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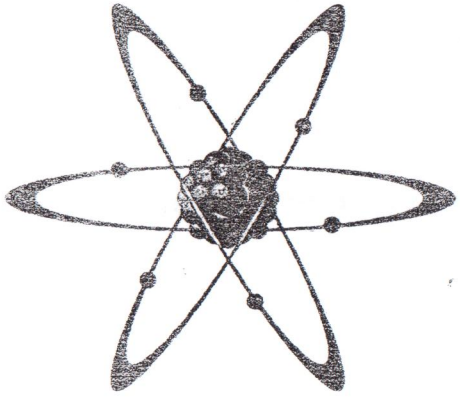

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VETERINARY AND PHARMACY

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Kazakhstan, Kostanay, Kostanay State University named after A. Baytursynov

THE EPIZOOTIC SITUATION ON PASTEURELLOSIS IN THE FARMS OF NORTHERN KAZAKHSTAN

The sporadic cases of pasteurellosis of people were noted in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The laboratory diagnosis of pasteurellosis includes: the detection of pasterella in pathological material by method of light microscopy, supervision of characteristic of the growth pasterella on simple nutrient mediums, allocation of pasterella on laboratory animals with the subsequent their identification, studying of biochemical properties of pasterella.

In the modern conditions of animal industry especially sharply there is such problem as the fight against infectious diseases. The considerable concentration of animals in the limited territory, intensive operation, monotonous feeding, lack of physical exercise, action for a regrouping promote decrease of resilience and weakening of an organism, fast distribution of infections in the territory of a livestock complex, to strengthening of pathogenic properties of microorganisms. One of often found diseases is pasteurellosis.

The intensive researches of infectious diseases showed that pasterella, more often are causative agents of secondary infections. Data of the world literature testify that pasteurellosis of animals remains one of dangerous diseases nowadays and there is a tendency to its wider circulation that is connected with the intensification of animal husbandry in a certain measure providing the maintenance of a large number of animals in limited territories.

One of the actual problems is clarification of the level and the etiological structure of incidence of animals, development of the effective methods of laboratory diagnostics available to use in veterinary laboratories.

The solution of the problems of the fight against pasteurellosis is complicated by that pathogenic pasterella remains in an organism very long time not only who had and being with them in contact the healthy animals,

and also in an organism the synanthropic animals and birds, create a peculiar stationary epizootic center.

The sporadic cases of pasteurellosis of people were noted in the Republic of Kazakhstan. At present against pasterellosis vaccines and hyperimmune specific serum are used for fight against pasteurellosis of farm animals in our country, but their efficiency isn't high, as incidence and lethality still at the high level.

In this regard the purpose of our researches was: carrying out epizootic inspection in rural districts of Northern Kazakhstan.

For establishment of extent of distribution and features of manifestation of pasteurellosis of farm animals in livestock farms, we carried out epizootological inspection, clinical trials, pathoanatomical opening and bacteriological research of pathoanatomical material from the fallen animals.

The laboratory diagnosis of pasteurellosis includes: the detection of pasterella in pathological material by method of light microscopy, supervision of characteristic of the growth pasterella on simple nutrient mediums, allocation of pasterella on laboratory animals with the subsequent their identification, studying of biochemical properties of pasterella.

The important link in diagnosis of pasteurellosis is the selection and delivery of pathological material in the laboratory. The slices of a spleen, liver, kidneys to laboratory, hearts, the affected parts of lungs with the lymph nodes separated on border of the healthy and struck fabric are sent for bacteriological research.

Along with microscopy and cultivation the infection of white mice were made. The death of mice was observed in 36 hours after infection. When opening necrotic focuses dirty - gray color, hemorrhage on serous covers were found in lungs. The dabs from a transudate of the struck bodies of a mouse were prepared and crops were made on MPA.

The epizootic examination in livestock farms were conducted: Raskol LLP Pervomayskiy rural district; FE "Otroshchenko" Borkovsky rural district; FE Budenovsky Budenovsky rural district; Bohr Agricultural Firm LLP Aleshensky rural district; FE of "Baranov" Kamensk - the Ural federal rural district"; Kulchukay LLP Karakuginsky rural district; Uzynagash LLP Krasnopresnensky rural district; FE "Uakpayev" Sosnovsky rural district; Karken LLP Lomonosov rural district; Vostok 1 LLP Mikhaylovsky rural district; JSC Zorya of page. Bohr; Pik LLP Tenizovsky rural district; Kalyn-Orman LLP Vvedensky rural district.

These farms are engaged in cultivation of farm animals: horses, cattle, small cattle and pigs.

Data on prevalence of pasteurellosis in Northern Kazakhstan are provided in figure 1.

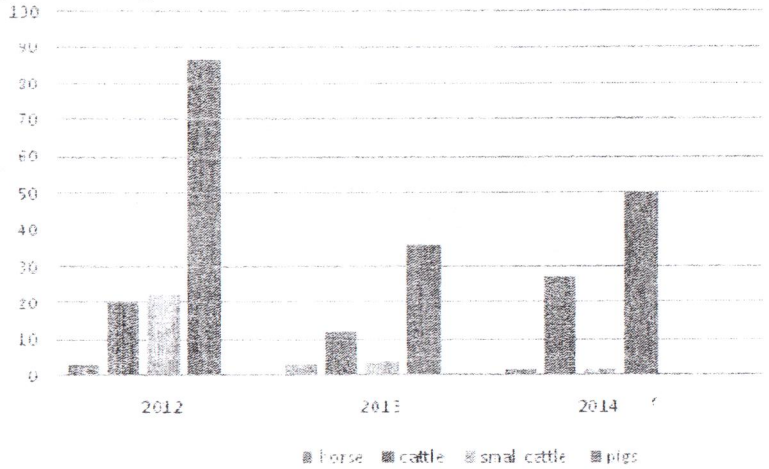

Fig. 1 - Quantity of the studied farm animals, different types suspicious on pasteurellosis

Pigs most often meet on the results of epizootic inspection of farm animals on pasteurellosis during the period from 2012 to 2014.

For detection of the causative agent of a disease from the selected material the dabs prints for light microscopy were prepared and they are painted on Gram and Romanovsky-Gimz. The dried-up and painted preparations were looked through under an immersion lens on a light microscope.

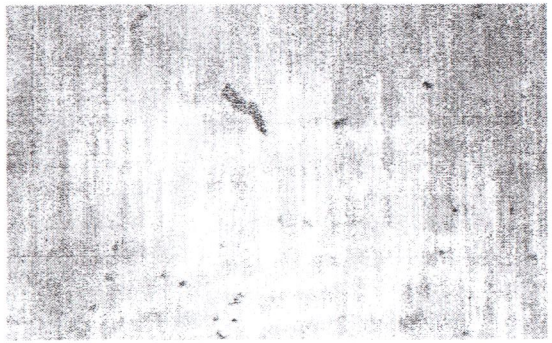

Fig. 2 - The Painted Dab on Gram

The pasterellas were painted grammnegative coloring on Gram, had a rod-shaped ovoid form and were located separately.

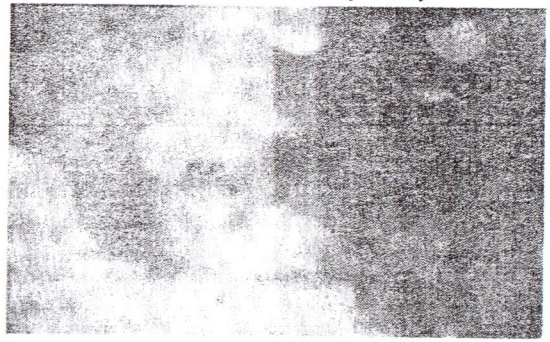

Fig. 3 - The Painted Dab across Romanovsky – to Gimza

The dabs which had a rod-shaped ovoid form were found in pasterella and were painted biopolar for microscopy across Romanovsky-to Gimza.

The growth of small transparent mucous colonies were observed on MPA, in beams of visible light a peculiar fluorescence was noted.

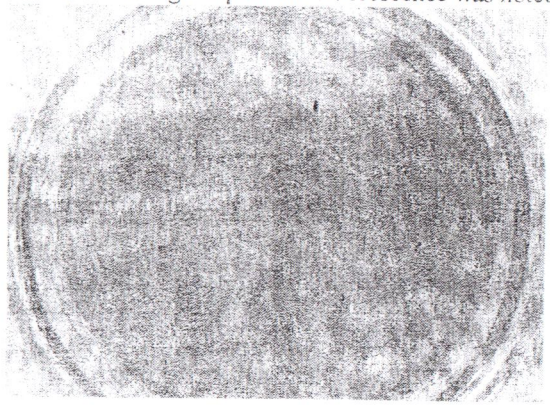

Fig. 4 - The growth of Colonies of pasterella on MPA

The uniform turbidity of the environment a flaked deposit was noted on MPB.

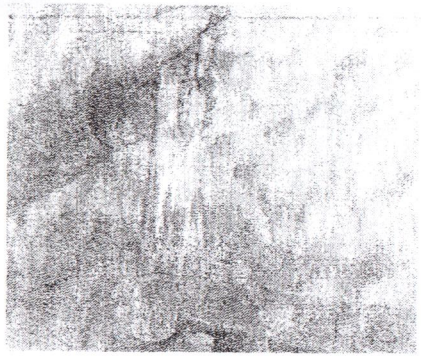

Fig. 5 - The growth of pasterella on MPB

For infection three white laboratory mice were used. The death of animals occurred in 36 hours after infection. When opening we found: in lungs there are necrotic focuses of dirty-gray color, hemorrhage on serous covers, hypostasis in hypodermic cellulose.

For allocation of pure culture pasterella, we did crops on MPA and MPB from parenchymatous bodies of the fallen mice.

For identification allocated pasterella, we conducted biochemical research on the following indicators.

Table 1 - Biochemical P. multocida properties

The name of a strain	Glucose	Galactose	Maltose	Sucrose	Xylose	Lactose	Manit	Sorbite	Indole	Hydrogen sulphide
P. multocida	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+

By the results of the research it was established that pasterella decomposed glucose, a galactose, a maltose, sucrose, lactose, a mannitol, an indole, hydrogen sulfide. It doesn't decompose a xilose and sorbite.

During the bacteriological research of pasteurellosis of farm animals in 2014, the quantity of sick animals makes: horses - 1 head (the Sosnovsky rural district); the cattle - 1 head (the Mikhaylovsky rural district); pigs - 3 heads (the Aleshensky rural district).

During the epizootic inspection of farm animals during the period about 2012 - 2014, pasteurellosis of animals was registered in livestock farms: Borovoe Agricultural Firm; Raskol LLP; Vostok 1 LLP; LC Zorya; FE Uakpayev LLP.

Fig. 6 Schedule of Incidence of Pasteurellosis, in farms of Northern Kazakhstan for 2012-2014

The epizootic inspection of farms on pasteurellosis shows that the greatest number of positively reacting animals was registered in Economy of Bohr Agricultural Firm LLP. Prevalence of pasteurellosis is presented in figure 7.

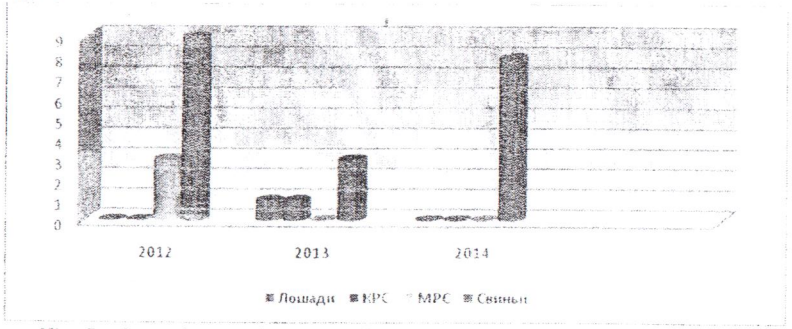

Fig. 7 - Prevalence of Pasteurellosis among farm animals of different types of Northern Kazakhstan

During the epizootic inspection of farm animals for pasteurellosis patients is allocated: in 2012 - 12 heads, from them MRS - 3 heads, pigs - 9 heads; in 2013 - 8 heads of pigs; in 2014 - 5 heads, in t. h a horse - 1 head, the cattle - 1 head, pigs - 3 heads.

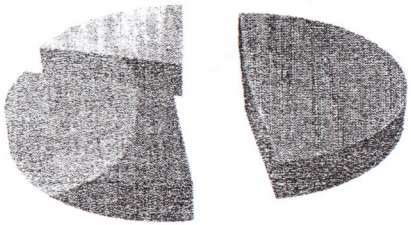

Fig. 8 - Prevalence of a Disease of Pasteurellosis of Animals in the Northern Kazakhstan by years

On the conducted researches of pasteurellosis of animals it follows that the highest percent of incidence among farm animals is observed in 2012.

For the prevention of a disease of farm animals of pasteurellosis in livestock economy of the Mendykarinsky area of Borovoe Agricultural Firm LLP the events providing prevention of drift of the causative agent of diseases are held. The observance in livestock economy of the sanitary mode is important.

Thus we recommend to carry out the vaccination of animals the associated polyvalent vaccine - "PPD" (paratyphoid, pasteurellosis and a diplococcus infection).

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PHILOSOPHY AND PHILOLOGY

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СТРУКТУРНО-СЕМАНТИЧНІ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ ОБРАЗНИХ ПОРІВНЯНЬ (НА МАТЕРІАЛІ БРИТАНСЬКИХ ПОЕТИЧНИХ ТЕКСТІВ)

The article comments on simile as a stylistic device. Structural and semantic characteristics of simile are discussed in the article.

Порівняння відіграє важливу роль у житті, діяльності та спілкуванні людини, оскільки є способом осмислення дійсності, пізнання світу та явищ у ньому, а «сам процес пізнання є процесом порівняння» [6, с. 115].

Сприйняття людиною відмінних один від одного предметів чи явищ відбувається за рахунок того, що вони порівнюються з іншими предметами чи явищами. Необхідність накопичення нових знань про світ та вираження свого ставлення до цих знань у відповідності до своїх ціннісних орієнтирів виступає основою порівняльного процесу.

У лінгвістичній науці виділяють два види порівняння: образні (simile) та логічні порівняння (comparison), проте науковці використовують різні терміни для їх позначення: суб'єктивні та об'єктивні [9, с. 178], художні та логічні [1, с.107], образні та предметно-логічні [3, с. 131-139]. Підставою розмежування двох видів порівняння є чуттєво-образні та зіставно-кількісні показники. При логічних порівняннях встановлюється ступінь схожості чи відмінності між предметами одного класу, беруться до уваги всі властивості, якості, ознаки порівнюваних предметів, але виокремлюється щось одне. Розглянемо приклад: Dolphins are the fastest swimming marine mammals. Даний приклад ілюструє відмінну якість дельфінів (а саме швидкість), яка відрізняє їх від інших представників класу морських ссавців. Образне порівняння є стилістичним прийомом, у якому частково уподібнюються два предмети дійсності, які відносяться до різних класів. Ці предмети мають лише одну спільну рису, яка виступає підставою для порівняння. В якості прикладу розглянемо