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STUDY OF THE INFLUENCE OF MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS USED IN EXPERIMENTAL EIMERIOSIS OF CHICKENS ON MORPHOLOGICAL INDICATIONS OF BLOOD

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ABSTRACT

The paper presents the influence of eimeriostatics on morphological parameters of blood at experimental eimeriocis in checkens. According to a number of resolutions and instructions of the President, the poultry industry has been developed in dehkan farms and personal subsidiary plots, and the population has been tasked to produce dietary chicken and vitamin-rich eggs.

Keywords: Eimeriosis, ootsistet, eimeriostatics, blood, eritrocytes haemoglobin, leucocytes, thrombocytes.

INTRODUCTION

According to a number of resolutions and instructions of the President, the poultry industry has been developed in dehkan farms and personal subsidiary plots, and the population has been tasked to produce dietary chicken and vitamin-rich eggs [1,2]. Currently, the most productive breeds of chickens are imported from abroad, and in limited liability companies, farmers and private farms, in areas with limited numbers of artificial light, when kept on bedding, Eimeriosis often occurs and up to 50-70% of deaths, the rest and lags behind in growth and development [5.7].

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The causative agents of Eimeriosis develop in the mucous membranes of the intestinal tract of chickens, forming puncture wounds and bleeding. Decreased levels of erythrocytes and hemoglobin in the blood cause anemia. In view of the above, the main goal of the study was to study the effect of certain eimeriostatics in combination with vitamin U in experimental eimeriosis of chickens on the morphological parameters of the blood and leukocyte count [3,9].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Laboratory experiments were carried out in a small chicken farm on the farm "Feruzjon" Pakhtaobod mahalla, Akdarya district. In this regard, 150 head of Lomman LSL-Classic chickens were brought from the Logman Poultry Farm and fed in a gala. In fourteen days, 6 groups were formed (25 heads in each group). In particular, the 1st comparatively clean control group was fed clean food until the end of the experiment, and the 2^{nd} non-infected comparative control group was vaccinated with UD50-70 before the chickens were vaccinated. The spores (E. Aservulina-2500000, E. Maxima-20,000 and E. Tenella-50000 in 1 mm^3 suspension) were inoculated and inoculated with 1 ml of oocysts through a syringe probe and fed with pure food without drugs until the end of the experiment [4,10]. Experimental chickens in group 3 were given amprovet-25 at a dose of 500 mg/kg of pure food for 10 days, and chickens in experimental group 4 were given amprovet-25 and S-methylmethionine (vitamin U) for 10 days after infection. 4 mg/kg was added to the feed, experimental group 5 chickens were given 1000 mg/kg for 10 days, and experimental group 6 chickens were given cycostat (tsigro) 500 mg/kg for 20 days. On days 5, 7, 10, 15, and 20 of the experiment, blood was taken from the chick's axillary vein and the number of erythrocytes, leukocytes, and platelets in 1 mm^3 was counted in the Goryayev census by the method of I.A. Bolotnikov (1980) mixed with Romonov-Gimza and methyl violet dye [6]. The amount of hemoglobin was determined on the FEK-56M device by the hemoglobin-cyanide method (acetoncyanhydrin) by I.P. Chondraxin et al. (1985). To determine the leukocyte formula, a blood smear was prepared and stained by the Pappenheim method and determined by the Filipchenk 3-circle method [8]. The figures obtained from the experiment were statistically processed by the method of P.F. Rokitsky (1973) and clarified according to the Student's table.

For laboratory experiments, one-day-old chicks of the Lomann LSL-Classic breed were brought and fed on a mat in a gala. In 14 days, 6 groups of 25 heads were formed in each group. Including: 1 comparatively pure control, 2 comparatively

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untreated controls, which were injected with 1 ml of Eimeriosis pathogens through a syringe probe to the end of the experiment. 500 mg/kg of the drug was added to pure food for 10 days, and chickens in Experimental Group 4 were given 500 mg/kg of food in combination with amprovet-25 and S-methylmethionine (vitamin U) for 10 days after infection. As soon as the experimental group chickens were infected with 10% 1000 mg/kg for 20 days and the experimental group chickens were also infected with cycostat (tsigro) 500 mg/kg for 20 days. The number of morphological parameters and leukocyte formula of chickens in the experimental group who received the drug during the experiment did not differ from the morphological parameters and blood leukocyte formula of chickens in the comparatively pure control group R-0.05.

Changes in the morphological and leukocyte formula of the blood were observed mainly in the blood of chickens of the 2nd comparatively untreated control group. On day 5 of the experiment, the number of erythrocytes per 1 mm3 decreased by 25.4%, the amount of hemoglobin by 26.1%, and the number of platelets by 23.4% compared to the blood of pure control chickens.

In the leukocyte formula, lymphocytes decreased by 17.3%, eosinophils by 39.5%, pseudoeosinophils by 41.2%, and monocytes by 32.4%, compared to the blood of chickens in the comparatively pure control group. By day 7 of the laboratory experiment, the number of erythrocytes decreased by 48.3%, hemoglobin decreased by 45.1%, and leukocytes increased by 19.0% compared to the blood of pure control group chickens.

In the leukocyte formula, the number of lymphocytes decreased by 31.3%, while eosinophils increased by 46.3%, pseudoeosinophils by 61.5%, and monocytes by 54.2% compared to the blood of chickens in the comparatively pure control group. By day 10 of the experiment, the erythrocyte count did not differ from the blood count of pure control group chickens R-0.05. However, hemoglobin decreased by 15.3%, platelet count decreased by 33.2%, leukocyte count increased by 45.4%, and the number of eosinophils did not differ from the blood of pure control group chickens. Pseudoeosinophils increased by 14.2%, monocytes by 61.3%, and lymphocytes decreased by 18.4% compared to the blood of pure control chickens. By the 15th day of the laboratory experiment, the number of leukocytes increased by 13.4%, pseudoeosinaphil group 1 chickens by 11.3%, monocytes by 29.5%, and lymphocytes by 8.1%. By day 20 of the experiment, the morphological parameters of the blood and the leukocyte count did not differ from the blood values of the chickens in the comparatively pure control group.

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CONCLUSION

In the analysis of laboratory data, it was found that the drugs used in the experimental eimeriosis of chickens did not adversely affect the morphological parameters of leukocytes and leukocyte count.

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