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PREVALENCE AND TREATMENT OF TURKEYS HISTOMONOSIS SAMARKAND INSTITUTE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

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Abstract
The article presents the specific activity of furazolidone, metronidazole spontaneously infected blackhead of turkeys.
Keywords: furazolidone, metronidazole, turkeys, treatment, prevention, antibiotics.

Introduction. The level of demand for poultry products, which is one of the important sectors of livestockilikni of the urban and rural population growing today, is increasing. Consistent measures are being taken to develop the poultry industry in our country and to increase the volume and types of production of finished products intended for export, as well as to provide the population with quality and affordable poultry products produced in local business.Decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan on measures to ensure more effective organization of the process of acquisition of rights over land parcels and other immovable property as part of the South Caucasus pipeline expansion project more ... The decision sets out the priority tasks of developing poultry farming. In particular, now, using the experience of foreign countries, poultry clusters are organized, bunda innovation technologies are widely used. The resolution sets out the tasks of developing the poultry sector, which is one of the leading sectors of livestock farming, in peasant and farmer farms, producing the population of dietary chicken meat and egg products rich in vitamins. But most of the breeds of turkeys in the present period are brought from foreign mammals, and the peasant farmer is one of the parasitic diseases among turkeys in the end, many of them are kept on the buns in the head of a limited number of auxiliary cells and in societies with limited liability, the disease of histomonosis often occurs and The rest is left behind by growth and development, with a decrease in living weight, meat and egg quality, causing great economic damage to farms.

Histomonosis – (enterogepatitis, "thrush") - is a protozoa disease of the larynx, accompanied by constipation and a state of hangover. Also among histomonous fumes, chicks and some wild birds are also three.

Provocative. Apicomplexa type, Mastigophora class, Histomonas meleagridis of Histomonas generation-are single-celled or amyobacid (non-HIV) parasites.

Pathogenesis. Histomonads divide proteolytic enzymes, which cause the boss to digest and absorb the cells of the intestinal mucosa and meet necrosis.
Then the muscle penetrates into the layer, migrates through the blood vessels into the liver and continues to parasitize.

Pathological changes. The scalp is darkened, fibrous mass in the abdominal cavity. The main changes are in the blind intestines, which are filled with foam yellowish or dark mass. Then it condenses and hardens, a "stopper" is formed from the accumulation of Erythrocytes, Leukocytes and histomonads in its cavity.
For the purpose of prophylaxis of histomonous diseases of the larynx, it is necessary to comply with the following legislation:
- Storage and feeding of chicks and compliance with veterinary sanitary rules;
- Keeping young chicks separate from older turkeys;
- In the rooms where chicks are kept, taking into account their density, room temperature and humidity, take into account the indicators of Myuria for chicks of all ages.
- Feed the chicks with protein, menyrene and microelement nutrients;
- In order to prevent the disease of histomonosis, it is necessary to establish prophylactic degelminthization plans and periodically give drugs against histomonosis every three months;
- Biotermic processing of garbage taken from them.

Materials inspection methods. State committee of Forestry of the Republic of Uzbekistan for laboratory experiments. The meyongol Forest Department of the kattakorgan state forestry was placed on the landing as a general gala in the small chicken barn of the Foresters 'House and the 146 head of the 30-60-day Turkish chicks' thesis samples were carried out by a caprological examination on the methods of Darling and Fyulleborn. The development of turkeys histomonosis is observed in cases of mono or mixed invasion.

First table Results of diagnostic examination of chorea Chick histomonosis

Total examples quantity	Histologist		Histomonosis and other mixed invasions (eymeria, ascariasis		Total histomonosis and other together	
146	Total examples	The extensiveness of the invasion,%	Sample number	The extensiveness of the invasion, %	Total examples	The extensiveness of the invasion, %
	59	40.4	21	14.3	80	54.8

According to table data, based on the pathological changes in the vertebrae and internal organs of turkey chicks, only lesions with histomonosis were detected at 40.4% (59 samples), in 14.3% (21 samples) in the case of mixed invasion. During the study, total histomonosis and mixed invasions were detected in 54.8% of cases (80 samples).

For further investigations, spontaneous and undamaged chicks were identified and 4 groups were formed from them, each group was divided into 10 head chicks. The first was a comparative clean control group, which was fed on the basis of the farm ration until the end of the experiment. The second group of turkeys were spontaneously infected and were fed without food until the end of the experiment (control group without spontaneous injury). Furazalidone was given to spontaneously infected turkeys in the experimental group for 0,03% of food, and to turkeys in the third group for 8-10 days with 1% of feed from the drug metronidazole.

Second table the effectiveness of drugs that are used against gistomonosis of the larynx.

№	Groups name	Prime number of chicks	Age (Daily)	Name of preparations	Dosage (in % compared to nitrogen)	Storage (%)
1	Clean comparative control	10	20	-	-	100
2	Spontaneous injury untreated	10	20	-	-	40
3	Experiment	10	20	Fennel	0.03	100
4	Experiment	10	20	Metronidazole	1	100

Results

- For laboratory experiments, 30-60 days of local breed was given to the chickens of the genus mansub Turka, the chicks of the species experimental group were infected with spontaneous histomonosis disease, giving them 0,03% compared to furazalidone food for 8-10 days, and the chicks of the fourth group metronidazole 1% compared to food, and then when the drugs used were

- The survival rates of untreated chicks with spontaneous damage in the second group, that is, were 40%. Clinical and pathologic changes specific to histomonosis were namayon when chicks who died from the disease underwent pathologic examinations.
- Turkeys have a high tendency to develop invasive diseases among domestic poultry. Full-value feeding, lack of care is not well established, inadequate veterinary sanitary measures will be one of the main causes of histomonosis among turkeys. For the prophylaxis of the disease, the following veterinary sanitary measures and rules for the preservation and nutrition of furs are required:

- Preservation of turkeys of different ages and their chicks by their group;
- Different types of poultry together asramaslik;
- Let's not keep the turkeys in the poultry house mutually dense.

Conclusion

The development of Histomonous disease is observed in cases of mono or mixed invasion. In order to prevent the spread of flying histomonosis and other invasions among turkeys, it is extremely necessary to conduct timely veterinary prfilactic measures and feed, improve storage conditions. Data from laboratory experiments showed that the effectiveness of furazolidone and metronidazole compounds in histomonosis of turkeys was found to be high.

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