

# FEATURES OF INFLUENCE OF DIFFERENT WAYS OF INTRODUCTION ANTIBIOTICS FOR A BRONCHOPNEUMONIA

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Among illnesses of noncontagious etiology in a sapling/pl quite often there are pathologies of breathing organs in live farming of different patterns of ownership. The features of anatomic structure of the respiratory system and un-treat bronchitis assist too rapid complication of inflammatory process and his distribution on pulmonary fabric then there are bronchopneumonia.

One of reasons of origin of bronchopneumonia in a sapling/pl there are bacterial factors that on a background mionectic resistance for animals cause illness that can result in mass death and force coalface of young animals, and others like that. This disease sometimes inflicts considerable economic losses to the proprietors of animals. For therapies of diseases of bacterial etiology a leading place occupies an antibiotic-therapy.

At the defeats of the system of breathing organs, and especially lungs, antibiotics of different pharmacological groups that show a high antimicrobial action enter, mostly, parenterally. High efficiency at bronchopneumonia is shown by the antibiotics of different pharmacological groups, it and groups of macrolides, penicillin, tetracycline, aminoglycosides, and others like that.

The aim of researches was to learn pharmacotherapy efficiency of antimicrobial preparations of fluorphenicol row of ofloxacinum that was applied parenterally and flumekinum, that was entered per-orally to the calves, patients with a catarrhal bronchopneumonia, and to define the state of hetero-specific resistance of organism of calves here.

The different ways of medicine application, its medical effect and influence on organism of calves that have catarrhal bronchopneumonia was learned.

The main aim of experiment: non-specific resistance of organism and therapeutic efficiency.

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