СПРАВКА

День авторам Тулеуханову С.Т., Тусупбековой Г.А., Абылайхановой Н.Т., Садиеву А.К., Атанбаевой Г.К., Маутенбаевой А.А. в том, что статья «Study of hematological parameters of rats at the action of the immunostimulating drug «Flavovir» принята к печати в научном журнале «Вестник КазНУ. Серия биологическая» № 2 (75) за 2018 год.

Ответственный секретарь

Оразова С.Б.
STUDY OF HEMATOLOGICAL PARAMETERS OF RATS AT THE ACTION OF THE IMMUNOSTIMULATING DRUG «FLAVOVIR»

Summary. In the conducted research are studied hematologic indicators of blood of rats at effect of Flavovir immunoperformance-enhancing drug. It is established that medicine "Flavovir" in a dose of 35 mg/kg at single application causes statistically reliable ($P \leq 0.001$) increase of level of leukocytes, erythrocytes, hemoglobin and gematokrit. Against the background of statistically reliable ($P \leq 0.001$) decrease in level the polymorphonuclear neutrophils, a rise in lymphocytes. Oral introduction of the medicine "Flavovir" stimulates growth of leukocytes 6 days for 60% in a dose of 35 mg/kg, erythrocytes for 33%, hemoglobin to $159.12 \pm 0.89$ g/l, the hematocrit to $52.25 \pm 1.76\%$, lymphocytes on 2.3 times. Level of platelets increases to $838.00 \pm 7.56 \times 10^9$/l ($P \leq 0.001$) and increase in percentage of eosinophils for 50% ($P \leq 0.001$) compared with control animals. Throughout an experiment change of body weight of rats of rather background values in one of the compared groups wasn't revealed. Change of water consumption in groups of the animals receiving the studied medicines concerning control wasn't noted. Comparison of data of measurement of rectal temperature hasn't revealed reliable differences between skilled and control group of animals. Results of pilot studies have shown that existence of the accruing limfotsitoz can demonstrate activation of a cellular link of immune system, that is the immunostimulating property of medicine.

Key words: immunostimulating drug, «Flavovir», hematological blood counts, rat, experiment.

Introduction. Now in Kazakhstan certain changes in the environment of dwelling are observed. Adverse factors accrue (both ecological, and social), living conditions of separate groups of the population (especially in regions and rural areas), quality of atmospheric air, food, drinking water worsen. All these factors have negative effect on the immune status of the person and lead to developing of diseases (Bajdaulet I.O., 2013: 64; Klimov V.V., 2006: 122).

Therefore, restoration of immunological violations – a relevant task as the majority of chronic, somatic, infectious diseases is followed by secondary immunological insufficiency. Algorithmization of immunocorrection (immunomodulation) assumes use of pharmacological means which are capable to increase (immunostimulation) or to reduce (immunosupression) the level of the immune answer (Abramov V.V., 1991:45; Pastushenkov L.V., 1995: 68; Haitov R.M., 2003:196).