



SMALLPOX IN INDIANS

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the epidemiological diseases of animals, in particular avian pox. The disease of turkeys is disclosed as turkey pox, its distribution, transmission, signs and treatment.

Keywords: epidemic, pandemic, smallpox, infection, ulcer, RNA, virus.

INTRODUCTION

Seasonal epidemiological diseases occur among animals. One such disease 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 turkey poults. This disease develops due to a virus such as RNA, which can live for a long time. The virus does not die even at a temperature of $+36^{\circ}\text{C}$ -15°C . Therefore, if smallpox appears in turkeys, then they are placed separately from healthy birds. Turkeys are the most susceptible poultry 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 food, water and much more. Insects that can bite a bird (bird louse) are also carriers of the infection. When the disease enters the body, it immediately damages the mucous membrane and only then the skin, and 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.

In turkeys, the disease proceeds in the same way as in other poultry. As already mentioned, when the virus enters the body, it infects the mucous membrane, and then the skin. Because of this, smallpox focuses of different sizes appear. In order for the infection 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.





Picture 1. Two months old turkey with smallpox

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

Smallpox is caused by a virus. It is highly resistant. Even in a clean room, where favorable conditions for poultry are created, according to the literature, 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 shows vital activity for 2 years.

The pathogen dies after 2 days at a temperature of -19°C . When boiled, its activity disappears. Some chemicals kill the virus. They are recommended to be used for total disinfection of the poultry house: acetic acid, 1% solution; sublimate, solution 1%; formalin, solution 0.5%; carbolic acid, 3%; sulfuric acid, 2.5%; caustic potassium, caustic sodium, solution 2%. In our research, we studied smallpox in turkeys 2-3 months old and in chickens 3-4 months old, smallpox in poultry or diphtheria is a contagious viral disease, observed mainly in birds aged 4-12 months, which is manifested by the development of smallpox exanthema on non-feathered areas of the scalp, legs, on the crest, wattles, lobes, around the beak and nasal openings, on the mandible and eyelids, or diphtheroid 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 turkey poult's often had ulcers on the beak, around the beak, and conjunctiva.

The chickens were smeared with a 5% solution of iodine, fucorcin, lugol was sprayed into the beak, isolated from sick turkeys, they were also fed with baytril, this remedy was interfered with in food.



Picture -2. Ulcers on the knee joint in turkeys

A sick bird is lethargic, then becomes depressed, appetite is reduced or absent, feathers are ruffled. In our observations, this did not manifest itself, although the bird lost weight, but its appetite did not disappear until the lethal consequences. Turkey pout's, which were 2 months old before the disease, weighed 420-450 g, after infection they began to lose weight sharply, but their appetite did not disappear and they ate to death with appetite.



1

1-Ulcer on the shoulder joint of turkeys



2

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



Chickens and turkeys were treated every day 2 times a day, washed with a 3% solution of hydrogen peroxide, the mucous membrane, after removing diphtheroid deposits from it, was daily lubricated with a mixture consisting of 10% iodine solution and 90% glycerol. The inclusion of biovit, as well as furazolidone, in the diet can reduce the waste of the bird and accelerate its recovery.

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