MODERN METHODS OF FIGHT AGAINST MYCOTOXIC NEPHROPATHY /

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Mycotoxicology nephropathy – mycointoxicology extremely dangerous due to the action of ochratoxin A and citrinin or other mixtures nefromikotoksykological directly or indirectly, without changing the chemical structure, affecting mainly the kidneys - leads to necrosis of the epithelium of the proximal and distal convoluted tubules.

In Ukraine mycotoxicology nephropathy often recorded in pigs and poultry, causes significant economic losses, which are determined by direct feed losses, reduced their feeding value, increased susceptibility to infectious animal diseases, loss of livestock and poultry, costs for preventive measures on the use of contaminated feed.

The basis of rational prophylaxis mycotoxic nephropathy in animals, a set of organizational, economic and technical measures, the system mycotoxicology control (certification) of feed quality and animal products at all stages of production, storage, preparation and feeding, to determine the conditions on the use of feed contaminated with ochratoxin A and citrinin. It was established experimentally that the maximum permissible level (MRL) of ochratoxin A – 0.01 mg / kg, citrinin – 0.2 mg / kg in feed for fattening pigs of groups.

Key words: food, ochratoxin A, citrinin, mycotoxic nephropathy, the maximum permissible level.