

METHODS OF CHECKING FOR BRUCELLOSIS IN SHEEP AND PREVENTION MEASURES

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ANNOTATION:

In this article, the authors present the results of research work on the epizootological method for the diagnosis of brucellosis diseases. Static studies have been carried out to infect the population with brucellosis pathogens. Analysis of diseases in soil and plants used as animal feed. The conclusion consisting of the event is given.

Keywords: pathogen, source of disease, epizootiology, diagnosis, serological studies, epidymitis, orchitis, vaginitis, bursitis, inflammation, disinfection.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TOPIC:

In this article, information on methods of Disease Control, prevention measures, occurrence of brucellosis pathogen in species, infectious diseases, advantages of serological methods of Investigation, Measures for the improvement of unhealthy Farms is given.

Sampling Location for the Study:

In Khujaabad District of Payariq district, the population received blood from sheep number 20 and blood samples were placed in special sterilized probirks and sent to serology laboratory.

The Location of the Research:

Samarkand region Payariq District State Center for the diagnosis of animal diseases and safety of food products, serology laboratory.

Laboratory diagnostics of disease serological, bacteriological, allergic and polymerase-chain reaction (PCR) tests are used.

Thrown into the laboratory are sent to the fetus, its veil, placenta or umbilical cord, slices from the liver, spleen, testicles, lymph nodes, milk. They are quickly sent to the laboratory without being consulted by a ticket letter. If there is no possibility to send the pathological material on the same day, it is required to conserve them (except for the fetus) on 40% li glycerin.

Serological Research:

Serological examination is based on the search for antibodies from the composition of the blood serum with the help of a certain antigen.

AR - agglutination reaction for this purpose this method is for sheep, 1- test tube is injected 0.04 ml of blood serum, 2- test tube 0.02ml of blood serum is injected 1:20 from a special antigen is injected into a special probe 1ml and rinsed in tripod and put on 37c0-38c0 into the thermostat for 20 hours, after removal

from the thermostat + + if the positive result and the liquid at the bottom of the test tube is in the tip-clear position, then the Against at the bottom will appear in the curving position. If the result is negative, then there will be no changes in the testicle.

Roz—Bengal Reaction:

0.015 ml of blood serum of sheep on top, 0.015 ml of antigen is poured, 4 minutes are rotated in the converter, if there is a positive result, then Red small-large grains are added to each other, if there is a negative result, then there will be no changes in the plate recess.

As a result of the examination, 20 blood samples were examined in sheep and the result in AR and RBP was observed in a negative state and disease pathogens were not found.

Sheep owners were given specific information on brucellosis with notes and skills.

Prevention of the disease and fight against it:

To prevent the disease, it is mandatory to carry out the following work on farms:

* To ensure that animals from other farms are not included in the farm without the permission of a veterinarian specialist, as well as transfer animals from one place to another in the farm;

- Animals brought to the farm are taken for 30 days of preventative quarantine and they are serologically checked;

- Do not include animals belonging to the farm and the population, even with other animals in the slope, in the place of general irrigation.

For the vaccination of sheep and goats against the disease, a vaccine made of the Rev-1 strain is used. Vaccine Br. it is made from a weak virulent strain of melitensis. With it, 4-month-old and older female sheep are vaccinated 2 months before their abduction. Vaccination thawed before use in a special solution or in a sterilized physiologic solution. After 30 minutes, 2 ml is sent under the skin. After 3 weeks, the immune system appears. This

vaccine can also be used against epididymitis of Rams.

In case of detection of disease in the farm, by the decision of the governor on the basis of the act of the chief veterinarian of the district (city), this area is declared unhealthy on brucellosis and quarantine is installed in it.

In accordance with the required rules of quarantine, the following are prohibited:

- Introduction of all species of animals, except for bulls;

- * Separation, grouping of herds, flock groups without the permission of the veterinarian serving in the farm;

- In the farm, the organization of an insulator for long storage, temporary storage of sick animals;

For disinfection recommended 5% li active chlorine lime, 2-3% li corrosive sodium solution, 2% li formaldehyde. Gong neutralized by biotermic method.

Healthy Development of an Unhealthy Farm:

If brucellosis disease is noted, then immediately a quarantine is declared on the farm. The recovery of the farm is confirmed by drawing up a calendar work plan. Recovery is carried out using a vaccine or without a vaccine with the permission of the Department of Veterinary and Livestock Development.

In accordance with the requirements of quarantine, the following are prohibited:

Bringing and releasing animals from outside.

Division of sheep into groups without the permission of the veterinarian.

Milk withdrawal, nursery kindergarten, distribute it to schools, sell it on the market. Such milk must be pasteurized for 70 minutes at 30° C in the farm, milk from the unhealthy farm must be taken in special containers.

In dairy plants is a reference book in which the epizootological status of farms of the district chief veterinary physician is described.

After two months of storage, the poppy, which is surrounded by an unhealthy farm territory, is allowed to use.

Sheep can not be milked, it is forbidden to take a bag of the embryo, it is not allowed to prepare a rennet.

For disinfection, it is recommended to use chlorinated lime with 2% active chlorine, alkali solution with 2%, chlorinated lime with 20%, formaldehyde with 2%, etc. Gong neutralized by biotermic method.

There is a special method of recovery, in which a vaccine is not used. Healthy sheep are examined every 15-35 days by AR Rozbengal probe reactions. Serological examination is continued until a double negative result is obtained on the four groups. After obtaining a negative result, the sheep are put under veterinary control for 6 months. During this period, every 3 months, a serological examination is performed by the above method. If the result is negative, the farm is considered healthy.

Among agricultural animals, if the disease of brucellosis is caused, the following activities are carried out to save people from this disease:

Serving in sheep is allowed only to people who have been vaccinated against brucellosis. All employees of the farm are provided with special clothes. It is necessary to ensure that there are hand washers, towels, soap, medicine cans in each livestock building. Livestock workers must undergo a special medical examination.

CONCLUSION:

1. Currently, with brucellosis, pets, wild animals, rodents, are infected with the disease. Therefore, as a result of conducting serological examinations of agricultural animals for the prophylactic purpose every three months in order to protect all animals from the disease, we will also preserve the health of animals and

humans by timely identifying the disease and making the right diagnosis to it.

2. Through timely detection of brucellosis, correct diagnosis on it, separation of animals, through which we maintain economic efficiency.

3. By putting research on brucellosis, we protect the health of animals and humans by identifying the causative agent of the disease, conducting quarantine activities.

4. In the case of prevention of brucellosis it is necessary to conduct epizootic activities on time every 2 months, by conducting clinical examinations of Animals, sending pathological samples to laboratories and making the correct diagnosis, which is determined by special reactions.

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