



CAUSES OF DEATH OF BIRDS, ITS CAUSES, WAYS TO PREVENT THE DEATH OF BIRDS

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Annotation

Due to inexperience, insufficient knowledge and experience, skills and abilities of poultry farmers working in households and start-up farms, many birds die in the care, care, production and rearing of chickens. As a result, economic losses and profits are reduced. The article discusses the causes of bird deaths and their prevention.

Keywords: Poultry mortality, poultry diseases, causes of disease, disease-causing factors, ways to prevent death.

Introduction

In 90% of cases, especially in farms where poultry is raised, the death of a herd of chickens begins suddenly, and if the cause of death is not identified very quickly and the necessary measures are not taken, the herd will die completely. It is possible.

There are several reasons for the development of negative processes:

- ☉ malnutrition or feeding with low quality feed, dirty drinking water, etc. ;
- ☉ Poor living conditions - overcrowding of many chickens, keeping them in a small area, pollution, lack of ventilation, etc.



Against the background of such conditions, any infectious or viral disease can lead to the onset of mass death. Even with good care, half of a healthy, fat herd can easily die within 24-48 hours of infection.

Literature Analysis and Methodology

Let's take a closer look at what caused the chickens to die.

Signs or symptoms of chicken pox. It is important to determine as soon as possible what caused the death of a chicken or part of a herd. Future treatment or prevention tactics will depend on this. It is best to prevent the onset of chicken death by inviting a veterinarian for a prophylactic examination when disturbing symptoms appear. The following symptoms should be considered when inspecting chickens:

- ☉ Do not drink water;
- ☉ Poor appetite (food remains);
- ☉ Relaxation, lameness, etc .;
- ☉ Appearance.

If any disturbing symptoms occur, it is best to take the litter to a veterinary laboratory for analysis. If a dead bird is suddenly found in a chicken coop in the morning, it must be done. Because the situation with the death of the bird could end in three days - the death of the entire herd.

Attention! If the chicken is already dead, it must be taken to be cremated. The veterinarian can determine the cause of death and, if possible, take steps to save the rest of the herd of chickens.

The most common causes of death in chickens are colds, infections, bacterial and viral infections, and more. We will look at what diseases are most life-threatening for chickens and how they manifest in the first place.

List of diseases that cause the death of birds.

Name of the disease	Causes of the disease	Symptoms
Avitaminosis	Improper structure of the diet, lack of essential micronutrients and vitamins in the diet	Looseness, laxity, weakness, shedding of feathers and feathers, weight loss
Bronxo-pneumonia	Low temperature for keeping birds, whooping cough	sore throat, wheezing, loss of appetite.
Gastroenteritis (intestinal flu)	Improper and irregular feeding	Crown turns blue, does not eat, foamy inside.



Keratoconjunctivitis	Poor sanitation in the chicken coop, pollution	Tears, yellow pus on the lids, feather layer is dirty and damp.
Coccidiosis	Contamination of food and drinking water with coccidia	Initially, there are no symptoms at the onset of the disease, and then appetite disappears.
Pseudochuma, Newcastle (false plague)	Infection of the pathogen with mucus from the nose and mouth	Loss of walking balance in birds, high body temperature, difficulty in swallowing food and water.
Ascariasis	food and water contaminated with ascarid eggs	Anorexia
Gout	Poisoning with poor quality food	Discoloration of the crown
Accumulation of water in the abdomen	Problem with feed quality	Chickens are not mobile
Paralysis when stored in a cage for a long time	The infectious agent is mainly transmitted through a contaminated bed, feces.	Lameness, paralysis of the legs, discoloration of the cornea.
Avian Influenza	Contacts with birds such as crows, sparrows, and laughing doves in open volers	Diarrhea

Violation of poultry storage conditions. Another common cause of bird deaths is poor storage and care conditions. There are certain standards for the temperature and humidity of the air that should be in the hen house. The best temperature, for example, for laying hens is + 13 + 15 degrees, and the relative humidity is 60-70%. These values should remain unchanged at any time of the year and should be measured by thermometers and psychrometers and monitored by the homeowner^[1]. Improper storage lowers the immunity of chickens and makes them more prone to developing diseases. Any stressful situation can lead to a decrease in the immunity of chickens and the frequent development of diseases: for example, improper feeding and watering, violation of the temperature regime, lack of light, ventilation, high humidity, density, and so on.

Violation of the feeding regime. The quality of feed should be taken into account when raising chickens. Among other birds, chickens are especially demanding in terms of feeding and feed type. Lack of certain vitamins or micronutrients in the



diet can lead to adverse events. Therefore, it is necessary to buy feed from reliable manufacturers or carefully monitor the composition of the ration. The following symptoms may indicate malnutrition: looseness, lethargy, weakness, loss of feathers and feathers, loss of appetite.

Discussion

Other causes of chicken death. There are other causes of death in chickens, especially if the hens are free to use the free range. For example, if insect control or pest and mouse control measures have been taken somewhere, and then the toxins fall into the chicken coop (even from the paws of pets, cats, dogs), then the poison enters the chicken body with food. can cause death.

The most common cause of death in summer is the appearance of ticks, lice and fleas on the body. Ducts can be located in the chicken coop and even in the cracks in the chicken wall, ceiling. They are often seen with the naked eye when the feathers and feathers of birds are carefully examined. The most dangerous for chickens are: red mite, feather mite, foot mite. To get rid of Canada, the hen is repeatedly treated with acaricides, and the chicken skin is applied in powder or spray form. Cracks in the walls and ceiling are well sealed

Egg-laying hens also have their own pathologies. For example, yellow peritonitis may be the cause of death in laying hens. It is an inflammation of the intestinal and serum membranes that results from malnutrition. Up to 13.3% of chickens suffer from this disease. The disease is manifested by fever, bruising of the crown, bleeding from the cloaca. The chicken dies on days 4-7 of the illness. If the pathology is chronic, the bird may die after a few weeks.

Attention! It should be noted that predators such as foxes, neighbor's cats, rats can reduce the number of chickens at the same time. A flock of crows can attack from the air. It's easier to fight wild birds than predators - you can hang a rattlesnake on a pole near the fence to scare them away in the wind. In the case of predators, setting traps, protecting the chicken coop with a metal net will help protect it, and destroying rats on a regular basis.

The Result

Why do chickens die?

To create a strong and healthy herd of chickens, you need to carefully consider the choice of chickens and where to buy them. Weak, fragile chicks are immediately visible: they move less, eat worse. it is possible that such chicks may



have helminthic disease or other infections that can be transmitted to other healthy birds. Because the immune system in chickens is still poorly developed, the development of any disease is very rapid. Even diseases that adult chickens can easily tolerate can lead to the death of chicks. In chickens, it is very difficult to diagnose the disease quickly, because death literally occurs within a few hours. The most common causes of death in young chickens are:

- ☉ Pasteurellosis - death due to poor nutrition the most common cause;
- ☉ Pullorosis is an intestinal disease that causes 100% of chickens to die. Infection also occurs in eggs;
- ☉ Toxic gastric dyspepsia, which develops as a result of deficiency of vitamins and minerals. Fever is manifested by drowsiness. Birds walk with their wings hung or lowered;
- ☉ Atrophy of the stomach - occurs due to feeding with very finely chopped, converted food into it. In chickens, the pathology is manifested by thirst, changes in stool and weight loss.

To prevent fatal diseases in young chickens:

- ☉ To prevent the development of diseases that are common at the first negative symptoms, the homeowner, farmer, homeowner should take an antibiotic that includes not only suspicious chickens, but also healthy or seemingly healthy chickens should undergo therapy. However, sick chicks should be separated from the whole herd.
- ☉ Scheduled vaccinations by the veterinary service are very important to prevent diseases that are dangerous to chickens.
- ☉ Attention should also be paid to the cleanliness of the chicken coop. All chickens and hens should be regularly washed and disinfected, including cages. Feed troughs, water tanks, inventory are also washed with disinfectants.
- ☉ Personnel working in the hen house should work in clean overalls and clean shoes, which are also disinfected from time to time. Chickens should also be treated for lice, fleas, lice and worms. In practice, healthy chicks can die quickly due to changes in temperature (insufficient heat), overcrowding in small areas, ie overcrowding, and lack of drinking water.

Improper feeding and disruption of the light regime, stress can lead to the emergence of cannibalism in the galaxy, where strong chicks bite weak and weak chicks.



Chickens can also die during embryonic development. Reasons for this may include:

- ☉ Violation of the requirements for storage of eggs for incubation (storage of eggs for more than 6 days, violation of the temperature regime in the storage room, overdose of disinfectants) [2]
- ☉ Too high or too low temperature in the incubator;
- ☉ Violation of the angle of rotation of the incubation trays;
- ☉ Lack of oxygen.

Conclusion

Prevention of diseases of chickens

In order to prevent the death of chickens, it is necessary to carry out preventive veterinary-sanitary and disinfection measures, including:

- ☉ Disinfection of premises, general cleaning, treatment with boiling water, whitewashing of walls, recycling of inventory before the introduction of newly imported chickens and hens;
- ☉ Disinfection and cleaning of poultry houses every 30 days;
- ☉ Temperature maintenance and control + 23 ° C for chickens and + 29 ° C for chickens;
- ☉ High relative humidity and lack of wind in chickens.
- ☉ Availability of ash-sand baths for chickens and their timely replacement (once a week).
- ☉ The presence of vitamin supplements in the diet of chickens and hens. Feeding fish oil to prevent rickets in the diet;
- ☉ Food diversity. Regular free movement of chickens in fences and grazing areas in spring and summer;
- ☉ Maintain a 12-14 hour daylight regime. Lack of light leads to shedding of feathers and feathers, and excess - cannibalism.

And, of course, if the first suspicious symptoms are felt in at least one chicken, it should be immediately separated from the rest and taken to a veterinary laboratory. In chickens, the disease can develop very quickly. For example, with Newcastle disease, the entire herd is sure to die in 3 days. In addition, chicken diseases can be transmitted to other birds. Therefore, it is not necessary to delay



the diagnosis. Once diagnosed, treatment should be performed according to the specialist's recommendations.

In addition, eggs, chickens and hens for incubation should only be purchased from reputable, disease-free farms.

References

1. I.A. Sobirov, "Poultry" Tashkent-2022. 23-28-p.
2. I.A. Sobirov, "Poultry" Tashkent-2022. 147-p.