

mucous membrane and the contents of the 12-duodenum, a significant increase in protease activity was observed only after 21 days of prescription of the infusion of medicinal plants by 26,5% ($P<0,01$) and 20,8% ($P<0,001$), respectively. By analyzing the enzymatic activity in the jejunum, it was found to increase the activity of proteolytic enzymes, both in the mucous membrane of the jejunum, and in its contents. So after 21 days in the content of the jejunum in chickens of the experimental group it was significantly higher by 10,2% ($P<0,05$), and in the mucous membrane-by 9,3 % ($P<0,05$). This indicates stimulation of both the cavity and parietal digestion.

Thus, the infusion of phyto-collectioning broiler chickens stimulates the activity of proteolytic enzymes and humoral factors of natural resistance.

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THE USE OF IRON-CONTAINING DRUGS FOR THE IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA IN ANIMALS

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Iron deficiency anemia (IDA) is a disease caused by a decrease in the number of red blood cells and hemoglobin per unit volume of blood. It causes hypoxia of animal tissues, which is manifested by drowsiness, loss of appetite, decreased activity and weight of the animal, pallor of all mucous membranes; increased heart rate and respiration, etc. [1]. With iron deficiency anemia, iron metabolism is first disturbed and iron deficiency states (IDF) occur. To diagnose these disorders, it is necessary to determine the content of iron in blood serum, the total iron binding capacity of blood serum (OGSS), the degree of transferrin

saturation with iron (SNF) [2]. The causes of iron deficiency syndrome are varied and may be associated with impaired feeding or absorption of iron, with massive single or chronic blood loss, increased destruction of red blood cells by toxins or infection, as well as features of the physiological state of animals [3, 4]. For the treatment of iron deficiency conditions, various iron-containing preparations are used, mainly iron dextrans, which are administered intramuscularly in the thigh or neck of the animal. Let's consider some of them.

Ferroglukin-75 is a complex compound of dextran with iron. 1 cm³ of the preparation contains 75 mg of iron (III). The drug is a dark brown sterile colloidal liquid, mixes well with water. For therapeutic purposes, Ferroglukin-75 is administered to animals older than two weeks of age in mg based on ferric iron per 1 kg of body weight [5]. 1 ml of the Ferran preparation contains 100 mg of ferric iron, as well as cyanocobalamin, folic and nicotinic acids. For therapeutic purposes, Ferrand is used in animals over 2 weeks of age in the following single doses (ml per animal): piglets - 2.0-3.0 ml; calves and foals - 6.0-8.0 ml, lambs - 2.0 - 3.0 ml, puppies of dogs and fur animals - 2.0 ml [5]. The drug "Sedimin" is an aqueous mixture of iodine and selenium compounds on a stabilizing basis of an iron-dextran complex. 1 ml of the drug contains: 18 - 20 mg / ml of iron, 5.5 - 7.5 mg / ml of iodine, 0.07 - 0.09 mg / ml of stabilized selenium. It's applied to cows 20 to 40 days before calving at a dose of 10 ml per head once, calves for 1-2 days of life at a dose of 5 ml per head once, to sows 8 to 12 days before insemination at a dose of 8 to 10 ml per head once and 20 to 25 days before farrowing in the same dose; piglets at a dose of 2 ml per head for 3 to 4 days of life. The injection can be repeated after 7 to 10 days. It is also recommended to administer the drug 7-10 days before weaning at a dose of 3-5 ml per head [6]. The complex preparation "Algaferrin" contains vitamins A, B₁, B₂, B₃, B₄, B_C, B₆, B₁₂, C, D₃, PP, H, macro- and microelements (Fe, Co, I, Br, Mg), wheat bran, seaweed. The drug is a loose powder from beige to light brown in color, with dark inclusions, with a pleasant specific smell. Used for anemia of dogs [7]. Ursoferran-100 is a sterile, slightly viscous injection solution, dark brown in color with a specific odor, containing a complex of iron (III) dextran-heptonic acid. The drug is administered to piglets on the third or fourth day of life once deeply intramuscularly in the

neck or in the upper third of the thigh at a dose of 1.5-2 ml per animal. Female mink during feeding of puppies in spring, the drug is administered once subcutaneously or intramuscularly at a dose of 0.3 ml per animal. To mink puppies at the age of 6-12 weeks, the drug is administered once subcutaneously or intramuscularly at a dose of 0.2 ml per animal [8]. Ferranimal-75 is a colloidal solution of a complex of iron (III) hydroxide, copper, cobalt and selenium ions with low molecular weight dextran in water. 1 ml of the drug contains 72 - 80 mg of iron, 0.08 - 0.10 mg of copper, 0.18 - 0.20 mg of cobalt, 0.05 - 0.07 mg of selenium. The drug is administered to dogs inside with food or water daily for 2 to 3 weeks in doses corresponding to the age and weight of the animal [9].

Thus, for the treatment of iron deficiency anemia in animals, iron dextran preparations, which are usually well tolerated by animals, have a prolonged effect and good therapeutic effects are most in demand.

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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,