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MEDICINES FOR IMMUNOLOGICAL PROPHYLAXIS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND POULTRY EIMERIOSIS AT THE DOMESTIC PHARMACEUTICAL MARKET

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The number of poultry head in Ukraine was amounted to 210.8 million according to the data up to 01.01.2019 and 118 million from these heads were concentrated on poultry farms [3]. As an intensive industry, poultry farming is aimed to increase production volumes continuously, at the same time to reduce the cost of poultry's maintenance and feeding. Under such conditions, the birds are affected by a significant number of stress factors that provoke the decrease of body's resistance. Similar trends increase the percentage of poultry disease. 35-70 % of losses in poultry farming were caused by invasive diseases, among which the most unprofitable is eimeriosis. Each year the losses caused by eimeriosis in the world are about 500 \$ million [8, p. 7].

Chemotherapy is still considered to be the most effective and economically proved measure to prevent and control eimeriosis. The negative aspect of chemoprophylaxis of eimeriosis is its high embryotoxicity and a negative effect on hens' reproductive system [4, p. 126; 5, p. 35]. In addition, long-termed unlimited use of synthetic agents contributes to the development of resistance to all types of eimeries. The degree of resistance to certain medicines during chemotherapy is so great that new approaches for treatment must be found [1, p. 14; 2, p. 27; 9].

A prospective direction in the fight against eimeriosis is immunological prophylaxis [6, p. 13; 8, p. 35].

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There are about 20 vaccines against hen eimeriosis in the world today. Vaccines with live pathogens, injection vaccines and vaccines developed on the basis of molecular biotechnology (recombinant, DNA vaccine, etc.) have been developed for immunological prophylaxis of poultry eimeriosis [4, p. 126; 6, p. 13; 8, p. 11].

Taking into considerations all above mentioned aspects, the definition and analysis of the spectrum of vaccine available on the pharmaceutical market for the immunological prophylaxis against infectious diseases and poultry eimeirosis is an actual issue.

The purpose of the work was to investigate the market of vaccines medicines for poultry and particular, medicines for poultry immunological prophylaxis registered in Ukraine. The study of the range of immune biological medicines was carried out by analyzing official sources of information [7]. During the study, statistical, comparative and analytical methods of analysis were used.

According to the data on 01.01.2019, 623 immunological products with valid registration certificates were registered at the veterinary pharmaceutical market of Ukraine [7]. The range of vaccines for poultry includes 241 trade names (TN) and it is accounted 38.7 % from the total. 73.9 % (178 TN) vaccines - against certain poultry diseases. Immune biological preparations against certain poultry diseases are mainly vaccines against Newcastle disease - 22.5 % (40 TN), infectious bronchitis - 14.6 % (26 TN) and infectious bursal disease - 12.4 % (22 TN). In general, in the market of immune biological medicines there are vaccines against 23 poultry diseases - 22 diseases of infectious etiology and 1 - invasive (eimeriosis).

Moreover, 26.1 % (63 TN) of vaccines were complex. Among them there are dual- valued associated vaccines - 52.4 % (33 TN), namely the vaccine against Newcastle disease and infectious bronchitis - 51.5 % (17 TN).

The vaccine for hens is dominated - 96.7 % (233 TN) in the structure of the assortment. The vaccines presented for certain types of poultry (turkeys, ducks, geese, pigeons) make up 3.3 % (8 TN) that is a bit smaller quantities. Totally 85.9 % of vaccines for poultry are of foreign production and only 14.1 % - are produced in Ukraine.

Imported vaccine medicines for poultry are represented by 15 producer countries, the leading position among which is the USA - 47 TN, Italy - 37 TN, the Netherlands - 35 TN and Spain - 25 TN.

There are some available vaccines of foreign production against eimeria (Canada, USA, United Kingdom, Spain, Australia, Czech Republic) at the pharmaceutical market. Immunization against eimeriosis must be carried out on hens mainly in poultry breeding and commercial poultry farms, especially when birds are kept on the floor.

The volume of vaccines against poultry eimeria at the pharmaceutical market of Ukraine is 5.6 % (10 TN). Among them, the percentage of live virulent vaccines is 30 % (*Immucox-3*, *Immucox-5*, *Immucox CII*). Immunococcus vaccine (Ceva Animal Health Inc., Canada) includes oocytes with vitamins and vitamins. These vaccines contain from 3 to 5 types of virulent most common oocyst eimeria: *E. tenella*, *E. acervulina*, *E. maxima*, *E. brunetti*, *E. necatrix*.

It is rational to use vaccine medicines, the species composition of which corresponds to the actual species for the given geographic area. This is due to the fact that any vaccine can expand the species composition of the pathogen, which circulates in the poultry factory [5, p. 35].

It is believed that the use of live non-acetone vaccines is accompanied by lesions of the intestinal mucosa of the bird. On the one hand, it is good stimulates the development of active

immunity and on the other, it promotes the emergence of necrotic bacterial enteritis, due to the activation of *Clostridium perfringens* [6, p. 127; 8, p. 11].

At present, the percentage of live attenuated vaccines against bird eimeriosis is higher - 70% and is represented by TN as *Livacox Q*, *ADVENT®*, *Fortegra*, *EVALON*, *Paracox*, *Paracox-5*, *Eimeriavax 4m*. These vaccines are three-, four- and eight-valented. The attenuated vaccines include oocytes, emers with artificially reduced virulence. The use of attenuated vaccines is accompanied with minimal damage of intestinal mucosa of the bird and does not provoke the development of necrotic enteritis.

In accordance with the vaccine guidelines, single-dose immunizations are carried out on mainly clinically healthy chickens aged 1-5 or 14 days. Immunization is done with spray-method, gel-drip method, with the help of watering or in eyes.

Conclusions: 1. Vaccines for poultry make up 38.7 % of the total number of immune biological medicines in the domestic pharmaceutical market.

2. Vaccines against certain avian diseases make up 73.9 %, among them the vast majority - against Newcastle disease (22.5 %). The share of polyvalent associated vaccines is 26.1 %, the bivalent associated vaccines make up 52.4%, namely the Newcastle disease and infectious bronchitis vaccine (17 TN).

3. 85.9 % of vaccines for poultry - foreign production and only 14.1 % - are produced in Ukraine.

4. Vaccines against poultry eimeria at the domestic pharmaceutical market make up 5.6% and are of foreign origin.

5. The leading type of vaccine against eimeriosis is live attenuated vaccine - 70 %.

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THE STUDY OF EFFECTIVENESS OF COCCIDIOSIS PROPHYLAXIS IN YOUNG RABBITS

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Coccidiosis (eimeriosis) is an animal disease that is widespread in the world and causes significant economic damage to the agriculture. Due to the technological features of keeping rabbits in cages, they are massively susceptible to this disease. Studies show, that the infection of rabbits with coccidiosis in different areas varies from 30 to 100 %. The death of infested young rabbits reaches 80-100 %. Sick animals lag behind in growth and lose from 12 to 30 % of their weight. Adult animals are less sensitive to coccidiosis, but they are carriers and sources of the eimeric infection [2, p. 46-47; 4]. Thus, the protection from coccidiosis is an important area of veterinary medicine. In connection with the rapid adaptation of the simplest *Eimeria* to the drugs used, it is necessary to constantly search for new treatment regimens and to replace them reasonably [5, p. 159-162; 6].

The aim of this research is to determine the time of occurrence of resistance of the coccidiosis causative agents to the acidifier "Kronocide-L" as well as to develop recommendations on prevention the reduction of treatment effectiveness.

Scientific novelty of the work - the relationship between the drugs used for the treatment of rearing females and underperformance of these drugs in the treatment of young animals was determined, as well as schemes and recommendations to prevent this phenomenon were developed.

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