INFLUENCE OF SOME LINCOSAMIDES ON BIOSYNTHESIS OF TESTOSTERONE IN BULLS

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Experimental studies were carried out on twenty-four-month-old black-and-white bream bulls with a study of the influence of lincomycin hydrochloride in various doses (5.10, 20 mg / kg) on the endocrine system and genital function with an appropriate assessment of hormone-forming functions and, in particular, the dynamics of biosynthesis and the allocation of testosterone.

Lincomycin hydrochloride has pronounced tropism in relation to bone tissue, that is, accumulate in bone tissue, causes the maximum pharmacotherapeutic effect in bone pathology. The drug is widely used in the treatment of other organs and systems, and in particular respiratory.

The aim of the research was to study the influence of lincomycin hydrochloride on the endocrine system, and in particular on the function of the genital organs of the bulls and the synthesis of testosterone in them.

On the principle of analogues 4 groups of animals in 6 animals in each (one - control, 3-experimental) were formed. 2 experiments were carried out on 48 bulls of black-and-bark breed of 18-20-month-old age in 24 animals in each experiment.

Concentration of hormones in biological fluids of animals, indicates the functional state of the endocrine glands, their level of production, increment and metabolism.

It is known that the endocrine system of animals quickly and clearly responds to the action of endogenous and exogenous agents, one of which is antibacterial drugs, the use of which today remains relevant [1-2].

According to the experiment, lincomycin hydrochloride has a differentiated and reversible effect on the biosynthesis of testosterone in bulls. In the course of the experiment, there was a natural relationship between the dose of the antibiotic and the degree of biosynthesis of the hormone.

Lincomycin hydrochloride in the maximum dose, to a greater extent, inhibited the biosynthesis of testosterone.

Keywords: BULLS, TESTOSTERONE, LINCOMYCIN HYDROCHLORIDE, HORMONES.