

## HEMATOLOGICAL PARAMETERS AND TOTAL PLASMA PROTEIN OF PARROTS (*Amazona spp*) - PRELIMINARY RESULTS

E.M.S. SCHMIDT<sup>1</sup>; R. LOCATELLI-DITTRICH<sup>2</sup>; M.E. SAITO<sup>3</sup>; A.S.M. PASSERINO<sup>4</sup>; R.R. LANGE<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Mestrandas do Curso de Pós-Graduação em Ciências Veterinárias - Universidade Federal do Paraná. <sup>2</sup>Professora do Departamento de Medicina Veterinária - Universidade Federal do Paraná. <sup>3</sup>Acadêmica do Curso de Medicina Veterinária - Universidade Federal do Paraná. <sup>4</sup>Médicos Veterinários da Prefeitura Municipal de Curitiba.

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the erythron, the leukon and total plasma proteins of parrots in the Curitiba Zoological Garden. The interest of many environmentally minded people, including veterinarians, has increased the use of laboratory investigations for studying blood samples taken from wild birds. Blood samples were collected from 20 parrots (brachial vein) and the number of erythrocytes (RBC) and leukocytes (WBC) were determined by the chamber method in 0,01% toluidine blue diluting fluid; haemoglobin levels (HB) were assayed by the cyanmethaemoglobin method and packed cell volume (PCV) by the microhaematocrit method. The differential leukocyte count was determined in blood films stained with Wright stain. The total plasma protein (TPP) was assayed by the refractometer method. The results (mean  $\pm$  sd) were: RBC  $\rightarrow 2.07 \times 10^6/\mu\text{l}$  ( $\pm 0.32$ ); HB  $\rightarrow 14.87 \text{ g/dl}$  ( $\pm 1$ ); PCV  $\rightarrow 53\%$  ( $\pm 7.71$ ); WBC  $\rightarrow 15.882.35/\mu\text{l}$  ( $\pm 2038.13$ ); Heterophils  $\rightarrow 40.37\%$  ( $\pm 14.78$ ); Lymphocytes  $\rightarrow 55.37\%$  ( $\pm 14.57$ ); Eosinophils  $\rightarrow 0.26\%$  ( $\pm 0.91$ ); Monocytes  $\rightarrow 2.95\%$  ( $\pm 2.54$ ); Basophils  $\rightarrow 0.95\%$  ( $\pm 1$ ) and TTP  $\rightarrow 4.08 \text{ g/dl}$  ( $\pm 0.72$ ). The difficulty in detecting diseases in wild bird populations frequently leads to an underestimation of disease occurrence and intensity. Hematologic evaluations can aid the diagnosis of birds diseases.