

СРАВНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ НЕСПЕЦИФИЧЕСКОЙ И СПЕЦИФИЧЕСКОЙ ПРОФИЛАКТИКИ ЭЙМЕРИОЗА ПТИЦ В УСЛОВИЯХ БРОЙЛЕРНОЙ ПТИЦЕФАБРИКИ

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() 30000
5
« » 2
« » 5
« »
3,7 %, 4,7
2,0 %; 3,7
3,5 % 2,3 %

Ключевые слова:

Comparative tests of preparations for the prevention of eimeriosis were carried out on broiler chickens in a poultry farm. There were about 30,000 chickens in each group (poultry house). In the control group, the eimeriostatic salinomycin sodium was used in accordance with the instructions for use. In experimental group 1, chickens were immunized on the 5th day of life with the live vaccine «Paracox» by the method of drinking. Experimental group 2 was immunized with live vaccine «Immukoks» on the 5th day of life by the method of drinking.

Comparative tests have shown a higher efficiency of the use of vaccines «Paracox» and «Immucox» in comparison with the eimeriostatic salinomycin sodium. At the end of feeding, the live weight of broiler chickens in the group where Paracox was used was 3.7 % higher, the average daily weight gain was 4.7 g higher. The live weight of broiler chickens in the group where Immucox was used was 2.0 % higher; the average daily weight gain was 3.7 g higher. Safety in the experimental groups was 3.5 % and 2.3 % higher, respectively.

Clinical signs of eimeriosis, such as liquid bloody feces or characteristic diarrhea, and a decrease in body weight gain were not observed in broilers of all groups. However, the total volume of losses of poultry stock productivity shows that the savings on cheaper treatment with coccidiostatics does not cover the economic losses from the subclinical course of coccidiosis and negatively affects the overall economic indicators, and the increased mortality of poultry with eimeriosis entails huge financial losses. In addition, after the use of vaccines, due to the effective formation of humoral and cellular immunity, it is not necessary to use coccidiostatics, and there is no waiting period.

Key words: avian eimeriosis, coccidiostatics, vaccines, broiler chickens, productivity, safety.

Введение

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1 5

[1, 2, 3, 7].

1

. tenella

. . acervulina

. xima

. . necatrix

[1, 2, 8].

100%-

[4, 5, 6, 7, 8].

[1, 2, 8].

Основная часть

() 30000

5

« », (0,1)

1

»	« »	100;	<i>Eimeria maxima</i>	–	200;
<i>Eimeria acervulina</i> –	500;	<i>Eimeria brunetti</i> –	100;	<i>Eimeria mitis</i> –	500;
<i>Eimeria maxima</i> MFP –	100;	<i>Eimeria necatrix</i> –	500;		
<i>Eimeria praecox</i> –	100;	<i>Eimeria tenella</i> –	500.		

2 « » , -
: *Eimeria acervulina* – 2,4 10⁵; *Eimeria brunetti* – 2,4 10⁵; *Eimeria maxima* – 2,4 10⁵; *Eimeria necatrix* – 2,4 10⁵; *Eimeria tenella* – 2,4 10⁵.
1000 (10–15) 4 ,
1 (95) ,
(3) 1 -
(1000) -
1–2 ,
2–3 -
1–3 ,
1–3 ,
. 1.

1. Живая масса и среднесуточные приросты у цыплят-бройлеров по периодам выращивания (первый период)

	1-10			11-24		
	1	2		1	2	
, ,	39,08 ±0,19	40,1±0,39	39,8±0,22	-	-	-
- ,	258, 5±3,45	254,7± 9,04	253,8±3,07	1044,6±6,32	1066,0±11,06	1053,0±3,18
, ,	23,2 ±1,06	21,5±0,89	21,4±0,3	60,4±0,46	62,6±0,94	61,3±0,16
	0,87	0,96	0,87	1,3	1,27	1,28
- , %	98,0	99,0	98,0	97,0	98,0	98,0

5 ,
(. 1). 24 1
2,1 %, - 0,8 %; 2,2 1 0,9
1 %.

9 (StatSoft, Inc, 2009).

±10 ±20 %

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Заклучение

« » « »

– 2,0 %;
3,5 % 2,3 %,
4,7 . 3,7 . 3,7 %,

1. / – , 2006. – . 364–374.

2. / – , 2008. – 230 .

3. / – // – 2012. – 4/1. – 60–61.

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