

UDK:616.619.636.2.24.

PREVENTION OF POULTRY PASTEURELLOSIS*Assistant doctoral student: Nurgaliyeva Janar Sarsengaliyevna**Scientific supervisor, doctor of veterinary sciences****Salimov Ilkhom Khaitovich****Veterinary Scientific Research Institute*

Abstract. This article provides information on the prevalence, causative agent, and prevention of pasteurellosis among poultry.

Keywords. Pasteurellosis, *P. multocida*, antigen, avirulent, vaccine, virulent, disinfection measures.

Relevance of the topic: Pasteurellosis (hemorrhagic septicemia) - most farm, domestic and wild mammals, poultry are susceptible. Humans are also infected with pasteurellosis. Among poultry and rabbits, the disease is usually manifested as an epizootic. Cattle and carnivorous animals are somewhat resistant to pasteurellosis. *P. multocida* type V causes acute hemorrhagic septicemia of pasteurellosis in older cattle. In African conditions, *P. multocida* type E, *P. multocida* type V in young cattle and buffaloes, and *P. multocida* type A in poultry cause disease. Sporadic course of pasteurellosis is caused by *P. multocida* type A and *P. haemolytica* in calves, *P. multocida* type A and D and *P. haemolytica* in pigs. *Dermanyssus gallinae* and *Argas persicus* mites play a special role in the transmission of pasteurellosis among poultry, which can be kept in their organism for up to 60 days. Poultry breeders, wild birds, insects, mice and rats are the source and transmitter of disease in unhealthy poultry farms. The mortality rate of the disease depends on the virulence of *Pasteurella*, the immunological state of the birds, the timely implementation of measures for keeping and feeding, health care. The latent period of the disease is from several hours to 2-3 days. It depends on the age of the birds, resistance, amount and virulence of the pathogen. Pasteurellosis can take the form of a secondary disease, aggravating the course of some semi-acute and chronic or viral bacterial infections. The economic damage caused by it is very large, consisting of the death of birds and the costs of measures to combat the disease. When the disease is chronic, the bird has a cold, cough, and swollen joints. In such cases, the birds die less if they are well cared for, but the recovered birds are stunted in growth and development and remain a carrier and source of *Pasteurella*.

The purpose of the study. In case of outbreak of pasteurellosis in poultry farms, establish restrictions. Sick and suspected people are killed and their bodies are burned. Sometimes all the chickens in unhealthy chicken houses are killed. Eggs are

disinfected in formaldehyde. Suspected birds are isolated and vaccinated. When the disease is widespread, emergency prevention is carried out before vaccination.

The task of research. When the disease is widespread, emergency prevention is carried out before vaccination. Antibiotics and sulfonamides are given to the group of healthy birds. After all sick birds are taken, the premises are cleaned, disinfection, deratization and final disinfection are carried out, and its quality is bacteriologically checked.

Research methods. Pathogenetic therapy is considered a type of treatment, which is used in taking medicines. Pathogenetic therapy increases the protective properties of the organism and changes the development of the organism. The main factors of the pathogen *P. multocida* are intensive (contagious) and invasive (protecting body systems and multiplying in organisms). Hyaluronidase enzymes form the basis of invasive *P. multocida*.

The results obtained. It is necessary to slaughter all sick chickens in poultry houses where the disease has spread, to treat them with an antibiotic course, and to carry out aerosol disinfection of the air together with the chickens. Disease-causing birds infected with pasteurellosis and treated with antibiotics or sulfanilamide drugs are considered to spread the disease. Such birds should not be left together with healthy birds. In order to improve the health of the farm, it is necessary to fill the farm with new young chickens. Eggs from healthy chickens are used for incubation, that is, chickens disinfected with formaldehyde vapors.

Bacterially contaminated chicks and turkeys are selected 8-10 hours before introduction. 2 hours before the selection, they are treated with antibiotic aerosols.

When providing new young chickens to a flock of chickens, bacteriological examination is carried out to determine if they cause pasteurellosis. In order to cure the poultry farm from pasteurellosis, it is necessary to pay great attention to sanitary preparations after the destruction of sick birds.

Preventive work should be less than 15 days.

Disinfection of poultry rooms in an empty building is carried out as follows:

1. Formaldehyde additive, i.e. 3% formaldehyde and 3% iodine sodium (this additive is considered a very high level of disinfection, so it is advisable to use it at the end).
2. 20% saturated lime, treble at 1 hour intervals.
3. Application of 10% chlorinated iodine solution for 3 hours.
4. Treatment of indoor rooms with formaldehyde vapors through AG-UD-2 generator. Use 15-20 ml of 40% formalin per 1 m³. Disinfection can be seen through the presence of *Escherichia coli* in the sample.

Preventive measures against pasteurellosis can be divided into special and general types. General preventive measures are isolation of "closed" type farms, "full"

or full head system, poultry species of all ages, strict control of the disinfection system, includes timely processing of poultry carcasses. In order to prevent the spread of the disease, it is necessary to transport feed in closed containers and burn the corpses of GVK boilers. For the development of technology, it is necessary to use the best method of prevention, to keep poultry in cages and not to come into contact with sick birds.

Conclusions

1. Identification of unhealthy areas for poultry pasteurellosis.
2. Carrying out disinfection activities on the basis of a plan for poultry pasteurellosis.

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