

EKOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE EPISOATIC PROCESS FOR MIXED PASTEURELOSIS AND ASCARIDOSIS DISEASES OF BIRDS

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The article presents the results of epizootological monitoring of the distribution of mixed pasteurellosis and ascaridosis diseases among wild migratory and synanthropic birds, pathologic-anatomical autopsies of dead birds, bacteriological studies of pathological material and helminthological studies of biological material, and the migration paths of distribution of this mixed among the susceptible wild migratory birds and synanthropic birds.

It has been established that 100 % of clinically examined birds, namely 40 % of swallows, 20 % of wild ducks, 35 % of sparrows and 5 % of wild doves, noted a symptom complex that was patognomonic for mixed pasteurellosis and ascaridosis diseases.

Pathologic-anatomical changes were characteristic of the pasteurellosis and ascaridosis mixed disease. For the realization of bacteriological studies of pathological material (heart, liver) and red bone marrow: in 50 % of swallows, 66,6 % of wild ducks, 75 % of sparrows, and 66,6 % of wild pigeons was isolated pathogens of pasteurellosis (cholera) of birds species *Pasteurella multocida*. In helminthological studies, 105 samples of litter in 76 % of swallows, 52 % of sparrows, 64 % of wild ducks, and 83,4 % of wild doves, were isolated dozens eggs of *Ascaridia galli* and *Ascaridia columbe* (in wild pigeons).

The highest extensiveness of the ascaridosis invasion was recorded in wild pigeons, which was 83,4 % (the intensity of the invasion was from 15 to 72 copies), and in the sparrows it was the lowest and reached 52 % (the intensity of the invasion was 10 to 18 copies).

In the emergence, development and flow of mixed pasteurellosis and ascaridosis disease of birds, it is necessary to take into account both ecological characteristics and reservoir hosts.

To eliminate the natural epizootic foci of this mixed, it is important to identify and determine the boundary of the epizootic foci and to carry out comprehensive antiepzootic measures aimed at eliminating the source of infection.

Keywords: MIXED, ECOLOGY, EPISOOTYPICAL PROCESS, BIRDS, MIGRATION WAYS, PASTEURELLA, ASKARIDIA.