

## **RESUMEN**

El área de bioquímica sanguínea y hematología son áreas de gran interés para la observación clínica de patologías, permitiendo obtener información relevante para realizar diagnósticos y tratamientos adecuados, sin embargo, la información en camélidos y mulares en Ecuador es escasa. Por tal motivo en el presente estudio se realizó una evaluación nutricional, sanitaria y productiva en 86 animales utilizados como medio de transporte con el objetivo principal de determinar parámetros fisiológicos, hematológicos, bioquímicos y la tracción animal de camélidos y mulares en la parroquia Salinas, provincia de Bolívar - Ecuador, a través de pruebas sanguíneas como hematocrito, frotis sanguíneo y pruebas bioquímicas. Para la determinación del estatus sanitario en los animales de carga se tomaron constantes fisiológicas, muestras de sangre y heces. Los valores promedio obtenido en camélidos (**C**) y mulares (**M**) respectivamente fueron: temperatura rectal (**C**=37,26°C; **M**=36,71°C), frecuencia cardíaca (**C**=60 lpm; **M**=57 lpm), frecuencia respiratoria (**C**=26 rpm; **M**=37 rpm); hematocrito (**C**=34,61%; **M**=40,42%); fórmula leucocitaria: neutrófilos (**C**=58,75±12,44%; **M**=54,67±13,62%), eosinófilos (**C**=2,56±2,21%; **M**=2,33±1,94%), basófilos (**C**=3,32±2,25%; **M**=3,00±2,38%), monocitos (**C**=9,10±5,35%; **M**=10,22±7,01%), linfocitos (**C**=24,84±8,99%); **M**=25,11±12,05%); bioquímica sanguínea: Proteínas totales (PT) (**C**=6.70±0.64g/dl; **M**= 7,36±0,45g/dl), colesterol (**C**=34.57±11.90mg/dl; **M**=87,34±17,16mg/dl), bilirrubina total (**C**=0.13±0.10mg/dl; **M**=0,12±0,07mg/dl), bilirrubina directa. (**C**=0,21±0,16mg/dl; **M**=0,19±0,16mg/dl), ALT (**C**=4,53 ±1,82U/I; **M**=7,34±1.78U/I), AST (**C**=85,30±20,67U/I; **M**=98.54±15,87U/I), urea (**C**=25,19±13,02mg/dl; **M**=18,65±7,13mg/dl), creatinina (**C**=1,84±0,46md/dl; **M**=1,36±0,49mg/dl), glucosa (**C**=79,57±14,51mg/dl; **M**=58.62±5.83mg/dl). Para tracción animal se realizaron pruebas enzimáticas pre y post ejercicio Lactato Deshidrogenasa LDH (**C**= (285.53U/l; 338.58U/l); **M**= (252.7U/l; 263.88U/l)) y creatinina quinasa CK (**C**= (69.83U/l; 213.59U/l); **M**= (86.14U/l; 150.82U/l)) presentando diferencia significativa ( $p<0,05$ ).

### **Palabras clave:**

- **HEMATOLOGÍA**
- **BIOQUÍMICA SANGUÍNEA**
- **COPROLOGÍA**
- **TRACCIÓN ANIMAL**

## **ABSTRACT**

The area of blood biochemistry and hematology are areas of great interest for the clinical observation of pathologies, allowing to obtain relevant information to make adequate diagnoses and treatments, however, information on camelids and mules in Ecuador is scarce. For this reason in the present study a nutritional, sanitary and productive evaluation was carried out in 86 animals used as a means of transport with the main objective of determining physiological, hematological, biochemical parameters and the animal traction of camelids and mules in the Salinas parish, province de Bolívar - Ecuador, through blood tests such as hematocrit, blood smear and biochemical tests. For the determination of the sanitary status in the animals of charge, physiological constants, blood samples and feces were taken. The average values obtained in camelids (C) and mules (M) respectively were: rectal temperature ( $C = 37.26^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $M = 36.71^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), heart rate ( $C = 60 \text{ bpm}$ ,  $M = 57 \text{ bpm}$ ), respiratory rate ( $C = 26 \text{ rpm}$ ,  $M = 37 \text{ rpm}$ ); hematocrit ( $C = 34.61\%$ ;  $M = 40.42\%$ ); leukocyte formula: neutrophils ( $C = 58.75 \pm 12.44\%$ ,  $M = 54.67 \pm 13.62\%$ ), eosinophils ( $C = 2.56 \pm 2.21\%$ ,  $M = 2.33 \pm 1.94\%$ ), basophils ( $C = 3.32 \pm 2.25\%$ ,  $M = 3.00 \pm 2.38\%$ ), monocytes ( $C = 9.10 \pm 5.35\%$ ,  $M = 10.22 \pm 7.01\%$ ), lymphocytes ( $C = 24.84 \pm 8.99\%$ ;  $M = 25.11 \pm 12.05\%$ ); blood biochemistry: Total protein (PT) ( $C = 6.70 \pm 0.64 \text{ g/dl}$ ,  $M = 7.36 \pm 0.45 \text{ g/dl}$ ), cholesterol ( $C = 34.57 \pm 11.90 \text{ mg/dl}$ ,  $M = 87.34 \pm 17.16 \text{ mg/dl}$ ), total bilirubin ( $C = 0.13 \pm 0.10 \text{ mg/dl}$ ,  $M = 0.12 \pm 0.07 \text{ mg/dl}$ ), direct bilirubin ( $C = 0.21 \pm 0.16 \text{ mg/dl}$ ,  $M = 0.19 \pm 0.16 \text{ mg/dl}$ ), ALT ( $C = 4.53 \pm 1.82 \text{ U/l}$ ,  $M = 7.34 \pm 1.78 \text{ U/l}$ ), AST ( $C = 85.30 \pm 20.67 \text{ U/l}$ ,  $M = 98.54 \pm 15.87 \text{ U/l}$ ), urea ( $C = 25.19 \pm 13.02 \text{ mg/dl}$ ,  $M = 18.65 \pm 7.13 \text{ mg/dl}$ ), creatinine ( $C = 1.84 \pm 0.46 \text{ mg/dl}$ ,  $M = 1.36 \pm 0.49 \text{ mg/dl}$ ), glucose ( $C = 79.57 \pm 14.51 \text{ mg/dl}$ ,  $M = 58.62 \pm 5.83 \text{ mg/dl}$ ). For animal traction, enzymatic tests were performed before and after exercise using Lactate Dehydrogenase LDH ( $C = (285.53 \text{ U/l}, 338.58 \text{ U/l})$ ,  $M = (252.7 \text{ U/l}, 263.88 \text{ U/l})$ ) and creatine kinase CK ( $C = (69.83 \text{ U/l}, 213.59 \text{ U/l})$ ;  $M = (86.14 \text{ U/l}, 150.82 \text{ U/l})$ ) presenting a significant difference ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**Keywords:**

- **HEMATOLOGY**
- **BLOODY BIOCHEMISTRY**
- **COPROLOGY**
- **ANIMAL TRACTION**