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CAPILLYARIOSIS IN COMPOSITION MIXED INVASION OF CHICKENS IN THE CONDITIONS POULTRY FARMS OF POLTAVA REGION

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In the article the presented results of researches are in relation to distribution of capillyariosis of chickens in composition mixed invasion in the conditions of poultry farms of the Poltava region. Established that extensity capillyariosis invasion was 57.8% with intensity - from 1 to 23 eggs in 1 g of feces . At the same time, capillyariosis registered mainly in composition of nemathodosis-protozoa associations the components of which were exciters of ascaridiosis, geterakosis, trichostrongylosis, singamosis and eymeriosis.

***Keywords**: chickens, capillyariosis, extensiveness and intensity of invasion, mixed invasion.*

In the last few years in industry of the poultry farming considerable organizational changes took place in Ukraine, namely: is born-again the industrial poultry farming, the farmer and individual agricultures household. Is the use of modern technology of maintenance of poultry foreseen by the considerable accumulation of livestock on the limited areas creates favourable terms for development of parasitosis.

Invasive disease of poultry occupy a significant share among the diseases contagious and non-contagious etiology and cause major damage to poultry. Helminthes cause a delay in the growth and development of young poultry, which causes a decrease in its productivity and quality of poultry products. Helminthes is often the cause of death of poultry.[1]

Pathogens invasive diseases lokalized in the body of poultry, carry on it mechanical, allergic, toxic and trophic influence [6]/

The wide spread eymeriosis and nemathodosis of poultry in the farms of western Ukraine reported M.V.Glechyk and V.V. Stybel'. In private households of the Ivano-Frankivsk region authors recorded significant prevalence of poultry nemathodes Ascaridia galli, Heterakis gallinarum and simplest kind of Eimeria [2]/

According to the literature, in the steppe area of Ukraine more often floating ascarydiyi, capillyariyi, heterakisy, tryhostronhilyusy and rayyetyny. With pathogens in chickens registered four kinds eymeriosis: Eimeria tenella, E. acervulina, E. maxima and E. necatrix [3, 5]/

The epizootic situation with capillyariosis of chickens in terms of Poltava region is understudied. Therefore, **the point of the research** was to study capillyariosis composed mixed invasion of chickens in poultry farms under the Poltava region.

Materials and methods. Research conducted during the spring-summer period in 2014 on the basis of scientific laboratory of parasitology and veterinary-sanitary examination of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. The basis for experimental studies were poultry farms Karlivka and Mashivka districts of Poltava region with poultry on the floor.

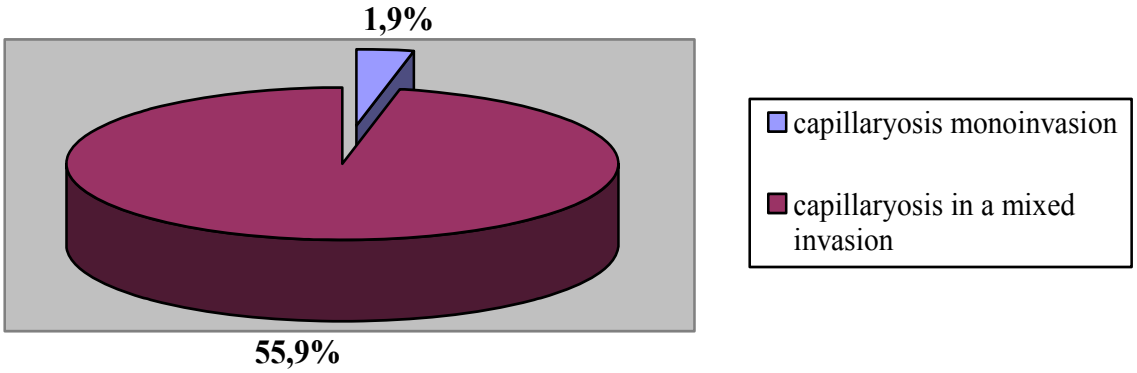
In poultry farms surveyed the work carried out as follows: from the poultry houses where the chickens were kept in different age groups, selected samples of litter at least 25 samples of 10 g each. Samples were taken from the floor. Each sample is packed in a plastic bag or paper and on the same day sent to for research in a laboratory of parasitology Poltava State Agrarian Academy. The study was conducted by flotation by V.N. Trach. By this method used for flotation solution of ammonium nitrate. Species belonging detected helminthes eggs was determined on the basis of morphological (color, shape, size, number of shells, the presence of flip-off caps at the poles) and biological (the degree of development of the embryo) signs [4, 7]/

Main indicators of the degree of infestation of chickens by worms and protozoa were extensity and intensity of invasion. Condused 161 scatological study for the eggs and larvae of helminthes and protozoa oocyst.

Results of the research found that capillyariosis is a common invasion among poultry farms of Poltava region. Extensity average was 57.8%, while the intensity of invasion from 1 to 23 eggs per 1 g of feces (Table 1).

Chicken invasion by pathogens endoparazytosis in terms of the Poltava region

Types of invasions	Investigated heads	Infested, heads	EI, %	II (min-max), eggs per 1 g of feces
Capillyariosis monoinvasion	161	3	1,9	4–23
Capillyariosis in a mixed invasion		90	55,9	1–16
Total		93	57,8	1–23



Pic. 1. Monoinvasion and mixed invasion of chickens in a term of the Poltava region

From polyinvasion of chickens selected 8 combinations of parasites which include capillyariosis (Table 2).

Table 2

Capillyariosis in composition mixed invasion (n=90)

Type of mixed invasion	Invasion, heads	EI, %
Capillyariosis + Ascaridiosis	1	1,1
Capillyariosis + Heterakosis	39	43,3
Capillyariosis + Eymeriosis	2	2,2
Capillyariosis + Trichstrongilyosis + Heterakosis	5	5,6
Capillyariosis + Heterakosis + Ascaridiosis	36	40,0
Capillyariosis + Heterakosis + Eymeriosis	2	2,2
Capillyariosis + Heterakosis + Ascaridiosis + Trichstrongilyosis	3	3,3
Capillyariosis + Heterakosis + Ascaridiosis + Syngamosis	2	2,2

The largest percentage accounted mixed invasion following: Capillyariosis + Heterakosis (43.3%) and Capillyariosis + Heterakosis + Ascaridiosis (40.0%). Rarely recorded Capillyariosis + Trichstrongilyosis + Heterakosis (5.6%), Capillyariosis + Heterakosis + Ascaridiosis + Trichstrongilyosis (3.3%), Capillyariosis + Eymeriosis (2.2%), Capillyariosis + Heterakosis + Eymeriosis (2.2%), Capillyariosis + Heterakosis + Ascaridiosis + Syngamosis (2.2%) and Capillyariosis + Ascaridiosis (1.1 %) infestation.

Conclusions. 1. Average invasion pathogens capillyariosis in poultry farms of the Poltava region was 57.8%.

2. Capillyariosis of chicken runs mainly composed mixed invasion (55.9%), components of which are pathogens heterakosis (43.3%) and heterakosis with ascaridiosis (40.0%).

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