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COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF DIAGNOSTIC METHODS FOR HELMINTHOSES IN TURKEY

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In most countries of the world, poultry farming occupies a leading position among agricultural industries. The bird is characterized by great productivity, high reproductive abilities and intensive growth. Currently, one of the rapidly developing areas of the poultry industry is turkey broiler farming, which is characterized by high production efficiency due to the use of modern technologies and the concentration of a large population in a limited area, which in turn leads to obtaining the maximum number of products at minimum cost. However, a large accumulation of birds in a small area contributes to the rapidly spreading of infectious and invasive diseases.

In the household plots of the Republic of Belarus, the parasitofauna of turkeys presents an unstudied problem. Such factors as the joint keeping of different species of birds, free-range, contact with wild birds, etc. aggravate the epizootic situation in turkey parasitoses.

The material for the study was turkeys aged one year and older.

Research was conducted in the laboratory of the Department of Parasitology and Invasive Animal Diseases, VSAVM. 10 turkeys of the private sector of the Vitebsk region were examined. Feces were taken from each bird's cloaca or freshly isolated from the floor. Feces were studied using the Darling (using a saturated solution of sodium chloride,

$\rho=1,18-1,2 \text{ g/cm}^3$) and G.A. Kotelnikova and V.M. Khrenova method (using a saturated solution of ammonium nitrate (ammonium nitrate)) with a solution density of 1.32 g/cm^3). The invasion intensity was determined by counting the number of helminth eggs in 20 p.z.m. Based on the identification of helminth eggs, the generic composition of helminths was established.

In a laboratory study of litter, eggs of capillary, heterokisis, and ascaridia were found.

In this case, the capillary eggs are barrel-shaped, asymmetric, yellow-brown, $0,024-0,028 \times 0,048-0,056 \text{ mm}$ in size. The shell is multi-layered. Corks at the poles are wide, flattened. The outer shell is fine-meshed. Inside, the entire volume is filled with a granular mass.

Ascaridia eggs of regular oval shape, yellowish-gray, size – $0,047-0,051 \times 0,07-0,086 \text{ mm}$. The sides are convex. The shell is thick, inside is a dark gray oval-shaped embryo. At the poles between the shell and the nucleus, the free space is distinguishable.

Heterokis eggs of regular shape, size $0,03-0,039 \times 0,05-0,07 \text{ mm}$. The shell is thick. The internal cavity is filled with germinal mass. The poles are rounded. The sides are almost parallel.

The results of the studies are presented in table 1.

In the study of 10 samples of litter by Darling's method in 5 samples (50%), it was possible to identify ascaridia eggs, with an invasion intensity (II) of 1-7 specimens. at 20 p.z.m. ; in 7 samples (70%) – heterakisis eggs, with AI – 8-17 copies. at 20 p.z.m. ; in 10 samples (100%) - capillary eggs, with AI – 1-56 copies. at 20 p.z.m.

By the method of G.A. Kotelnikova and V.M. Horseradish ascariasis eggs were identified in 8 cases (80%), while the intensity of invasion was from 1 to 11 specimens. in 20 p.z.m., heterokisis eggs – In 10 cases (100%), II – 3-32 specimens. in 20 p.z.m., capillary eggs – In 10 cases (100%), II – 3-76 specimens. at 20 p.z.m.

Conclusion. 1. Turkeys in the private sector of the Vitebsk region are invaded by capillaries, heterakisis and ascarids. 2. Diagnostics by two methods showed greater efficiency of the method of G.A. Kotelnikova and V.M. Khrenova, in comparison with the Darling method.

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THE EFFICACY OF THE DRUG "DORAMECTIN KM 1%" FOR STRONGYLATOSES OF THE GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT IN CATTLE

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Cattle breeding is one of the main branches of animal husbandry in the Republic of Belarus. Under current conditions, the most important task of cattle breeding is to preserve and maintain the health of livestock as well as an increase in its number. To ensure a high level of animal performance, obtain products of a high sanitary quality, as well as to improve protection of population against diseases common to humans and animals is only possible in conditions of sustainable well-being of animals.

The most important problem of current animal husbandry is invasive diseases. Pharmacotherapeutic agents currently play an important role in controlling these diseases.

The objective of our work was to determine the therapeutic efficacy of the drug "Doramectin KM 1%" for strongylatous infestation of the gastrointestinal tract in cattle.