



## SEASONAL OCCURRENCE OF PASTEURELLOSIS IN RABBITS

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Article history:	Abstract:
<p><b>Received:</b> June 26<sup>th</sup> 2024</p> <p><b>Accepted:</b> July 24<sup>th</sup> 2024</p>	<p>As a result of scientific research, it was found that rabbit pasteurellosis occurs in the regions of Samarkand region as a result of epizootic analysis. Among the 4 seasons of the year, it was found that the number of pasteurellosis was found in rabbits in spring, and it was found that 43% of pasteurellosis was recorded in the spring when compared to the infected rabbits on farms.</p>

**Keywords:** rabbit, pasteurellosis, district, season, farm, epizootic, rabbit breeding, disease, region, bacteria

**RELEVANCE OF THE SUBJECT:** *Pasteurella multocida*, the causative agent of the disease, is the most common causative species among rabbits. When rabbit pasteurellosis is acute, the latent period lasts 5–10 hours, and death is observed in 1–2 days. A number of factors affect the development of the pathogen in the body of rabbits pathogens, for example: feeding them on the basis of a poor diet, improper storage, and the development depending on the resistance of rabbits has been determined as a result of scientific research [2, 6, 7, 9, 15, 16]. Rabbits, regardless of breed and age, can be infected with this disease throughout the year, but in autumn and spring, the disease develops very quickly and causes the death of many rabbits [1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12,13, 15.].

**RESEARCH MATERIALS AND METHODS:** Although *Pasteurella multocida* in rabbits is resistant to environmental factors, it multiplies very quickly after entering the body and causes pathological processes [4, 8, 12, 17, 18.]. The epizootological status of rabbit pasteurellosis was carried out in a cross-section of households in the districts of Samarkand region, with 114 rabbits belonging to the residents of the "Zarmon" neighborhood belonging to the Tiniqoy, Eshniyoz, and Lochinbek zoo veterinary centers in Pastdargom district, 207 rabbits in the "Pastdargom bred rabbits"

farms of this district, and 55 in the "Sochak" neighborhood of Toyloq district. The epizootological status of pasteurellosis was checked on rabbits and rabbits belonging to 95 residents of Urgut district "Oramas," 142 residents of Sartepo massif, Samarkand city, and 120 residents of "Polatdarkhan" district of Okdaryo district. The seasonal dynamics of pasteurellosis were studied according to the state of epizootological monitoring in a total of 733 rabbits.

**THE RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH:** were conducted on the seasonal dynamics of rabbit pasteurellosis in a cross-section of farms in the districts of Samarkand region, in 114 rabbits in the population of "Zarmon" neighborhood belonging to the veterinary center of Tiniqoy, Eshniyoz, and Lochinbek in Pastdargom district, 207 rabbits in "Pastdargom bred rabbits" farms of this district, and "Sochak" in Toyloq district. 55 rabbits in the neighborhood, 95 rabbits in the "Oramas" neighborhood of Urgut district, and 142 rabbits in the Sartepo massif of Samarkand city. Epizootological status of pasteurellosis was checked in rabbits belonging to 120 inhabitants of the "Polatdarkhan" neighborhood of Akdarya district (Table 1). Epizootic monitoring of pasteurellosis disease was carried out in a total of 733 head rabbits according to the seasons of the year.

**Table 1**

**Seasonal dynamics of pasteurellosis of rabbits in Samarkand region**

№	Farm name	Total number of rabbits	Average damage								
			Winter		Spring		Summer		Autumn		
			head	percent	head	percent	head	percent	head	Percent	



1	"Zormon" MFY Tiniqoi, Lochinbek, Eshniyoz (Pastadarg'om District)	114	13	11	44	38,5	22	19	35	31
2	"Rabbits of low-quality breed" (Low- quality district)	207	35	17	75	36	34	16	63	30
3	"Sochak" MFY (Toiloq district)	55	9	16	15	27	13	23	18	33
4	"Ormas" MFY (Urgut district)	95	17	18	28	29	21	22	29	30,5
5	"Polatdarkhan" MFY (Aqdarya district)	120	15	12,5	45	37,5	32	26,6	28	23,3
6	Sartepo massif (Samarkand district)	142	22	15	53	37,3	34	24	33	23
	<b>Average percentage of total head count</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>14,8</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>21,7</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>28,4</b>

It was found that the development of rabbit pasteurellosis depends on the time of meeting and the level of damage from several factors, including tight keeping of rabbits in cages on farms, feeding them on incomplete rations, changing climate, dust in the environment, toxic gases, and the resistance of animals.

According to the analysis of the results in Table 1, it was found that 13 out of 114 infected rabbits in the private rabbitry of "Zormon" MFY in Pastdargom district were infected with pasteurellosis in winter, and this was 11.5%, and by spring, 44 rabbits were infected with pasteurellosis. 38.5 percent recorded the result. The reason for this is mainly the changing climate, relative humidity, and high air pressure, and the disease developed as a result of insufficient nutrition. By the summer season, this indicator slightly decreased; 22 rabbits had pasteurellosis, 19 percent, and in the autumn, 35 rabbits had pasteurellosis, which was 31 percent.

Pasteurellosis of rabbits In the "Pastdargom breed rabbits" farm in this district, 35 out of 207 heads of rabbits were diagnosed with pasteurellosis in the

winter, and it was 17%, and by spring this indicator was found in 75 heads of rabbits, and it was 36%. By the summer months, pasteurellosis was detected in 34 heads of rabbits in this district, which was 16%, while in autumn, 63 out of 207 rabbits were infected with pasteurellosis, which was 30%. As a result of the research, it was found that rabbit pasteurellosis is common in all farms, especially in spring. The average result was 43 percent. In winter, it was found that the incidence of pasteurellosis in rabbits is relatively low, on average 14.8 percent.

#### **CONCLUSIONS**

1. Rabbits are found to be infected with pasteurellosis throughout the year.
2. Rabbit pasteurellosis was found to occur on average in 14.8% in winter, 43% in spring, 21.6% in summer, and 28.7% in autumn during epizootic monitoring in 6 regions of Samarkand.
3. It was found that rabbit pasteurellosis was more frequent in spring compared to other seasons, with an average of 43%.
4. As a result of the research, it was found that rabbits



have an average of 27% of pasteurellosis in the cross section of the seasons.

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