

## **Influence of Tranquilizers Used In Poultry Farming On Morphological And Some Biochemical Indicators of Blood**

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There are many stress factors that arise in poultry due to unfavorable environmental factors. For example: due to the amount of table salt in drinking water for birds exceeding standard values, due to veterinary measures, due to incompleteness of the diet or the amount of components contained in it, due to a high or low amount of components, due to rapid absence of light, etc., profound immunobiological changes occur in the body.

As a result, after vaccination of chickens against infectious diseases, there is a sharp decrease in the level of immunity against the disease or its interruptions, a decrease in resistance due to a decrease in vitamin reserves in the body, and changes in morphological parameters. blood, changes in the activity of the organs of the immunocomponent (thymus, bursa of Fabricius, spleen) and mass, endocrine glands, this causes negative consequences in the form of disruption of nutrient absorption processes in the intestines, and its reflection is manifested by symptoms such as the death of chickens, deterioration in the productivity of broiler meat and laying hens.

Thus, the study of the etiopathogenesis of stress factors and the development of measures to eliminate them is of scientific and practical interest.

Following the recognition of the most important role of stress in the etiology and pathogenesis of diseases, reducing animal productivity, modern veterinary science is paying more and more attention to the development of means and methods for preventing the transition of the stress reaction from the physiological link of the process of adaptation to changed conditions of detention into a non-specific link of reducing resistance and the pathogenesis of various diseases gastrointestinal tract, respiratory organs, reproductive organs, immunodeficiency states.

Currently, research aimed at finding methods for preventing stress is mainly carried out in three directions: eliminating its etiological factors, breeding poultry for resistance to certain stresses and the use of biologically active substances that reduce the body's response to certain stimuli or increase its resistance to others. .

When breeding birds for stress resistance, it was possible to identify stress-resistant and highly susceptible individuals based on the content of corticosteroids in plasma. By the fourth generation, the stress resistance of the lines decreased by 30%, and by the sixth - by 50%.

Currently, various techniques and methods for preventing stress or reducing their effects are widely used.

One of the medicinal ways to combat the effects of various stress factors on mammals and birds is the use of drugs that calm the nervous system (tranquilizers).

Experimental and production tests have shown the complete feasibility of their use in order to increase stress resistance. In particular, the bird became less timid, was easier to catch, and its calm behavior was noted. Appetite and natural functions remained within normal limits. The use of tranquilizers in poultry farming during sorting, ringing, and diagnostic studies greatly simplifies catching, fixing, and manipulations.

The most common psychotropic drugs in practice. They have a calming effect on the central nervous system, eliminate emotional tension, anxiety, and also have a muscle-relaxing and anticonvulsant effect (D.L. Levantin et al., 1977; Z.D. Gilman et al., 1984; F. G. Nabiev, A. A. Dragunov, 1986; V. S. Portnov, 1992; R. Reikes, 1979; R. Stermer et al., 1982). In addition to the calming effect, small doses of neuroleptics activate metabolism, improve hematopoiesis and enhance the body's protective functions. In addition, chlorpromazine and triftazine in small doses have a positive effect on the activity of catalase and lipase and stimulate the functioning of the gastrointestinal tract (A.G. Shity, 1987).

One of the sedatives is reserpine and its derivatives. Preliminary administration of reserpine before moving the bird or vaccination removes the third stage of stress according to Selye, without side effects. However, long-term use of reserpine inhibits the function of the gonads.

Among the group of neuroleptics, chlorpromazine turned out to be the most effective in domestic livestock farming. It weakens the reaction of the central nervous system to external and internal stimuli and reduces the tension of skeletal muscles.

Young pigs receiving chlorpromazine at a dose of 15-25 mg per head per day were calmer, less pugnacious, and rested more. Thanks to this, growth increases, the fattening period was reduced by 8-12 days (S.I. Plyashchenko, V.G. Sidorov, 1987). There is information about the use of chlorpromazine in poultry farming. V. Fisinin et al. (1977) tested aminazine and a number of other drugs (ascorbic, succinic acids, ellennium, reserpine, seduxen) to prevent stress in pullets during transplantation at 60 days of age. The authors found that antistress agents, including chlorpromazine, mitigate the effects of stress factors. Weight loss as a result of transplantation in the experimental groups was lower than in the control group.

Prevention of stress in birds during beak trimming, comb cauterization, urgent repair work, noise stimuli is carried out by first giving one of the following tranquilizers with food 1-1.5 hours before the onset of expected stress: aminazine - 600 mg/kg, reserpine - 1, 5 mg/kg. The sedative effect of these drugs lasts for the first 5-6 hours after their administration (A.B. Baidevlyatov, V.P. Nikolaenko et al., 1979).

Tranquilizers and antipsychotics are widely used in animal husbandry in order to reduce technological stress and reduce the loss of live weight of animals and meat. The use of these drugs is hampered by difficulties during administration, high cost, and the possibility of accumulation of these substances or their breakdown products in the body of animals cannot be ruled out.

The search for effective and safe means that increase the general resistance and immunological reactivity of the bird's body, its resistance to stress without any disturbances in the processes of digestion and metabolism should be considered very relevant (Yu.V. Konopatov, 1989).

Vigosin, which is a natural compositional agent, has been proposed as a stress projector. Vigosin contains: carnitine (main component), sorbitol, magnesium sulfate, plant extracts, preservatives and water. Carnitine is involved in the breakdown of fatty acids, ensuring their conversion into energy and carbohydrates, and plays an important role in the transport of acetyl coenzyme A to mitochondria. This increases the use of cell energy sources and affects the metabolic rate, which has a positive effect on animals under stress. Sorbitol is 80% metabolized by the liver into glycogen, which can dramatically increase the body's energy reserves. Magnesium sulfate enhances intestinal motility and improves feed payment. The anti-stress activity of vigosin during vaccination stress was assessed in 10-day-old chickens. The drug was taken with water for 12 days at the rate of 2 ml per 1 liter of water. The use of the drug contributed to an increase in the safety of chickens during the period of vaccine stress by 10.3% compared to the control. The tested anti-stress drugs influence digestion processes in the body to varying degrees.

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