

Effect of fungicide on hematological parameters of rabbit

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Abstract

Pesticides are used extensively throughout the world to control agricultural pests and protect public health. Although these chemicals have many beneficial purposes, they can also cause adverse effects in both humans and animals health and their environment.

Methyl thiophante (MT) is one of the mostly pesticides used in Algeria, is a systemic broad-spectrum fungicide controlling various fungal pathogens.

The present study was undertaken to examine the effects of Methyl Thiophante stress on the haematological parameters of rabbits, as indicated by haemoglobin content (HGB), red blood count (RBC) the number of platelets (PLT), hematocrit (HCT) and white count (WBC).

The animals were divided into four groups, the first group served as a control and three groups were treated orally with different doses of MT along four weeks.

The results show a significant decrease in RBC counts, HGB, HCT content and the number of PLT. In contrast, the effects of MT led to a significant increase in WBC counts in the group treated with low dose while it decreases in the groups treated with high doses of MT.

In conclusion, this study clearly indicates that MT is a toxic product may cause perturbation on animal physiology.

Key words: agriculture, *Methyl Thiophant*, rabbit, Hematology, physiology, toxicity.