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**THE INFLUENCE OF COMPLEX ANTIPARASITIC THERAPY ON
CELLULAR AND HUMORAL IMMUNITY IN CATTLE**

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Antiparasitic chemotherapy, especially the complex one, worsen the pathogenic process, leading to decreased immunobiological resistance of the host organism, and as a result reduces the ability of immune defence to re-infection [Katijar et al., 1985].

The aim of the accomplished researches was the study of the influence of complex antiparasitic therapy (Himcoccidum, Albendazolum 2,5 %, Tilozinum), on postvaccinal immunity (polyvalent anticolibacillary vaccine), in polyparasitic infected calves (*Strongyloides papillosus*, *Neoascaris vitulorum*, *Eimeria bovis*, *E. zuernii*, *E. smithi*, *E. ellipsoidalis*).

The obtained results indicate that, following complex antiparasitic therapy decreases the level of total lymphocytes with 18,2 % ($P<0,01$), B – 8 % ($P<0,05$), T – 39,4 % ($P<0,001$), Th - 10,2 % ($P<0,01$), but increases the level of null lymphocytes with 47 % ($P<0,001$) and Ts with 11 % ($P<0,05$). Phagocytosis activity decreases with 23,9 % ($P<0,01$) and phagocytosis index with 23 % ($P<0,001$). The level of specific antibodies proved to be lower: to the K99 antigen with 78 % ($P<0,01$); respectively F41 – 75,3 % ($P<0,01$); K88ab – 54 % ($P<0,05$) and Att25 with 72 % ($P<0,01$).

These modifications confirm the phenomenon of inhibition B, T, Th lymphocytes and the stimulation of null and Ts lymphocytes by the parasitic antigens, therefore provoking an immunodeficiency in the host organism favourable for their development, but reducing at the same time the defensive capacity of the host organism against other infectious agents. In turn the complex antiparasitic treatment (Himcoccidum, Albendazolum 2,5 %, Tilozinum) have an immunosuppressive action, which aggravate the pathologic process and finally diminish the immunobiologically reactivity of the host organism, by decreasing the total antibody level with 72 % ($P<0,01$) compared to the control group (uninfected and vaccinated animals).

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