

So, the linear wounds area and the traumatic surface at the ointment application from the «Brassica Napus L. Schrot» have been borne the reliable and the authentic character, in comparison with the control. The «Symphytum» ointment reliably and authentically has been accelerated the regeneration, only from the fourteenth research day. So, the «Brassica Napus L.» action reliably and authentically has not been differed from the «Symphytum» ointment effect, in the comparison aspect. In the control test and the experiment, the complete wounds – healing has been on the twenty – second research day, against the background of the «Symphytum» ointment – on the eighteenth day, at the «Brassica Napus L.» ointment application – on the sixteenth day. Thus, they have registered, that the animals' wounds have been dried and without any suppuration at the «Brassica Napus L.» ointment application, throughout the whole test and the experiment.

So, the «Brassica Napus L.» has been accelerated the skin regeneration process for the 27%, in comparison with the control and for 11%, with respect to the comparison preparation – the «Symphytum» ointment.

Thus, the «Brassica Napus L. Schrot» is being contained the quite valuable biologically active substances: the 8,8% polysaccharides, and the 11,65% amino acids. So, the «Schrot» dried extract is being possessed the antibacterial, the antimicrobial and the wound – healing actions, it is being related to the safe substances, that it is allowed to be predestined on the «Brassica Napus L. Schrot» further research prospects and the subsequent fruitful perspectives.

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THE CHANGE IN THE LEVEL OF TRIGLYCERIDES IN BLOOD SERUM OF PIGS IN ONTOGENESIS

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Free radical processes play a big role during adaptation with stress reactions involved as its initial stage. Stress condition in animals can develop

in connection with certain periods of ontogenesis («physiological stress»). Regarding individual development of animals, their birth and early postnatal periods are stress situations conjugated with basic changes of oxygenic regime of their organism. This is followed by the change in running of free radical reactions, lipids peroxidation.

Atmospheric oxygen is used as electrons acceptor in vital processes of an organism, herewith, oxygen metabolites forming. The free radical oxidation is a regular metabolic process, free radicals, when in minor quantities, are referred to signal molecules. When hyper-produced, radical-superoxide becomes an initial step of a multi-stage process (metabolic cascade) that results in oxidative stress under which oxygen metabolites become high toxic for biological systems. They cause lipids peroxidation, have a damaging effect at tissue and cell level.

Investigations were carried out at Closed Joint Stock «Landrace» in Novosibirsk region. Landrace pigs were the objects of investigations. The animals were selected and grouped by the principle of analogues with regard to origin, breed, productivity, age and live weight. The pigs were kept following the technology for complexes and farms. The blood to examine was taken from aural vein. The content of triglycerides was determined in the blood serum of pigs aged 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 months. The data obtained were processed statistically with the package of applied software Statistica 6 and Excel. The experiment identified the highest concentration of triglycerides in the blood serum of pigs aged 1 month (45,16%, $p < 0,001$). This testifies to lipolysis running in Landrace pigs in early periods of ontogenesis.

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THE CONTENT OF FREE FATTY ACIDS IN BLOOD SERUM OF PIGS IN DIFFERENT PERIODS OF POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT

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Continuous or extremely intensive stress causes the activation of “primary toxins”. Active forms of oxygen are referred to those. Increased intensity of free radicals oxidation gives rise to the formation of multiple free radicals causing peroxidation of lipids and development of oxidative stress. Activated oxygenic metabolites (superoxide radical, hydrogen peroxide, etc.) have a damaging effect at tissue and cell level.

Lipids are a major source of energy for a newborn. Lipolysis activation results in a considerably increased concentration of free fatty acids. They are substrates for lipids peroxide oxidation and determine its intensity.