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VACCINAL FUNCTION OF PATHOGENIC BACTERIA IN CHICKENS INACTIVATED WITH ANTIBIOTICS IN IMMUNOPROPHYLAXIS OF SALMONELLOSIS IN INDUSTRIAL POULTRY

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Relevance. According to the conclusion of experts of the World Health Organization, salmonellosis as an anthropozoonotic infection is unmatched in terms of the complexity of epizootology, epidemiology and the difficulties of combating it, which makes this infection one of the most important not only veterinary, but also medico-ecological and social problems (8). Nevertheless, in the modern system of immunization of infectious diseases in industrial poultry farming, vaccination against salmonellosis is not regulated (12,13). Despite this, in difficult epizootic situations, chickens are recommended to be vaccinated against salmonellosis from one day of age (4,6). At present, our poultry industry is also struggling with this problem (1, 2, 3), since despite the large financial costs for antibiotic therapy, it is not possible to achieve the epizootic well-being of the farm. Moreover, frequent and inadequate use leads to antibiotic resistance of Salmonella. It is believed that frequent and inadequate use leads to dysbacteriosis, superinfection and the Yarishi-Hexheimer bacteriolysis reaction, accompanied by the release of Salmonella endotoxins, leading to "therapeutic shock" (5, 9, 10). A bacteriophage is recommended. There are opposite opinions about the effect of antibiotics on the immunobiological parameters of animals, humans and birds, providing natural general anti-infectious resistance and the development of post-vaccination immunity in salmonellosis. The presence of simultaneously positive (7, 11) and negative (9, 10) conclusions on the same issue requires a new methodological approach.

Materials and methods. The research is being carried out at the Chimkurgan Parrandalari poultry farm of the Ishtykhan region, which survived the enzootic salmonellosis. Under the experience are two populations of chickens of the Dekalb cross, brought in at the day-old age of 18.09.2019 (2400 heads) and 29.04.2020 (2000 heads). Chickens of the first population were given pharmacin for the first three days, the second was not.

Research results. In the first population in the first week of life, 60 chicks died without signs of illness, which is usually observed due to crush and stress during long-

distance transport. Therefore, the hatchery was not presented with a claim. In the second - 85 chickens died in a week, from the fifth day of life all chickens had white, with a yellowish tinge diarrhea, black flabby liver, black blood filling of the atria, openings of the hollow and pulmonary veins. Black blood filling of the right stomach of the heart was often observed. In one case, the heart was completely overflowing with black blood. This cardiovascular syndrome has proven to be the most pathognomonic marker of chicken salmonellosis. Therefore, the hatchery was filed for infection. They compensated - 100 day old chickens. The chicks were immediately treated with the antibiotic oxy-doxy for six days. Morbidity and mortality have completely stopped, which continues for four months.

In chicks of the first population, at three weeks of age, the enzootic salmonellosis began. During the week, 85 patients were isolated, 15 died. After giving oxy-doxy for six days, the morbidity and mortality stopped. Patients with rare exceptions recovered, productivity, which rose to 95% at the age of five months, is still maintained, i.e. 11 months of age. Sporadic mortality from salmonellosis was 0.25%, against 2-3% recorded in previous years. However, in the ninth month, daily single deaths from salmonellosis began again. The oxy-doxy cycle was repeated to prevent enzootic disease. Over the past two months, five chickens have died from salmonellosis, which corresponds to a 0.25% indicator.

Conclusions.

1. Based on the Gener phenomenon, who laid the foundation for vaccine prevention by clinical, signs and practical results alone, we believe that pathogenic salmonella in chickens, inactivated by an antibiotic, perform a vaccine function, i.e. autovaccination occurs.

2. Antibiotic autovaccination creates immunity against salmonellosis with a duration of at least eight months.

3. Timely and adequate use of the antibiotic prevents the enzootic salmonellosis in a dysfunctional economy.

4. Syndrome of black blood filling of the atria, right ventricle or the whole heart and the openings of the vena cava and pulmonary veins flowing into the heart are an absolutely pathognomonic marker of chicken salmonellosis.

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ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ БАЙМЕКА ПРИ ГЕЛЬМИНТОЗАХ СВИНЕЙ

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В Российской Федерации созданы все необходимые условия для успешного развития промышленного свиноводства. Однако этому могут препятствовать различные паразитарные заболевания. Установлено, что при гельминтозах происходят нарушения первичного, межуточного и конечного обмена веществ у животных. Это приводит к нарушению процессов пищеварения со снижением переваримости всех питательных веществ кормов рациона и недостаточной усвояемости [3, 4].

Особую значимость имеет аскаридоз свиней в связи со своей распространенностью, поскольку массовые заболевания аскаридозом свиней существенно ограничивают возможности свиноводства и выход мяса свиней. Патологические изменения и нарушенные обменные процессы оказывают существенное влияние на продуктивные показатели гельминтозных животных [1].

В Республике Башкортостан аскаридоз свиней распространен повсеместно и встречается везде, особенно часто в условиях частного сектора. Поросята заражаются до 75%, интенсивность инвазии достигает нескольких сотен экземпляров гельминтов. Молодые поросята-сосунки заражаются рано после рождения в результате проглатывания яиц с зародышем, прикрепленных к нижней части живота свиноматки. Распространенность инвазии обычно наиболее высока у