



EFFICACY OF ORAL INTRACOX IN RABBIT EMERIOSIS

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Аннотация. Статьи приведена лечебное действию эймериостатического препарата «Intracox oral» и фуразолидона, у которых действие эффективность составляет 90 и 60% соответственно.

Summary. The article describes the therapeutic actions of modern eimeriostatistical drugs «Intracox oral» and furazolidone, which economic efficiency is 90 and 60%.

Key words: rabbit, eimerioz, eimeriostat, Intracox oral, furazolidone.

Relevance of the topic. Eimerias is an invasive disease caused by single-cell simple parasites - eimeria (coccidia). Eimeriosis in rabbits occurs in different clinical situations[1]. In most cases, rabbits up to 3 months of age are seriously ill with eimeria. During a severe disease, rabbits become numb, their mobility decreases sharply, their feeding slows down, gastrointestinal function is disturbed (diarrhoea), diarrhea is sometimes mixed with blood, as a result, the rabbits stop growing. The use of highly effective antiparasitic drugs in timely diagnosis, treatment and prevention of the disease provides an opportunity to effectively treat the disease and reduce economic damage.

The purpose of the study. Determination of effectiveness of modern eimerocytic drug in the treatment of eimeria in rabbits.

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Study of emeryocytic effects of "Intracox oral" drug and furazolidone for mutual comparison. 1 ml of Intracox oral contains 25 mg/ml toltrazuril.

The purpose of the study: to study the anti-hemorrhoea effect of "Intracox oral" drug.

Research methods and results. Our scientific research work was carried out at "Buriboy Mustayev zamin nur" LLC located in Bulung'ur district of Samarkand region. 700 "Khikol" rabbits are being cared for at the farm. We observed that rabbits were infected with Eimeria during the clinical examination. Practical experience, microscopic and statistical methods were used during scientific research. The dung sample of rabbits was examined by the Darling method, the analysis of blood samples and pathologo-anatomical conclusions were combined, and a diagnosis of eimeriosis was made.

Eimeria oocysts were found in the dung sample of examined young rabbits.

Dead rabbits were dissected and examined pathologically. It was confirmed that the rabbits were infected with eimeria.

Rabbits found to be infected with eimeria were separated and divided into 3 groups of 10 (group 1 - experimental group; group 2 - experimental group; control group 3) according to the rule of analogues.

After the clinical, parasitological and microscopic examination of both groups of rabbits during the research work, these rabbits were divided into 3 groups, of which:

Rabbits of the 1st experimental group were given 1 ml of Intracox oral drug in 1000 ml of water continuously for two days.





Rabbits in the 2nd experimental group were continuously given 0.5 g of furazolidone mixed with 1 kg of feed for seven days.

Rabbits in the 3rd control group were kept and fed according to farm technology, but the drug was not given.

The effectiveness of the used drugs was evaluated based on the absence of clinical signs of the disease and the results of laboratory tests.

According to the results of the practical experiment, when the drugs were administered continuously for 2 days, recovery was observed in the rabbits of the 1st experimental group without the death, while 1 of the rabbits in the 2nd experimental group died, and the clinical recovery was slow. In the 3rd control group, 5 rabbits died. After the drugs were given, when the samples of rabbits' dung were examined microscopically, it was noted that the therapeutic efficiency of Intracox oral drug used for rabbits of the 1st group was 90%, and the effectiveness of the drug furazolidone given to the rabbits of the 2nd group was 60% (table 1).

Table 1

Efficacy indicators of drugs tested in the treatment of rabbit eimeria

№	Name of groups	Name of drugs	Drug dosage	rabbits in the group	of rabbits in a group %	Intensity of invasion after drug administration	Efficiency, %
						T days of exposure (number of oocysts, copy)	





						3 - day	4 - day	5 - day	6 - day	7 - day	8 - day	
1	Experimental group	Intracox oral	1 ml per 1 l of water (2 days)	10	100	11	10	7	5	2	1	90
2	Experimental group	Furazolidone	0.5 g for 1 kg of feed (7 days)	10	90	12	11	10	8	4	3	60
3	Control group	-	-	10	50	17	18	21	22	23	24	-

Summary. According to the results of the investigations, eimeriosis is common among the invasive diseases of rabbits, and it is important to study its distribution, diagnosis and modern chemoprophylaxis and make recommendations for production.

In a practical experiment, the new eimeriocid drug "Intracox oral" was found to be 90% effective when used continuously for 2 days in 1 ml/1 l of water.

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