POULTRY HYPOVITAMINOSIS

Scientific Supervisor : PhD, associate professor Eshmatov G.X.

Student : Mamatsalayeva Z.O.

Samarkand state veterinary medicine metidsina livestock and biotechnology Tashkent branch of the university

Abstract: This in the article in poultry occurring hypovitaminosis about literature information cited. Hypovitaminosis brought releasing factors, clinical symptoms, diagnosis and treatment works about in detail information given. Hypovitaminosis when vitamin deficiency in the body become mainly on the diet of food shortage as a result come it comes out.

Key Keywords: A – hypovitaminosis, ergocalciferol, calciferol, PABK, ABK, nicotine acid, riboflavin, thiamine.



Subject relevance: Poultry hypovitaminosis prevention Retinol deficiency (A - hypovitaminosis) - most often from egg came out young in chicks and broilers to meat feeding during occurs. Before to take Poultry diet retinol and carotenoids with enough provided. Incubation to be placed of eggs contains vitamin A amount standards at the level to be necessary.

Figure 1. Eye pathology in hypovitaminosis A

Poultry for carotene main source grass flour is considered. Their on the diet amount 7 - 8 % organization to reach Poultry to retinol was daily need big in chickens 2 - 3; up to 1 month was in chicks - 0.3; 1 - 2 months old in chicks - 0.8; 2 - 5 months old in chicks - 3.5; in ducks - 3.5 HB organization Hypovitaminosis D. Chronic disease

is calcium - phosphorus exchange violation and bone texture growth deterioration with is described . Mainly 3 - 5 months old aged chicks gets sick.

Before to take Events of the year to the seasons According to , poultry is deficient in vitamin D was needs are different Vitamin D3 (calciferol) is 30 times more potent than vitamin D2 (ergocalciferol) . stronger antirachitic to the effect has. Poultry to calciferol relatively daily need (per head) mcg (in account) up to 10 days was chicks for – 0.05 – 0.1; chickens for – 2 – 4; turkeys for – 3 - 5; geese for – 5 - 10. Poultry in the open when stored their vitamin D was needs his/her from provitamins sun rays under the influence synthesis on account of Chickens are deficient in vitamin D. was needs in cages when stored further increases . Therefore for poultry to the diet grass flour , vitamins from drugs add and artificial ultraviolet rays giving lamps using irradiation necessary will be . Preventive for the purpose fish oil to food mixed without 1 g per chicken , 0.5 – 1.0 g per 100 g of feed for chicks , mother chickens for one ton 30-45 g of vitamin D2 , D_3 Vitamin 1 – 1.5 g mixed is given . Sick poultry separately separated , the vitamin-mineral composition of the diet improves , they fish oil and calciferol concentrates preventive 2 – 3 times the dose many in quantity Calciferol is used . dose increasing send to hypervitaminosis D reason to be possible Kondrakhin IP, Levchenko VI, 2005). Tocopherol deficiency (E - hypovitaminosis) - all kind of poultry and mainly up to 1 month old was chicks gets sick .



Figure 2. Bowing of the toes in hypovitaminosis D

Treatment and prevent to take . To the diet grass , herb flours, cultured grains Foods rich in vitamin E, such as Vitamin E is included. premixes or oily concentrates, granules and in case of granulitis E used in the diet unsaturated fatty acids (fish fat), protein excess when Vitamin E in poultry was need increases, carbohydrate in feeding and Vitamin E was daily need big aged in poultry one 0.3 - 0.5 mg per head, chicks 0.3 - 0.5 mg per 1 kg of food for organization will reach .

In treatment this quantity 2 - 3 times. Group B hypovitaminosis . Mainly up to 3 months of age aged of chicks disease is , all kind of young poultry Group B in the diet vitamins shortage because of B1 (thiamine) hypovitaminosis legs paralysis or half paralysis , movement balance violation , head back to do ; B2 (riboflavin) in hypovitaminosis general weakness , leg of fingers twisted anemia , dermatitis , eye blurring and vascularization (blood clotting eye); B6 (pyridoxine) hypovitaminosis foot and wings weakness , nerve of excitement increase, eye, cloaca around dermatitis ; B3-(pantothene acid) in hypovitaminosis skin dry to be, on the neck and in the beginning feathers fall, eye, ear, foot under skin thickened of places appearance to be , sometimes conjunctivitis and keratitis; B5 (nicotine) acid) in hypovitaminosis skin function disorders, dermatitis; PP - hypovitaminosis mouth in the void and in the language changes (black tongue); in hypovitaminosis B12 (cyanocobalamin) anemia and general resistance decrease signs characteristic will be.

Treatment. Diet. animal from the world removable and green nutrients is included in the food yeast added , acidophilic drugs (PABK, ABK), vitamins synthetic preparations: thiamine bromide , riboflavin, pyridoxine, nicotinamide, choline chloride, pantothene and folate acid and polyvitamins (multivit, chiktonic) prescription mainly used . Before to take Poultry Group B vitamins was needs satisfy for to the diet green food , grass flour, yeast, milk remains, oil taken milk, meat - bone and fish it, grown grains Vitamins are included . synthetic preparations, macro - and microelements salts used. 1 kg of food Group B in the composition vitamins (mg): thiamine – 1 - 2.5, riboflavin – 4 - 6, pyridoxine – 4 - 8, pantothene acid – 6 -10,

nicotinamide – 30 - 50, biotin - 0.1 - 0.2, choline – 1000 - 2000, folate acid - 0.6 - 2, cyanocobalamin - 10 - 15 necessary (Norboev QN, Bakirov BB, Eshburiev BM, 2007).

Summary: Poultry hypovitaminosis prevent when taking retinol and carotenoids with enough provided . Incubation to be placed of eggs contains vitamin A amount standards at the level to be It is necessary. outside diet to the composition additional meniral substances and vitamins enrichment natural feed base creation , sun light descent for chicken coops zoogenic to the requirements demand for a suitable coin is being done

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