MYCOTOXICOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION FEED FOR PIGS IN DNIPROPETROVSK REGION

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The article reveals results of the mycotoxicological research samples of feed for pigs. It is shown that the composition of contaminants found aflotoksyn, T-2 toxin, zearalenone, ochratoxin and dezoksynivalenol. As a result of studies average concentrations of mycotoxins have been found. There was revealed the presence of compatible contaminants in some samples.

The content of ochratoxin exceed the maximum level in 24 (28,24 %) samples and zearalenone – in 1 (1,18 %) sample. The average concentration of toxins amounted: aflatoxin – 0,485 mkg/kg, ochratoxin – 0,065 mkg/kg, T-2 toxin – 0,128 mkg/kg, zearalenone – 2,315 mkg/kg, dezoksynivalenon – 0,020 mkg/kg

Mycotoxins, sample of food, availability of compatible, Dnipropetrovsk region, contamination, aflatoxin, ochratoxin, zearalenone, dezoksynivalenol, T-2 toxin

During the study of morphological changes in the mews of malignant mastoncuss looked after the uneven color of kernels in a the same cellular complex, different feet of polymorphism of kernels, increase of kernels and karyonucleus, appearance of multinuclear mews of mitosisy and amitosis. For mazoplathys characteristic is a microscopic exposure on histological preparations of sharply megascopic, correctly formed particles of gland. Clinically these changes show up the sharp edema of overhead-external squares of mammary glands, pain syndrome.

Previous application of conservative treatment in experience groups considerably facilitated the operative removal of tumours. Especially it touched of high quality tumours. In some cases during the conducted conservative treatment of tumour disappeared almost fully.

A worst result was got during therapy of malignant new formations. But as compared to a control group previous conservative treatment considerably warned bleeding during an operation and diminished invasiveness of operative intervention. It was swollen after an operation was not as far as expressed as in a control group and cicatrization of operating wounds passed quicker.

Thus, it is possible to assert that an operative method of treatment of dogs with the tumours of mammary glands with the signs of the expressed inflammation is effective enough in the complex use with conservative antiinflammatory facilities, in particular the best result was got with previous application of 4 % solution of ASD II to faction. Previous before an operation realization of novocaine blockades had a some worst effect from antibiotic.

On a prospect realization of researches is planned with the aim of improvement of operative receptions during the surgical removal of new formations of mammary glands for dogs

***Key words**: tumour, dogs, mammary gland, surgical interference*