



Smallpox In Indians

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ABSTRACT

Seasonal epidemiological diseases occur among animals. One of these diseases is smallpox. Smallpox is one of the most dangerous diseases that can occur in any poultry. It can affect not only chickens and geese, but also turkeys, especially turkeys.

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Seasonal epidemiological diseases occur among animals. One of these diseases is smallpox. Smallpox is one of the most dangerous diseases that can occur in any poultry. It can affect not only chickens and geese, but also turkeys, especially turkeys. This disease develops because of a virus such as RNA, which can live for a long time. The virus does not die even at a temperature of +360 C -150 C.

Therefore, if smallpox appears in turkeys, then they are placed separately from healthy birds. Turkeys are the most sensitive domestic birds to the smallpox virus. They can get sick from a bird that has already picked up the disease. And for this, the turkey must be in contact with a sick pet. Also, the virus can enter the body through feed, water and much more.

Insects that can bite a bird (bird louse) are also carriers of infection.

When the disease enters the body, it immediately damages the mucous membrane and only then the skin, the goiter also becomes inflamed. The incubation period is one and a half months. A turkey can get sick at any time of the year. But most often smallpox affects pets in the fall, when the body is weakened.

Turkeys have the disease in the same way as other domestic birds. As already mentioned, when the virus enters the body, it affects the mucous membrane, and then the skin. Because of this, smallpox foci of different sizes appear. In order for infections to get into the blood and other internal organs, it takes only a day. Smallpox in turkeys spreads very quickly throughout the body and affects all vital organs



A two-month-old turkey infected with smallpox

When the virus enters the body, small lymphoid formations appear on the skin. Since the infection spreads through the mucous membrane, it can be noticed that the bird becomes difficult to breathe. Even if there are no visible lymphoid formations on the skin, this does not exclude smallpox.

The causative agent of smallpox is a virus. It is highly resistant. Even in a clean room, where favorable conditions for poultry are created, according to literature data, there is information that the virus is active for 158 days. Getting on the plumage of turkeys, the duration of its activity increases to 182 days. In the air, outdoors, the virus has been active for 2 years.

The pathogen dies after 2 days at a temperature of -190 C. When boiling, his activity disappears. Some chemicals destroy the virus. They are recommended to be used for total disinfection of the poultry house: acetic acid, 1% solution; sulema, 1% solution; formalin, 0.5% solution; carbolic acid, 3%; sulfuric acid, 2.5%; caustic potassium, caustic sodium, 2% solution.

In our research, we studied smallpox in turkeys for 2-3 months and chickens for 3-4 months, smallpox in poultry or diphtheria is a contagious viral disease, observed mainly in poultry at the age of 4-12 months, which is manifested by the development of smallpox exanthema on the untrimmed areas of the scalp, legs, on the crest, earrings, lobes, around the beak and nasal openings, on the mandible and eyelids or diphteroid lesions of the mucous membranes of the oral cavity, upper respiratory tract and conjunctiva. We observed more in turkeys on the beak, around the eye, in the conjunctiva, on the shoulder joint, and also on the knee joint. Chickens infected from turkeys often had ulcers on the beak, around the beak, and conjunctiva.

Chickens were smeared with a 5% solution of iodine, fucortsin, lugol was sprayed into the beak, isolated from sick turkeys, also watered with baitril, this remedy was mixed into food



Ulcers on the knee joint of turkeys

The sick bird is sluggish, then becomes depressed, appetite is lowered or absent, feathers are ruffled. On our observations, this did not manifest itself, although the bird was losing weight, but its appetite did not disappear

before the lethal consequences. Turkeys that were 2 months old before the disease weighed 420-450 grams, after infection they began to lose weight sharply, but their appetite did not disappear and they ate to death with appetite.



1



2

1- Ulcer on the shoulder joint of turkeys

2- Smallpox ulcers on the conjunctiva, beak and nasal skin area

Chickens and turkeys were treated 2 times a day every day, washed with a 3% solution of hydrogen peroxide, the mucous membrane, after removing diptheroid overlays from it, was

lubricated daily with a mixture consisting of a 10% solution of iodine and 90% glycerin. The inclusion of biovit in the diet, as well as

furazolidone, allows you to reduce the waste of poultry and accelerate its recovery.