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DIAGNOSTICS AND PROPHYLAXIS OF RABBIT PASTEURELLIOS (LITERATURE ANALYSIS)

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Abstract:

This article provides information on the microbiology, epizootology, prevention and treatment measures of pasteurellosis, which is the most dangerous for rabbit farms . Protecting rabbit farms from this disease is considered urgent, the article is of great importance for practitioners and producers.

Keyword

Rabbit, pasteurellosis, Pasterelosis, blood GPA, serum GPA serum GPB, Leffler's blue, Giemza.

INTRODUCTION

Rabbit farming is considered one of the most productive branches of animal husbandry in terms of increasing the production of meat products and supplying light industry with raw materials. In the decision of the President of our country dated January 29, 2020 "On additional measures to support the livestock industry" No. PQ-4576, along with the development of other branches of animal husbandry, the tasks of developing specialized rabbit breeding, building and equipping rabbit farms are defined. According to this decision, a program for launching rabbit breeding clusters in 2020-2024 was developed based on the program for the development of rabbit breeding in our Republic. Some infectious and parasitic diseases hinder the development and productivity of rabbit farming, which is a small branch of animal husbandry. In particular, pasteurellosis has a special place among infectious diseases. In the process of industrial development of large rabbit farms, pasteurellosis spreads widely among rabbits and causes great economic damage to farms. The death of rabbits reaches 85-100% if the disease is not treated and preventive measures are taken at lightning speed.

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LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

Pastellosis in Latin - *Pasterelosis rabbits* , Russian - hemorragicheskaya septicemia - is a contagious infectious disease of mammals and birds, acute hemorrhagic septicemia, croupous pneumonia, pleurisy and watery edema in many parts of the body, semi-acute and chronic - purulent necrotic pneumonia in the lungs, kerato- characterized by conjunctivitis, arthritis, mastitis and hemorrhagic enteritis.

Pasterella (*Pasterella multosidae, Past hemolyticae*) is a medium-sized, gram-negative, non-motile, non-spore-forming bacterium, often singly, in pairs, and in some cases in chains. All are dyed with aniline dyes. In the tissues of diseased animals, pasteurellae are small, oval in shape (0.3–1.25 x 0.25–0.5 μm). In smears stained with Leffler's blue or Giemza's method, pasteurellae are seen as bipolar (the tips of the bacteria are intensively stained). A capsule (Mixin) looks good when stained in special ways in a new culture. Pasteurella grows as a facultative aerobic, simple liquid, dense nutrient medium at 37 °C. Broth becomes cloudy as bacteria grow. GPA in 3 forms: smooth S; ghadir is R; mucoid M. forms colonies.

Grows well in blood GPA, serum GPA or GPBs, *Low. Hemolyticae* form a wide hemolytic zone around the colony. Seedlings planted in bedding material are grown in a thermostat for 24–48 hours. If there is no growth, the seedlings are left in the thermostat for 4-5 days.

In GPA - *Pasteurella multosidae* small, raised, clear, round (*S* -shaped) colonies, sometimes large, slimy (*M* -shaped) or with an uneven surface - these are colonies (*R* – shape) grows in the form. Has no hemolytic properties.

In GPB - the environment becomes uniformly cloudy and forms a slimy sediment. When touched, the sediment rises in the form of "braided hair" (*S* - shape), mucoid strains grow intensively and form a lot of slimy sediment *(M* - shape), in R - shaped strains, the environment does not become cloudy, a fine-grained sediment is formed.

Pasterella multosidae breaks down lactose, dulcite, glycerol, salicin, inulin, rhamnose, raffinose. Does not curdle milk, does not produce indole.

Epizootology. Pasteurellosis is widespread among all types of domestic and wild mammals and birds, wild and furry animals (boar, bison, deer, rabbit, fox, mink, nutria, beaver, pheasant, partridge, duck, etc.). Pasteurellosis can be transmitted by domestic animals to wild animals, and wild animals to domestic animals.

RESEARCH METHODS AND RESULTS

Hidden period one how many from hours to 2-3 days continue is enough In rabbits, when the disease is acute , there is sudden weakness, anorexia, slow and shaky walking, and an increase in body temperature to 42 °C. Swelling occurs in the head area, subcutaneous tissue, and hind legs are paralyzed. The disease lasts from 12 hours to 2-3 days. From the nose and from the beak bubbly mucus liquid flows _ Then diarrhea, some cases bloody diarrhea is observed . Pasteurellosis chronic later rhinitis, sinusitis and nasal congestion surroundings and accumulation of exudate in the eye signs manifestation will be , breath take becomes difficult , wheezing and trying will die .

Clinical signs of pasteurellosis and a dead rabbit

Pathologoanatomical changes - of the disease continue reach and to the shape depend _ Too much sharp and sharp when it's late died in animals hemorrhagic diathesis is visible (organs , mucous and ts erosion on curtains blood pouring out and inflammation), liver and kidney , spleen up to 2 or 3 times increase , it blood with to be filled lymph nodes swollen , dark - red in color , subcutaneous tissue especially the disease swollen in the form of of the body different in parts cerosis - fibrinous infil trats _ to the eye thrown away Pulmonary tumor crouposis of pneumonia start to the stage special is a change . Intestine in the form of stomach - in the intestines fibrinosis - hemorrhagic inflammation it seems Semi -sharp and chronic when it's late died animals body skinny and bloodless , pre -bronchial lymph nodes enlarged , reddened and many blood poured will be Foci of necrosis in the lungs it seems Talaq slightly enlarged liver _ and in the kidneys small foci of necrosis will be

DISCUSSION

Diagnosis – It is placed taking into account the psychootological data, clinical signs and pathologoanatomical changes . All these indicators are confirmed by the results of bacteriological tests.

Spleen, liver, kidney fragments, damaged lung fragments, lymph nodes and tubular bone are sent to the laboratory. These feather materials should be taken after the death of the animal, no later than 3-5 hours and without treatment. In the summer months, the feather material is

preserved in a 40% solution of glycerin in water and sent to the laboratory in a cold state with a referral letter.

Treatment, prevention and control measures

Treatment of the disease the first stage if it starts Pasteurella treatment efficient to be can _ First of all , animals in all of the disease sure signs that there is or infection doubt under get need _ This measure - measures localization of infection and on the farm wide spread prevention get enable gives _

• the first 2-3 days - left fanamides use _
• 3 days later - intramuscular antibiotics sending _
• another 3 days - left fanamides repeated course _

In order to prevent pasteurellosis, it is necessary to take measures to prevent the introduction of diseased animals, pasteurella carriers and the pathogen into healthy farms. The main attention should be paid to the observance of general veterinary-sanitary rules and keeping animals in normal zoohygiene conditions and feeding them on the basis of a coordinated diet. All animals should be vaccinated against pasteurellosis throughout the year if the disease has been recorded in the farm before. It is necessary to fill such farms only with vaccinated animals. The sanitary condition of farms and current disinfection are the main factors in preventing gastrointestinal diseases in young animals.

Meat and skin of rabbits infected with pasteurellosis are considered unfit for consumption. They are burned and destroyed in biothermal wells. At the onset of this disease, the first task of management and veterinarians is to save the maximum number of animals, therefore, compulsory slaughter is used for all infected rabbits. Vaccines are forcibly used for preventive purposes, in unhealthy farms and in dangerous areas.

in fur farms , animals are provided with quality feed and antibiotics and special serums are used for prevention and treatment. The restriction is canceled after 14 days at the farm. Animals that have recovered from pasteurellosis have immunity for 6-12 months.

CONCLUSION

As can be seen from the above information, pasteurellosis causes great economic damage to rabbit breeding and fur farms, prevention of this disease is more effective than treatment, and the farm doctor should have full information about this.

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