

## DISCHARGING ANTI-BACTERIAL PREPARATION OF INTENSE RED COLOR FROM GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT OF COWS

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The taken experimental research has shown that a completely new component is discharged inside lively tissues. Unlike any known antibiotics, this anti-bacterial preparation of intense red color is not an allogenic substance for lively parts of an animal, but is received from alive structures. This fact is an obvious advantage in terms of exterminating harmful microorganisms that penetrate a lively body. The preparation was unofficially named Petrokul.

**Keywords.** Anti-bacterial preparation, microorganisms, antibiotics

It is well known that most antibiotics are received from moldy fungi that were grown in artificial nutritious environments or via synthetic method. Anti-bacterial preparations, such as penicillin, streptomycin, or antibiotics of tetracycline line tend to oppress and exterminate pathogenic micro-organisms inside a lively body [1].

– most antibiotics are received from moldy fungi that grow in the environment. Therefore, introduction of antibiotics in large and continuous doses into a lively body of an animal is a complex task [2].

– all anti-bacterial preparations have a short period of impact upon the pathogenic microflora in blood channel of a lively being. Active period of antibiotics ranges from several hours to 2 days, and after introduction is stopped, they are discharged with sweat, urine, and faecal masses, leaving an organism unprotected against an impact of a pathogenic agent [3].

– most anti-bacterial preparations, under maximum, surplus introduction into a lively body, tend to accumulate in lively tissues, causing allergic reaction of the lively system that is accompanied by: heart rate increase, impairment of the condition of an animal, lack of appetite, that can lead to death of the organism [4].

– many of anti-bacterial preparations have a side effect upon organs and tissues of a lively organism [5].

– most anti-bacterial preparations are ineffective in terms of hard-to-cure diseases (tuberculosis, gastric and bowel ulcer). Their efficient potential decreases [1–5].

The objective of this work was to find an animal substance of intense red color that possesses clear anti-bacterial characteristics in comparison with pathogenic microflora of the environment in contents of stomach.

### Materials and methods of research

The research was taken in LLC Agricultural firm «Mordovzernothers» of the city of Saransk, republic Mordovia, upon cows of Hereford breed that died due to different reasons, linked to diseases of non-contagious aetiology.

According to the contents of stomach of the animals and their main components, we have taken selection of similar components that are aimed to receive artificial gastric juice in laboratories. To do it, clean water was mixed with a concentrated hydrochloric acid in glass vessel with add-

ing of pepsin ferment. In order to accelerate the discharge of intense red substance, percent correlation of hydrochloric acid to water was measured so the biochemical process does as fast as possible. In standard acidity of gastric juice equals app. 0,5–1,5% of concentration for agricultural animals. The provided table represents an approximate acidity of hydrochloric acid for different animals:

| Number | Type of lively organism | Acidity (pH) of gastric juice |
|--------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1      | Cow                     | 2,17–3,14                     |
| 2      | Horse                   | 1,2–3,1                       |
| 3      | Pig                     | 1,1–2,0                       |
| 4      | Sheep                   | 1,9–5,6                       |
| 5      | Dog                     | 1,5–2,0                       |

Such percent correlation of gastric juice is sufficient for a complete splitting of stern masses in stomach. In this case 5% of gastric juice acidity was achieved in laboratory conditions.

Domestic bird (chicken, goose, or guinea fowl) egg shell was well-rinsed with water and cleaned from visible dirt and then place into glass vessel with a solution of hydrochloric acid. In sour hydrochloric solution egg shell starts to interact actively with 5% hydrochloric acid [6]. After the chemical reaction glass vessel was placed in shady warm place where moldy fungi grew in 40–50 days [7]. This fungi discharged a substance of intense red color that possessed obvious anti-bacterial characteristics against vulnerable pathogenic organisms (Fig. 1 and 2). The discharge took place in a short time period and under fixed terms.

### Results of research and their discussion

While using all the described components in laboratory conditions, we receive moldy fungi and anti-bacterial preparation of intense red color, similar to the color of blood [8]. Due to its intense red color, this anti-bacterial substance that was unofficially called “Petrokul” (short from Petr Kulyasov), hasn’t been revealed by men before. Having this color, antibiotic Petrokul sucks into soaks into blood from stomach and dissolves in its flow completely. Discovering this anti-bacterial substance in blood, and therefore, all internal and external organs of a lively organism, allows us to claim that antibiotic Petrokul has some typical protective characteristics that keep it safe from an impact of pathogenic micro-organisms upon its lively structures [9].



Fig. 1. Acidproof moldy fungi. Sideview



Fig. 2. Intense red antibiotic that is discharged in gastric part of a lively organism. View from above

Since moldy fungi grows only in solutions that have hydrochloric acid in its content, growth and development of moldy fungi with a further discharge of anti-bacterial substance of intense red color from its body in lively structures is possible only in rennet camera of digestive system of an organism [10].

Among cows of Hereford breed that had been brought to Mordovia from Canada and Australia and died suddenly of diseases of non-contagious aetiology a liquid environment that contained components, similar to those of contents of domestic bird eggs – proteins, carbohydrates, fats, vitamins, and mineral substances, was found in the fourth camera of true stomach (rennet bag) during autopsy.

It allows us to suggest that both in laboratory conditions and in organisms of lively beings, under certain similar terms (acidity of a solution, temperature, and complete lack of daylight), a moldy fundi is born and forms an antibiotic of intense red color in its body. It

bears typical characteristics that oppress many incurable chronic diseases (tuberculosis, leukemia, brucellosis).

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