «...» (2010).  
 +199 1:1 1:1024, 3-96-»  
 «...»

- 50 .

+199 2% 100 . +37

18-24 2-

5% 2.

24

1:1, 1:2 1:4 -

1:16 - 1:8 1:32 ( 50% ), -

20-25%

1:1 1:128 -

1:512 - 1:256 -

48

1:8 1:32 -

1:16 - 60-70% -

1:512 - 1:256 -

72

1:16 - -

1:32-1:64 - ( -

96 -

Co, Cu Fe -

1. , . ,2007 - 134 .

2. - ,2010. - 123 .

591.69

« . . » . . . »

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( 40 )

, 243618 ( -

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19 . , -

40 , - 36, - 34, - 40, - 21, -

- - 10, - - 7, - 10, - 21, - 38,

- 25, - 14, - 16,

- 7, - 6, - 5,

: - 6, - 20, - 9.

-

-

(66,7%) -

(62,5%).

, -

78,6%

100%.

2007-2008 . - 18351 , : -

5303, - 2002, - 4168. -

1 2- -

		2007 .	166,3	.	.,	2008 .	-
46,7	.	.					-
	6,96	.	1	,			2-
-5,94	.	1	.				-
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						(16-18)	-
	);						-
2.							-
	;						-
3.							-
							-

:619:615.37:578.831.11

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[1, 2, 3].

«  
» [3,4].

0,1; 0,01

( ).

40<sup>0</sup>

0,2<sup>3</sup>.

1:1,

10<sup>-4</sup>  
10

0,5; 0,33; 0,25; 0,2;  
/ .

1:1

100  
24 , 50.

40<sup>0</sup> 24 1:1.

in vitro 0,25-0,5  
10<sup>-4</sup> / 60-100%

1. : . // . . [ ] - . :  
« ».-2007.-448 .
2. , . . // . : .  
/ . . / . . [ ] // . -2005.-214 .
3. .-1998 .
4. , . . / , . . , . . // . :  
-1993.-287 .

619:616.84:619:615.3

« . ” . ” . ” . ” »

[1].

(« », « - », « »)

« »

10 30-

1:2:1 (« », « - », « »)

3

30

DIALAB,

MEDONIC CA – 620.

6,17  $10^{12}$ -7,32  $10^{12}$  / (17,93  $10^9$ -

26,16  $10^9$  / ) (563,00  $10^9$ -619,6  $10^9$  / )

79,50-77,60 /

29,5% ( <0,001),

43,9% ( <0,001) - 22,6%, 5,4

27,1% ( <0,001)

12,7%, - 7,1%      - 14,2%      - 28,2% ( <0,05),

1.      /      , 2003. -143 .

619:618.19-002:615.3:636.2.034 (476)

«      »

( 3-7 )

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32 45 ,

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,

15,0 <sup>3</sup>,

- 3-4-

24 , - 10,0 <sup>3</sup> 3-4-

12 .

82,4-85,7%, - 77,8-78,9%,

72,2-80,7% 75,0-77,4% .

« »

7,77 - 5,95

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24 - 36

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36 .

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1 – « . .<sup>1</sup>, . .<sup>2</sup> »

2 – «Jakovo veterinarijos centras»

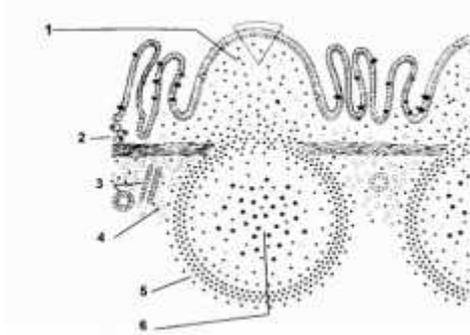
[8].

( , . )

( , )

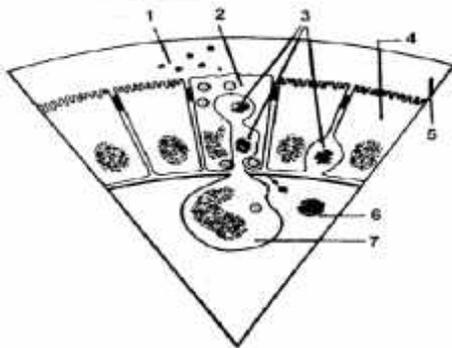
« »

2), , ( .1 .



1-

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.



2-

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( . . . , 2011)

[9].

11% 40%

IgA.

IgA.

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 Ig , - IgG. IgA  
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 IgG, Ig Ig .  
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 IgA,  
 [1]. IgA  
 [2].  
 2 : ( (lamina propria,  
 )

). IgA lamina propria [4, 6].

IgA [7]. IgA CD3<sup>+</sup> IgA- sIgA<sup>+</sup>-B- IgA- [9].

sIgA. [3, 5]. IgA- IgA , Shigella, Salmonella [8].

1. / // -1997. - 7. - 7-13.
2. : // -1988. - 4. - 392-402.
3. / // -2002. - 134, 12. - 650-652.
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1\_ « . 1, . 2, . 2 »

2\_ « »

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Cordyceps, -

.Clavicipitaceae. -

[2]. , -

( ), , -

, [1]. -

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*Cordyceps*

« » « -

« » - 50 -

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1 1 1 30

30 1 1 30

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*Cordyceps*

MEDONIC CA – 620.

« »

10 3000 -1.

DI LAB Autolyzer 20010D.

*Cordyceps*

16,5%

6,6%

– 4,4

1

*Cordyceps*

1603800

32076,0

1

2013

50

1.

2010. – 4. – 31-35.

2.

*Cordyceps militaris* –

: 2007. – 1. – 299-305.

636.2.087.7

« . . . » . . . . .

»

» « »

160-170 . (45 ) 5,5-6

– (47 ) ,

60 1 *Cordyceps* 30 .

*Cordyceps*

: – ,

CA – 620. MEDONIC

» ( )

( . . . , . . . , 1976; . . . , 1986).

, 8,12  $10^{12}$ / ,  
 , 14,8% ( <0,05).  
 100,30 / ,  
 - 106,22 / .  
 ,  
 , 40,14%,  
 42,98% ( <0,05),  
 , 2,84  
 12,06  $10^9$ / ( <0,05)  
 ,  
 ,  
 13,87  $10^9$ / ( <0,05),  
 ,  
 -  
 1. , . . . , . . . , . . . , . . . , . . . -  
 -  
 cordiceps  
 . // - , 2013. - . 82-91. -  
 2. , . . . , . . . -  
 -  
 . // -  
 - , 2012. - . 237-239. -

636.2.053.087.7

« .. » .. »

			<i>Cordyceps</i>	
	1	60	1	-
30				
163,5	,	164,8		-
				-
		1,6%		192,4
( -189,3 )				
920	,		860	6,9%
		0,83		
	1,4%	( .),	1	
		0,54		

			%
	860,0	920,0	106,9
	3550,0	3600,0	101,5
1	4127,9	3913,0	94,8
	4,8	4,3	-

1. „cordiceps” 2013. - 82-91.
2. „cordiceps” 2013. - 189-196.
3. „cordiceps” 2008. - 3. - 20-22.

636.2.087.7

*Cordyceps*

60 1

1

30

DI LAB Autolyzer 20010D.

63,42, 61,79 / , -

26,34 / , 25,92 / -

10,32 12,06 / , 12,43 13,25 / -

12,39 / , - 11,0,5 / . -

33,69%. 32,58%, -

43,60-44,42%. ,

5,2% , -

11,2% ( <0,05) -

5,6% -

30,4% ( <0,01) ,

15,77 / .

27,39 / , 25,07 - , -

9,1% ( <0,05). 33,98% - 35,18% - -

47,15% ( <0,05), - 44,41%. -

1. . . . . -  
-  
cordiceps  
-
2. // - . - , 2013. - . 82-91. -  
-
3. . - , 2012. - . // . 237-239. -  
-  
// . - -  
- , 2011. - . 199-201. -

636.087.8 (047.31)

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[1, 2].  
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308». 1 42-  
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1000 1 500 , 750

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( ),

\* <0,05; \*\* <0,01; \*\*\* <0,001.  
: \*, \*\*, \*\*\*.

1,1-2,8%.

26,7, 29,9 14,4 . . .

750 1 358%.

68,7-71,8%.

71,8%, 3,1 . . .

750 /

500 / ,

1,5  
500 /

1. - 2006. - 2. - .20-23.
2. Oggioni, M. Bacillus spores for vaccine delivery / M. Oggioni, A. Ciabattini, A.M. Cuppone, G. Pozzi // *Vaccine*. – 2003.– Vol. 21, Suppl. 2. – . 96–101.

615.835.5:638.1 (476)

«     •     •     •     •     »

1

[1].

2–

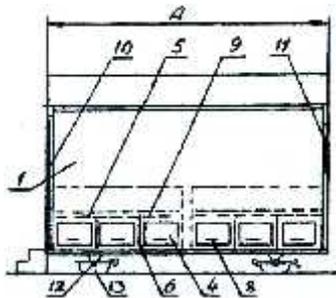
1     2     3

4     5

6,     8     4

6,

5.



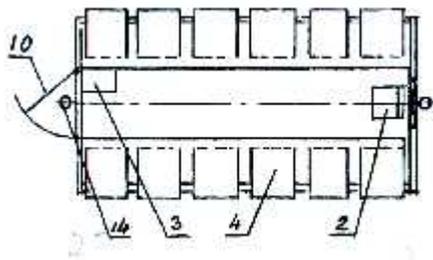
1

11,

13,

4

6,



2

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10, -

12

7.

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6,

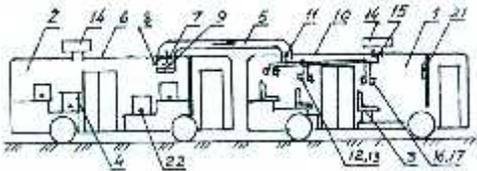
1. <http://>
2. BY 9637U, 2013.10.30.

615.835.5:638.1 (476)

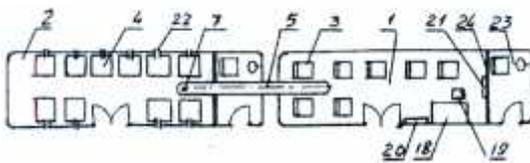
• ” • ” • ” • ”  
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5, 6 -  
 2. 5 3x3 , -  
 7, 8

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10 1, 11 -

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14, , -

1, 15 -

3 3 -

17 16 -

19 - 1 20 18

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22, 2 , -

[3], ,

1 -

2 -

-226.

23 -

24. -

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1. . . . . 10. - . . . . 1972. - . . . . 178-179.

2. BY 8766U 2012.12.30.

3. SU 1355197, 01 47/00, 1985.

CLOSTRIDIUM PERFRINGENS

1\_ . . 1, . . 1, . . 2  
 « »  
 2\_ «  
 . . . », «Alltech»  
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 [1, 2, 3]. , -  
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 , 3) -  
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 [4]. [5]. -  
 , -  
 , -  
 , -  
 , -

(Staphylococcus sp., Proteus vulgaris, Proteus mirabilis, Bacillus cereus, E. coli), Cl. perfringens ( ).

Cl. perfringens

Cl. perfringens

1. // , . . . . . , 2001. - 2. - . 47-51. -
2. , . . . . . - . . . . . : , 1997. - 249 .
3. , . . . . . , . . . . . // , . . . . . : . 1991. . 52-77. -
4. - . . . . . , 2008. - 13 . -
5. , . . . . . - . . . . . : , 1992. -

638.152/154

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### Varroa destructor

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10 1,0 50% , -  
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1,0 . -  
25  
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(5,5- - -2-  
) 412 . -  
1 1 . -  
,  
6057 ± 113 GSH/  
4059 ± 147 .  
,  
-  
-  
33% .

1. // . - 2002. - 2. - .19-27
2. // . - 2007. - 2 - .207-211.
3. Lipinski, Z., Zoltowska Preliminary evidence associating oxidative stress in honey bee drone brood with Varroa destructor/ J. of Apiculturo Research,44(3). – P. 126-127 (2005).

619:616.98:578.823.2:615.371:636.5

« -V118»

• ” • ” • •  
 «  
 • • • »

[1, 3].

( 6%),

[3].

[3].

[1, 2, 3, 4],

« -V118».

7- 35-

21 (1- ) , 7, 14 (2- ) 4,0 lg 50-

21

820,6±182,35,

2,95

( <0,01) 2422,6±371,5.

7

( <0,01) 8718,8±1465,68

, 1,85

(4709,4±1091). 14

, - (7746,4±1103,06),

1,99 ( <0,05)

, - (3895,4±952,96). 21

- 7753,8±1208,75,

2963,2±903,16,

2,62

( <0,05).

[3, 5]

1:800

« -V118»

21

1. / . . . [ . . . ] ; . . .

. . . -10- . - : , 2003. - 1232 .

2. : / " -

-, 2004. - . 33-39. " // . : . .

3. , . . . - - , 2004. - . 33-39.

, . . . : . . . : 03.00.06 / . . . - ,

2001. - 113 .

4. / -  
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 , 2004. -  
 32 .  
 5. -  
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 16.00.03 / . . ; -  
 , 2000. - 42 .

615.03.517.466

1 - « . . 1 , . . 1 , . . 2 »  
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 160-180 , 40 - -  
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 30 , -  
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 2-4 . -

-6- .

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-6- , ,

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-6-

-4-

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1. , . . . . .  
., 1974, - .676.

2. , . . . . .  
KB, Saarbrucken. 2013.

- LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing GmbH & Co.

3. / . . . // i i: . i . .-1997.- 2.- .39-48.

636.4.053.087.61

« . . » . . » . . » . . » . . » . . »

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1,5

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1,5

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6,35 10<sup>12</sup>/ , - 6,85 10<sup>12</sup>/ , -

15,54 10<sup>9</sup>/ 16,20 10<sup>9</sup>/ , -

101,34 / 102,20 / -

,

.

2,8%.

7,3%

9,81 10<sup>9</sup>/ ( <0,01)

17,52 10<sup>9</sup>/ ( <0,01),

6,2%

1. // .- 2004.- 1.- .84-92.

2. // .- 2006.- 7.- .3-6.

3. // .- 2005.- 11.- .10-11.



	-					- , %
		.	%	.	%	
1	10	1	10	-	-	100
2	10	3	30	1	10	90

100%,

- 90%.

1. , , , . . . // -
2. : . . . . . , 2001. - . 86 - 88.
3. « . . . . . » - , 2004. - . 3, . 3: . . . 4 - 6.
3. « . . . . . / , » , « . . . . . » - : , 2006. - 86 .

636:2:619:618 - 002(047.31)

« . . . . . »

20

[1, 2].

4%-

1).

4%-

80 °

4%-

1-	, + 5	4%-
2-	, + 10	4%-
3-	, + 15	4%-

4

10

1, 2 3

5-  
 3  
 (80%),  
 23,3-27,5%  
 1.  
 2.  
 2004. - 3. - . 101-106.

615.03..517

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(NO), -  
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 28  
 (n=7),  
 (n=7).  
 (n=7),  
 ( 50 / ).  
 (n=7).  
 ,  
 11,66 (7,92%; 15,18%) /100 , =0,002;  
 - 6,34 (5,17%; 12,78%) /100  
 , =0,028; - 14,43 (8,6%; 17,32%) /100 ,  
 =0,006 ( ).  
 3,30 (2,64%; 3,96%) /100 .  
 -  
 . (25%; 75%).

				+
, /100	3,30 (2,64; 3,96)	11,66* (7,92; 15,18)	6,34* (5,17; 12,78)	14,43* (8,60; 17,32)

- \* -  
 <0,05

1. [ - . - : www.diabet.ru (17 .2008).
2. Budd, S.L. Mechanisms of neuronal damage in brain hypoxia/ischemia: focus on the role of mitochondrial calcium accumulation. / S.L. Budd // *Pharmacol. Ther.* – 1998. – Vol. 80. – 2. – . 203 – 229.
3. // . - 2008. – 1. – . 7–13.
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7. Davis, K.L. Novel effects of nitric oxide / K.L. Davis, E. Martin, I.V. Turko // *Ann. Rev. Pharmacol. Toxicol.* – 2001. – Vol. 41. – P. 203 – 236.

632.2:619:618.19-002-0.8:615.33

« - »

• • • • •  
« »

[1,2].

« - » « »

» , « » « -

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(50 ) 2 -

77 , -

20 . -

10<sup>3</sup> . 2 -

(1:100). :

( ), - ( ), -

. 0,05<sup>3</sup> ( ) . -

48 , 37 . -

-1-02 ( ) .

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 ,  
 256,5±18,7 / 3      544,4±20,6 / 3  
 ,  
 - 30%,  
 .  
 1. , . . : . . . . . / . . . -  
 , 2006. - 20 . -  
 2. , . . . / . . . // -  
 . - 2006. - 4. - . 26-27.

636.2.053:611.89

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 2011-2013 . « -  
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$23,6 \pm 1,1$  . -  
 :  
 $0,12,$  -  $2,3 \pm 0,3$   
 $- 19,1 \pm 0,8$  . -  
 , -  
 $0,09$   $0,12,$   $0,14,$  -  $0,12$  -  
 -  $0,09$   $0,11$  -  
 . -

13 -049.

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 16.00.02 / . . . ; . . . - . . . , 2011. - 24 .

636.2.087.69 (083.13)

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 10



3,9%. 12,2 ( <0,01)

1. , . . . / . . . , . . .
2. // , . . . -2000.- 5. .58-59. - : ,2005.-296 .

636.611.7.11.

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 « ». 30- ( )  
 30 0,1 / 2 -  
 30 . -  
 30- -  
 10-12% -  
 ( -2) 8-10 -  
 - -  
 - -  
 10,3% ( <0,01). 9,6% ( <0,01).  
 ,  
 , 17,8-17,5<sup>2</sup> -  
 , -  
 1 7,65-7,58  
 (72-75),  
 2,7% ( <0,05)  
 , -  
 -  
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1. , , ,
1. , . . . , -
2. , . . . , . -1999.- 2.- .40-45. //
- 6.- .115-122. // .- . . ., 1996.
- 619:616.84:619:615

« . . » . . »

(1).

0,25 1

8 12,

2,15

562

63

9,7%.

8,6%.

1. - 2001. - 4 - 45-49.

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«Jakovo veterinarijos centras»

[4, 6].

[3, 6].

[5].

[6].

, 1903 . -  
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 [2, 4]. , , -  
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 [1, 2].  
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 centras» . », «Jakovo veterinarijos  
 ( ), -  
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 « » (n=6)  
 1-3 -  
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 4 -C ( 1 5 - 14 18  
 10<sup>8</sup> - 10<sup>9</sup> / ),  
 4 / .  
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 10 . 3000 ./ . -  
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 .  
 62,54-63,14 / , 35,05-37,38 / ,



0,84

/ .

18

, 16,8%, 27,5% 14,6%

1. . - 2005. - 2. - . 17-18. / . //
2. // . - 2004. - . 12, 3. - . 22-28. / . . -
3. , . . // . . . - 2004. - 1. - .
- 84 - 92.
4. // . - 2002. - 4. - . 50-54. /
5. / . . . // . - 2006. - 7. - . 49-53. -
6. // . - 2006. - 12. - . 48-52. //

: 636.4.082.453.52

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[1].

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(69 ) 192 (48 ). (75 ),

(48,1, 53,3 43,9%

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(26,8% ).

24,1 23%.

(33,1%).

25,1%, - 22,6%.

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69 -  
 17 -  
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	, ±	/ ±	, %
n=17	308±2,65	321±1,89	72±0,51
n=37	374±2,47***	356±1,75***	77±0,62***
n=15	358±2,58***	323±1,64	72±0,54

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1. , . . .  
 - 2008.- / . . . , B.C. // . . .  
 4.- .86-88.

: 636.4.082.453.52

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24-30 . 30-  
12 .  
12 ,  
9 .

12 [1].  
[2].  
[3, 4].

20 -  
( ), 12, 24 36 . ( ./ ) ,  
(%) 36  
12 , 24-  
36- ,  
1 - ( ).

	12	24	36

	262,5±2,05	284,5±3,08***	318,2±3,08***
/	375,1±2,79	355,7±2,58***	354,2±2,64***
, %	76,6±0,23	75,6±0,22	75,4±0,23
,	222,18±1,12	221,85±1,17	221,83±1,13
-, %	13,84±0,51	14,46±0,48	15,34±0,40*

1. , . . / . . // - -  
- , 2006. - 2. - .60-65.
2. , . . / . . // -  
, 2001. - . 140 -143.
3. Smital, J. Effects influencing boar semen / J. Smital // Animal Reproduction Science. - 2009. - Vol. 110. - P. 335-346.
4. Singleton, W.L. Managing boars in artificial insemination centers / W.L. Singleton, B. Flowers // Pork information gateway, 08-02-01.

## JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE'S FLOUR INFLUENCE ON PORK QUALITY

**Klementavi i t J., Šimkien A., Šimkus A.**

Laboratory of Meat Characteristic and Quality Assessment, LUHS  
Veterinary Academy; Tilž s 18, LT-47181  
Kaunas; Lithuania

Lately, in order to reduce fodder consumption, the prime cost of pork, and protect pigs from some digestive tract diseases, probiotics and phytobiotics or its' mixtures were started to being used [6]. Jerusalem artichoke (*Helianthus tuberosus L.*) is rich in the carbohydrate inulin [3]. Jerusalem artichoke contains from 20.4 to 31.9 pct. dry matter, which mainly consists of carbohydrates. In the soluble carbohydrates' composition there are derivatives of inulin: fructooligosaccharides, reducing sugars (glucose and fructose) and saccharose [1]. The addition of fructooligosaccharides to the diet of monogastric animals brings out several metabolic and physiologic

changes, including improvements in feed efficiency, reduced diarrhea, and reduced smell in feces, that have been attributed to a change in the make-up of the intestinal microflora population [3].

The aim of this research was to estimate the influence of Jerusalem artichokes' tubers flour on porks' quality.

The research was accomplished in 2013 at the Laboratory of Meat Characteristics and Quality Assessment of LSMU Veterinary Academy. The research was accomplished with landrace breeds' pigs, piglets were divided into 2 groups – experimental and control, with 16 weaned off piglets in each group. Each piglet from experimental group were individually additionally fed 150 g of Jerusalem artichoke's flour every day. The piglets were grown until they reached 95-100 kg of body weight. Slaughter and post-slaughter processing was accomplished in accordance with the EU regulations binding in the meat industry.

Samples were taken from dorsal loins' muscle *m. longissimus dorsi*. All the studies were performed 48 hours after the slaughter. Quality characteristics included the amount of dry matter, cooking loss, water holding capacity, dip of water, color intensity, pH, amount of fat, amount of ash and tenderness, and were performed according to generally accepted methods.

The R statistical package version 2.0.1. was used to estimate data. Differences were considered significant with  $p < 0.05$ .

After an analysis of porks' chemical composition, it was estimated that the experimental pigs groups' meat had statistically reliably 2.22 pct. ( $p < 0.001$ ) less amount of dry matter. Experimental groups' meat had 1.25 pct. lower pH value than control groups' pigs meat ( $p < 0.05$ ). The amount of intramuscular fat was different fractionally, it was 0.82 pct. ( $p < 0.05$ ) less in the meat of experimental groups' pigs. According to De Smet et al., (2004), nutrition and breed of animals has a great influence upon the amount of fat and composition of fatty acids in the muscular tissues of meat [2].

The meat of pigs which were fed with Jerusalem artichokes was more pale: L\* (brightness) was 0.04 pct. bigger, a\* (ruddiness) – 0.74 pct. less and b\* (yellowness) – 0.50 pct. less than in control group. Farnworth E.R. et al., (1992) established, that pigs which were fed with Jerusalem artichoke had significantly ( $p < 0.001$ ) lighter, more brown and green, but less yellow colour manure [4].

Dip of water in the meat of experimental group's pigs was 0.39 pct. bigger, the coherence of water – 2.11 pct. ( $p > 0.05$ ) bigger and cooking loss – 1.57 pct. less ( $p > 0.05$ ). Meat which has less loss of weight during cooking is more valuable [5]. The meat of pigs which were fed with Jerusalem artichokes' tubers flour distinguished by 1.80 pct. ( $p < 0.05$ ) bigger ten-

derness, but less amount of ash (3.91 pct.,  $p < 0.05$ ) and proteins (0.66 pct.,  $p < 0.05$ ).

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### IN VITRO ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF VARIOUS EXTRACTS OF WHOLE PLANT OF CONVULVULUS PHRYGIUS BORNM., ENDEMIC TO TURKEY

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Turkey has for several reasons such as it is the meeting place of three phytogeographical regions (the Euro- Siberian, Mediterranean and Irano-Turanian regions), Anatolia forms a bridge between Southern Europe and the flora of South-West Asia, many genera and sections have their centre of diversity in Anatolia and species endemism is high, a particularly interesting flora. Therefore, the flora of Turkey there are more than 9000 plant species and about 3000 are endemic[1].

*Convolvulus* is a genus of approximately 250 species of flowering plants in the *Convolvulaceae* family, commonly known as bindweeds, some of which occur in Mediterranean regions [2]. In Turkey, this genus is represented with 33 species, 9 of which are endemic [1].

In this study, antioxidant activities of various solvent extracts (methanol, ethanol, acetone and benzene) obtained from aerial parts of *Convolvulus phrygius* were determined. Antioxidant properties of various extracts from *C.phrygius* were evaluated by using 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) and  $\alpha$ -carotene-linoleic acid assays. In addition, total phenolic con-

tents in all the extracts of *C. phrygius* were determined as gallic acid equivalents.

The concentrations of phenolic content in all extracts were expressed as gallic acid equivalents (GAEs), determined by using FCR [3]. The absorbance was read at 760 nm. Gallic acid was used as a standard for calibration curve. The total phenolic content of extracts was determined as gallic acid equivalent (mg GAE/g dried sample).

The DPPH is a stable free radical, which has been widely accepted as a tool for estimating free radical-scavenging activities of antioxidants. Free radical scavenging activity of the extracts was determined using the free radical DPPH [4]. 4 ml of the DPPH's 0.004% methanolic solution was mixed with 1 ml (0.2-1.0 mg) of the extracts, and their absorbances were measured at 517 nm after incubation for 30 min at room temperature. The absorbance value of the samples were evaluated against empty control group (containing all reagents except the test compound). BHT was used as a control.

In this assay, antioxidant capacity was determined by measuring the inhibition of the volatile organic compounds and the conjugated diene hydroperoxides arising from linoleic acid oxidation. A stock solution of  $\beta$ -carotene–linoleic acid mixture was prepared as follows: 0.5 mg  $\beta$ -carotene was dissolved in 1 ml of chloroform (HPLC grade), and 25  $\mu$ l linoleic acid and 200 mg tween 20 were added. Chloroform was completely evaporated (42°C) using a vacuum evaporator. Then, 100 ml distilled water was added by vigorous shaking. 2500  $\mu$ l of this reaction mixture were dispensed to test tubes and 350  $\mu$ l portions of the extracts (2 g/L), were added and the emulsion system was incubated for up to 48 h at room temperature. The same procedure was repeated with synthetic antioxidant, BHT, as positive control, and a blank. After this incubation period, absorbances of the mixtures were measured at 470 nm. Antioxidant activity (AA) was measured in terms of successful bleaching of  $\beta$ -carotene by using a slightly modified version of the formula from Jayaprakasha et al. [5] and the absorbance was measured during 120 minutes. AA:  $[1 - (A_0 - A_t / A_0^\circ - A_t^\circ)] \times 100$  where  $A_0$  is the initial absorbance of the sample,  $A_t$  is the initial absorbance of the control,  $A_0^\circ$  is the sample's absorbance after 120 min, and  $A_t^\circ$  is the control's absorbance after 120 min.

We found that, the phenolic contents of the ethanolic extracts are higher than the other types of extracts. In methanol, ethanol, acetone and benzene extracts of *C. phrygius*, 11.82, 21.52, 10.10 and 10.91 mg gallic acid equivalent of phenols was detected. Extracts of several members of this genus, such as *C. hystrix*, *C. althaeoides*, *C. pluricaulis*, *C. fatmensis* and *C.*

arvensis have been reported to exhibit antioxidant activity, which was correlated to their phenolic content.

Among all the extracts, the ethanolic extracts of *C.phrygius* showed the highest antioxidant activity ( $55.41 \pm 3.06\%$ ) followed by methanolic ( $50.35 \pm 3.01\%$ ) >acetonic ( $30.58 \pm 2.09\%$ )> benzenic ( $28.71 \pm 5.03\%$ ). The reason of the same plant's extracts showing different antioxidant activity may be due to the polarities of the solvents.

The highest free radical scavenging activity ( $53.28 \pm 0.51\%$ ) was recorded on the ethanolic extracts of *C.phrygius*, extracted with 1 mg/ml concentration. The following free radical scavenging activities were determined as: methanolic ( $50,02 \pm 3,11\%$ ), acetonic ( $24,53 \pm 2,60\%$ ) and benzenic ( $24.08 \pm 4.02\%$ ).

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#### DSC STUDIES OF SOLID COMPLEXES BETWEEN CYCLODEXTRINS AND FLAVONOIDS

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Cyclodextrins (CDs) – a cyclic oligosaccharides contain mostly six (  $\alpha$ -CD), seven (  $\beta$ -CD) or eight (  $\gamma$ -CD) glucose residues – have a relatively nonpolar cylindrical cavity, which can bind and solublize a wide variety of hydrophobic molecules like flavonoids for example quercetin and rutin. Quercetin is a flavonoid widely distributed in nature. It is a naturally-occurring polar auxin transport inhibitor, a plant-derived flavonoid found in fruits, vegetables, leaves and grains. It also may be used as an ingredient in supplements, beverages or foods. Rutin, also called rutoside is the glycoside

between the flavonol quercetin and the disaccharide rutinose. Rutin inhibits platelet aggregation as well as decreases capillary permeability, making the blood thinner and improving circulation what makes it useful in medicine and veterinary medicine. Quercetin and rutin are flavonoids with low solubility in water. To increase the bioavailability of those oral-taken drugs it is worth to check influence of the cyclodextrins on those substance. Cyclodextrins are able to improve solubility of the guest drug inserted into their cavities and make the drug absorption in the gastrointestinal tract more effective.

One of the methods to examine the complex formation between drugs and cyclodextrins is differential scanning calorimetry (DSC111). The set of parameters of interaction given by these experimental method brings information about the strength and the energetic aspects of complex formation between guest and host molecules. In this work the stability parameters from DSC111 measurements like enthalpy of melting and descomposition of  $\alpha$ -cyclodextrin with quercetin and rutin are presented. The parameters are compared with each other and with available literature and the conclusions are made.

### **INTERACTION BETWEEN $\alpha$ -CYCLODEXTRIN AND SELECTED FUNGICIDES IN WATER**

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Cyclodextrins are inexpensive enzyme-modified starch derivatives, which have been industrialny produced. Most popular consist of 6, 7 or 8 glucose units combined with  $\alpha$ -1,4-glicoside bonds forming a torus structure. These compounds, due to their characteristic structure, hydrophobic interior and external polar part of molecule, includes hydrophobic ligands. Binding strength depends on how well the ‘host–guest’ complex fits together and on specific local interactions between surface atoms This unique property of CDs which stems from their cavitary structures led to wide uses in pharmaceuticals, foods, chemicals, cosmetics and pesticides. Cyclodextrins are able to increse solubility of the guest fungicides inserted into their cavities .

Plant protection products play a very important role in agriculture. Pesticides are used in public health to kill vectors of disease, such as mosquitoes, and in agriculture, to kill pests and fungi that damage crops. These compaunds are necessary in closed cultures where high humidity and favorable temperatures cause rapid growth of many species of fungi. Fungicides

are sparingly soluble in water. Most commercially available products contains biologically active compounds dissolved in organic solvents, which are often neutral to the environment, human and animal health.

The main goal of these research was to study the impact  $\beta$ -cyclodextrin to increase the water solubility examined (tebuconazole, difenylamine) fungicides. For the determination of concentration of pesticides we used UV-VIS spectrophotometer Specord 50. To examine the complex formation between fungicides and cyclodextrins we used isothermal titration calorimetry (ITC). The set of parameters of interaction given by these methods brings information about the strength and the energetic aspects of complex formation between CDs and fungicides .

## **SOLUBILITY STUDY OF THE INTERACTION BETWEEN PAMAM G5-OH DENDRIMER AND 5-FLUOROURACIL IN AQUEOUS SOLUTION**

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Poly(amidoamine) dendrimers (PAMAM) are polymeric macromolecules that can find their use as carriers of drugs both for animals as well as humans. 5-Fluorouracil is a potent oncological drug, whose usage is limited because of its relatively high toxicity. The surface groups in PAMAM dendrimers belonging to the fifth (G5) generation allow ligand molecules to bind with terminal dendrimer groups and to penetrate the dendrimer interior. That is way the macromolecules of PAMAM dendrimers might be used reduce toxicity of highly toxic drugs. More and more frequently tested polymers of this kind include hydroxyl-modified PAMAM dendrimers. Such modified dendrimers are better tolerated by organism than their cationic equivalents.

The aim of our study was to evaluate the number of 5-fluorouracil molecules combined by PAMAM G5-OH macromolecule in aqueous solution.

The formation equilibrium of PAMAM G5-OH dendrimer complex with an oncologic drug such as 5-fluorouracil (FU) in aqueous solution at room temperature was examined. Using the results of the drug solubility in dendrimer solutions, the maximal number of drug molecules in the dendrimer-drug complex was evaluated. The bonding interactions between the

investigated drug and hydroxylated PAMAM generation fifth dendrimer are weaker than with their cationic equivalent.

Research was funded by the National Science Centre of Poland according to the grant decision: Preludium DEC-2012/05/N/ST4/00214.

## **PUMPKIN FLOURS' INFLUENCE ON CHICKEN BROILERS GROWTH AND CARCASS YIELD**

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Pumpkin has received considerable attention in recent years because of the nutritional and health protective value of the proteins and oil [1]. Pumpkins are sweet when fully mature with yellow or orange flesh rich in carotene and dietary fibre [3]. It is also known, that pumpkins contain vitamin C, B group vitamins, vitamin PP and vitamin T, which assist in more intense assimilation of nutritional materials [2].

The aim of the research was to estimate the influence of pumpkin flour upon the growth and carcass yield of chicken broilers.

The research with chicken-broilers was carried out from 1 to 42 days of their age in a personal farm in Lithuania. Two groups of parallel chickens were formed: control and experimental. Chickens of both groups were held and fed at even conditions, except that chicken-broilers of experimental group had 13.0 pct. of their fodder replaced with pumpkin fruit flour.

Appealing to the data of control weighing, we have calculated the daily makeweight. A control slaughter was accomplished in the end of the research. After control slaughter the yield of carcass, the yield of breast and legs muscle were estimated, besides that, the length of intestine was measured.

It can be seen from the data of Table 1, that chicken-broilers which were additionally fed with phytobiotic preparations had grown faster than control groups' analogues.

Table 1 – The dynamics of chicken-broilers' growth

Chickens' age, days	Groups	
	Control	Experimental
0	35.00 ±0.01	35.00 ±0.01
14	421.00 ±34.50	456.00 ±39.20
28	1458.00 ±66.20	1510.00 ±44.30
42	2540 ±120.30	2655.00 ±130.00
Daily makeweight, g	59.60 ±3.22	62.3 ±3.24

Fodder consumption to gain 1 kg of makeweight	1.65	1.63
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Chicken-broilers that got pumpkin fruits flour weighed 115g or 4.5 pct. more than their analogues from the control group. Respectively the daily makeweight was 2.7 g or 4.5 pct. bigger than in the control group. Fodder consumption to gain 1 kg of makeweight was observed to be 20 g or 1.21 pct. less in the experimental group. Data is statistically unreliable.

Table 2 – Results of chicken-broilers' control slaughter

Indexes	Group	
	Control	Experimental
Carcass weight, g	1912.00 ±34.80	2025.00±33,70*
Carcass yield, %	75.30 ±2.60	76.30 ±2,32
Raumenys, % :		
legs	22.38 ±1.51	22.07 ±1.04
breast	24.82 ±1.33	26.49 ±0.87
intestine length	186.50 ±14.70	168.00±14.10

\*-p<0.05

It can be seen from the data given (Table 2), that chicken-broilers which additionally got pumpkin fruits flour had their carcass' weight 113 g or 5.9 pct. (p<0,05) bigger than those, which did not get it. Respectively the yield of carcass was 1.0 pct. bigger than control groups' chickens yield of carcass. From the data given in the research it can be seen, that pumpkin flour had influence upon formation of muscular tissues in separate body parts. Chickens that got pumpkin flour had a more intense breast muscle development. It can be seen from the results, that chickens from the experimental group had their breast muscle 1.67 pct. bigger than chickens from control group. Besides that, it can also be seen that intestine of chickens that additionally got phytobiotic preparations got shorten. Phytobiotic derivatives stimulates a faster consumption of fodder and a faster digestion, this explains the shortening of the intestine.

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## MINERAL CONTENTS IN MEAT OF ANGUS, SIMMENTAL, CHAROLAIS AND LIMOUSIN BEEF CATTLE

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Today, mineral deficiencies in human are common world-wide and there are evidences which suggest that deficiencies may play a negative role in children's development, pregnancy and elderly health. Consumption of beef can be a good way to respond qualitatively and quantitatively to the mineral requirements of human nutrition (Cabrera et al., 2010). Red meat is a major source of minerals for the human diet, and provides the essential minerals, of high bioavailability, to human nutrition (Norhr et al., 2007; Olaoye, 2011). The aim of this study – to explore and compare the different beef cattle breed longest back muscle mineral content.

The research of mineral content characteristics of various breeds beef cattle was carried out at National Food and Veterinary Risk assessment Institute. The samples for analysis were taken from: angus (AN-12 samples), simmental (SI-10 samples), charolais (CH-12 samples), and Limousin (LI-10 samples) beef cattle carcasses. Beef cattle were held at the „Šilut breeding station“ under standard feeding and keeping conditions.

Samples were digested using ETHOS 900 microwave digestion system. The sample digestion procedure was performed according to the NF EN 13805 standard “Foodstuffs – Determination of trace elements – Pressure digestion. ICP-MS measurements were performed using ICP Mass Spectrometer ELAN DRC-e (Perkin Elmer Sciex).

The data was analyzed by using statistical R pack statistical package and the Excel program for identifying signs of arithmetic averages and it's the errors of standard deviation, variation coefficients.

Data of the study are given in the table and represent the difference of mineral content among different beef cattle breeds in the table.

Minerals mg/kg:	Beef cattle breeds			
	AN	SI	ŠA	LI
1	2	3	4	5
Na	463.126± 18.488	516.259± 24.900	495.473± 21.315	490.886± 18.293
Mg	274.484± 5.893	290.085± 5.414	293.980± 6.491***	242.239± 4.972***
Ca	57.802± 1.030	58.921± 1.859	58.271± 0.931	44.908± 1.396
Zn	30.841± 1.483	33.696± 1.200	31.679± 2.140	25.738± 0.493

1	2	3	4	5
Se	0.056±0.012	0.049±0.003	0.049±0.002	0.050±0.003
Cu	0.640± 0.039	0.690± 0.039	0.748± 0.055*	0.454± 0.016*
Ni	0.221±0.035	0.234±0.041	0.245±0.031	0.203±0.044
Fe	18.551± 0.998	20.047± 2.001	19.274± 1.418	18.040± 0.586
Ba	0.042± 0.007	0.034± 0.007	0.044± 0.004*	0.024± 0.003*

\* – p<0.05; \*\* – p<0.01; \*\*\* – p<0.001;

Comparing the amount of different essential minerals in the longest back muscle, the highest amount of Na were in SI meat, at least in AN breed meat, the difference was 10.29 percent. The amount of Na in CH and LI meat were similar, the difference was 0.93 percent. Variation coefficients of this mineral were very wide, the differences were not significant. CH had more Mg than that of LI breed meat, the difference was 17.6 percent (P<0.01). LI breed had more Ca and Zn content than SI significantly, the difference was even 23.78 percent and 23.62 percent, but the differences were not significant. Se content among the analyzed groups of beef cattle significant differences were not found. The content of Se in SI, CH and LI meat were identical and compare with the AN meat, the difference was 12.5 percent. The highest amount of minerals Cu and Ba were in CH beef cattle meat and least in LI, the difference were 39.3 percent (P<0.05) and 45.45 percent (P<0.05). The content of Ni highest amount were in CH, at least in SI, the difference was 4.49 percent. The one of the main essential mineral Fe highest amount were in SI beef cattle, at least in LI, the difference was 10.01 percent, the difference were not statistically significant.

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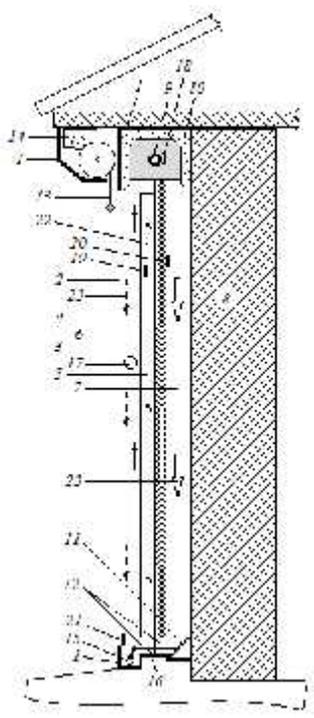
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15,4-16,0

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1. , .- . : . / . . . -
2. , . . , / .
3. .- . : , 1981.-59 .
3. // .- 1998.- 4.- . 15.

636.2:612.64.089.67

• ” • ” • ” • ”

« »

in vitro

in vivo,

in vitro

[1].

2-

[1, 2].

[2].

« »

550-650 10 11,5

3,5-4,1%.

4 10 17 65

146 14

2,9 1 9

146 34 (23,3%)

(33,6%) 3 , 49

(22,6%) , 2-3 , 33

20,5%

146 -  
41,6%.

1. Techakumphu, M. Ovum pick-up in cycling and lactating postpartum swamp buffaloes (*Bubalus bubalis*) / M. Techakumphu // *Reprod. Dom. Anim.* - 2005. - Vol.40. - P. 145-149.
2. Liang, X.W. Research on ovum pick-up to produce embryos in vitro / X.W. Liang [et. all.] // *Chinese J. Vet. Sci.* - 2008. - Vol. 28. - P. 1229-1232.

636.2:612.64.089.67

« . ” . ” . ” . . »

· ,

[1, 2].

3 , 6 ,

in vitro,  
5-10

[2].

in vivo

in vitro

( )

[1, 2].

( ) 500

50%-  
1000

4- 20

1000 50

(90 . . . .) (250 . . . .),

(5 ) (45 . . . .), 445 . . . .

1000

50 . . . . 50 . . . .

50%,

2 100 . . . .

1000 500

( )

375 . . . . ,

820 . . . . (445+375 . . . .).

500

1 250 . . . ., 430

. . . . (1250-820 . . . .), 53%.

-

2 000 . . . ., 1000

500-1000 . . . .

1. , . . . / . . . //

2. . . . : . . . . - , 2002.- . 52-57.

invitro/ . . . . // .- 2008.- 2.- . 82-89.

636. 2 : 612. 64. 089. 67

«                    . . »                    . . »                    . . »                    . . »

·                    ,

·                    ,

(                    )                    .

2-3

·                    ,                    .

(                    , (1).

·                    ,

·                    ,

·                    . (1).

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·                    .

«                    »                    «                    »

·                    .

·                    ,

7                    (6

) 32                    .

: 20                    ,                    20 60

(                    ),                    :

·                    ,

·                    -                    (2).

·                    .

·                    .

·                    ,                    20                    1-

·                    .

24 ( 33 2- ). 29% 49 , 22- -

153 196 ( - 92, 178 ), -

6- 3 4 ( ), -

( ) 29 75 (5 -

( 5 13 ) -

84 122 -

-2 4-

84 , -

( 5 ).

1. , , , , , . -

1641345, 2003. -

2. , , , , , . -

- . - ., 2009. - . 77-80

636.52/.58.034

1 - « . 1, . 2, . 1 »  
 . ,  
 2 - « »  
 . ,  
 , - 5  
 100 - ,  
 6- , 10 ,  
 , 42- 70-  
 3 , 6 10 , -  
 , 4- 5-  
 «Lyon» ( ).

42	100	1	2/3
42		2	2/3 + 1/3
-		3 ( )	
70		4	2/3
70		5	2/3 + 1/3

42-, 70- -  
 -  
 ,  
 100% 5 , 92,9%.  
 -

7,0; 10,0; 13,0 18,0%

154,4 - 151,8 150,4-50%

5 50% 1-

2- 9 4- ,

5- , 2/3

1/3 70 , 50%

2 ( 148 )

(150 ).

7

1- 2- -

0,9 1,7%, 4- 5- -

8,5%. 3,6

4- 5- -

: 8,54 9,02 , 2,7 8,5% -

,

- 1,0; 2,0 5,1%; 2 - 0,4; 1,7; 7,0 6,6%; - 0,3;

0,4; 0,3 0,9%.

,

,

,

73 , 3,9; 6,4; 5,2 8,7%

(93,0%) (86,0%)

70 , 2/3 1/3

(70 )

,

42-

2/3 1/3 , 70-

636.2.034:[637.112+637.115]

« . . . » . . . » . . . » . . . » . . . »

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1. , , . - / ,  
 / " // : .  
 ". - , 2013. .1:
2. , , . - .340-341.  
 , , . // / -  
 / " // : .  
 ". - , 2013.  
 .1: , . - .341-343.

« . . . » . . . »

· ,

( ) .

6-8 8-11 300 / 2

· , , , , , , ( ) , ,

( ) ,

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( )

[1].

BY 8484

« »

// 2012. – 4, . 229.



, 1253 5263 . , -  
 100 20 ,  
 4,5 , 2,7%,  
 3,3%. ,  
 ( - 121,5 ; -  
 100 - 161,5 ,  
 100 - 610 ; -  
 11,3 ).  
 , 100  
 « »  
 141,9 151,2 ,, -  
 100 - 710 661 .  
 119,6 , - 10,5 .  
 « » , -  
 100 165 ,,  
 - 176 ,, - 569 .  
 125 .  
 62,5%, - 61,1%.  
 : -  
 101,4 ; - 93,9 ,  
 - 110,1 -  
 105,3 . -

$$=0,4 \times 93,9 + 0,2 \times 112,9 + 0,4 \times 105,3 = 102,2$$

102,2 .

1. 10 2-86 « . - , 1986. » - ,, 1986. . -
2. 2007-2010 / -  
 ; . / - : -  
 [ .]. : -  
 , 2008. - . 440-446. -

. . 1, . . 1, . . 2, . . 3,  
 . . 4  
 1 — « - »  
 . ,  
 2 — « -  
 »  
 . ,  
 3 — « »  
 . ,  
 4 — « »  
 . ,  
 -  
 -  
 [1, 2].  
 -  
 .  
 . 1 15,0 20,0 -  
 . , - [3].  
 -  
 ( ) -  
 -3 -  
 , -  
 -  
 -3 -  
 .  
 320-328 . ,

2, 3, 4 -  
5, 10 15% .

8,6 , IV 8,2 , II - 8,5 , III -  
- 8,4 . 1 I -  
82 , 85 85 . II, III, IV

5, 10 15% , -  
14%, 21 15% .  
10% -  
7,5%,  
( <0,05).  
10% -  
-3 946 ,  
7% , ( <0,05).  
(10%  
)  
12%,  
21%,  
- 3,0-6,3%, -  
3,3% .  
-  
-  
7,5%, 14,9%  
( <0,05).

10% ,  
7% -  
1 6%,  
11% .

1. : . -  
/ . . [ . ]- , 2005.- 441 .

2. / . . [ . ]-  
, 2000.- 285 .

3. /  
. . // . - 2009. - 10. - . 18

634.4.087.7(476.6)

« . . . »

15% [1, 4].

63

[2].

( 20% [3]. )

« » « » « » 140

4900 , 2-4 : 70

-60,

20% « » -

( 20% ), 1140,3 ,

1,7% , - 1121,4 ,  
 4,3% (pH) -  
 6,27, -  
 ( 24,3%). -  
 ( 6,0%), ( -  
 11,2%). 1159,2  
 107,4 ,  
 1127,0 103,0. -  
 - 1,03 0,98 5,1% -  
 20% -  
 38,2 39,3%. -

1. / . . . - / . . . , . . .  
 // : - . . . -
2. - 2008. - 11. - . 27-31  
 [ . . . ] - 2009. - -  
 : <http://www.21.by/news/?id=436056> - : 02.02.2010.
3. / . . .  
 .3/- : , 2011. - .32-34
4. Rymer, C. Digestion by sheep of ground and unground dried molassed sugarbeet pulp diets and the effect of partially replacing the beet pulp with barley/ Rymer C. Armstrong D.G. agr. Sc, 1989; . 113. N 2. - . 223-231

: 636.087.26

**-3**

« . . » . . . »

-3.

1

-3, ,  
 , -  
 , -  
 .  
 -3 ,  
 ,  
 « -  
 », -3 -6  
 . 4 -  
 « ».  
 : 2- -  
 3,0% 2,0% ; 3- -5,0% 2,0% ; 4-  
 -10,0% 4,0% .  
 -3 -  
 ( 10 )  
 « - -  
 » -3 -6. -

	1	2	3	4
	( )	( )	( )	( )
, %	-	3,0	5,0	10,0
, %	-	2,0	2,0	4,0
-3, %	0,4	3,4	4,2	6,4
, *	41	350	433	659
-6, %	19,8	15,9	16,5	15,1
, *	2039	1638	1700	1555
-3: -6	1:49,5	1:4,7	1:3,9	1:2,4

\*\_

- 18 ,

- 57%.

60 ,

-3 . 0,4%, -  
3,4-6,4%, 8,5-16 . 41 350-  
659 . -3  
2- 3- ,  
0,8%, 83 ,  
3- 3,0 5,0%.  
-3  
( ). -6  
1- 3,3-4,7% 15,1-16,5% -  
-3 -6 -  
1:49,5, - 1:2,4-1:4,7.  
, ,  
350-650 -3, -  
35-65% -3 -

636.2:612.64.089.67

## IN VITRO

• ” • ” • ” • ”  
• ” • ” • ” • ”  
« »

[1, 2].

( – in vitro), – in vivo [1, 2].

” 2010-2013 . ( II), in vitro, 1,5 (1 3 ) 10% (2 4 ) «BoviPRO» Minitube ( ). 0,25 .

1 (1 2 ): +20<sup>0</sup> -7<sup>0</sup> 2<sup>0</sup> / . -7<sup>0</sup> , 5 -7<sup>0</sup> -37<sup>0</sup> 2 (3 4 ): +25<sup>0</sup> 0,3<sup>0</sup> / . -5,5<sup>0</sup> 1<sup>0</sup> / . -5,5<sup>0</sup> , 5 -5,5<sup>0</sup> -32,5<sup>0</sup> 0,6 0 / .

in vitro. 1 (n=5) , 3,0 , 2 (4,1 ). 50%

50%). ( -  
 -  
 / (24 )  
 50% 2 ,  
 60%.  
 in vitro , -  
 -

1. Nawroth, F. Cryopreservation in assisted reproductive technology: New trends. / F. Nawroth, [et. all.] // Semin. Reprod. Med. 2005. – Vol.23. P.325.
2. Seidel, GE. Modifying oocytes and embryos to improve their cryopreservation / GE. Seidel // Theriogenology. 2006. – Vol.65. – P.228-35.

636.934

• •  
 « »  
 , -  
 -  
 6 , 8 18  
 -  
 4  
 -  
 : , , , -  
 , , -  
 , , -  
 , , -  
 , , -

.  
 ( ) — 35...55 ,  
 65...80 .  
 , ,  
 , .  
 . , 2012 ,  
 51126 ,, 31,3%. 163483 ,, 2011  
 2012  
 , 75,5%  
 , 13,5% — , 7,2% —  
 , 2,2% , 1,7% . 2011  
 72,6%, 4,9%  
 2012 .  
 2012 : 1245 ,,  
 0,8% 62586 ,,  
 38,3%, « » 38580 ,, 23,6%, « »  
 60977 ,, 37,3%.  
 ,  
 9,26 <sup>2</sup>. 2012 .  
 9,65 <sup>2</sup>, , , 4,21%.  
 — 9,6 <sup>2</sup>.  
 1...2 . , ,  
 ( ) .  
 ,  
 . ,  
 .

636:2;4.082

**STR-**

1\_ « . 1, . 2, . 1 »

2\_ « »

STR-

STR- 68 , 199 249

11 STR-

«ABI Prism 3130».

Genn Mapper Software

Version 4.0.

ETH3 (0,470).

TGLA53 – 0,848.

11 STR-

0,9996 (

«

«

»)

1 (

»

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«1-

»).

STR-

(

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(

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(

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100%

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»,

«1-

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«

«

»,

81%, 78%

50%

19%, 22%

50%

2003»,

«

»,

«

»

«

»

3%, 30%, 26%, 28%

10%

«

-2003»,

«

»,

«

»

16%, 37,5%

6%

1. . . . // XXI : - - . . . . , 2000. – 31 .
2. Jamieson, A. // In: Festschrift in Honour of Dr Clyde J. Stormont. *Animal Genetics* 25 (Supplement 1). 1994. P. 37–44.
3. Weimann, C. // *Arch. Tierzucht.* 2001. Vol. 44. P. 435–440.

636.52/.58.034

« . . » . . . . »

. , -

XXI -

« ».

. : -

. -

, -

. -

, -

, -

, [2].

2011-2013 .

, -

« -

» -

- ,

[1].

« » 2011-2013 .

, -

0 30 . -

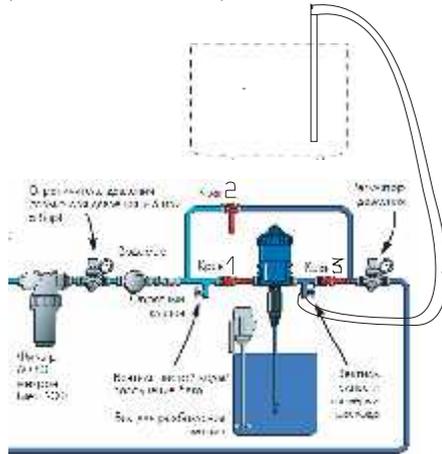
, , -

, -

« »

0,07 10% [3],

50-70%



Lubing Tashia

75 125

1.

, 2012. – 38 .

2. // , . , 11, 2013, – . 25-26. / . -
3. / . , . // Dosatron – 3, 2013. – . 39-41.

636.481(476)

. ”        . ”        . ”        . ”  
 «        -        »

1960   2006 .  
 : 19,5%  
 26,4%  
 1960   1995 .

	,				-
	,				-
	,	1995	2006	,	-
				,	-
8183,	683, Ind 9095, Argon 11417,		1811,	8121, 2171	
				.	
	2006				-
	,				-
				2006-2010	.
					-
	,				-
				,	-
				.	-
					-
				,	-
				,	-
		:	723,	12446,	412,
	332,	321,	732.		
				,	-
				.	-
«		0,4-12,7%, » 6,1-12,4%		1,6-21,2%, 9,4-20,7%	
				.	-
				,	-
					-
				-	
				.	

636.2.082.22 (043.3)

- (CSN3),  
 - (BLG), (PRL),  
 - (GH)

1. 1,  
 2. 1,  
 1. 2,  
 1- « »

2- « »

1- (PRL) - (CSN3), (GH). - (BLG),

B - (CSN3<sup>B</sup>)

BLG<sup>B</sup>

BLG<sup>N</sup>

CSN3<sup>BB</sup>

BLG<sup>BB</sup> BLG<sup>AB</sup>  
 (PRL) –  
 PRL<sup>BB</sup> PRL  
 PRL  
 (GH) –  
 GH  
 GH<sup>L</sup>  
 GH<sup>V</sup>  
 CSN3, BLG, PRL, GH  
 » «  
 GH  
 CSN3, BLG, PRL,

: HindIII (CSN), HaeIII ( -LGB), AvaII (PRL), AluI (GH).

Gel Doc XR.  
 BLG  
 BLG<sup>NB</sup>, 43,33% – BLG<sup>BB</sup>, – 56,67%  
 BLG<sup>N</sup> BLG BLG<sup>NN</sup> 0,284  
 0,716  
 (p<0,05)  
 BLG<sup>N</sup>,  
 CSN3, PRL GH  
 : CSN3<sup>AA</sup> – 76,7%, CSN3<sup>AB</sup> – 23,3%, PRL<sup>AA</sup>  
 – 56,67%, PRL<sup>AB</sup> – 43,33% GH<sup>LL</sup> – 73,33%, GH<sup>LV</sup> – 26,67%

$CSN3^B, PRL^B, GH^{VV}$   
 $CSN3^A$  0,88,  $CSN3$  - 0,12,  
 $PRL^A - 0,78, PRL - 0,22, GH^L - 0,87, GH^V - 0,13.$   
 $CSN3, PRL, GH$   
 $CSN3, BLG,$   
 $PRL, GH$

1. Dybus, A., Grzesiak, W., Kamieniecki, H. et al. Assotiation of genetic variants of bovine prolactin with milk production traits of Black-and-White and Jersey cattle // Arch. Tierz. 2005. V. 48 No. 2. P 149-156.
2. Bagnato, A., Schiavini, F., Rossoni, A. Et al. Quantitative trait loci affecting milk yield and protein percentage in a three-country brown swiss population // J. of dairy science. - 2008. -V. 91, 2. P. 767-783.
3. « », 2009. - 32 .

636.222.6:636.082:631.524.01

[1, 2, 3, 4].

« - » . -

- (1 ) - -

, - - -

, - -

, - -

( ) - -

, - -

- , - -

- - 6,1

(21,9%) 7,2 (26,9%) ( <0,001).

1,1 ( >0,05). -

: - -

10,2% ( <0,001) 9,9% ( <0,05) -

6- 15- -

3,6 (0,9%) - 14,2

(4,6%) ( >0,05). 18- -

: - -

- - 15,4 (3,1%) ( <0,05). 5,5 (1,1%), -

, - -

773±11,9 - 891±26,3 . -

( >0,05). , 12- -

- - -

: - -

55 ( <0,05)-103 ( <0,01). 12-, 15- -  
 15-18 -  
 210 (20,9%) ( <0,001),  
 - 163 (16,2%) ( <0,001).  
 1167±20,1 - 1214±40,6 -  
 « - » ,  
 1. // , . . . - 2009. - 10. - . 63-67 -  
 2. , . . . , -  
 3. / . . . // . . . . - 2009. - 2. - . 154-162. -  
 - . 53-54. / . . . [ . ]// . . . - . - 2008. - 1. -  
 4. - -  
 x - / . . . , . . . , . . . . / , . . . -  
 // " . . . . - " - , 2011. - . 1: . . . . - .  
 167-176.

1\_ « . . 1, . . 1, . . 2 »

2\_ « - »

2006 , -

2015 (25) 9,3 . 1600

190 . 40 . [1, 2, 3].

« - »

« - »

(2 , ) (1 , ), - (3 , ) .

( )

(1,0-2,8 ), (3,8-5,4 ),  
 (1,4-2,5 ) ( <0,05). 1,4-3,1 1,1-1,6  
 ( >0,05).  
 ( <0,05), 4,3 6,9 ( >0,05).  
 65,2±1,07 , 6,3  
 - ( <0,01) 2,5 -  
 - ( <0,05).  
 ( >0,05).  
 - 123,8±0,72%,  
 8,5 . . ( <0,001) 4,9 . . ( <0,001) -  
 - 65,3±1,93%, 7,9 . .  
 ( <0,01) 3,6 .  
 . ( <0,01) -  
 « - »  
 ,  
 -  
 -  
 ,  
 .



3 , - , -

, 17,2% « » 151 -

( 68%

).

- , -

(11 , 58% « » -

).

- , -

, , , , , , ,

, , , , , , ,

- , (10-20%) , -

15 40-45 .

- , -

, , , ,

, - , -

, ,

170

225

, 6 -

, 49 -

1. , . . .

/ . . .

//

:

. - .1. - :

2006. - . 267-272.

2. , . . .

/ . . .

//

, 19-21

2007 . -

, 2007. - . 48-52.

636. 52/. 58. 087

« . . . »

»

, -  
 , -  
 , -  
 « » -  
 . « » -  
 ROSS-308 94 000 -  
 . 1 , -  
 -5-1, -5-2 -6. 2, 3 -  
 - ( -  
 5-1, -5-2, -6-1 -6-2). -  
 - 2,1 , -  
 - 8,3%, - 8,5%, - 2,9  
 11,4% , 1 -  
 8,4 I ,  
 14,0 - -  
 - 15,6%.  
 -

« ... »

/1/.

1-3, 3-7, 7

: 0-14, 15-28, 29

Star-53 (Grimaud Freres Selection SAS),

44

8,6

-21, -22, -23. 2

( -21 -22 - )

1,3, - 1,5  
 - 1,4  
 6,3; 7,5 2,6%,  
 1 - 5,1; 2,5 2,1% -  
 2,3 6,7%  
 2,3  
 I 39,1  
 1. // / -  
 2. 2. - 2011 - . 17-19.  
 18. // . - 12. - 2011 - . 14-

: 636.4: 591.111: 591.134.5

• ” • ” • •  
 -  
 100% [1].  
 [2].  
 100

21-

[3].

[4].

( ).  
2-4  
210,00±2,60 .

190,00±2,50

( )

5 [5].

342, 206 186,

84,00 , 82,00 71,00 .

11, 12 12

6,77±0,20 .

254, 372 331

62,00 , 63,90 62,80 .  
12, 11

12 .  
5,39±0,20 .

25, 190 26

71,00 , 67,00 68,00 .

12, 11 9

6,43±0,20 , .

( 303, 173, 194) -  
 63,80 , 61,00  
 64,00 . 9 (1 ), 9 11  
 6,51±0,20 .  
 -  
 -  
 -  
 -  
 -  
 1. , . - : -  
 2. / . , . . - . - : , 1981. - 326 .  
 184 . : , 2007. -  
 3. : 2006. - 520 . / [ . . . , . . .  
 4. .] - : .  
 : . 03.00.13 « » / . . . - .  
 1987. - 32 .  
 5. 78853 10.04.2013

636.4.087.7

. . .  
 « »  
 . . . ,  
 « » ,  
 -  
 « 2012- », « 2012- », « » .  
 -  
 ,  
 ,

« 2012- », « 2012- », « » -  
« »  
« 2012- », « 2012- », « » -  
, , , - -  
, , -  
-  
500 /  
« 2012- » 500 / « 2012- » -  
12,8% 8,2% ,  
1000 / , « », 0,82% ,  
« -2012- »  
7,5  
10,35  
1  
500 « 2012- » -  
5,33 . . 1  
« » 1 1,5 . . -  
, , -  
« 2012- », « 2012- », « -  
»

1. , . . . . . //  
, 1976. - . 42. - . 51-56
2. , „ , „ , . . . . . - « », 1965. .  
116-123.

636.2.082.31(476.6)

« »

(I) (IV) (V) (II), (III),

I, II III 20,8, 30,2 26,4%

» 22,5; 30,0 27,5% « « -

, , -

- 54,5; 48,0; 53,3% 49,6; 52,7 46,9%. -

« « » , -

« » - , -

: (41,7 44,5% , -

(10,0-20,8%), (13,3-15,3%), -

(12,5-26,7%). -

- 6,9-8,3%. -

- , -

(25,0-26,0%) (48,2-57,6%), -

(8,1-10,7%). -

, 7,3-12,3 . . 2,7-8,5%

-

- 51,2-65,6%. -

, -

, , -

, -

, -

-

• ”      • ”      • ”      • ”  
• ”      • ”      • ”  
« -      »

in vitro      -  
[1, 2, -  
3, 4].      , -

•      II      -  
,      8      , -  
,      ,  
,      (      ,      ,  
,      ),      in vitro.

,      -  
,      -  
,  $2,2 \times 10^6$        $4,2 \times 10^6$       -  
 $4,0 \times 10^5$       ,  $0,9 \times 10^6$       -  
- 41,2; 55,0; 61,1      62,8%      -  
- 15,7; 25,0; 18,2      11,1%      -  
,      ,      -  
,      -

64,2%, 80,8-81,3%, - 45,9-  
- 11,1-18,9%.

,  
,  
,  
8-16-  
« » « » -  
, -  
, -  
24 , - 24-48  
, - 6-7  
24-30 , -  
, -  
, 3-6 , , -  
20 25-35 , 20-25 -  
41,2-42,0% 15,8-25,0%.  
in vitro -  
20 , 12 3-6 -  
88,5%,  
44,5%.  
,  
,  
,  
,

1. , . . :  
/ . . . . . // -  
. - 2010. - 4. - . 66-68.
2. / . . [ .]. - : , 2010. - 48 .
3. [ .]. - - , 2009. - 44 . *in vitro* / . .
4. , . . / . . , . . . - . :  
, 2008. - 304 .

636.52/.58.034

« ..... »  
 . ,  
 -  
 -  
 9-10  
 4 355 4260  
 1-  
 1%- 1-1. 2-4-  
 14 .  
 1.

		Se			
1- ( )	-	0,03	0,47±0,02	4,12±0,10	7,85±0,11
2-	50	0,0035	0,53±0,01**	4,51±0,10**	8,01±0,11
3-	100	0,007	0,65±0,02***	5,17±0,10***	8,61±0,09***
4-	150	0,0105	0,61±0,02***	4,96±0,10***	8,43±0,10***

:  
 0,06-0,18 (12,7-38,2%, <0,01  
 2- <0,001 3-4- ),  
 0,39-1,05 / (9,5-25,5%, <0,01 2- <0,001  
 3-4- ) 0,16-0,76 (2,0-9,7%, <0,001  
 3-4- ).

150 / 4- -  
 3- -  
 : 0,04 (6,2%), -  
 0,21 / (4,1%) 0,18  
 (2,1%). ,  
 0,007  
 (3 .), -  
 23,3%. -  
 52 . . , -  
 , -  
 , ( -  
 2).  
 2 -

	1 ( )	2	3	4
, .	6470	6530	6485	6515
, .	5849	6014	6083	6026
, .	5021	5106	5214	5179
, %	90,4	92,1	93,8	92,5
, %	85,8	84,9	85,7	85,9
, %	77,6	78,2	80,4	79,5

0,6-2,8%. 3- -  
 . -  
 0,0105 / , -  
 . -  
 , , 0,007  
 -  
 -  
 -  
 78,9-80,4%.

636.4.082.2(476.6)

« . . » . . .  
« . . » . . .  
[1].  
« » « »  
3 ( × )  
100 20 , -  
23-27 - -  
31 .  
7,01% ( , ).  
23-27 .  
( , )  
0,54 ., 4,96%.  
0,92 31 ( ) 8,36 .,  
., 9,9%, .  
0,46 ., 5,21%.

( 20 )

0,02 0,04 1,67 3,39%. -

( ). -

1,18 , 3,28 1,02%. ,

0,04 0,02 ,

( ).

10% . -

( ). 5%. -

( )

7% . -

- , -

( ), 196 . 9 , 4,59%, -

189 ,

, 2 , -

( ), 7 , 3,57%. -

- ( 23-27 ), -

0,29 , 4,27%. ,

( ) , 0,19 , 2,68%,

, 0,1 , 1,47%. ,

70,65 ,

, 3,4 , 5,06% ( <0,05). ( )

6,49 3,09 , 9,18 ( <0,05) 4,59%

( <0,05).

30 .

, ; - / . . [ . ]//

XI . -

. ; . . . , -2008. - . 237-242.

636.4.053:612.1(476.6)

-

« . . . »

. ,

,

-

. [1],

-

,

.

-

« »

( × )

« »  
3

100 20

23-27

,

-

31

6

5

«Medonic CA-620»,

«Cormay

Lumen (BTS 370 Plus)».

( )

1,45

0,97%.

.

.

,

0,88%,

3,4 / ,

3,23%,

(

)

1,67 5,94%

) 1,6 / , 4,89%.  
 1,4 / 4,08%. ( ) .

2,2 / 6,03%.  
 4,93%. ) 1,8 / ,

) ( ( )  
 1,57 0,71  
 ( ) -  
 0,6 1,7, - -0,67 0,44

1. [ ]// [



156%) 47 ( = 102-  
 : - 13044  
 4,03%, 3,24%, - 13578 - 4,09%,  
 3,29% 20,5  
 51 -  
 12306 4,11%,  
 3,34%; - 12915 , 4,16% - 3,30%  
 9 20 30  
 138%). 12097 ( =104-  
 - 4,18%, - 3,29%; - 14078 ,  
 4,23% - 3,35%  
 - 21 -  
 11469 , 4,04%, 3,36%;  
 - 12208 , 4,26%,  
 3,34% 89 - ,  
 : - 10765-22466 ,  
 - 3,70-5,04%, - 3,0%-3,88.  
 47 , 60 ,  
 -  
 -  
 -  
 -  
 -  
 -  
 1. , 2010. 2011-2015 . -  
 2. -  
 // . . - - , 2004. - 61 .

636.597.082.2

« . . »

. , .  
 -1 ,  
 . ,  
 -1, « »  
 . 52  
 46-  
 112  
 .  
 , ,  
 ,  
 20 .  
 47-  
 3323  
 6,6%.  
 47 , 47,2%, 3,0 .  
 (19,4%),  
 - 17,6%.  
 26,0%.  
 47- 3,37 , -

2,95 . 2,98 2,83 . -  
 , -  
 , .  
 52  
 154,2 . 153,1-156,3 . , - 151,7-  
 -  
 5,4-6,7 . .  
 72,8-73,5%. -  
 89,8 . 14,7  
 80,7  
 9,2 .  
 47-  
 -

	3385	3219	3302
, %	63,6	63,8	63,7
, %	35,6	35,7	35,65
. .	13,3	13,5	13,4
	13,2	13,0	13,1
	9,1	9,2	9,15
, %	35,8	36,4	36,1
, %	26,1	25,7	25,9

47- 3385 ,  
 - 5,2%,  
 3302 . -  
 63,6-63,8%.  
 . (13,3-13,5%)  
 (13,0-13,2%) . -  
 25,7-26,1%, - 35,8-36,4%.  
 -  
 -  
 47- , 3,3  
 1 2,8 . 49  
 47 ,  
 63,7%.

1\_ « 1 2 »

2\_ « 1 »

18 40-50% 12-

60% I 80%, II, III, IV V - 75, 70, 65

2 2 ,

1 51%, 2 – 81%.  
 -  
 -3 -  
 80 – 60:20 – 40.  
 -  
 87%, – 72%.  
 36-39%  
 55-60%  
 8 / .  
 9,5-10,3 / .  
 11,9-13,5%, – 28%.  
 pH  
 6,83 6,55.  
 80 60%  
 10,8%.  
 5,1-15,5%.  
 65-70%.  
 1,4-4,9%, 8,7-13,1 6,3-9,3%  
 4,77 4,1 / ,  
 9,4-14,0%,

636.085.52

,  
-5,

« . . » . . . »

. ,

[1-3].

,  
-5, . . . -

2-

25-26

).

( -

MEDONIC -620

( ).

DIALAB Autolyzer 20010D.

;

Statistika 6 ( ANOVA)  
Microsoft Excel.

( , , , ) , ,  
 , , , )  
 ( ).  
 5,8-7,7%, 4,1-6,0%, 7,4-  
 9,6% ( <0,001), 4,9-6,3%, -  
 5,5-7,8% - 6,5% ( <0,01). 5,3-8,4%,  
 , -  
 , -  
 , -  
 -5 -

1. , , , , / . - 2011. - 8.  
 . 44-46.
2. , , , , . - 2011. - 10. - . 44-45.
3. , , . / . . // :  
 . . - . 40. - , 2005. - . 291-296.

636:612(075.8)

« . . » . . »

[1-5].

3-5 , -5. -

15-20 . -

2 , -

2, 3, 4 6 . -

( , , , , 2 , -

« » -

27262. -

13496.-4 2; - 13496. 3; 15;

13496. 2; - 26226 1; -

26570; - 26657; - 13496. 17; -

26176; - 1222. -

KL-10. -

Statistika 6 ( ANOVA) -

Microsoft Excel. -

-5 , -

10,1%, - 11,3-14,9%, - 21,3-23,5% 6,5-

0,19-0,31 1 0,01-0,02

1. , , , / . - 2011. - 8. .44-46.
2. , . - 2011. - 10. .44-45.
3. , , , , , / . - 2011. - 2. - .46-48.
4. , // . - 2008. - 4. - .2-5.
5. , , / . - 2010. - 8. - .33-36.

636.52/58.034

« . . »

, - - , - . , - . - - 1, 3 - 4 - « « ».

(72

).

72

304,3 ( 1)

72 ( 1)

93,5%, ( 4)

30 52 - 1,94 - 56,8±0,14 62,6±0,12

142

1× 4

72

	( 1)	( 3)	( 4)
	1830	2392	5535
	304,3	300,1	298,5
	1,91	1,92	1,94
	146	143	142
, %	91,6	92,0	93,5
30 ..	55,8±0,15 =3,28	56,1±0,14 =3,06	56,8±0,14 =3,04
30 .., %	98,2±0,37 =0,84	98,0±0,32 =0,71	97,8±0,58 =1,30
52 ..	60,9±0,09 =1,90	61,9±0,11 =2,40	62,6±0,12 = 2,61
52 .., %	97,0±0,32 =0,71	96,8±0,58 =0,58	96,4±0,4 =0,89

( 4)

30 52 - 1,94 93,5%,

- 56,8±0,14 62,6±0,12

142

1. , . - 4. - 2011. - .50-52. / . //
  2. , . . / . . . .
- // . - 2006. - 4. - .25-26.



- 356,7 . ,

(5) , (340,0 ),

(7,7 ).

-

		(4)	(5)	(6)	( )
		55,96	56,06	56,9	57,0
.		78	77,9	76,4	79,0
.		89,9	91,2	92,5	91,2
		346,1	340,0	356,7	344,8
		77,0	79,5	81,2	76,7
		59,9	59,8	60,2	58,4
		7,91	8,16	8,43	8,19
.		0,12	0,12	0,12	0,12
		40,0	40,8	40,5	39,2
		16,8	17,3	17,1	16,7
.		0,43	0,42	0,42	0,43
		6,8	7,7	7,5	7,5
		15,7	15,7	15,4	14,6
		33,5	32,6	33,9	34,9
.		2,2	2,1	2,2	2,4
.		3,7	3,6	3,5	3,4

( )

(57,0 ), -

(34,9 ),

(2,4).

0,12.

636.2.034:612.02

- ,

• ” • ” • ” • ”

• ” • ”

« -

»

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-

,

[1, 2].

1,5 1,2- 1,4 , 1,5

(Rd123). 123

500  $\lambda = 535$   $\lambda = 495$

- 560-580 [2].

Rd123,

1,2- ,

Rd123 I

1,5 80,5% 58,3% 1,4

1,2- 1,17

- 1,82-1,91

1,4

1,2

Rd123                    - 3,74                    - 2,9  
                              - 7,0                    /                    5,1                    /

123

1. [ ]//  
 , 2011. - . 2. - . 104-111.

2. Paynter, S. J. A rational approach to oocyte cryoconservatin / S. J. Paynter // *Reprod. Bio-med. Online.* - 2005. - Vol. 10. - P. 578-586.

636. 2 : 612. 64. 089. 67

«                                                                             »

C

« »

38±0,5<sup>0</sup> 5

(

5946, 2003).

2 ( )

1400

– 22

1,3558-1,3590.  
1:3,

10-15

10-12 ,

[1].

[2].

« »,

(85, 55 47%)

93% ( , « »)

74, 85 83% ( )

. , -  
 , . - -  
 14% 55% , -  
 , ,  
 . , ( -  
 ), , -  
 . -  
 , -  
 , -  
 10 . ,  
 .

1. . / [ .]; . . . ; . - ,  
2004. - 42 .
2. . // 9315: / . . [ -  
 . , 2007. - . 48. . -

636:574

. ” . ” . ” . ”  
 . ” . ” . ”  
 « -  
 »  
 . , ”  
 -  
 68%, -97%.  
 -

[1, 3].

[2, 4].

140

[6, 7].

[5].

[8, 9].

1. / . . . . - , 2008. - 277 .





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« . . .  
- »

,

(1870-1932 .),  
80- . XX

,

-  
-  
-

49-

) [1].

(17-18-

-

,  
.  
,

-  
-  
-

4-5

,  
,  
.  
-

-  
-  
-

16-

40

8-

: ( ( 15 ) ;  
 ( , ).  
 , 15% , -  
 1% -  
 C - -  
 . -  
 40-45° , -  
 37-38° , -  
 , -  
 : , -  
 , , -  
 , -  
 : -  
 - 250-600 / , - 40-90%,  
 - 0,3-0,9 , pH - 7,1.  
 , 1:3 - 1:5 ,  
 , , 17-18° .  
 48 . [2]. -  
 75-90% , -  
 , -  
 , -  
 . -  
 1. , . . // . - 2013. - 3.  
 - . 23-25.

2. . . . // . - 2007. - 4. - . 30-31. ,,

636.5.053:636.087.8(476)

« . . » . . . . »

., ,

. ( )

70% β- , , ( )

[1, 2].

[3, 4].

«Kiotechagil»

*Trichoderma longibrachlatum*,

» « » «

2012

500

200

	I	( -5 -6),	II III	-
		,		-
		-		0,5
	23,1%	,	- 21%.	-
		563-643		-
		100	-5	-
60,3		+ 20,6 ,	-6	-
64,8	22,9 .			-
				,
	6,7%.		5,9%	-
			7,4 (II ) 8,2% (III	-
).	7,3 8,9 %.	1		-
		« » « »		
			2,38 3,21 / ,	
	0,3 0,49 10 <sup>12</sup> / ,		3,95 6,56 /	
	0,462 0,535 / .			
				-
				-
	3,42 . .		- 2,96 . .	
1.	, . . .	-		//
	. - 2012. - 7. - . 75-82.			
2.	, .		//	
	- 1998. 1. - . 32-33.			
3.	, .		//	. - 1999. -
5. - . 39.				
4.	, . . .	-	- 1999. - 16 .	-

« . . . »

[1],

“ ”,

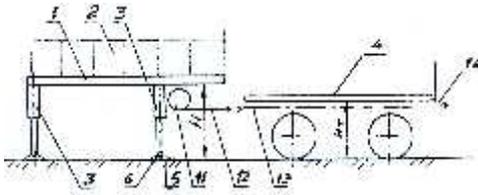
. 1

[2];

2 -

;

. 3 -



1

1,

2

3,

$$i_1 = 1/3$$

1,

1 100-120

4

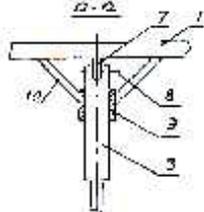
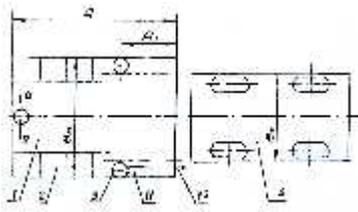
4

n

10 7, 3, 1. 1 12

12 3, 4, 13, -

« 80.1» -4, =2,5



2

3

0,15

1. BY 4626, 2008.
2. BY 9525U 2013.08.30.

1\_ « <sup>1</sup> <sup>2</sup> - »

2\_ « »

100

54

, 1 - 1

« » -  
 -  
 , -  
 . -  
 , -  
 . -  
 « » -  
 - , -  
 , -  
 479,5 807,5 / 3, -  
 - 131,3-404 / 3. -  
 - 0 -2,8 / 3. -  
 17-28<sup>0</sup> , -  
 - 3-18 / 3, -  
 - 56,3-74,1%, -  
 18,4-19,9%, - 0,4-1,5%, -  
 0,03-0,19 / . -  
 1000 - -  
 10. , 57, -  
 , -  
 ( , , -  
 , , , -  
 ), -1-2004. -  
 , -  
 . -  
 99,7-99,9% ( -  
 ) 92,3-99,5% ( ),



80-96,

- 45 / .

Cu-

Fe ,Cu, Zn, Mn

[1, 2].

1. ] . – 2011. – : <http://www.webpticeprom.ru/ru/articles-birdseed.html>. – : 14.01.2014.
2. : <http://www.webpticeprom.ru/ru/articles-birdseed.html>. – ] . – 2011. – : 21.01.2014.

636.085.1

-

1\_ «  $\begin{matrix} \cdot 1, \\ \cdot 2 \end{matrix}$   $\begin{matrix} \cdot 1, \\ \cdot 1, \\ \cdot 1, \end{matrix}$   $\begin{matrix} \cdot 1, \\ \cdot 1, \end{matrix}$  »

2\_ ,  
.

, , . -  
-  
-  
( ) [1-3].  
-

- ( ) , , , -

3- 6- . 4  
136-140 .  
II, III IV -

$\begin{matrix} 1, \\ 1 \end{matrix}$   $\begin{matrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{matrix}$   $\begin{matrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{matrix}$  . ( , )  
, , , ) , 0,92 . ., 9,5 -  
176,7 , 0,7 , 252,4 , 25  
, 45 , 29,5 , 75,7 , 12,6  
1 2  
0,92 . ., 9,3 , 0,7 -  
, 267,5 , , 181 , 85,6 -  
: 0,93 . ., 9,4 1 3 , 250,4 -  
, 174,3 , 76,1  
, 107 , 55,1 , 29,1 , 12,6 .

39,3 , 8,0-8,3 4,19-4,29 . ., 39,0-  
, 316-332 , 458-481  
, 142-149 -  
66%,  
- 34%.  
1 -  
, 9%, - 8%.  
-  
10%.  
) , ( -  
67%, - 77, - 70,  
- 65, - 90, - 91%.  
-  
57%, - 67%, - 60%, - 55%, - 84%,  
- 86%, - 76%, -  
- 52%.  
-  
, , , , -  
, 15% -  
34%, - 66% -  
, -  
, -  
899-920 , - 835-845

1. , . . // : / . . , . .  
1997. - . 13-15. . - . .
4. , . . - / . . // -  
: . . .
3. - . . - , 1998. - . 14-16.  
[ . ]. - : , 2005. - 443 . / . .



1 1 – 11%. 8%.  
 ( 6-12 )  
 49-51%, – 42-46, – 5-7% .  
 ( 6-12 .), ,  
 , , - , -  
 , , 20% , -  
 – 5-7% – 42-46%, – 49-51%, -  
 62-38, -  
 , - 900 -  
 1 6,0 . .  
 ( 6-12 . )  
 11%, 1 – 12%.  
 1 9%.  
 ( 12-16 . ) 25%  
 – 36-37% – 5-7% – 57-58%,  
 821 7,0 . .  
 68:32, – 61:39.  
 , , ,  
 , , ,  
 - , -  
 1-16- , -  
 -1, -2 -3, 10-11% .

1. / . . . . : .  
 , 2005 – 882 .

2. / . . . // -  
 . – 1998. – 1. – C. 14-16.

3. : -  
 / . . [ . ]- : , 2005 – 443 .



, 9,2%.  
 2- II

3,1 , 10,0%.

10% 10,0%.

-2

, -

- 6,3%, 13%. 7,7%,

, , , , , , 1,8-

8,8%. -2

( <0,05), 1 - 6,7%. 10,0%

9%.

1. , . . / . . . - 2-

2. ,, . . - . : , 1990. - 624 . ; . .

3. . -2- ,, . - . : , 1990. - 397 .

: . / . . ; . . . - . :  
 , 1976. - . 103-281.



1. , 201.10.03. 9811.
2. RU2420061 2, 2011.

633.2

1. «  
 2. «  
 15-20%  
 30%  
 0-0,7%  
 «  
 ( 3% )  
 -10% ( -1) - 15% ( -2, -3) [3].  
 ( , ).  
 «  
 -

10 , , . -

« » (2010 ), -

15%, 5% ( -1 10-

75 , ,

10% , , 3% ;

7% 15%, 10%, 15% 5%, 20%, -2 -

76-114-

15% - 926 2% 4,32 . / . 20%

- 922 906 , 3,4% .

20% - 906 3,4 2% 4,29 . / ,

;

, 10% 10%

1. , . // . - 2008. - 6. - . 29-32. -

2. [ .]. - , 2009. - 11 . /

3. . - . , 2010.

1\_ . .<sup>1</sup> . .<sup>2</sup> . .<sup>2</sup>  
.  
2\_ ,  
.

[1, 4].

[2].

[3].

**1.**

**2.**













9784±312,8      9345±234,4

(5%) p 0,05

0,001.

3475 (55%)      2118 (27%)

1116 (18,8 %)

0,05

0,001.

27194

(53%) 6509 (31,5%) 0,001.

374 (1,4%), p 0,005.

439

p

(I )

(II ) 476 (8,6%),

- 1357 (21,5%)

IV

(I ),

9458

1. , . . . / . . . , . . . //

(7-8 2011 ) / -

.- ,2010 - .35-38.

2. , . . . / . . . ,

. . . , . . . //

: XI -

75-

« ».- : ,2008. - .192.-199.

« . . » . . » . . .  
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2006-2012 ,  
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12,1%.

2006-2013 . 554 ,

4570

2013 . 4848

9-11 .

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 . , -  
 2007-2012 . 5% 13-22%, -  
 2008 . 1,19 . . -  
 4869 , - 2011 . - 1,34 . . -  
 4831 . -  
 2012 - 392,2 . . . -  
 , ( -  
 ), ( -  
 ). -  
 , -  
 - 50-65% : , -  
 , -  
 2,5-5,0 . -  
 ( 40-50% ) -  
 . -  
 - (6500-7000 ), -  
 (800 ) -  
 , -  
 (% ): -  
 40%, - 28%, - 32%. -  
 10% , -

1% . -  
 -  
 ,  
 -  
 . -  
 , -  
 -  
 , 6-10%,  
 , , 5%.

636.2.083.312

**ВЛИЯНИЕ ПРОЦЕССА ГОЛШТИНИЗАЦИИ  
 НА ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ МОЛОЧНОГО СКОТОВОДСТВА  
 В УСЛОВИЯХ БЕСПРИВЯЗНОЙ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ СОДЕРЖАНИЯ**

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 9347 ,  
 17%  
 - 2-6 -  
 8,3%  
 -  
 ( 1-6 )  
 5077,1 , -0,15%.  
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 2012 . (2846 . ,  
 12,3 .  
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 100 1500 ( -  
 0,7-0,8 . . );  
 - 2015 -  
 ( - 7000-7500 )  
 70%;  
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 1. , . . . .  
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 2. . . . . ; . . . . . . - , 2008. - . 11-16. -  
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 . . . . . ; . . . . . . - , 2008. - . 16-22. -

636.4.082:636.03

- -

« . . . . . »

. ,

$F_{VI}$  (F<sub>0</sub>)  
 , , -

-

100 ,  
 3 , 1,6%,  
 19 , 2,71%, 1 0,15  
 . . , 3,95%.

6,0 , 3,2%,  
 4,2%, 1 100 30,0 ,  
 6,1%. 0,22 . . ,

, , -

, - .

100

9 . 1,0 ,  
 -  
 -  
 4,6 6,7%,  
 13,2% 7,5  
 2,9-7,1%. -  
 -  
 2,8 5,2%  
 3,3-5,6%.  
 -  
 -  
 -  
 -  
 -  
 -  
 :  
 -  
 ( ) 100 - 0,84±0,81 > 0,01,  
 -  
 :  
 - 100 - 47,0%,  
 ( > 0,001) - 51,2%  
 ( ) - 100 ,  
 59,7%, , 63,5%.

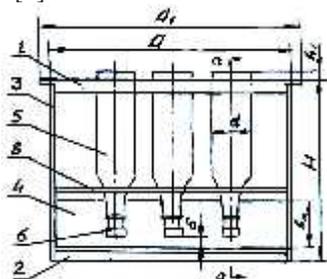


9,4 16,2%, : - 4,9 10,5%, -  
 - 7,5 13,4%, - 6,8 11,1%, - 3,8  
 15,8%, - 2,1 5,6%.  
 : 16,6% 23,3%  
 , 15,1% 30,7%  
 ( 5). 9,4 31,3%

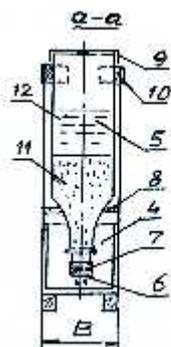
638.141

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[1].

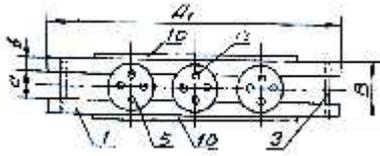


1



2

1. ; -  
 2- ; 3- .



3 -

1 -  
 2, -  
 3. 4,

$u = 8-10$  -  
 5, 6, -  
 2-3 ( ) 1,2-1,5 , -  
 5-8 7. 5

8, -  
 6, , 1 -  
 5, -  
 10 0,8-1,2 , -

7-10 ,  
 9, 3-4 .

470 , 1  $A_1 =$   
 $= 300$  ,  $= 435$  ,  
 5 25 -  
 $d = 70$  1 , -

40 , 5  $= 80$  .  
 4 V

$h_k = V:A:B.$



8. 11 10, 9  
 12,  
 7,  
 13,  
 4,  
 14. 15.  
 13,  
 7, 16,  
 17,  
 1 7  
 1 6 ,  
 18  
 12 ,  
 11 9  
 10 ,  
 13 4  
 16. ,  
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1. BY 9331 U 2013.06.30.

636.2.087.7

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« ... »

1.

1 – ( 115 )

	( =30)	( =30)
,	44,5 ± 0,51	44,5 ± 0,48
,	116,1 ± 1,29	121,3 ± 1,52
,	623 ± 12,0	668 ± 13,1

5,2 ( < 0,05),  
 - 45 ( < 0,05).

2 -

	590	590
	581	583
, %	98,5	98,8
	650	683
1	-	24,7

- 0,3%  
 - 33 ,

636.4:612.017

« - »

[1].



24-3 20 2013 .

1. . / . . [ . ] . - , 1999. - 28 .
2. . . . . : [www/fao.org/docrep/012/a125r/a1250r18.pdf](http://www/fao.org/docrep/012/a125r/a1250r18.pdf)
3. Bocard, M. Genetic improvement in dairy cattle – an outsider’s perspective / M. Bocard // *Livestock Production Science*. – 2002. – Vol. 75. – P. 1-10.
4. Practical aspects in setting up a National cattle breeding program for Ireland / V. E. Olori [et al.] // Invited paper presented at the 2005. EAAP meeting in Uppsala, Sweden.
5. Wickham, B. W. 2005. Establishing a shared cattle breeding database: Recent experience from Ireland / B. W. Wickham // M. Guellouz, A. Dimitriadou & C. Mosconi, eds. *Performance recording* No. 113. – P. 339-342.

636.22/.28:636.087.7(476.6)

« . » . . »

, 26% , 0,2% , 3 42% , 1-6% , 4,5  
 1,6% , 3,73 . <sup>3</sup> [3].  
 , : B<sub>1</sub>, 2, 12,  
 [2].  
 [1].  
 , 85%

- 1. ... (40% ... )
  - 2. ... , 2004. – 20 .
  - 3. ... // ... , 1988. ... , 01.07.88, 22 – .
- 1987/88, . 25, 990.
3. ... : /
- ... , 2003. – 337 .

636.4.082.3

« ... »

[2, 3].

[1].

[4].

28

108

Microsoft Excel.

( <0,001)

( ≤0,05),  
( ≤0,05).

(

),

( <0,001),  
( <0,05)

( <0,001)

, - , - -  
 . -  
 - ( < 0,0001)  
 - ( < 0,05).  
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 1. , . „ , . „ / . „ , . „ , . „ . // -  
 . - 1991. - . 25-26.  
 2. , . „ / . „ . 1992. 6. . 31-35.  
 3. , . „ , . „ / . „ , . „ , . „ //  
 . - 1995. - 3. - . 23-25.  
 4. . „ - , 1966. - 142 .  
 5. , . „ / . „ - . : . „ , 1973. -  
 320 .

636. 32. 38/082.4

. . .  
 « »  
 ,

[1, 2].

[3].

51  
28  
:  
- 108, 296 -188.

[4].

$h^2$  0,41 0,49,  
0,31-0,47.  
(0,47-0,49)  
(0,16-0,20) -



## СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

### ***ВЕТЕРИНАРНАЯ МЕДИЦИНА***

• ”      • ”      • ’      • •	3
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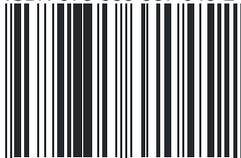
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