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MEASURES TO PREVENT AND TREAT INFECTIOUS LARYNGHORAXEITIS OF CHICKENS

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Abstract:
This article describes information on methods of using certain preparations commonly used to prevent and treat infectious laryngeitis found in chickens.

Keyword
Laryngotracheitis, infection, virus, conjunctival, incubation, vaccine, aerosol, iodine monochloride

Introduction

(Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Today, in many countries of the world, the production of eco-friendly, parasite products is one of the most important and important tasks.

In accordance with the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 13, 2018, PQ - 4015, "Additional measures for the further development of poultry farming", consistent measures have been taken to increase the development of agriculture in our country and expand the production and expand production of export-ready products, as well as to provide people with quality and affordable agricultural products produced locally it's coming. A number of scientific studies are being undertaken to quickly identify, early diagnosis, effective treatment and profiling of the main parasitic and infectious diseases found in poultry farms in the country and their epizootological, epidemiological state.

The relevance of the topic

There are also a number of factors that hinder the development of this area in the development of the poultry industry, in the process of increasing the number of heads of poultry in all subsidiaries, increasing their productivity, combating and preventing various infectious, non-communicable and invasive diseases. Among infectious diseases that occur in chickens, including the spread and economic damage caused by diseases such as laryngeal rheumarheit and bronchitis, plays an important role. Among these diseases, infectious laryngothraxeitis is sometimes found in farms, causing economic damage to the network.

It should be emphasized that some of the above-mentioned infectious diseases can also occur together, mixed. That is why it is necessary to pay special attention to measures to

treat and combat this disease. That is, it is necessary to distinguish it from the above-mentioned infectious diseases, to take into account the degree of infection that occurs and spreads. Factors that transmit the causative agent of the disease are caused by air, feed, water, inventories and all equipment in the hen house. It is a natural reservoir of the virus and is considered to be bloodthirsting insects and suffocation. Under natural conditions, the virus enters the body mainly through the air. Infectious laryngerotraceitis (ILT) occurs primarily in the case of epizootia in parrots that do not have a faith in the disease. ILT can meet and pass enzootic at any time of the year. This disease is observed in unhealthy farms, among chicks in summer and early autumn, and among young chickens in the fall.

In view of the foregoing, it will be important to study the spread of laryngeal cancer of chickens, the processes caused by the virus, the current epizootic state of the disease, methods of combating and preventing it.

Literature analysis and methodology

Infectious laryngotracheitis (lot. - Laryngotracheitis) is a contagious infectious virus of parrots and is characterized by the observation of clinical symptoms of catarrhal and fibrin - hemorrhagic rhinitis, tracheitis, conjunctivitis, and choking.

Infectious laryngeal laryngeitis was first recorded in the United States by May and Titsler (1925). However, it was not clearly distinguished from infectious bronchitis. In 1930, Bigs and others proved these diseases to be 2 independent diseases. Infectious laryngeal laryngeitis was perfectly studied by R.G. Webster (1959), K. Marek (1948) in Poland, and S.T. Jackwalks (1961) in Bulgaria.

Chickens, tusks, turkeys, sesarka are prone to the disease, birds, ducks, sparrows, pigeons, quails, zogs, and crows are not prone to the disease. The resulting embryo was allowed to nutrents and then inserted into her womb, where it implanted. The disease is the source of the causative agent and is a virus-carrying parrot recovering from the sick and sick. The virus infects the environment with viruses for up to two years, when they are in a state of shock or with liquids coming out of the mouth and nose. Factors that transmit the virus are air, food, water, inventories, and all equipment in the chicken shop. It is the reservoir of the virus in nature and is a bloodthirsting insect and a throat. Under natural conditions, the virus enters the body mainly through the air. Infectious laryngerotraceitis (ILT) is mostly manifested in the case of epizootia in parrots that do not have immunity to the disease. The disease has been recorded in the United States, Australia, Canada, Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, and other poultry-developed countries. In constantly unhealthy poultry farms, chicks aged 25 - 35 days and chickens aged 7 - 8 months are infected with this disease.

The purpose of the study

The objective of the study is to study the causative agent, epizootology, spread, characteristics, pathogenizia, kilinic symptoms, pathologoanatomical changes manifested in it, diagnosis, separation diagnosis, and prevention in chickens.

The tasks of the study

Implement the biology of the spread of infectious laryngeal disease in chickens, its general, special prevention, and methods and measures to combat the disease.

Verification methods

Laboratory examination of samples of chickens from organoliptic, clinical examination, cracking, and organs; neutralization, GATR, IDR, and reactions to diagnose ILT disease at the moment.

Laboratory method

The resulting embryo was allowed to develop in nutrients and then inserted into her womb, where it implanted. This matreal is then prepared for suspension at a rate of 1:5 or 1:8, damaging the chicks for 30 to 60 days. If the material contains the ILT virus, the chicks sent to the particle appear symptoms of the disease after 3 - 5 days. The resulting embryo was placed in nutrients and then inserted into her womb, where it implanted. Characteristic white - gray buttons appear on the damaged chicken embryo xarioallantois.

The resulting results and its discussion

In order for chickens to prevent infectious laryngeal disease, incubation eggs and 1-day-old chicks must be obtained only from a healthy farm in order not to enter the ILT virus into the poultry farm separately from the main poultry building for 1 day.

In a healthy (incubation egg-bearing) farm, all transports and combs are regularly required to be disinfected at a rate of 15 to 20 ml/m³ without aerosol with hot 3% caustic soda, 3 to 4% formalin, and to comply with veterinary and sanitary regulations. Before placing the next group of poultry, the building is required to be cleaned, disinfected and sanctioned for at least 10 days in a tour cell for 14 days (kept on the floor). The building should stand at least 27 days in 1st year in sanation. Air change and microclimate control every day. Ammonia should not exceed 0.01 mg/l, hydrogen sulfide - 0.006 mg/l carbon dioxide - 0.2% and relative humidity of no more than 60 - 70%. Proper care of poultry in the prevention of ILT, i.e. keeping them at the level of zoogigienic standards, compliance with cleanliness. Factors such as keeping the temperature of poultry rooms normal are of great importance. In addition, the diet of feeding requires the introduction of nutrients rich in the necessary protein, carbohydrates, minerals and vitamins for the body.

If an ILT laboratory is detected on a poultry farm, it will be restricted by the district governor's decision on the basis of the agreement of the district veterinary inspector. In a dysfunctional farm, all sick and suspected diseased parrots are forcibly slaughtered, and if there are changes in the injured internal organs and meat, they are damaged and lost. Without the artificial environment of the freezer, the embryos would soon deteriorate to the point of no longer being viable. The hen house is cleaned and disinfected.

For disinfection, between 2 and 3% formalin, 3% li 65 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit [-65 to 70°C], and 2 to 3% active chlorine lime are used. All conditionally healthy poultry in unhealthy and dangerous farms is vaccinated with a vaccine against laryngetoraxeitis. They

are kept separately until the end of the term of care of the poultry. If it is not possible to recover from laryngeal cancer by the above methods, the taking of chicks for 1 to 2 months will be discontinued. During this period, incoutoria, poor farming area, and poultry farms are cleaned and disinfected. If it is not possible to stop hatching chicks, then from the age of 25 - 30 days all poultry is vaccinated with the anti-ICT vaccine. This measure is considered effective and protects almost all chicks from getting laryngotraxeitis.

Two months after the loss of the last sick parrot from the farm, farm, and population point, after final disinfection, the restriction will be lifted by the decision of the district governor on the basis of the agreement of the district veterinary inspector.

Methods of treatment

Poultry is treated in a group - group or individual state. Streptomycini 25,000,000 TB Olei Jecorissterilisata is recommended 3 times for 7 days for infection between the muscles from 1000.01 ml. It is desirable to add furazalidone to omuxta feed at the rate of 20 mg per 1 kg of the weight of the poultry.

Additionally, the following recipes are recommended. At 10,000 TB, the antiseptolichlorati repeats 4 maximums every 2 days for the purification of liquid into cells at night.

In addition to injections of antibiotics in the condiment form of the disease or adding them to their food, the following drugs are recommended. Streptomycini 500,000 TB Penicillini 500000 TB Streptocidialbi 5.0 Aguaedestillatae 50.0 is mixed and poured into the damaged eye. The treatment should be repeated 2 - 3 times the next day.

Conclusions

If the clinical condition of the poultry is extreme, the above treatment measures should be repeated every 3 days.

To reduce the transmission of the disease from the air, the room is disinfected with chlorine and lactic acid vapor aerazoa in combination with poultry.

The system of feeding and keeping poultry on each farm must be equipped with optimal (optimal) zoogigienic conditions - conditions.

It is worth noting that it is necessary to eliminate the economic damage caused by the poultry network. In this regard, it is necessary to vaccinate poultry in a timely manner, comply with sanitary regulations, optimally ensure feeding and storage conditions. If necessary, it is recommended to use a wide range of antibiotics and iodine preparations for treatment in farms and poultry farms.

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