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EFFECTS OF DRUGS ON BLOOD INDICATORS IN MIXING CHICKEN EIMERIOSIS AND PULLOROSIS

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the effect of a new eimeriostat, antibiotic-vitamin complexes on blood parameters in the associative course of eimeriosis and chicken pullorosis. A number of scientific studies are being carried out on the rapid detection, early diagnosis, development of modern treatment and prevention measures for the main parasitic and some infectious diseases of birds and their epizootiological and epidemiological status. No drug was administered artificially infected with group 1 pure control, group 2 spontaneously infected with pullorosis and sporulated oocysts with titrated lethal dose (O'D50-90). At the same time, healthy and spontaneously infected chickens with pullorosis were brought from the poultry farm on the 14th day, according to the rule of analogues, four groups of 50 heads each were formed.

KEYWORDS: *Hen, Chick, Eimeriosis, Pullorosis, Epizootic, Spontaneous, Infectious, Invasive, Eimeriostat, Antibiotic, Premix, Hematological.*

INTRODUCTION

Today, in many countries around the world, the prevention of infectious, invasive diseases of poultry, the production of environmentally friendly dietary poultry products is one of the most important and urgent tasks. At present, special attention is paid to the development of agriculture, especially poultry, and it is important to conduct research on the development of new drugs that are easy to use and inexpensive in the prevention and treatment of their diseases [5;].

A number of scientific studies are being carried out on the rapid detection, early diagnosis, development of modern treatment and prevention measures for the main parasitic and some infectious diseases of birds and their epizootiological and epidemiological status. In particular,

the combined course of pulmonary disease with chicken pox and the development of chemo prophylactic measures are considered important [3,4,5;].

Eymerias are one of the most common and pathogenic parasites of young chickens, especially 10–80-day-old chickens - a single-celled, Coccidia family. Eymeriosis is characterized by a high susceptibility of birds, weakness, decreased immunity to infectious and invasive diseases. Increased mortality in chickens, stunted growth and development, a sharp decline in poultry production due to disease, leads to deterioration of quality and significant economic losses in poultry farms [1,4,5;].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Blood tests were performed in the conditions of the "Small Chicken" in the vivarium of the Samarkand Institute of Veterinary Medicine, in the interdepartmental laboratory of the department "Poultry, fish, bees and fur" OPTO-TECH, in the departments of the Samarkand Regional Multidisciplinary Medical Hospital.

At the same time, healthy and spontaneously infected chickens with pullorosis were brought from the poultry farm on the 14th day, according to the rule of analogues, four groups of 50 heads each were formed. Of these, 1 group of clean control, 2 groups of infected, did not receive the drug, 3, 4 group of drugs spontaneously infected with pullorosis chickens were sent to the chickens through a syringe probe with sporulated oocysts with titrated lethal dose (O'D50-90). damaged. Clinical and hematological examinations were performed during the experiment.

Results and their analysis

In laboratory experiments in a mixed course of chicken eymeriosis and pullorosis, high results were obtained when the drugs were tested and used with amprolin-300, enrofloxacin-10% and vitamin premixes.

Taking into account the above, we set ourselves the goal of studying the scope of action of the drugs used on the hematological parameters of chicken blood.

No drug was administered artificially infected with group 1 pure control, group 2 spontaneously infected with pullorosis and sporulated oocysts with titrated lethal dose (O'D50-90). Chickens in groups 3 and 4 were also spontaneously infected with pullorosis, which was also infested with Eimeriosis pathogens, and amprolin-300 and enrofloxacin-10% were administered concomitantly in drinking water according to the guidelines. The fourth group of chicks was given amprolin-300, enrofloxacin-10% and rexvital vitamin premix according to the instructions.

Laboratory tests in this regard showed that the blood counts of chickens in Experiment 4 did not differ from the morphological parameters of the blood of chickens in the healthy control group until the end of the experiment.

Clinical signs of eimeriosis and pullorosis, as well as the main morphological parameters in the blood were observed in the control group 2 on the 3rd day of the experiment, ie the number of erythrocytes in the blood decreased by 6.4% and hemoglobin by 23.2%. Leukocytes increased by 3.2% and platelet counts by 2.0%.

By day 5 of the experiment, erythrocytes in the blood of chickens of groups 2 and 3 decreased by 30.6-6.3%, and hemoglobin by 37.0-8.7%. The number of leukocytes in the blood of group 2

chicks increased by 28.4%, and platelets in the blood of group 2-3 chicks increased by 17.1-15.2%.

During 10 days of laboratory experiments, the number of erythrocytes in the blood of group 2 chickens decreased by 2.1%, while the amount of hemoglobin decreased by 6.8%. The number of leukocytes in the blood of chickens of groups 2 and 3 increased by 46.0-12.3% and platelets by 39.3-12.5%.

By day 15, leukocytes in group 2 and 3 chickens increased by 12.9–7.7%, and platelets by 18.1–2.7%. By day 20 of the laboratory experiments, the blood counts of the 2nd and 3rd group chickens did not differ from the blood counts of the chickens in the pure control group.

CONCLUSION

The results of laboratory tests showed that amproline-300, enrofloxacin-10%, combined with vitamin premixes, were highly effective in the combined course of pulmonary hemorrhage in chickens with eimeriosis and did not adversely affect blood counts.

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