



TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ANTIBIOTICS IN PREVENTING CHICKEN COLIBACTERIOSIS BASED ON EXPERIMENTS

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RELEVANCE OF THE TOPIC. Today, poultry farming is one of the most lucrative sectors of the livestock industry, and many farmers and family entrepreneurs, who have been operating in the context of economic reforms in the past, also prefer this sector. This is due to the fact that one hen lays an average of 320-340 eggs a year, and a hen produces 45-55 grams of fat per day, which is a good income for entrepreneurs. The created conditions and opportunities impose great responsibilities on the livestock sector, as well as specialists and researchers in the poultry industry. In particular, the mortality rate among birds infected with colibacillosis is up to 75%. Therefore, one of the most important tasks today is to study the epizootiology, pathogenesis and diagnostic methods of poultry colibacillosis, to develop modern methods of treatment and prevention. This is due to the fact that the majority of poultry in the country today are kept in adapted conditions in small hens of small poultry farms of farmers, farmers farms and personal subsidiary farms.) due to the death of young and growing (10-120 days old) chickens due to the occurrence of diseases, increased feed and veterinary costs, unfit for future use due to oversupply of poultry farmers, farmers and personal assistants. Which suffer great economic damage. Due to the widespread use of antibiotics and chemicals in poultry farms by veterinary professionals, new clones and mutants of microorganisms resistant to these antibiotics have emerged, with their virulence, enzymatic and antigenic properties, the most dangerous being routine. causing an increase in resistance to some of the drugs used. This is because, during the course of the disease, E. coli-intestinal rods develop in the intestinal system, preventing the absorption of nutrients, and due to the difficulty of the absorption process, they lag behind in growth and development. In the future, the productivity of such birds will be low. The cost of treating them increases, causing economic damage to the farm. Therefore, the urgent task of the veterinary service is to achieve high productivity by constantly improving the study, prevention and treatment of this disease, adapting antibiotics to the level of susceptibility to pathogens, maintaining the number of birds through its prevention. is calculated.

MATERIALS AND METHODS OF RESEARCH. Preventive measures during the research were carried out among young chickens raised on the farm "SOBIRTEPA PARRANDA" LLC, Besharik district, Fergana region.

Antibiotics used: - *Oflosan - ofloxacin*, for oral administration. 1ml of the drug is dissolved in 1 liter of water and given for 3-5 days. Russian Federation, OOO Apitsenna.

- *Aliseril - oxytetracycline*, for oral administration. 1g of the drug is dissolved in 1 liter of water and given for 5-7 days (Hollandy product).

- *Flonicol-O - florfenicol*, oral administration. 1 ml of the drug is dissolved in 1 liter of water and given for 5 days. Biveco product.

Initially, 100 5-day-old LOMANN LSL-CLASSIC chicks were selected and 25 were divided into 4 groups to carry out on-farm research on this topic. The chicks in each group were also kept on the farm, and the chicks in the first experimental group were given Flonicol-O antibiotic mixed in 1 ml + 1 liter of water for 5 days. The chickens in the second experimental group were given Oflosan antibiotic mixed with 1 ml + 1 liter of water for 5 days. The chicks in the third experimental group were given Aliseril antibiotic mixed with 1 g + 1 liter of water for 7 days. The chicks in the fourth group act as control groups for comparison.

The clinical condition and growth development of the experimental group were then compared with that of the control group. The chickens in these experimental groups were monitored regularly for up to 120 days, and the above procedure was repeated in both experimental groups in both sexes if necessary.

RESULTS: When Flonicol-O was administered to the first experimental group, the survival rate of the chickens was 84% compared to the number of chickens in the control group, and the live weight gain was 121.8%.

In the second experimental group, the survival rate of chickens when using the antibiotic Oflosan was 96% of the number of chickens in the control group, and the increase in live weight was 131.5%.

In the third experimental group, the survival rate of chickens when using the antibiotic Aliseril was 88% of the number of chickens in the control group, and the increase in live weight was 125.8%.

The survival rate of the chickens in the fourth control group was 60% and the live weight gain was 78.5%.

Effectiveness of antibiotics used in chemoprophylaxis of colibacillosis in poultry farm "SOBIRTEPA PARRANDA" LLC, Besharik district, Fergana region

No	Name of groups	Name of drugs	Dosage and administration	Number of chickens	Conservatism (in the main account)	Conservatism (in%)
1	Experience	Flonikol-O	With 1 ml to 1 liter of water	25	21	84 %
2	Experience	Oflosan	With 1 ml to 1 liter of water	25	24	96 %
3	Experience	Aliseril	1 g - with 1 liter of water	25	22	88 %
4	Control	-	-	25	15	60 %

Thus, the survival rate of chicks in the first experimental group was 84%, 24% higher than in the non-antibiotic control group, while in the second experimental group, the figure was 96%, compared to 36 in the non-antibiotic control group. % high result was achieved. In the third experimental group, the survival rate was 88%, which was 28% higher than in the non-antibiotic control group.

CONCLUSIONS. In poultry farms, keeping chickens in buildings that meet zoohygienic requirements, improving the quality of feed and meeting sanitary requirements are important tasks in preventing the occurrence of colibacillosis.

- The survival rate of chickens in the production of Oflosan antibiotic for the prevention of colibacillosis in poultry was 96%,

It should be noted that the antibiotic Oflosan not only increases the survival rate of chickens, but also has a positive effect on their live weight gain and normal growth, so this treatment is used for the prevention and treatment of colibacillosis in poultry farms. It is recommended.

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