

STUDY OF THE TOXICITY OF THE DISINFECTANT BASED ON IODOFORM

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Intensive management of animal husbandry requires adherence to strict sanitary and hygienic conditions of maintenance. An increase in the number of animals in the room can lead to industrial stresses and increased microbial contamination in the premises. Preventive measures such as disinfection and disinfection of production facilities are carried out to prevent infection of animals and preserve their productivity in farms. Maintaining physiologically sound norms for keeping and feeding animals at industrial complexes, farms and personal farmsteads is a prerequisite for obtaining high productivity and keeping the livestock. Disinfectants are the main means of nonspecific prevention and control of diseases of infectious etiology. At the present stage of development of disinfection in Ukraine, disinfection requirements are high not only on the spectrum of antibacterial properties, physicochemical parameters, but against the background of growing environmental safety requirements – on the toxicological characteristics of the proposed disinfectants. Disinfectants that have long been offered to production are losing their relevance due to increased resistance of microorganisms, as well as environmental hazards and harm to the human body, arising from prolonged and widespread use. Therefore, when studying the properties of new disinfectants, great attention should be given precisely to the toxicity of the disinfectant.

Veterinary practice of Ukraine uses many different disinfectants. Depending on the method of keeping the animals and the production department, a disinfectant is selected. Also affects the type of floor in the room. For example, on slatted floors, only liquid disinfectants can be used, on concrete, wooden and other solid surfaces - liquid and dry. If animals are kept using litter, it is possible to use "drying agents", that is, dry complex disinfectants, which, in addition to the sanitizing action, should exhibit hygroscopic and deodorizing properties.

Usually, preference is given to complex preparations that meet a number of requirements, namely, universal, stable during transport, soluble in water or other liquids, are active against a wide range of microorganisms, corrosion properties relative

to building structures and materials, environmental safety and cost per unit of working solution.

That is why an important task is the development of new disinfectants. The purpose of creating new drugs is to expand the spectrum of antimicrobial activity and the ability to prevent the emergence of resistant microorganisms due to a combination of disinfectants. In addition, these drugs could be used in the presence of animals and attendants. Treatment of livestock premises with new disinfectants contributes to a significant increase in the effectiveness of the use of the proposed drug in accordance with veterinary and sanitary requirements.

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