

UOK. 619.2.616.989.75

## MEASURES AGAINST THE EPIZOOTIC OF POULTRY PULLOROSIS IN THE CONDITIONS OF KARAKALPOQASTAN

*A.M.Abatbaeva., N.E. Reygnazarova*

*MAD student of the Nukus branch of the State Agricultural University of Agriculture, Murodov Kh.U.*

*PhD in Veterinary Medicine, junior research fellow VITI Kashkadarya Scientific Experimental Station*

**Summary:** The article presents concepts based on scientific literature data about the infectious disease Pullorosis, which occurs among poultry and causes sufficient damage in poultry farms, and measures against its epizootics.

**Keywords:** pullorosis, infection, poultry, bacteria, serological, bacteriological, agglutination.

**Introduction:** Combating and preventing epizootics of infectious diseases is one of the foundations of the successful development of poultry farming. In this regard, it is necessary to take into account two main aspects of the problem: prevention of epizootics of infectious diseases in poultry farming and comprehensive work on the prevention of infectious diseases of poultry. Comprehensive and large-scale prevention of infectious diseases of poultry depends on the integral cooperation of veterinary science and practice and the veterinary biological industry. On the one hand, this is the creation and introduction of highly effective diagnostics, vaccines, therapeutic serums and drugs, and on the other hand, it is the implementation of zoohygienic and veterinary-sanitary and anti-epizootic measures. In this regard, pullorosis of poultry is also among the infectious diseases that are constantly monitored.

In pullorosis, it should not be overlooked that the causative agent of pullorosis, like all salmonella, is potentially dangerous for humans.

Pullorosis is a bacterial disease of poultry, which is characterized by septicemia, lesions of the digestive tract and respiratory system in poultry, and inflammation of the ovaries, fallopian tubes and peritonitis (egg yolk) in older birds.

The introduction of artificial incubation in industrial poultry farming has led to the widespread spread of pullorosis. Pullorosis occurs in all countries where poultry farming is developed and causes significant economic damage. In some poultry farms in Russia, the number of birds that test positive for pullorosis is 1.5-5.0%. The causative agent of pullorosis can survive in poultry droppings for up to 100 days, in stagnant water for up to 200 days, and in soil for up to 400 days. Chick mortality can be 50-90%, and embryo mortality can be 70-80%.

Pullorosis can occur in two ways: congenital (young birds hatch from infected eggs) and postnatal (healthy chicks become infected when kept together with sick birds). Infection occurs mainly by alimentary and transovarial routes, but aerogenic and healthy chickens can be infected when they have sexual contact with infected roosters.

The final diagnosis is made based on clinical, epizootological, pathological and anatomical data and bacteriological examination of 5-10 chicks, isolation of pure cultures of *Salmonella pullorum gallinarum* from them and their identification by AR with type-specific sera. The diagnosis is made based on the results of the indirect agglutination reaction with blood drops on a glass during the life of

the birds and, especially in mass inspections, on the basis of the results of the blood drop test on a glass.

Poultry infected with pullorosis are destroyed. Conditionally healthy poultry are treated with biomycin, terramycin, polymyxin-M and feed with biovit, vitabiomycin, furazalidone, etc.

Prevention. Compliance with veterinary and sanitary requirements when transferring eggs from the incubator, keeping and feeding poultry. Chicks are given ABK, PABK, cottage cheese, fresh yogurt. In healthy farms, laying poultry is periodically tested for pullorosis with QTAR. In unhealthy farms, adult poultry is tested with QTAR every 20-25 days until a negative result is obtained twice. Sick birds are destroyed, the building is disinfected together with the poultry. It is prohibited to release eggs from these farms for incubation, and to release young and adult birds. If the active egg-laying period of poultry on the farm gives a negative result with QTAR twice, pullorosis is considered eliminated on the farm.

In unhealthy farms, at least once a month, 30 dead embryos are tested for bacterial pullorosis. All older breeding birds and all young birds replenishing the breeding flock are tested serologically (QTAR). Birds with a positive serological reaction are isolated.

Poultry farms with confirmed diagnosis of pullorosis are declared unhealthy and quarantined. It is strictly forbidden to release eggs from poultry with positive serological results and to remove eggs from unhealthy poultry houses for incubation.

In cases of positive results in young birds, all poultry from this unhealthy poultry house are fed until fattening and slaughtered for meat.

After organizational-economic, veterinary-sanitary and anti-epizootic measures are taken to eliminate pullorosis, after clinical and pathological-anatomical signs are not detected in poultry and after negative results are obtained in bacteriological examinations (dead embryos, bird carcasses), quarantine is lifted from the farm.

Non-sterile immunity is formed in poultry that have recovered from the disease. Special preventive measures against pullorosis have not been introduced into practice.

To prevent the introduction of pullorosis into the farm, it is necessary to take eggs for incubation from healthy hens, leave only healthy chicks for breeding, and observe the regimes of keeping and feeding young birds. From the first days of life, chicks are fed with a complete compound feed with the addition of probiotics (galliferm, bifidol, bifidobacterin, subalin, etc.). Chicks should be raised in separate areas from older birds.

Furazalidone, furidine, complex preparations such as Kolmik-E, Kolymitsin, Avidox are recommended for the treatment of chicks and hens infected with pullorosis.

When bacterial carriage is detected (more than 1% of birds give a positive result in serological testing), the farm is declared unhealthy for pullorosis and restrictions are imposed. The following are prohibited:

1. Exporting incubation eggs to replenish the poultry flock of other farms;
2. Exporting eggs from poultry that have shown a positive result in a serological test for sale;
3. Incubating eggs from unhealthy poultry farms within the farm;

The following are allowed for an unhealthy farm:

1. Importing incubation eggs and 1-day-old chicks from farms that are healthy from infectious diseases;
2. Incubating eggs from healthy poultry farms for use within the farm;
3. Selling eggs from poultry that have given a negative result in serological tests.

Eggs from sick or positive poultry are sent for use in the preparation of confectionery and bakery products that are cooked at high temperatures.

Measures to protect people Since the causative agent of pullorosis can cause toxicoinfection in humans, it is necessary to observe sanitary and hygienic procedures when working with poultry and consuming poultry products.

Conclusion: In the conditions of Karakalpakstan, the widespread spread of pullorosis among chickens, as well as the occurrence of this infectious disease in chickens of all ages, causes significant economic damage to the poultry industry and is an obstacle to increasing meat and meat-egg productivity. Taking this into account, the article describes measures to combat the epizootic of pullorosis in chickens.

#### REFERENCES USED:

1. Tezisy dokladov. K vsesoyuznoy nauchno-proizvodstvennoy conference "Kompleksnaya sistema veterinarnykh meropriyatiy v ptitsevodstve-rezerv povysheniya effektivnosti proizvodstva". September-1989. Leningrad-1989.
2. A.F. Kuznetsov (compiler) "Spravochnik veterinarnogo vracha". Izdatelstvo "Lan". 2004 S. 727-728.
3. B.F. Bessarabov, A.A. Vashutin, E.S. Voronin and dr. "Infectious diseases of animals". Moscow. Kolos S, 2007. S 596-599.
4. Akhmedov B.N. What does it depend on to get fertile and healthy children?//Kashkadaryo gazeta. April 6, 2010.
5. Dzhavodov E.D., Dmidrieva M.E. Osobennosti vaksinoprofilaktiki v promishlennom ptitsevodstve// Ptitsa i ptitseprodukty. 2011. No. 6. S. 51-52.
6. Dardi M., Safarov V. Aktualnye voprosy veterinary medicine v promshlennom ptitsevodstve// BIO. 2013. No. 5. P.34-35.
7. Davlatov R.B., Eshboriyev B.M. Recommendations on "Keeping, feeding and preventing and treating poultry diseases", Tashkent 2016.
8. Davlatov R.B., Salimov X.S., Khudzhamshekurov A.N. "Poultry Diseases" Samarkand-2018.