

RESORPTION OF FEROLIT IN THE DIGESTION TRACT OF RABBITS AND ITS INFLUENCE ON HAEMOPOESIS

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Summary. Rabbits developed posthaemorrhagic anaemia after a 20 ml blood loss. The level of haemoglobin, the red cell count and the average haemoglobin concentration in erythrocytes decreased in their blood. 1,5 ml (75 mg Fe) of ferolit was used in the treatment of anaemia in one group of the rabbits. We noticed that after 24 hours the red cell count increased. After 6 days the erythrocytes increased by -7,02 %, the level of haemoglobin by - 6,91 % and the average haemoglobin concentration in erythrocytes by -13,84 % ($p < 0,01$). After 16 days the number of erythrocytes increased by -9,09 %, and the amount of haemoglobin by -13,89 % ($p < 0,05$) in comparison with that at the beginning of the experiment.

Our tests indicate that the iron level, transferrin count and the total iron-binding capacity decreased during the development of posthaemorrhagic anaemia. We noticed that under the influence of ferolit the count of transferrin and the total iron-binding capacity increased in the blood serum after 24 hours. The total iron-binding capacity was considerably higher after 2 and 6 hours compared with that of the control group. The level of iron was 24,6 % higher ($p < 0,05$) than at the beginning of the experiment.

Summarising the results of our investigations we can state that ferolit improves haemopoiesis in the organism of rabbits.

Keywords: ferolit, anaemia, rabbits, blood, iron.