INACTIVATED AUTOVACCINE FROM LOCAL STRAINS AGENT OF STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE AGAINST DIPLOCOCCUS INFECTION.

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White mice, vaccination, infection, immunity*, *immunogenicity, propolis.

The main problem of modern farming is growing and getting healthy calves. Many factors and protection systems have created conditions for the normal functioning of the body. The researching of diplococcus infection is topical now, namely in terms of development in activated autovaccine that would had a high immunogenicity.The purpose of research, development and testing in laboratory animals harmless and highly immunogenic inactivated autovaccine against pathogen infection dyplokokovoyi using propolis immunostimulatory component, as an adjuvant.

Materials and methods research. Research conducted at the Department of epizootiology Lviv National University of Veterinary medicine and biotechnology SZ Gzhytsky and in City Community Hospital Ambulance m. Lviv. It was designed and manufactured a series of experimental vaccines from local strains of the pathogen Streptococcus pneumoniae. Samples of the vaccine were tested for bacterial contamination no object and fungal microflora in accordance with ISO 4483 [2], and mycoplasma, according to ISO 4613 [3]. Inactivation was performed by individuals. Cultural and biological methods was determined completeness inactivate the vaccine preparation. In the absence of microbial growth on nutrient media and signs of disease and death immunized mice, this vaccine is considered completely inactivated.

Inoculum concentration was determined using a densitometer DEN- 1. Interpretation of results (in the form of units Mack Farlanda) was performed in the appropriate numerical values for bacterial suspensions and their absorbance at 550 nm in λ (Table. 1).