

EFFICIENCY OF SYNERGISTIC MIXED PREPARATIONS PREPARED ON THE BASIS OF FERULENE IN MIXED COURSE OF EIMERIOSIS AND COLIBACILLOSIS OF CHICKENS

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Summary:

In the article, the specific activity of phencid and phencid premix drugs against experimental eimeria and colibacteriosis of chickens, as well as the spheres of influence on immunity formed in the body against eimeria disease are studied.

Keywords: Eimeria, colibacillosis, culture, exterminating dose, group, chicken, preservation, index against Eimeria, oocyst.

Currently, the most prolific breeds of poultry are imported from foreign countries, during the period when a large number of heads are kept under artificial lighting, in beds, under the influence of daily stress factors, most of the young die from eimeria, one of the protozoan diseases, and bacterial infectious diseases, as well as colibacillosis, and as a result causes great economic damage to poultry farms. Medicines for each disease are given separately for the purpose of preventing or treating diseases that arise in this mixture. The downside is that the chicken's body chemistry level increases. Of course, this has a negative effect on the live weight gain and the quality of the products they produce.

To solve the above problems, fenugreek-based fenside was prepared by adding vitamin, mineral and amino acid preparations in the form of a premix from a synergistic mixture. That is, the composition of 1 kg of fencid premix is as follows: fencid 288 mg, vitamin U 0.003 mg, vitamin K 1.0 mg, santoxin and wheat bran, therefore its name was conditionally called fencid premix. In order to study the effectiveness of this drug against mixed diseases of eimeria and colibacillosis of chickens, as well as the spheres of influence on the immunity formed in the body against eimeria from the poultry farm 100 Loman LSL Classic chickens were brought in and placed in a small coop in a common area on the beds. At the age of 14 days, 20 chickens were weighed on simple scales and formed into five groups. In particular, the first are relatively clean controls, they were fed a farm diet until the end of the experiment. The second was a control group, comparatively infected and untreated, infected with sporulated oocysts of chicken eimeria (*E. acervulina* 125,000, *E. maxima* 8,000, *E. tenella* 25 million in 1 mm³ of suspension) by feeding 1 ml of colibacillosis culture through a syringe probe. sent into the abdominal cavity, until the end of the experiment they were given clean food without drugs.

The chickens of the third experimental group were also infected with the pathogens of eimeria and colibacillosis and received 288 mg/kg of the drug with a synergistic mixture of fencid for 10 days, and the chickens of the fourth experimental group were infected with the pathogens and received 1000 mg/kg of the premix of the drug Fencid for 10 days. The chickens of the fifth experimental group were also infected and given Spectril-S with 1 ml/2 l of water for 5 days and Spectril-T with 1 ml/l of water for 2 days. The results obtained are presented in Table 1.

Table 1.

Efficiency of drugs used against experimental eimeria and colibacillosis in chickens.

T/p	Group name	Drug name	Dose mg/kg	Number of chickens	Live weight of chicken before the experiment (g)	Retention (%)	Live weight of chickens after the experiment (g)	Live weight growth (%)	EQI (200) points
1	Relatively clean control	-	-	20	119	100	308,0	159,0	200
2	Comparatively infected and untreated	-	-	20	123	30	150,3	22,1	44,0
3	Experience	Phencid	288	20	120	100	283,0	136,0	185,5
4	Experience	Phencid premix	1000	20	121	100	288,0	138,0	187,0
5	Experience	Spectril –S Spectrazuril -T	5 days with 1 ml/2l water, 2 days with 1ml/l of water	20	122	100	282,5	131,5	183,0

The effectiveness of the drugs used was assessed by the percentage increase in the average live weight of one head of chickens at the end of the experiment, as well as EQI.

The results of laboratory experiments showed that the chickens of the second control group were 30% resistant to the disease, the average live weight of one head of chickens was 22.1%, the EQI index was 44.0 points. The chickens of the experimental groups had 100% survival without clinical symptoms, the average increase in live weight of one head of chickens was 136.0%, EQI - 185.5 points (group 3), when the chickens of the fourth experimental group received a phenicid premix with 1000 mg/kg of feed on average one head of chickens was alive at the end of the experiment. The weight gain was 138.0%, EQI - 187.0 points. When chickens of the fifth experimental group were infected with pathogens and given the preparations Spektril-S at 1 ml/2 l of water for 5 days and Spektra Zuril-T at 1 ml/l of water

for 2 days according to the instructions, their live weight increased by 131.5%, and the EQI was 183.0 points.

In order to determine the effect of the synergistic mixture of preparations used in the laboratory experiment on the immunity of chickens against eimeria, on the 21st day of the experiment, the chickens of all groups were re-infected with sporulated oocysts of eimeria pathogens, i.e., with a dose of 2 OD100, administered to the chickens through a syringe probe. The results obtained are presented in Table 2.

Table 2.

The effect of coccidiostatics used against eimeria in chickens on immunity

T/p	Group name	Drug name	Dose mg/kg	Suffer Again When the Number of Chickens Resurrects	Number of chickens killed by eimeria	Retention (in %)
1	Relatively clean control	-	-	20	17	15,0
2	Comparatively infected and untreated	-	-	3	-	100,0
3	Experience	Phencid	288	20	-	100,0
4	Experience	Phencid premix	1000	20	-	100,0
5	Experience	Spectril-S Spectra zuril-T	1ml/2l 5 days 1ml/1 2 days with water	20	-	100,0

Among the chickens of the first group, clinical symptoms characteristic of eimeria were observed, the survival rate was 15.0%. Among the chickens of the remaining 2-3-4-5 groups, the survival rate without clinical symptoms of eimeria was 100%.

According to the data obtained as a result of laboratory experiments, the effectiveness of the premix Fencid in the associative course of experimental eimeriosis and colibacillosis in poultry is high, considering that it did not have a negative impact on the immunity against eimeriosis formed in the body of chickens, these drugs can be used for the prevention or treatment of eimeriosis and colibacillosis both in broiler and breeding poultry farms.

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