CLINICAL SIGNS AND GROSS CHANGES IN HENS AT THE EGG DROP SYNDROME.

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Hens, egg drop syndrome, diagnostics, clinical signs, gross changes.

Aim of researches. to examine the pathological-anatomical changes in chickens for egg production decline syndrome and associate them with the clinical manifestation of the disease.

Material and research methods. Study of clinical signs and pathological-anatomical changes in the chicken cross Hayseks white and brown Hayseks conducted at one of poultry Ukraine, which specializes in the production of eggs and broilers. Diagnosis Syndrome reduce egg production is set based on virological studies conducted in Biotestlaboratoriyi (m. Kyiv).

Clinical studies consisted of a general clinical examination of poultry. Also set the availability of oviposition time it is started, the number of eggs demolished and their quality parameters (size, shape, color, mass, volume, density, presence of shell, its appearance, thickness and density). Pathological-anatomical dissection rejected and dead birds was performed by partial evistseratsiyi in the conventional sequence [2]. The degree of probability for different egg syndrome of clinical signs installed by nonparametric criterion marks

Presented the results of study of clinical signs and gross changes in hens of different age at the egg drop syndrome. It is set that clinical signs at this infection are specific enough. Gross changes vary depending on the degree of clinical sings of illness. On the basis of statistical treatment of the got results sets degree of authenticity of clinical signs and changes of eggs is at this illness.

CLINICAL SIGNS AND GROSS CHANGES IN CARP AT POSTHODIPLOSTOMATOSIS

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Carp, Posthodiplostomatosis, clinical signs, intensity of invasion, macroscopic changes.

Aim of researches. clarify the clinical signs and pathological-anatomical establish changes in carp affected postodyplostomozom.

Material and methods research. Work carried out on the basis of the Poltava zonal specialized laboratory of veterinary medicine in diseases of freshwater fish and other aquatic organisms and the Department of Pathological Anatomy NUBiP Ukraine. Fish Research (ages carp) was caught from the river Dniester. Immediately after the catch conducted clinical studies and pathological-anatomical dissection of fish in which macroscopic changes were studied. Clinical studies and pathological anatomical dissection affected postodyplostomozom fish (n = 27) performed by the method described M. Marcovic et al.

Presented results of study of clinical signs and macroscopic changes in a carp at Posthodiplostomatosis. It is set that the basic clinical sign of illness is a presence on the skin of tail, back, belly and sides, on flippers, branchiaes, to the cornea of eye and on the mucous membrane of oral cavity of black spots. Gross changes in the staggered fish are registered on a skin in the different areas of body, on flippers, cornea of eye, to the mucous membrane of oral cavity and in hypodermic muscles.