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IDENTIFYING THE RISKS OF POSSIBLE APPEARANCE AND SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN “BAYSERKE-AGRO” LLP AND ADJACENT TERRITORY

Summary. Taking into account the epizootology law on the continuity of the epizootic process and the data of the epizootological inspection of the livestock sites of “Bayserke-Agro” LLP and the adjacent territory, we identified possible risks of the occurrence and spread of infectious animal diseases (with different forms of infections - exogenous, endogenous and cryptogenic), which were nominally divided into 4 groups:

- risks associated with the source of the pathogen;
- risks associated with the transmission mechanism of the infectious beginning;
- risks associated with a susceptible organism;
- risks common to several links of the epizootic chain.

Analysis of the risk criteria for the emergence and spread of infectious animal diseases in epizootological units (EU) made it possible to establish that the main reasons for the persistence of a complex epizootic situation for infectious animal diseases are:

- the absence of separate groups of animals, which causes the contact of separate individuals contained in various livestock formations and requires the organization of the ES;
- inadequate process of identification of animals, which does not allow for the timely detection and isolation of an infected animal;
- lack of equipment of livestock facilities with necessary installations, which leads to the possible penetration of pathogens into animals;
- unsatisfactory implementation of veterinary and sanitary measures for the destruction of the pathogen in the external environment;
- insufficient implementation of special veterinary measures, which does not increase, in necessary cases, the body's resistance to a specific disease.

Results and analysis of the data. Taking into account the law of epizootology on the continuity of the epizootic process [1] and the data of the epizootological inspection of the livestock sites of “Bayserke-Agro” LLP and the adjacent territory, we identified possible risks of the occurrence and spread of infectious animal diseases (with different forms of infections - exogenous, endogenous and cryptogenic) which were divided into 4 groups:

- risks associated with the source of the pathogen;
- the risks associated with the transmission mechanism of the infectious beginning;
- risks associated with a susceptible organism;
- risks common to several links of the epizootic chain.

The criteria for the risk of occurrence and spread of infectious animal diseases associated with the source of the pathogen:

- lack of formation of epizootological units;
- lack of identification of farm animals;
- incomplete coverage of diagnostic studies of the actual livestock of farm animals;
- lack of quality control of used diagnostica;
- failure to comply with the multiplicity of studies during the health of anti-epizootic measures;
- concealment by owners of cases of clinical manifestations of animal diseases;
- untimely declaration of the economy as unfavorable and establishment of quarantine and restrictive measures;
- untimely isolation and delivery of sick animals for slaughter;
- joint grazing on pasture of different species (cattle, small cattle, horses, etc.) from animals that are unfavorable and prosperous for infectious diseases EU;
- unsatisfactory implementation of veterinary and sanitary measures;
- lack of veterinary control in the sale and purchase of animals;
- lack of centralized slaughter of sick stock in the region.

The criteria for the risk of occurrence and spread of infectious animal diseases associated with the mechanism of transmission of infection:

- low veterinary and sanitary condition of some livestock farms;
- non-compliance with the rules for the destruction of animal corpses;
- the lack of facilities for livestock facilities to collect afterbirth, aborted fruits and disinfection of animal care items;
- inadequate carrying out disinfection of milk obtained from animals of dysfunctional herds and dairy equipment;
- the absence of a planned change of pasture plots and watering places of animals;
- the lack of measures to prevent livestock farms of animals not kept on it (stray dogs, wild animals, birds, rodents) of possible carriers of the infectious principle.

The criteria for the risk of occurrence and spread of infectious animal diseases associated with a susceptible organism:

- low resistance of animals, due to poor feeding and maintenance of animals;
- unreasonable choice of means and methods of their use in the fight against infectious animal diseases;
- lack of quality control of used vaccines and non-compliance with the multiplicity of their use;
- lack of post-vaccination control of immunity in vaccinated animals;
- the presence of latent forms of the course of diseases and not their timely detection.

General risk factors:

- livestock technology without taking into account the possibilities of breaking the epizootic chain;
- unreasonable division of territory into zones according to the degree of tension of the epizootic situation and factors of the possible spread of infectious animal diseases;
- population density in a certain area and a high concentration of herd animals;
- facts of uncontrolled movement and sale of animals and animal products;
- untimely purchase of materials for anti-epizootic measures and animal identification;
- inadequate compensation to owners for surrendered for slaughter or destruction of a sick animal;
- the presence of pathogens in adjacent territories.

Thus, the analysis of the risk criteria for the emergence and spread of contagious animal diseases in epizootic units (EU) made it possible to establish that the main reasons for the persistence of a complex epizootic situation for infectious animal diseases are:

- the absence of separate groups of animals, which causes the contact of individual individuals contained in various livestock formations and requires the organization of EU [2];
- inadequate identification of animals, which does not allow for the timely detection and isolation of an infected animal;

- lack of equipment of livestock facilities with necessary facilities, which leads to the possible penetration of pathogens into animals;
- unsatisfactory conduct of veterinary and sanitary measures to destroy the pathogen in the external environment [3];
- insufficient implementation of special veterinary measures, which does not increase, in necessary cases, the body's resistance to a specific disease [4].

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«БАЙСЕРКЕ-АГРО» ЖШС ҚАРАСТЫ ТЕРРИТОРИЯ МАҢЫНДАҒЫ ЖҰҚПАЛЫ АУРУЛАРДЫҢ ТАРАЛУЫ МЕН ПАЙДА БОЛУ ҚАУПІН АНЫҚТАУ

Аннотация. Мақалада «Байсерке-Агро» ЖШС қарасты территория маңындағы мал фермаларындағы індеттанулық зерттеулердің мәліметі бойынша жұқпалы аурулардың пайда болуы мен таралу қаупінің індетке қарсы шараларды жетілдіру үшін анықтауға мүмкіндік беретіндігі келтірілген.

Түйін сөздер: пайда болу қаупі, жұқпалы аурулар, ауру қоздырушысының бастауы, жұқпалы ауруларының берілу механизмі, бейім организм.

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ВЫЯВЛЕНИЕ РИСКОВ ВОЗМОЖНОГО ПОЯВЛЕНИЯ И РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЯ ЗАРАЗНЫХ БОЛЕЗНЕЙ В ТОО «БАЙСЕРКЕ-АГРО» И ПРИЛЕГАЮЩЕЙ К НЕМУ ТЕРРИТОРИИ

Аннотация. В статье приведены данные эпизоотологического обследования животноводческих участков ТОО «Байсерке-Агро» и прилегающей к ним территории, анализ которых позволил определить возможные риски возникновения и распространения заразных болезней животных, с целью последующей разработки противоэпизоотических мероприятий.

Ключевые слова: риски, заразные болезни, источник возбудителя заболевания, механизм передачи заразного начала, восприимчивый организм.

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