

Morphological and biochemical parameters of cow blood when using chitosan preparations

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Abstract. The study of the effect of chitosan succinate use on the hematological indicators of dairy cows is relevant. It has been established that there was a clear tendency to increase in the number of white blood cells by 10.12% in animals of group 3 ($P < 0.1$) on the 10th day of the experiment in cows receiving low-molecular-weight chitosan succinate, in the second group the increase in this indicator by 2.94% was unreliable. On the 20th day of the experiment, an intensive increase in the number of white blood cells was observed in animals of both experimental groups by 14.63-17.38% ($P \leq 0.01$), respectively, for the experimental groups of cows. On the 10th day on the background of the use of low-molecular-weight chitosan (group 3), a significant decrease in the number of red blood cells was found, compared with the background, by 8.34% ($P \leq 0.05$). On the 20th day, the decrease in the number of red blood cells was already significant in both experimental groups, and their level was $6.09 \pm 0.33 \dots 6.38 \pm 0.20 \cdot 10^9/l$ ($P \leq 0.05$), respectively. On the 60th day of the study, this trend was maintained only in group 3, and the concentration of red blood cells was lower by 12.64 ($P < 0.05$) compared to the initial values. By the 60th day, there was an increase in the level of hemoglobin index up to 126.12 ± 9.10 g/l.

1 Introduction

Continuous and sustainable provision of high-quality food products, including milk, is the main necessity in ensuring the health of the nation and food security of any country [1-7]. At the same time, special attention is paid to the development of dairy cattle breeding, since the main amount, more than 97% of the total production, is obtained from cattle, a valuable food product and raw material for the dairy industry – milk. Milk provides a person with full-fledged essential nutrients and is well absorbed by the body. The increase in cow productivity should be inseparably linked with milk quality improvement, which has a significant impact on the quality of finished dairy products [8-18]. Obtaining it in the

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conditions of the zone of man-made pollution impact imposes special requirements on manufacturers to ensure the safety of the product. The use of natural feed additives with ion-exchange and adsorbing properties makes it possible to obtain a safe product [19-27]. The study of such feed additives effect on the hematological and biochemical blood parameters of cows is relevant and has practical significance.

The *purpose of the work* is to study the effect of chitosan succinate in cow feeding on their hematological parameters.

2 Materials and method

The studies were carried out on cows of the black-and-white breed for the III lactation in the Agricultural Production Co-operative Collective Farm "Rassvet". 3 groups of animals were selected by balanced group method, taking into account age, productivity for the previous lactation, breed characteristics, live weight, etc., 15 heads each. During the study period, the animals were kept in the same feeding and maintenance conditions in accordance with zoohygienic requirements. The first group of cows served as a control one. The animals of the second group were treated with high-molecular-weight chitosan succinate with a molecular weight of 487.0 kDa and a deacetylation degree of 75.3%. Cows of the third group received low-molecular-weight chitosan succinate with a molecular weight of 38 kDa and a degree of substitution of 85%. The drugs were administered orally in the form of a 2% solution of 2.0 ml per 1 kg of live weight 2 times a day for seven days. After 5 days, the administration was repeated.

3 Results

The main parameter of red blood is red blood cells, which are directly involved in the transport of oxygen and carbon dioxide, as well as nutrient and biologically active compounds [19]. The obtained results of the studies revealed a positive effect of chitosan preparations on the morphological parameters of the blood (fig. 1.)

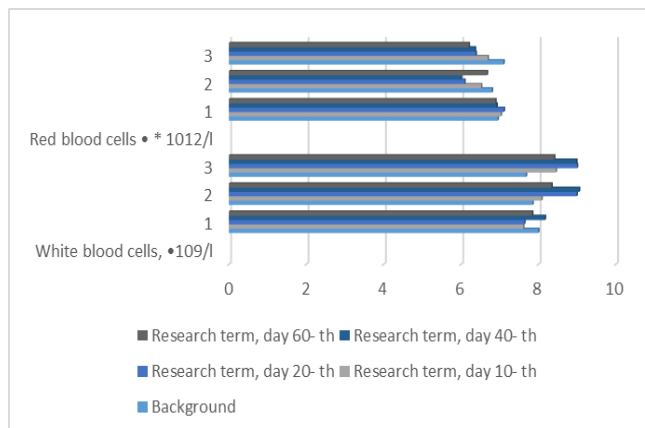


Fig. 1. The content of white blood cells and red blood cells in cows according to the study periods.

The study of white blood cells and red blood cells content in the blood of cows shows that the use of low-molecular-weight chitosan (group 3) had a greater effect. On the 10th day of the experiment there was a clear tendency to increase in the number of white blood cells by 10.12% in animals of group 3 ($P < 0.1$), in the second group the increase in this

indicator by 2.94% was unreliable. On the 20th day of the experiment, an intensive increase in the number of white blood cells was observed in animals of both experimental groups by 14.63-17.38% ($P \leq 0.01$), respectively, for the experimental groups of cows. On the 40th day of observation, the level of white blood cells basically did not change, and on the 60th day, there was a significant decrease in this indicator in the blood of cows of the second group by 9.21% and the third by 7.43% ($P \leq 0.05$, in both groups), compared to the previous period.

Significant changes were also noted in the dynamics of red blood cells level in the blood of cows. On the 10th day on the background of the use of low-molecular-weight chitosan (group 3), a significant decrease in the number of red blood cells was found, compared with the background, by 8.34% ($P \leq 0.05$). On the 20th day, the decrease in the number of red blood cells was already significant in both experimental groups, and their level was $6.09 \pm 0.33 \dots 6.38 \pm 0.20 \cdot 10^9/l$ ($P \leq 0.05$), respectively. On the 60th day of the study, this trend was maintained only in group 3, and the concentration of red blood cells was lower by 12.64 ($P < 0.05$) compared to the initial values.

The use of chitosan preparations contributed to the normalization of the hemoglobin level, the concentration of which in the period from the 20th to the 40th day of the experiment corresponded to the reference values. By the 60th day, there was an increase in the level of this indicator up to 126.12 ± 9.10 g/l (fig. 2.).

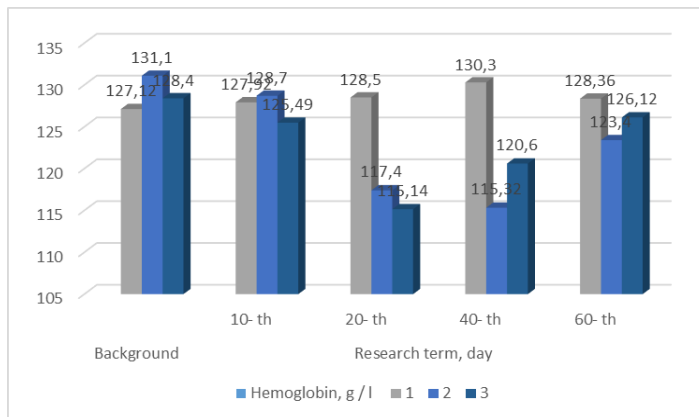


Fig. 2. The content of hemoglobin by study period.

Analysis of the dynamics of protein metabolism indicators against the background of chitosan preparations shows that the total protein content of cow blood serum by the 20th day of the experiment increased by 13.00...14.59% and this trend continued in the subsequent periods (fig. 3.).

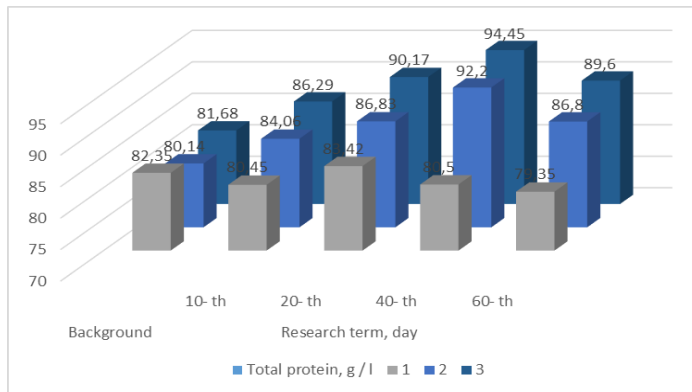


Fig. 3. Total protein content in the blood of cows according to the study periods.

Thus, its significant increase on the 40th day of the experiment was noted in animals of the group 2 up to 92.20 ± 0.45 g/l and up to 94.45 ± 0.19 g/l - in animals of the group 3 against 81.39 ± 0.30 g/l of the mean baseline ($P < 0.01$). By the end of the experiment, there was a slight decrease in the total protein content in both the control and experimental groups; nevertheless, against the background of the use of chitosan, the decrease was insignificant, and the total protein level continued to remain higher than the background values in groups 2 and 3 by 8.31% and 9.69%, respectively ($P < 0.05$), while in the control group it became 3.65% lower than the initial indicator.

4 Discussion

Evaluation of the impact of feed additives use on the physiological state of cows, namely their hematological indicators are important for improving the productivity, quality indicators of milk and productive longevity of cows. Similar studies were conducted by V.S. Gorelik, A.R. Tairova [19], N.V. Bogolyubova, V.P. Korotky, A.S. Zenkin, V.A. Ryzhov, N.P. Buryakov [23,24], Gorelik O. V., Gafner V. D., Nesterenko A. A., Dolmatova I. A., Safronov S. L., Odah Gi Aksel [21], Mymrin V and Loretts O [22], O V Gorelik, O E Lihodeevskaya, N N Zezin, M Ya Sevostyanov and O I Leshonok [25-29].

5 Conclusion

Based on the above, it can be concluded that the use of chitosan succinate with different molecular weights in feeding of cows can improve their physiological state and metabolism in the body. The use of low-molecular-weight chitosan (group 3) had a greater effect on the morphological parameters of the blood of experimental animals.

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