

showed that the calf's pancreas during the trough of the PPS cycle did not secrete the same pattern of proteins as during the peak of the PPS cycle or during feeding. The present results clearly show that the overall composition of pancreatic juice proteins is not uniform under physiological conditions during the so-called 'basal' secretion.

Communication no. 2

The effect of the raw and extruded soybean products on the pancreatic digestive enzyme activities in young calves.

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The aim of this study was to determine the influence of raw and extruded soybean meal on the enzyme activities of pancreatic juice in pre-ruminant calves. Twelve calves were fitted 3 weeks after birth with a catheter and a cannula in the pancreatic duct and duodenum, respectively. Experiments lasted for 3 weeks.

Calves were divided into one control group and two experimental groups. All animals were fed a milk diet. Calves from the control group additionally received wheat chaff. Calves from the experimental groups also additionally received, in their liquid fodder, 51.0 % barley, 30.0 % soybean meal and 14.0 % wheat chaff. Animals from the second group received raw soybean meal and animals from the third group received extruded soybean meal. All of the animals were fed liquid food only.

The pancreatic juice outflow increased during the first 15 min from the beginning of feeding and then decreased between 15 and 45 min of post-feeding time, remained low for 1 h and increased thereafter until the pre-feeding level which was reached about 3 h after the meal. Total protein content before feeding showed the lowest value $16.08 \pm 3.02 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ in the control group, was higher

($18.7 \pm 1.8 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$) in the third group and was the highest ($26.3 \pm 2.06 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$) in calves of the second experimental group. Both of the experimental diets increased proteolytic activity of pancreatic juice to $38.83 \text{ U}\cdot\text{mg}^{-1}$ of protein and $36.8 \text{ U}\cdot\text{mg}^{-1}$ of protein in comparison with the control value in the pre-feeding time ($22.46 \pm 1.04 \text{ U}\cdot\text{mg}^{-1}$ of protein). The trypsin activity was significantly higher in experimental groups and amounted to $2.97 \pm 0.28 \text{ U}\cdot\text{mg}^{-1}$ of protein for calves of the third group and $3.95 \pm 1.86 \text{ U}\cdot\text{mg}^{-1}$ of protein for the second group in comparison to the control group ($1.84 \pm 0.23 \text{ U}\cdot\text{mg}^{-1}$ of protein).

These results demonstrated that the diet containing soybean meal modified the exocrine function of the pancreas mainly by increasing the enzymatic activity of the pancreatic juice.

Communication no. 3

Influence of histamine administration on pancreatic exocrine secretion in pre-ruminant calves.

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The objective of the present study was to investigate the influence of histamine on pancreatic exocrine secretion in pre-ruminant calves. Experiments were carried out on six calves aged from 6 to 30 days old. The pancreatic juice was continuously collected over 15 min periods. Once the volume of pancreatic juice was measured, a sample was taken for further analyses. The remaining amount was reintroduced into the duodenum using a peristaltic pump. Observations lasted for 3 h after drug administration. Four different types of experiments were carried out. In the first trial 4 mL of saline were injected, while in the second trial $36.36 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ b.w. of histamine were injected, in the third trial $36.36 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ b.w. of histamine