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MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
SAINT PETERSBURG STATE UNIVERSITY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

Department of Epizootology named after V. P. Urban



APPROVING IT
Vice-Rector
for educational purposes
work and youth policy
A. A. Sukhinin
10.04.2026

WORK PROGRAM

by discipline

"DISEASES OF BIRDS"

Higher education level

SPECIALTY

Specialty 36.05.01 Veterinary Medicine

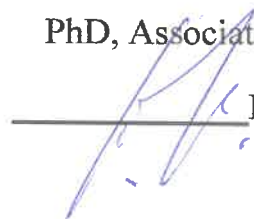
Full-time, part-time, part-time education

The start year of training is 2026

Reviewed and accepted
at the department meeting
"10" April 2026
Protocol No. 20

Head of the Department of Epizootology

PhD, Associate Professor

 L. S. Vogel

Saint-Petersburg

2026

1. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE DISCIPLINE

The aim of the discipline is to familiarize students with industrial poultry farming, the prospects for the development of industries, the state of veterinary services for industrial poultry farming, and the achievements of veterinary science and practice.

The main objective of the discipline is to train students in infectious and non-infectious diseases of birds, to master modern methods of diagnosis and prevention of diseases, treatment methods, to develop measures to eliminate outbreaks of diseases in industrial farms and to apply specific methods for the prevention of infectious diseases of birds.

2. LIST OF PLANNED RESULTS OF TRAINING IN THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE), CORRELATED WITH THE PLANNED RESULTS OF MASTERING THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

As a result of mastering the discipline, the student prepares for the following types of activities, in accordance with the educational standard of the Federal State Educational Standard for Higher Education 36.05.01 "Veterinary Medicine".

Types of professional activity: medical activity: Prevention, diagnosis of diseases of various etiologies and treatment of animals.

Student's competencies formed as a result of mastering the discipline

Studying the discipline should form the following competencies: PC-3, PC-5, PC-13; PC-14

a) Professional competencies:

Type of professional activity tasks: medical

PC-3 Diagnosis based on the analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods

PC-3_{ID-1} Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance with generally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases

PC-3_{ID-2} Be able to use specialized information databases for the diagnosis of animal diseases

PC-3_{ID-3} Be able to formalize the results of clinical studies of animals using digital technologies

PC-3_{ID-4} Know the methods of interpretation and analysis of data from special (instrumental) methods of animal research

PC-3_{ID-5} Know the norms of indicators of the state of biological material of animals of different species and the reasons that cause deviations from the norms of indicators

PK-3_{ID-6} Know the etiology and pathogenesis of animal diseases of various species

PC-3_{ID-7} Know the generally accepted criteria and classifications of animal diseases, approved lists of animal diseases

PC-5 Development of a treatment plan for animals based on the established diagnosis and individual characteristics of animals, selection of necessary chemical and biological drugs for the treatment of animals, taking into account their combined pharmacological effect on the body:

PC-5_{ID-1} To be able to use specialized information databases when choosing methods of animal treatment;

PC-5_{ID-2} Be able to calculate the amount of medicines for the treatment of animals and disease prevention with the preparation of prescriptions for a certain period;

PC-5_{ID-3} Be able to calculate the amount of medicines for the treatment of animals and disease prevention with the preparation of prescriptions for a certain period, including using digital technologies;

PK-5_{ID-4} Ability to introduce drugs into the body of animals in various ways;

PK-5_{ID-5} Know the methods of medical treatment of sick animals and indications for their use in accordance with the guidelines, instructions, instructions, rules for the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals;

PK-5_{ID-8} Know the technique of introducing medicinal substances into the animal's body by enteral (oral, sublingual and rectal administration) and parenteral (injections, inhalations and skin applications) methods.

PC-13 Organization of measures to protect the organization from the introduction of infectious and invasive diseases in accordance with the plan of anti-epizootic measures:

PC-13_{ID-1} Know the types of measures to ensure veterinary and sanitary safety and the requirements for their implementation in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of veterinary medicine;

PC-14 Organization of preventive immunizations (vaccinations), therapeutic and preventive treatments of animals in accordance with the plan of anti-epizootic measures, analysis of the effectiveness of measures for the prevention of animal diseases in order to improve them:

PC-14_{ID-1} Should be able to assess the effectiveness of preventive measures and methods of their implementation, including using digital technologies;

PC-14_{ID-2} Know the procedure for conducting a clinical study of animals when planning preventive measures;

PC-14_{ID-3} Know the types of anti-epizootic measures and requirements for their implementation in accordance with methodological guidelines, instructions, instructions, rules for the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals.

3. PLACE OF THE DISCIPLINE IN THE STRUCTURE OF OPOP

The discipline B1. V. 05 " Diseases of birds "is a part of the discipline formed by participants in educational relations of the federal state educational standard of higher education in the specialty 36.05.01" Veterinary Medicine " (specialty level).

The discipline is mastered in the 8th semester of full-time education, in the 11th semester of full-time and part-time education, and in the 5th year of part-time education.

4. SCOPE OF THE DISCIPLINE " DISEASES OF BIRDS "

4.1.SCOPE OF THE DISCIPLINE " DISEASES OF BIRDS "

for full-time education

Type of academic work	Total hours	Semester
		8
Classroom sessions (total)	50	50
Including:		
Lectures, including interactive forms	16	16
Practical exercises (PZ), including interactive forms	32	32
Practical training (PP)	6	6
Independent work (total)	60	60
Credit	++	+
Total labor intensity hours / credits	108/3	108/3

4.2.SCOPE OF THE DISCIPLINE " DISEASES OF BIRDS "

for full-time and PART-TIME (EVENING) education

Type of academic work	Total hours	Semester
		11
Classroom activities (total)	36	36
Including:		
Lectures, including interactive forms	12	12
Practical exercises (PP), including interactive forms	24	24
Practical training (PP)	6	6
Independent work (total)	72	72
Credit	++	+
Total labor intensity hours / credits	108/3	108/3

4.3.SCOPE OF THE DISCIPLINE " DISEASES OF BIRDS "

FOR PART-time education

Type of academic work	Total hours	Course
		5
Classroom sessions (total)	8	8
Including:		
Lectures, including interactive forms	2	2
Practical exercises, including interactive forms	6	6
DAC	4	4
Independent work (total)	96	96
Practical training (PP)	6	6
Credit	++	+
Total labor intensity hours / credits	108/3	108/3

5. CONTENT OF THE DISCIPLINE " DISEASES OF BIRDS "

5.1. CONTENT OF THE DISCIPLINE "DISEASES OF BIRDS" for full-time education

#	Name	Competencies being formed	Semester	Types of academic work, including independent work of students and labor intensity (in hours)			
				Lecture	Practical exercises	Practical training	Independent work
1.	Introduction to poultry	forming PC-3 Making a diagnosis based on the analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods PC-3_{Д-1} Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance with generally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases PC-3_{Д-2} Be able to use specialized information databases for diagnosing diseases animals PC-3_{Д-3} Be able to formalize the results of clinical studies of animals using digital technologies	8	2	1	1	5

2.	Avian mycoplasmosis	PC-3 Diagnosis based on the analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods PC-3_{ID-4} Know the methods of interpretation and analysis of data from special (instrumental) animal research methods PC-3_{ID-5} Know the norms of indicators of the state of biological material of animals of different species and causes, causing deviations of indicators from the norms PC-3_{ID-6} Know the etiology and pathogenesis of animal diseases of various types PC-3_{ID-7} Know the generally accepted criteria and classifications of animal diseases, approved lists of animal diseases PC-5 Develop an animal treatment plan based on the established diagnosis and individual characteristics of animals, select the necessary chemical and biological medicines natural resources for the treatment of animals, taking into account their combined pharmacological effect on the body: PC-5_{ID-1} Be able to use specialized information databases when choosing methods of treatment of animals; PC-5_{ID-2} Be able to calculate the number of medicines for the treatment of animals and disease prevention with prescriptions for a certain period;	-	1	-	6
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3.	Avian salmonellosis	PC-3 Diagnosis based on the analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods PC-3_{ID-4} Know the methods of interpretation and analysis of data from special (instrumental) animal research methods PC-13 Organization of measures to protect the organization from the introduction of infectious and invasive diseases in accordance with the plan anti-epizootic measures: PC-13_{ID-1} Know the types of measures to ensure veterinary and sanitary safety and requirements for their implementation in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of veterinary medicine; PC-14 Organization of preventive immunizations (vaccinations), therapeutic and preventive treatments of animals in accordance with the plan of anti-epizootic measures, analysis of the effectiveness of measures for the prevention of animal diseases with The purpose of improving them is to: PC-14_{ID-1} Be able to assess the effectiveness of preventive measures and methods of their implementation, including using digital technologies;	8	2	1-5	-	5
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4.	Septic diseases of birds (colibacteriosis, pasteurellosis)	PC-3 Making a diagnosis based on the analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods PC-3_{D-1} Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance with generally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases PC-3_{D-2} Be able to use specialized information databases for the diagnosis of animal diseases PC-3_{D-3} Be able to formalize the results of clinical studies of animals using digital technologies PC-3_{D-4} Know the methods of interpretation and analysis of data from special (instrumental) methods of animal research PC-3_{D-5} Know the norms of indicators of the state of biological material of animals of different species and the reasons that cause deviations of indicators from the norms PC-3_{D-6} Know the etiology and pathogenesis of animal diseases of various types PC-5 Develop an animal treatment plan based on the established diagnosis and individual characteristics of animals, select the necessary chemical and biological drugs for the treatment of animals, taking into account their combined pharmacological effect on the body: PC-5_{ID-3} Be able to calculate the number of medicines for the treatment of animals and prevention diseases with the preparation of prescriptions for a certain period, including with the help of digital technologies; PC-5_{ID-4} To be able to introduce drugs into the body of animals in various ways;	8-2-5	-	2	-	5
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5.	Tuberculosis	PC-3 Diagnosis based on the analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods PC-3ID-1 Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance with generally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases PC-3ID-2 Be able to use specialized information databases for the diagnosis of animal diseases PC-5 Development of a treatment plan for animals based on the established diagnosis and individual characteristics of animals, selection of necessary chemical and biological drugs for the treatment of animals, taking into account their combined pharmacological effect on the body: PK-5ID-5 Know the methods of drug treatment of sick animals and indications for their use in accordance with methodological instructions, instructions, instructions rules of diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals; PK-5ID-8 Know the technique of introducing medicinal substances into the animal's body by enteral (oral, sublingual and rectal administration) and parenteral (injections, inhalations and skin applications) methods.	1	2	-	6
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6.	Avian influenza	PC-3 Diagnosis based on the analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods PC-3ID-1 Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance with generally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases PC-3ID-2 Be able to use specialized information databases for the diagnosis of animal diseases PC-13 Organization of measures to protect the organization from the introduction of infectious and invasive diseases in accordance with the plan of anti-epizootic measures: PC-13ID-1 Know the types of measures to ensure veterinary and sanitary safety and requirements for their implementation in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of veterinary medicine; PC-14 Organization of preventive immunizations (vaccinations), therapeutic and preventive treatments of animals in accordance with the plan of anti-epizootic measures, analysis of the effectiveness of measures for the prevention of animal diseases with The purpose of improving them is to: PC-14ID-1 Be able to assess the effectiveness of preventive measures and methods of their implementation, including using digital technologies; PC-14ID-2 Know the procedure for conducting clinical studies of animals when planning preventive measures; PC-14ID-3 Know the types of anti-epizootic measures and requirements for their implementation in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation. guidelines, instructions, instructions, and rules for the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of animals.	1	1	1	5
7.	Smallpox, infectious laryngotracheitis	PC-5 Development of a treatment plan for animals based on the established diagnosis and individual characteristics of animals, selection of necessary chemical and biological drugs for the treatment of animals, taking into account their combined pharmacological effect on the body: PC-5ID-1 Be able to use specialized information databases when choosing methods of treatment of animals; PC-5ID-2 Be able to calculate the number of medicines for the treatment of animals and prevention of diseases with the preparation of prescriptions for a certain period;	8	1	1	3

8.	Tumor diseases of birds (Marek's disease, avian leukemia)	PC-5 Development of an animal treatment plan based on the established diagnosis and individual characteristics of animals, selection of necessary chemical and biological drugs for the treatment of animals, taking into account their combined pharmacological effect on the body: PC-5_{ID-1} Be able to use specialized information databases when choosing methods of animal treatment; PC-5_{ID-2} Be able to calculate the amount of medicines for the treatment of animals and prevention of diseases with the preparation of prescriptions for a certain period;	8	1	2-3	-	3
9.	Newcastle disease	PC-3 Diagnosis based on the analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods PC-3_{ID-1} Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance with generally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases PC-3_{ID-2} Be able to use specialized information databases for the diagnosis of animal diseases	8	2	1	1	1
10.	Avian adenovirus infections (hydropericarditis syndrome, reduced egg production syndrome (SSA-76))	PC-3 Diagnosis based on the analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods PC-3_{ID-1} Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance with generally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases PC-3_{ID-2} Be able to use specialized information databases for the diagnosis of animal diseases	8	1	2-3	-	3

11.	Infectious bronchitis of chickens	PC-3 Diagnosis based on the analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods PC-3_{ID-1} Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance with generally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases PC-3_{ID-2} Be able to use specialized information databases for the diagnosis of animal diseases PC-5 Develop an animal treatment plan based on the established diagnosis and individual characteristics of animals, select the necessary chemical and biological drugs for the treatment of animals, taking into account their combined pharmacological effect on the body: PC-5_{ID-1} Be able to use specialized information databases when choosing methods of treatment of animals; PC-5_{ID-2} Be able to calculate the number of medicines for the treatment of animals and the prevention of diseases with the preparation of prescriptions for a certain period;	8	1	2-3	-	3
12.	Reovirus tenosynovitis, infectious encephalomyelitis	PC-5 Development of a treatment plan for animals based on the established diagnosis and individual characteristics of animals, selection of necessary chemical and biological drugs for the treatment of animals, taking into account their combined pharmacological effect on the body: PC-5_{ID-1} Be able to use specialized information databases when choosing methods of treatment of animals; PC-5_{ID-2} Be able to calculate the number of medicines for the treatment of animals and prevention of diseases with the preparation of prescriptions for a certain period;	8	2	2-3	-	3
13.	Immunosuppressive diseases of birds (Infectious bursal disease, infectious anemia of chickens)	PC-3 Diagnosis based on the analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods PC-3_{ID-1} Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance with generally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases PC-3_{ID-2} Be able to use specialized information databases for the diagnosis of animal diseases	8-1	-	1	1	3

14.	Hemorrhagic enteritis of turkeys	PC-3 Diagnosis based on the analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods PC-3 _{PD-1} Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance with generally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases PC-3 _{PD-2} Be able to use specialized information databases for the diagnosis of animal diseases	8	1	1	1	4
15.	Viral enteritis of geese	PC-5 Development of a treatment plan for animals based on the established diagnosis and individual characteristics of animals, selection of necessary chemical and biological drugs for the treatment of animals, taking into account their combined pharmacological effect on the body: PC-5 _{PD-1} Be able to use specialized information databases when choosing methods of treatment of animals;	8	2	2-3	-	3
16.	Viral hepatitis of ducklings	PC-5 Development of a treatment plan for animals based on the established diagnosis and individual characteristics of animals, selection of necessary chemical and biological drugs for the treatment of animals, taking into account their combined pharmacological effect on the body: PC-5 _{PD-1} Be able to use specialized information databases when choosing methods of treatment of animals;	8-2-2	-	2	-	2
17.	Credit		8-2	-	2	--	-
Total for the 8th semester				16	26	6	60

5.2. CONTENT OF THE DISCIPLINE "DISEASES OF BIRDS" FOR FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME EDUCATION

#	Name	Formed competencies	of the Faculty	Types of academic work, including independent work of students and labor intensity (in hours)
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			Lecture	Practical exercises	Practical training	Independent work
1.	Introduction to poultry	farming PC-3 Making a diagnosis based on the analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods PC-3_{ID-1} Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance with generally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases PC-3_{ID-2} Be able to use specialized information databases for diagnosing diseases PC-3_{ID-3} Be able to formalize the results of clinical studies of animals using digital technologies	1	2	2	6
2.	Avian mycoplasmosis	PC-3 Diagnosis based on the analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods PC-3_{ID-4} Know the methods of interpretation and analysis of data from special (instrumental) animal research methods PC-3_{ID-5} Know the norms of indicators of the state of biological material of animals of different species and causes, causing deviations of indicators from the norms PC-3_{ID-6} Know the etiology and pathogenesis of animal diseases of various types PC-3_{ID-7} Know the generally accepted criteria and classifications of animal diseases, approved lists of animal diseases PC-5 Develop an animal treatment plan based on the established diagnosis and individual characteristics of animals, select the necessary chemical and biological medicines natural resources for the treatment of animals, taking into account their combined pharmacological effect on the body: PC-5_{ID-1} Be able to use specialized information databases when choosing methods of treatment of animals; PC-5_{ID-2} Be able to calculate the number of medicines for the treatment of animals and disease prevention with prescriptions for a certain period;	11	2-6	-	6

3.	Avian salmonellosis	PC-3 Making a diagnosis based on the analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods PC-3D-4 Know the methods of interpretation and analysis of data from special (instrumental) animal research methods PC-5 Developing an animal treatment plan based on the established diagnosis and individual characteristics of animals, selecting the necessary methods for the treatment of salmonellosis of birds medicinal products of chemical and biological nature for the treatment of animals, taking into account their combined pharmacological effect on the body: PC-5ID-3 Be able to calculate the number of medicines for the treatment of animals and disease prevention with the preparation of prescriptions for a certain period, including using digital technologies; PC-5ID-4 Be able to introduce medicines into the body of animals various methods; PC-5ID-5 Know the methods of drug treatment of sick animals and indications for their use in accordance with the guidelines, instructions, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals; PC-5ID-8 Know the technique of introducing drugs into the animal's body by enteral (oral, sublingual and rectal administration) and parenteral (injections, inhalations, and skin applications) methods. PC-13 Organization of measures to protect the organization from the introduction of infectious and invasive diseases in accordance with the plan of anti-epizootic measures: PC-13D-1 Know the types of measures to ensure veterinary and sanitary safety and requirements for their implementation in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of veterinary medicine; PC-14 Organization of preventive immunizations (vaccinations), therapeutic and preventive treatments of animals in accordance with the plan of anti-epizootic measures, analysis of the effectiveness of measures for the prevention of animal diseases with The purpose of improving them is to: PC-14D-1 Be able to assess the effectiveness of preventive measures and methods of their implementation, including using digital technologies;	11	1	1	1	6
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4.	Septic diseases of birds (colibacteriosis, pasteurellosis)	PC-3 Making a diagnosis based on the analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods PC-3D-1 Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance with generally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases PC-3D-2 Be able to use specialized information databases for the diagnosis of animal diseases PC-3D-3 Be able to formalize the results of clinical studies of animals using digital technologies PC-3D-4 Know the methods of interpretation and analysis of data from special (instrumental) methods of animal research PC-3D-5 Know the norms of indicators of the state of biological material of animals of different species and the reasons that cause deviations of indicators from the norms PC-3D-6 Know the etiology and pathogenesis of animal diseases of various types PC-5 Develop a treatment plan for animals based on the established diagnosis and individual characteristics of animals, select the necessary chemical and biological drugs for the treatment of animals, taking into account their combined pharmacological effect on the body: PC-5D-1 Be able to use specialized information databases when choosing the right drugs for methods of treating animals; PK-5D-2 Be able to calculate the number of medicines for the treatment of animals and the prevention of diseases with the preparation of prescriptions for a certain period;	11	1	2-6	-	6
5.	Tuberculosis	PC-3 Diagnosis based on the analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods PC-3D-1 Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance with generally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases PC-3D-2 Be able to use specialized information databases for the diagnosis of animal diseases PC-5 Development of an animal treatment plan based on the established diagnosis and individual characteristics of animals, selection of necessary chemical and biological drugs for the treatment of animals, taking into account their combined pharmacological effect on the body: PC-5D-1 Be able to use specialized information databases when choosing methods of animal treatment; PC-5D-2 Be able to calculate the number of medicines for the treatment of animals and prevention of diseases with prescriptions for a certain period;	11	1	1	1	6

6.	Avian influenza	PC-3 Diagnosis based on the analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods PC-3_{ID-1} Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance with generally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases PC-3_{ID-2} Be able to use specialized information databases for the diagnosis of animal diseases PC-13 Organization of measures to protect the organization from the introduction of infectious and invasive diseases in accordance with the plan of anti-epizootic measures: PC-13_{ID-1} Know the types of measures to ensure veterinary and sanitary safety and requirements for their implementation in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of veterinary medicine; PC-14 Organization of preventive immunizations (vaccinations), therapeutic and preventive treatments of animals in accordance with the plan of anti-epizootic measures, analysis of the effectiveness of measures for the prevention of animal diseases with The purpose of improving them is to: PC-14_{ID-1} Be able to assess the effectiveness of preventive measures and methods of their implementation, including using digital technologies;	11	1	1	1	6
7.	Smallpox, infectious laryngotracheitis	PC-5 Development of a treatment plan for animals based on the established diagnosis and individual characteristics of animals, selection of necessary chemical and biological drugs for the treatment of animals, taking into account their combined pharmacological effect on the body: PC-5_{ID-1} Be able to use specialized information databases when choosing methods of treatment of animals; PC-5_{ID-2} Be able to calculate the number of medicines for the treatment of animals and prevention of diseases with the preparation of prescriptions for a certain period;	11	1	1	1	6
8.	Tumor diseases of birds (Marek's disease, avian leukemia)	PC-5 Development of an animal treatment plan based on the established diagnosis and individual characteristics of animals, selection of necessary chemical and biological drugs for the treatment of animals, taking into account their combined pharmacological effect on the body: PC-5_{ID-1} Be able to use specialized information databases when choosing methods of animal treatment;	11	1	2-8	-	8

9.	Newcastle disease	PC-3 Diagnosis based on the analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods PC-3ID-1 Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance with generally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases PC-3ID-2 Be able to use specialized information databases for the diagnosis of animal diseases PC-14 Organization of preventive immunizations (vaccinations), therapeutic and preventive treatments of animals in accordance with the plan of anti-epizootic measures, analysis of the effectiveness of measures for the prevention of animal diseases in order to improve them: PC-14ID-2 Know the procedure for conducting a clinical study of animals when planning preventive measures;	11	1	2-8	-	8
10.	Avian adenovirus infections (hydropericarditis syndrome, reduced egg production syndrome (SSA-76)	PC-3 Diagnosis based on the analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods PC-3ID-1 Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance with generally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases PC-3ID-2 Be able to use specialized information databases for the diagnosis of animal diseases PC-14 Organization of preventive immunizations (vaccinations), therapeutic and preventive treatments of animals in accordance with the plan of anti-epizootic measures, analysis of the effectiveness of measures for the prevention of animal diseases in order to improve them: PC-14ID-3 Know the types of anti-epizootic measures and the requirements for their implementation in accordance with the guidelines, instructions, rules for the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals.	11	1	2-8	-	8

11.	Hemorrhagic enteritis of turkeys	PC-3 Diagnosis based on the analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods PC-3_{ID-1} Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance with generally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases PC-3_{ID-2} Be able to use specialized information resources databases for the diagnosis of animal diseases PC-13 Organization of measures to protect the organization from the introduction of infectious and invasive diseases in accordance with the plan of anti-epizootic measures: PC-13_{ID-1} Know the types of measures to ensure veterinary and sanitary safety and requirements for their implementation in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of veterinary medicine; PC-14 Organization of preventive immunizations (vaccinations), therapeutic and preventive treatments of animals in accordance with the plan of anti-epizootic measures, analysis of the effectiveness of measures for the prevention of animal diseases with The purpose of improving them is to: PC-14_{ID-1} Be able to assess the effectiveness of preventive measures and methods of their implementation, including using digital technologies;	11	2	2-6	-	6
Total for the 11th semester			12		18	6	72

5.3. CONTENT OF THE DISCIPLINE "DISEASES OF BIRDS" FOR CORRESPONDENCE EDUCATION

#	Name	Competencies being formed	Course 5				Types of academic work, including independent work of students and labor intensity (in hours)	
			Lecture		Practical exercises		Independent work	Practical training

1.	Introduction to poultry	PC-3 diagnosis based on the analysis of anamnesis, General, special (instrumental) and laboratory studies of PC-3_{Д-4} to Know the interpretation and analysis of data special (instrumental) methods for the study of animal PK-3_{Д-5} rules to Know indicators of the status of biological material of animals of different types and causes, causes of deviations from the norms of PC-3_{Д-6} to Know the etiology and pathogenesis of diseases of animals of various types of PC-3_{Д-7} to Know the current criteria and classification of diseases of animals, approved lists of animal diseases PK-5 Development plan for the treatment of animals on the basis of diagnosis and the individual characteristics of the animals, the selection of essential drugs, chemical and biological nature to treat animals based on their cumulative pharmacological action on the body: PK-5_{Д-1} to be able to use specialized information databases in the choice of methods of treatment of animals; PK-5_{Д-2} to be able to count the number of medicines for the treatment and prevention of animal diseases with the preparation of recipes for the period; PC-5ИД-3 to be able to count the number of medicines for the treatment and prevention of animal diseases with the preparation of recipes for a specified period, including using digital technologies; PC-5ИД-4 to be Able to introduce drugs into the animal organism in different ways; PC-5ИД-5 to Know the methods of medical treatment of sick animals and indications for their use in accordance with the guidelines, regulations, instructions, rules, diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals; PC-5ИД-8 to Know the technique of drug administration into the body of the animal enteral (oral, sublingual, and rectal) and parenteral (injections, pulmonary and cutaneous application) ways.	0,5	1	10	2
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2.	Avian mycoplasmosis	PC-3 Diagnosis based on analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods PC-3ID-4 Know the methods of interpretation and analysis of data from special (instrumental) animal research methods PC-13 Organization of measures to protect the organization from the introduction of infectious and invasive diseases in accordance with the plan anti-epizootic measures: PC-13ID-1 Know the types of measures to ensure veterinary and sanitary safety and requirements for their implementation in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of veterinary medicine; PC-14 Organization of preventive immunizations (vaccinations), therapeutic and preventive treatments of animals in accordance with the plan of anti-epizootic measures, analysis of the effectiveness of measures for the prevention of animal diseases with The purpose of improving them is to: PC-14ID-1 Be able to assess the effectiveness of preventive measures and methods of their implementation, including using digital technologies; PC-14ID-2 Know the procedure for conducting clinical studies of animals when planning preventive measures; PC-14ID-3 Know the types of anti-epizootic measures and requirements for their implementation in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation. guidelines, instructions, and rules for the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of animals.	5	0,5	10	-
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3.	Avian salmonellosis	PC-3 Diagnosis based on the analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods PC-3_{ID-1} Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance with generally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases PC-3_{ID-2} Be able to use specialized information databases for the diagnosis of animal diseases PC-3_{ID-3} Be able to formalize the results of clinical studies of animals using digital technologies PC-3_{ID-4} Know the methods of interpretation and analysis of data from special (instrumental) methods of animal research PC-3_{ID-5} Know the norms of indicators of the state of biological material of animals of different species and the reasons that cause deviations of indicators from the norms PC-3_{ID-6} Know the etiology and pathogenesis of animal diseases of various types PC-5 Develop a treatment plan for animals based on the established diagnosis and individual characteristics of animals, select the necessary drugs of chemical and biological nature for the treatment of animals, taking into account their combined pharmacological effect on the body: PC-5_{ID-1} Be able to use specialized information databases when choosing methods of treating animals; PK-5_{ID-2} Be able to calculate the number of medicines for the treatment of animals and the prevention of diseases with the preparation of prescriptions for a certain period;	5	0.5	10-4	-
.	Septic diseases of birds (colibacteriosis, pasteurellosis)	PC-3 Making a diagnosis based on the analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods PC-3_{ID-1} Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance with generally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases PC-3_{ID-2} Be able to use specialized information databases for the diagnosis of animal diseases PC-5 Development of a treatment plan for animals based on the established diagnosis and individual characteristics of animals, selection of the necessary chemical and biological drugs for the treatment of animals, taking into account their combined pharmacological effect on the body: PC-5_{ID-1} Be able to use specialized information databases when choosing methods of treatment of animals; PC-5_{ID-2} Be able to calculate the number of medicines for the treatment of animals and prevention of diseases with the preparation of prescriptions for a certain period;	5	0.5	10	.

5.	Tuberculosis	PC-3 Diagnosis based on the analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods PC-3_{ID-1} Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance with generally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases PC-3_{ID-2} Be able to use specialized information databases for the diagnosis of animal diseases PC-13 Organization of measures to protect the organization from the introduction of infectious and invasive diseases in accordance with the anti-epizootic action plan: PC-13_{ID-1} Know the types of measures to ensure veterinary and sanitary safety and requirements for their implementation in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of veterinary medicine; PC-14 Organization of preventive immunizations (vaccinations), therapeutic and preventive treatments of animals in accordance with the plan of anti-epizootic measures, analysis of the effectiveness of measures for the prevention of animal diseases with The purpose of improving them is to: PC-14_{ID-1} To be able to assess the effectiveness of preventive measures and methods of their implementation, including using digital technologies;	5	0.5	10-6	-
.	Avian influenza	PC-5 Development of a treatment plan for animals based on the established diagnosis and individual characteristics of animals, selection of necessary chemical and biological drugs for the treatment of animals, taking into account their combined pharmacological effect on the body: PC-5_{ID-1} Be able to use specialized information databases when choosing methods of treatment of animals; PC-5_{ID-2} Be able to calculate the amount of medicines for the treatment of animals and the prevention of diseases with the preparation of prescriptions for a certain period;	5	0.5	8	2
7.	Smallpox, infectious laryngotracheitis	PC-5 Development of a treatment plan for animals based on the established diagnosis and individual characteristics of animals, selection of necessary chemical and biological drugs for the treatment of animals, taking into account their combined pharmacological effect on the body: PC-5_{ID-1} Be able to use specialized information databases when choosing methods of treatment of animals; PC-5_{ID-2} Be able to calculate the number of medicines for the treatment of animals and prevention of diseases with the preparation of prescriptions for a certain period;	5	1	8	2

8.	Tumor diseases of birds (Marek's disease, avian leukemia)	PC-3 Diagnosis based on the analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods PC-3_{ID-1} Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance with generally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases PC-3_{ID-2} Be able to use specialized information databases for the diagnosis of animal diseases	5		1	7-9	-
.	Newcastle disease	PC-3 Diagnosis based on the analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods PC-3_{ID-1} Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance with generally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases PC-3_{ID-2} Be able to use specialized information databases for the diagnosis of animal diseases	5	1	1	7-10	-
.	Avian adenovirus infections (hydropericarditis syndrome, reduced egg production syndrome (SSA-76))	PC-3 Diagnosis based on the analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods PC-3_{ID-1} Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance with generally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases PC-3_{ID-2} Be able to use specialized information databases for the diagnosis of animal diseases PC-13 Organization of measures to protect the organization from the introduction of infectious and invasive diseases in accordance with the plan of anti-epizootic measures: PC-13_{ID-1} Know the types of measures to ensure veterinary and sanitary safety and requirements for their implementation in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of veterinary medicine; PC-14 Organization of preventive immunizations (vaccinations), therapeutic and preventive treatments of animals in accordance with the plan of anti-epizootic measures, analysis of the effectiveness of measures for the prevention of animal diseases with The purpose of improving them is to: PC-14_{ID-1} To be able to assess the effectiveness of preventive measures and methods of their implementation, including using digital technologies;	5		1	9-11	-

•	Hemorrhagic enteritis of turkeys	PC-3 Diagnosis based on the analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods PC-3_{1D-1} Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance with generally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases PC-3_{1D-2} Be able to use specialized information databases for the diagnosis of diseases Organization of measures to protect the organization from the introduction of infectious and invasive diseases in accordance with the plan of anti-epizootic measures: PC-13_{1D-1} Know the types of measures to ensure veterinary and sanitary safety and requirements for their implementation in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of veterinary medicine; PC-14 Organization of preventive immunizations (vaccinations), therapeutic and preventive treatments of animals in accordance with the plan of anti-epizootic measures, analysis of the effectiveness of measures for the prevention of animal diseases with The purpose of improving them is to: PC-14_{1D-1} Be able to assess the effectiveness of preventive measures and methods of their implementation, including using digital technologies;	5	1	5	-
Total for the 5th course			2	6	94	6

6. List of educational and methodological support for independent work of students in the discipline

6.1. Guidelines for independent work

1. Non-infectious diseases of birds: textbook. manual for vet students. and zootechnical profiles, vet. specialists, zooengineers and scientific workers / Kuban State Agrarian University; Comp.: L. N. Sokolova, T. I. Kablucheeva, A. Yu. Shantyz. Krasnodar: Kuban State Agrarian University, 2005, 128 p. (in Russian).
<https://ebs.spbguvvm.ru/MarcWeb2/Found.asp>
(accessed 10.04.2026)

6.2. Literature for independent work

1. Baidevlyatov A. B., Bessarabov B. F., Olkhovik L. A. Handbook of diseases of agricultural poultry, ed.by A. B. Baidevlyatov. - 2nd ed., reprint. and add-ons. Kiev : Urozhay Publ., 1992, 200 p. (in Russian) Access mode: <https://ebs.spbguvvm.ru/MarcWeb2/Found.asp> (accessed 10.04.2026)

2. Handbook of the veterinary doctor of a poultry-breeding enterprise. Volume 1,2 / Edited by R. N. Korovin. - SPb., 1995. Access mode: <https://ebs.spbguvvm.ru/MarcWeb2/Found.asp> (accessed 10.04.2026)

7. List of basic and additional literature required for mastering the discipline

a) main literature:

1. Donik, Nikolai Stepanovich. Prevention of poultry diseases / Donik Nikolay Stepanovich. Kiev : Urozhay Publ., 1994, 256 p. (in Russian) URL : [Donik N. S. Prevention of poultry diseases in 1994](https://ebs.spbguvvm.ru/MarcWeb2/Found.asp) (accessed 10.04.2026) - Access mode: for authorization. users of the SPbGUVVM Library.

b) additional literature:

1. Practicum on diseases of birds / Bessarabov B. F. [et al.]. - M.: Kolos, 2005. - 200 p.: ill. - (Textbooks and textbooks. manuals for university students).

2. Kudryavtsev F. S., Zelenskiy V. P., Malygin A. I. Profilaktika boleznykh ptitsy [Prevention of bird diseases]. department, 1981. - 199 p., ill. (B-chka prakt. vet. doctor).

3. Sistema epizootologicheskogo nadzora i kontrolya pri mikstinvaziyyakh ptitsy [System of epizootological surveillance and control in mixed invasions of birds].

4. Atlas of ultrastructural pathology of viral diseases of birds / V. A. Bakulin [et al.]; VNIVIP; Ed. by V. A. Bakulin. - St. Petersburg: NIIH SPbU, 1999. - 48s.: ill. Access mode: <https://ebs.spbguvvm.ru/MarcWeb2/Found.asp> (accessed 10.04.2026)

5. Diseases of birds / Bakulin Valery Aleksandrovich. - Saint Petersburg: Publisher V. A. Bakulin, 2006. - 688 p.: ill. - ISBN 598456-021-6.

6. Bessarabov B. F. Non-infectious diseases of birds: rec. Ministry of Agriculture / Bessarabov B. F.-Moscow: KolosS, 2007. - 175 p.: ill. - (Textbooks and textbooks. the manual. for students. higher level. study. open.).

7. Bessarabov B. F., Baidevlyatov A. B. Prescription handbook on diseases of birds. - Sumy: MKIPP "Mriya", 1992. - 302s.

8. List of resources of the information and telecommunications network "Internet" necessary for mastering the discipline

To prepare for laboratory classes and perform independent work, students can use

Electronic library systems:

1. [EBS "SPBGUVM"](https://ebs.spbguvvm.ru/MarcWeb2/Found.asp)
2. [ConsultantPlus Legal Reference System](https://ebs.spbguvvm.ru/MarcWeb2/Found.asp)
3. [University information system "RUSSIA"](https://ebs.spbguvvm.ru/MarcWeb2/Found.asp)

4. Full-text database POLPRED.COM
5. Scientific Electronic Library ELIBRARY.RU
6. Russian Scientific Network
7. IQlib Electronic Library System
8. Database of International Science Citation Indexes Web of Science
9. ProQuest AGRICULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE DATABASE, a full-text interdisciplinary database for agricultural and environmental sciences ProQuest AGRICULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE DATABASE
10. Electronic books published by Prospekt Nauki Publishing House <http://prospektnauki.ru/ebooks/>
11. Collection " Agriculture. Veterinary Medicine" by Kvadro Publishing House <https://elibrica.com/>

9. Guidelines for students on mastering the discipline

Methodological recommendations for students are a set of recommendations and explanations that allow the student to optimally organize the process of studying this discipline.

The content of methodological recommendations, as a rule, may include:

- Tips for planning and organizing the time required to study the discipline. Description of the sequence of actions of the student, or "scenario of studying the discipline".

The morning time is the most productive for academic work (from 8-14 hours), followed by the afternoon time (from 16-19 hours) and the evening time (from 20-24 hours). The most difficult material is recommended to be studied at the beginning of each time interval after rest. After 1.5 hours of work, you need a break (10-15 minutes), after 4 hours of work, the break should be 1 hour. Mastering the technique of intellectual labor is part of the scientific organization of labor. Normally, a student should spend about 10 hours a day studying (6 hours at the university, 4 hours at home).

- Recommendations for working on the lecture material

When preparing for a lecture, the student is recommended to:

- 1) view the recordings of the previous lecture and restore the previously studied material in memory;
- 2) it is also useful to review the upcoming material of a future lecture;
- 3) if an independent study of individual fragments of the topic of the previous lecture is set, then it should be completed without delay;
- 4) psychologically tune in to the lecture.

This work includes two main stages: taking notes of lectures and subsequent work on the lecture material.

Taking notes means making a summary, i.e. a brief written statement of the content of something (an oral presentation – a speech, lecture, report, etc., or a written source – a document, article, book, etc.).

The method of work when taking notes on oral presentations differs significantly from the method of work when taking notes on written sources.

By taking notes of written sources, the student has the opportunity to repeatedly read the desired passage of the text, reflect on it, highlight the main thoughts of the author, briefly formulate them, and then write them down. If necessary, they can also note their attitude to this point of view. While listening to the lecture, the student should postpone most of the complex of the above-mentioned works to another time, trying to use every minute to record the lecture, and not to comprehend it – there is no time left for this. Therefore, when taking notes on a lecture, it is recommended to separate the fields for subsequent entries on each page in addition to the summary.

After recording a lecture or making a summary of it, you should not leave work on the lecture material before preparing for the test. It is necessary to do as early as possible the work that

accompanies taking notes on written sources and which was not possible to do during the recording of the lecture - read your notes, decipher individual abbreviations, analyze the text, establish logical connections between its elements, in some cases show them graphically, highlight the main thoughts, mark questions that require additional processing, in particular, teacher consultations.

When working on the text of the lecture, the student should pay special attention to the problematic issues raised by the teacher during the lecture, as well as to his tasks and recommendations.

For each lecture, practical lesson, and laboratory work, the number, topic, list of issues covered, length in hours, and references to recommended literature are provided. For classes held in interactive forms, you should indicate their organizational form: computer simulation, business or role-playing game, analysis of a specific situation, etc.

- Recommendations for preparing for practical classes

Practical (seminar) classes are an important part of students' professional training. The main purpose of conducting practical (seminar) classes is to form students' analytical, creative thinking by acquiring practical skills. Practical classes are also held to deepen and consolidate the knowledge gained during lectures and in the process of independent work on regulatory documents, educational and scientific literature. When preparing for a practical lesson for students, it is necessary to study or repeat theoretical material on a given topic.

When preparing for a practical lesson, the student is recommended to follow the following algorithm:

- 1) get acquainted with the plan of the upcoming lesson;
- 2) study the literature sources that were recommended and read the introductory notes to the relevant sections.

Methodological guidelines for practical (seminar) classes in the discipline, along with the work program and schedule of the educational process, refer to methodological documents that determine the level of organization and quality of the educational process.

The content of practical (seminar) classes is recorded in the working curricula of disciplines in the sections "List of topics of practical (seminar) classes".

Tasks are the most important component of any form of practical training. The basis in the task is an example that is understood from the point of view of the theory developed in the lecture. As a rule, the main attention is paid to the formation of specific skills, which determines the content of students' activities - problem solving, laboratory work, clarification of categories and concepts of science that are a prerequisite for correct thinking and speech.

Practical (seminar) classes perform the following tasks:

- encourage regular study of the recommended literature, as well as attentive attitude to the lecture course;
- consolidate the knowledge gained in the course of lecture training and independent work on literature;
- expand the scope of professionally relevant knowledge, skills and abilities;
- allow you to check the correctness of previously acquired knowledge.
- instill skills of independent thinking, oral presentation;
- promote free use of terminology;
- provide the teacher with the opportunity to systematically monitor the level of independent work of students.

Methodological guidelines for practical (seminar) classes in the discipline should be focused on modern business conditions, current regulatory documents, advanced technologies, the latest achievements of science, technology and practice, modern ideas about certain phenomena, the reality being studied.

Laboratory work is an important part of students' professional training. They are aimed at experimental confirmation of theoretical provisions and the formation of educational and professional practical skills.

Students' laboratory work is aimed at:

- generalization, systematization, deepening, consolidation of the obtained theoretical knowledge on specific topics of disciplines;
- formation of necessary professional skills and abilities;

The subjects for which laboratory work is planned and their volumes are determined by the working curricula.

Guidelines for conducting laboratory work are developed for the duration of the working curriculum and include:

- the title, which indicates the type of work (laboratory), its serial number, volume in hours, and name.
- the purpose of the work.
- subject and content of the work;
- equipment, technical means, tools;
- the order (sequence) of work execution;
- safety and labor protection rules for this work (if necessary);
- general rules for completing the work;
- security questions.
- tasks.
- list of references (if necessary).

The content of laboratory work is recorded in the working curricula of disciplines in the section "List of laboratory work topics".

When planning laboratory work, it should be taken into account that along with the main goal-confirmation of theoretical provisions-in the course of completing tasks, students develop practical skills and skills in handling laboratory equipment, equipment, etc., which can form part of professional practical training, as well as research skills (observe, compare, analyze, establish dependencies, do research). conclusions and generalizations, independently conduct research, formalize the results).

The composition of tasks for laboratory work should be planned in such a way that they can be efficiently completed by the majority of students in the allotted time.

Laboratory work as a type of educational activity should be conducted in specially equipped educational laboratories. The necessary structural elements of laboratory work, in addition to independent activities of students, are instructing conducted by the teacher, as well as organizing a discussion of the results of laboratory work.

Laboratory work is preceded by a test of students' knowledge - their theoretical readiness to complete the task.

* Recommendations for working with literature.

Working with literature is an important stage of a student's independent work on mastering the subject, which contributes not only to consolidating knowledge, but also to expanding their horizons, mental abilities, memory, the ability to think, express and confirm their hypotheses and ideas. In addition, research skills are developed that are necessary for further professional activities.

Starting to study the literature on the topic, it is necessary to make notes, extracts, notes. It is mandatory to take notes on the works of theorists that allow us to understand the theoretical basis of the study. Otherwise, you can limit yourself to extracts from the studied sources. All extracts and citations must have an exact "return address" (author, title of the work, year of publication, page, etc.). It is advisable to write an abbreviated title of the question to which the extract or quote relates. In addition, it is necessary to learn how to immediately make a file of special literature and publications of sources, both proposed by the teacher and identified independently, as well as refer to bibliographic reference books, annals of journal articles, book chronicles, and abstract journals. At the same time, write publications of sources (articles, book titles, etc.) on separate cards, which must be filled in according to the rules of bibliographic description (last name, initials of the author, title of the work. Place of publication, publisher, year of publication, number of pages, and for journal articles – the name of the journal, year of

publication, page numbers). On each card, it is advisable to record the idea of the author of the book or a fact from this book only on one specific issue. If the work, even in the same paragraph or phrase, contains other judgments or facts on another issue, then they should be written out on a separate card. The presentation should be concise, accurate, and free of subjective evaluations. On the back of the card, you can make your own notes about this book or article, its content, structure, what sources it is written in, and so on.

* Explanations about working with control and test materials for the course, recommendations for completing homework.

Testing is a test that allows you to determine whether the actual behavior of the program corresponds to the expected one by performing a specially selected set of tests. A test is the fulfillment of certain conditions and actions necessary to verify the operation of the function under test or part of it. Each question in the discipline must be answered correctly by selecting one option.

* Recommendations for the course work (if it is supposed to be part of the curriculum), defining their thematic focus, goals and objectives of implementation, requirements for the content, scope, design and organization of management of their preparation by departments and teachers.

According to the guidelines provided in the list of guidelines.

10. EDUCATIONAL WORK

As part of the implementation of the discipline, educational work is carried out to form a modern scientific worldview and a system of basic values, to form and develop spiritual and moral, civil and patriotic values, a system of aesthetic and ethical knowledge and values, attitudes of tolerant consciousness in society, to form students' needs for work as the first vital necessity, the highest value and the main success in life, to realize the social significance of your future profession.

11. List of information technologies used in the implementation of the educational process

11.1. Information technologies:

In the educational process of the discipline, the use of information technologies is provided:

- giving lectures using a slide presentation;
- interactive technologies (conducting lectures and dialogues, collective discussion of various approaches to solving a particular educational and professional task
- interaction with students via email.

11.2. Software:

n /	a Name of technical and computer training tools recommended by sections and topics	License
1	MS PowerPoint	67580828
2	LibreOffice	free software
3	OS Alt Education 8	AAO. 0022. 00
4	ABIS "MARK-SQL"	02102014155
5	MS Windows 10	67580828
6	System ConsultantPlus	503 / KL
7	Android OS	free software

12. Material and technical base necessary for the implementation of the educational process in the discipline

Name of the discipline (module), practices in accordance with the curriculum	Name of special* premises and premises for independent work	Equipment of special premises and premises for independent work
Diseases of birds	Aud. 114-26 people	Computer programs and multimedia presentations on veterinary sanitation, general and private epizootology. Projector and folding screen. Educational films on general and private epizootology courses. Tables, posters, slides, and photos. Digitized computer tables for educational purposes.
	Room 113 -48 people	Computer programs and multimedia presentations on veterinary sanitation, general and private epizootology. Projector and folding screen. Educational films on general and private epizootology courses. Tables, posters, slides, and photos.
	Room 014-48 people	Tables, posters, photos. Dummies, micro-drugs, and biologics (vaccines, diagnosticums, serums, etc.).

The working program consists of:

Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor..........E. D. Javadov

PhD, Senior lecturer..........Tarlavin N. V.

PhD, Senior lecturer..........Veretennikov V. V.

Ph. D., Assistant..........Berezkin V. A.

Assistant..........Kraskov D. A.

Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation
Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution
higher education
Saint Petersburg State University of Veterinary Medicine

Department of Epizootology named after V. P. Urban

EVALUATION FUNDS FUND

by discipline

"DISEASES OF BIRDS"

Higher education level

SPECIALTY

Specialty 36.05.01 Veterinary Medicine

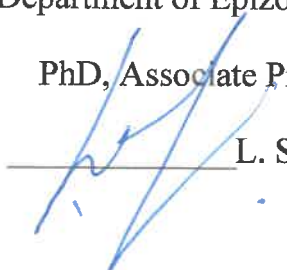
Full-time, part-time, part-time forms of study

The start year of training is 2026

Reviewed and accepted
at the department meeting
"10" April 2026
Protocol No. 20

Head of the Department of Epizootology

PhD, Associate Professor



L. S. Vogel

Saint-Petersburg

2026

1. PASSPORT OF THE APPRAISAL FUND

Table 1

#	Formed competencies	Controlled sections (topics) Discipline	Evaluation tool
1	PC-3 diagnosis based on the analysis of anamnesis, General, special (instrumental) and laboratory studies PK-3ИД-1 to be able to carry out the diagnosis in accordance with generally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases PK-3ИД-2 be able to use specialized information databases for the diagnosis of animal diseases PK-3ИД-3 to be Able to issue the results of clinical studies of animals with the use of digital technologies PC-3ИД-4 to Know the interpretation and analysis of data special (instrumental) methods of research animals is a PC-3ИД-5 rules to Know indicators of the status of biological material of animals of different types and the causes of deviations from norms PC-3ИД-6 to Know the etiology and pathogenesis of diseases of animals of various types of PC-3ИД-7 to Know the current criteria and classification of diseases of animals, approved lists of animal diseases PK-5 Development plan for the treatment of animals on the basis of diagnosis and the individual characteristics of the animals, the selection of essential drugs, chemical and biological nature to treat animals based on their cumulative pharmacological action on the body: PC-5ИД-1 to be able to use specialized information databases in the choice of methods of treatment of animals; PC-5ИД-2 to be able to count the number of medicines for the treatment and prevention of animal diseases with the preparation of recipes for the period; PC-5ИД-3 to be able to count the number of medicines for the treatment and prevention of animal diseases with the preparation of recipes for a specified period, including using digital technologies; PC-5ИД-4 to be Able to introduce drugs into the animal organism in different ways; PC-5ИД-5 to Know the methods of medical treatment of sick animals and indications for their use in accordance with the guidelines, regulations, instructions, rules, diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals;	Chapter 1. Organization of industrial poultry farming and veterinary services. Section 2. Non-infectious diseases of birds Section 3. Incubation Section 4. Embryo diseases Section 5. Respiratory diseases of birds Section 6. Immunosuppressive diseases of birds Section 7. Diseases of repair young animals tests Section 8. Features of bird vaccination	tests tests tests tests tests animals tests tests
2			
3			
4			

	PC-5ИД-8 to Know the technique of drug administration into the body of the animal enteral (oral, sublingual, and rectal) and parenteral (injections, pulmonary and cutaneous application) ways. PC-13 Organization of measures to protect the organization from the introduction of infectious and invasive diseases in accordance with the plan of anti-epizootic measures: PC-13ИД-1 Know the types of measures to ensure veterinary and sanitary safety and requirements for their implementation in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of veterinary medicine; PC-14 Organization of preventive immunizations (vaccinations), therapeutic and preventive treatments of animals in accordance with the plan of anti-epizootic measures, analysis of the effectiveness of measures for the prevention of animal diseases in order to their improvements: PC-14ИД-1 Be able to assess the effectiveness of preventive measures and methods of their implementation, including using digital technologies; PC-14ИД-2 Know the procedure for conducting clinical studies of animals when planning preventive measures; PC-14ИД-3 Know the types of anti-epizootic measures and requirements for their implementation in accordance with methodological guidelines. guidelines, instructions, instructions, and rules for the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of animals.	
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Sample list of evaluation tools

Table 2

#	Name of the valuation tool	Brief description of the valuation tool	Presentation of the valuation tool in the fund
1.	Test	A system of standardized tasks that allows you to automate the procedure for measuring the level of knowledge and skills of a student	Through test tasks

1. INDICATORS AND CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING COMPETENCIES AT VARIOUS STAGES OF THEIR FORMATION, DESCRIPTION OF ASSESSMENT SCALES

Planned results of mastering the competence	Level of development			Assessment tool
	Unsatisfactory	satisfactory	good	excellent
(PC-3)Diagnosis based on the analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods				
PC-3ID-1 Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance with generally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases	two (and three) cases are allowed. more) gross errors in the course of the answer, which the student cannot correct even at the request of the teacher.	the answer is given correctly by at least half, 1-2 errors or one gross error are allowed.	the answer is given correctly, taking into account 1-2 minor errors or 2-3 shortcomings corrected independently at the request of the teacher.	the answer is given in full; performs analysis correctly.
PC-3ID-2 Be able to use specialized information databases for the diagnosis of animal diseases	two (or more) gross errors were made in the course of the answer, which the student cannot correct even at the request of the teacher.	the answer is given correctly by at least half, 1-2 errors or one gross error are allowed.	the answer is given correctly, taking into account 1-2 minor errors or 2-3 shortcomings corrected independently at the request of the teacher.	the answer is given in full; performs analysis correctly.
PK-3ID-3 Be able to formalize the results of clinical studies of animals using digital technologies	two (or more) gross errors were made in the course of the answer, which the student cannot correct even at the request of the teacher.	the answer is given correctly by at least half, 1-2 errors or one gross error are allowed.	the answer is given correctly, taking into account 1-2 minor errors or 2-3 shortcomings corrected independently at the request of the teacher.	the answer is given in full; performs analysis correctly.
PK-3ID-4 Know the methods of interpretation and analysis of data from special (instrumental) methods of animal research	two (or more) gross errors were made in the course of the answer, which the student cannot correct even at the request of the teacher.	the answer is given correctly by at least half, 1-2 errors or one gross error are allowed.	the answer is given correctly, taking into account 1-2 minor errors or 2-3 shortcomings corrected independently at the request of the teacher.	the answer is given in full; performs analysis correctly.

PK-3ID-5 Know the norms of indicators of the state of biological material of animals of different species and the reasons that cause deviations of indicators from the norms	two (or more) gross errors were made in the course of the answer, which the student cannot correct even at the request of the teacher.	the answer is given correctly by at least half, 1-2 errors or one gross error are allowed.	the answer is given correctly, taking into account 1-2 minor errors or 2-3 shortcomings corrected independently at the request of the teacher.	the answer is given in full; performs error analysis correctly.	Tests
PK-3ID-6 Know the etiology and pathogenesis of animal diseases of various species	two (or more) gross errors were made in the course of the answer, which the student cannot correct even at the request of the teacher.	the answer is given correctly by at least half, 1-2 errors or one gross error are allowed.	the answer is given correctly, taking into account 1-2 minor errors or 2-3 shortcomings corrected independently at the request of the teacher.	the answer is given in full; performs error analysis correctly.	Tests
PK-3ID-7 Know generally accepted criteria and classifications of animal diseases, approved lists of animal diseases	two (or more) gross errors were made in the course of the answer, which the student cannot correct even at the request of the teacher.	the answer is given correctly by at least half, 1-2 errors or one gross error are allowed.	the answer is given correctly, taking into account 1-2 minor errors or 2-3 shortcomings corrected independently at the request of the teacher.	the answer is given in full; performs error analysis correctly.	Tests
of PK-5 Development plan for the treatment of animals on the basis of diagnosis and the individual characteristics of the animals, the selection of essential drugs, chemical and biological nature to treat animals based on their cumulative pharmacological action on the body					
PK-5ID-1 to be able to use specialized information databases in the choice of methods of treatment of animals;	in the solution of standard tasks not demonstrated the basic skills, there has been a gross error	has Demonstrated the basic skills, solved common tasks with stable errors performed all tasks, but not fully	Demonstrated all the basic skills, solved all basic tasks with stable errors, performed all tasks in a complete volume, but with some shortcomings	Demonstrated all the basic skills, solved all basic tasks with separate immaterial defects performed all tasks in full volume	Tests
PK-5ID-2 to be able to count the number of medicines for the treatment and prevention of animal diseases with the preparation of recipes for the period;	in the solution of standard tasks not demonstrated the basic skills, there has been a gross error	has Demonstrated the basic skills, solved common tasks with stable errors,	Demonstrated all the basic skills solved all basic tasks with stable errors,	Demonstrated all the basic skills, solved all basic tasks with separate immaterial	Tests

	error	performed all tasks, but not fully	performed all tasks in a complete volume, but with some shortcomings	defects performed all tasks in full volume	
PK-5 _{1D-3} to be able to count the number of medicines for the treatment and prevention of animal diseases with the preparation of recipes for a specified period, including using digital technologies;	In solving standard problems not demonstrated the basic skills, there has been a gross error	has Demonstrated the basic skills, solved common tasks with stable errors, performed all tasks, but not fully	Demonstrated all the basic skills, solved all basic tasks with stable errors, performed all tasks in a complete volume, but with some shortcomings	Demonstrated all the basic skills solved all basic tasks with separate immaterial defects performed all tasks in full volume	Tests
PK-5 _{1D-4} to be Able to introduce drugs into the animal organism in different ways	in solving standard problems not demonstrated the basic skills, there has been a gross error	has Demonstrated the basic skills, solved common tasks with stable errors, performed all tasks, but not fully	Demonstrated all the basic skills solved all basic tasks with stable errors, performed all tasks in a complete volume, but with some shortcomings	Demonstrated all the basic skills, solved all basic tasks with separate immaterial defects performed all tasks in full volume	Tests
PK-5 _{1D-5} to Know the methods of medical treatment of sick animals and indications for their use in accordance with the guidelines, regulations, instructions, rules, diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals;	In solving standard problems not demonstrated the basic skills, there has been a gross error	has Demonstrated the basic skills, solved common tasks with stable errors, performed all tasks, but not fully	Demonstrated all the basic skills, solved all basic tasks with stable errors, performed all tasks in a complete volume, but with some shortcomings	Demonstrated all the basic skills solved all basic tasks with separate immaterial defects performed all tasks in full volume	Tests
PK-5 _{1D-8} to Know the technique of drug administration into the body of the animal enteral (oral, sublingual, and rectal) and	In solving standard problems	has Demonstrated the basic	Demonstrated all the basic	Demonstrated all the basic	Tests

parenteral (injections, pulmonary and cutaneous application) ways.	not demonstrated the basic skills, there has been a gross error	skills, solved common tasks with stable errors, performed all tasks, but not fully	skills, solved all basic tasks with stable errors, performed all tasks in a complete volume, but with some shortcomings	skills, solved all basic tasks with separate immaterial defects performed all tasks in full volume
PC-13 Organization of measures to protect the organization against the introduction of infectious and invasive diseases in accordance with the plan of anti-epidemic measures aimed				
PK-13 _{D-1} Know the types of measures to ensure veterinary and sanitary safety requirements and their implementation in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of veterinary medicine;	knowledge Level is below the minimum requirements, had a gross error	Minimally acceptable level of knowledge made many mistakes structurally unstable	Level of knowledge to the extent appropriate to the program of training approved several structurally unstable error	Level of knowledge to the extent appropriate to the program of training, with no mistakes
Tests				
PC-14 Organization of routine immunization (vaccination), preventive and curative treatments of animals in accordance with the plan of anti-epidemic measures, analysis of the effectiveness of interventions for the prevention of animal diseases with the aim of improving	In solving standard tasks not basic skills were not demonstrated, gross errors	occurred All basic skills were demonstrated, all basic tasks were solved with some minor shortcomings, all tasks were completed in full	Basic skills were demonstrated in solving standard some of them shortcomings	tasks skills demonstrated in solving non -standard problems without errors and shortcomings
Tests				
PK-14 _{D-1} Be able to assess the effectiveness of preventive measures and methods of their implementation, including the use of digital technologies				

PC-14ID-2 Know the procedure for conducting a clinical study of animals when planning preventive measures	Level of knowledge below the minimum requirements, there were gross mistakes	Minimum permissible level of knowledge, many minor mistakes	were made Level of knowledge in the amount corresponding to the training program, allowed several minor mistakes	were made Level of knowledge in the amount corresponding to the training program, without errors	Tests
PC-14ID-3 tests Know the types of anti-epizootic measures and requirements for their implementation in accordance with methodological guidelines, instructions, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals.	The level of knowledge is below the minimum requirements, there were gross mistakes	The minimum allowable level of knowledge, many non-rough mistakes	were made The level of knowledge in the amount corresponding to the training program, allowed several non-rough mistakes	were made The level of knowledge in the amount corresponding to the training program, without errors	Tests

PC-3 Diagnosis based on the analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods

PC-3ID-1 Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance with generally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases

PC-3ID-2 Be able to use specialized information databases for the diagnosis of animal diseases

PC-3ID-3 Be able to process the results of clinical animal studies using digital technologies

PC-3ID-4 Know the methods of interpretation and analysis of data from special (instrumental) methods of animal research

PC-3ID-5 Know the norms of indicators of the state of biological material of animals of different species and the reasons that cause deviations of indicators from the norms

PC-3ID-6 Know the etiology and pathogenesis of various animal diseases

PC-3ID-7 Know the generally accepted criteria and classifications of animal diseases, approved lists of animal diseases

PC-5 Development of a treatment plan for animals based on the established diagnosis and individual characteristics of animals, selection of necessary chemical and biological drugs for the treatment of animals, taking into account their combined pharmacological effect on the body:

PC-5ID-1 To be able to use specialized information databases when choosing methods of animal treatment;

PC-5ID-2 Be able to calculate the amount of medicines for the treatment of animals and prevention of diseases with the preparation of prescriptions for a certain period;

PC-5ID-3 Should be able to calculate the amount of medicines for the treatment of animals and disease prevention with the preparation of prescriptions for a certain period, including using digital technologies;

PC-5ID-4 Should be able to inject drugs into the body of animals in various ways;

PC-5ID-5 Know the methods of medical treatment of sick animals and indications for their use in accordance with the guidelines, instructions, instructions, rules for the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals;

PK-5ID-8 Know the technique of introducing medicinal substances into the animal's body by enteral (oral, sublingual and rectal administration) and parenteral (injections, inhalations and skin applications) methods.

PC-13 Organization of measures to protect the organization from the introduction of infectious and invasive diseases in accordance with the plan of anti-epizootic measures:

PC-13ID-1 Know the types of measures to ensure veterinary and sanitary safety and the requirements for their implementation in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of veterinary medicine;

PC-14 Organization of preventive immunizations (vaccinations), therapeutic and preventive treatments of animals in accordance with the plan of anti-epizootic measures, analysis of the effectiveness of measures for the prevention of animal diseases in order to improve them:

PC-14ID-1 Should be able to assess the effectiveness of preventive measures and methods of their implementation, including using digital technologies;

PC-14ID-2 Know the procedure for conducting a clinical study of animals when planning preventive measures;

PC-14ID-3 Know the types of anti-epizootic measures and the requirements for their implementation in accordance with the guidelines, instructions, instructions, rules for the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals.

PC-3 Diagnosis based on the analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods

CLOSED-TYPE TASKS

Combined tasks with a choice of one correct answer from the suggested options

Task 1.

Read an excerpt from the text and choose the correct answer.

Which virus is the main causative agent of Newcastle Disease?

- a) Arbovirus
- b) Paramyxovirus virus
- c) Influenza virus
- d) Leukemia virus

Answer: b

Task 2.

Read the text and choose one correct answer.

The main pathogenic factor contributing to the development of the infectious process is:

- a) Microbial resistance to antibiotics
- b) Immune status of birds
- c) Ambient temperature
- d) Feed quality

Answer: b

Task 3.

Read the text and choose one correct answer.

What diagnostic method is most often used to detect infectious diseases in birds?

- a) Biopsy
- b) Serological tests
- c) Radiography
- d) Ultrasound

Answer: b

Tasks of a combined type with a choice of several correct answers from the suggested options

Task 4.

Read the text and select all the correct answers.

When conducting a clinical examination of birds, what is important to consider?

- a) Age and breed of the bird*
- b) Plumage color
- c) Cell dimensions
- d) Feeding conditions

Answer: a, d.

Task 5.

Read the text and select all the correct answers.

What role does serological diagnosis play in making a diagnosis?

- a) Used to determine the presence of antibiotics in the body
- b) Determines the presence of antibodies against the infectious agent
- c) Allows you to detect the level of glucose in the blood
- d) Not relevant in the diagnosis of infectious diseases
- e) Helps to detect hidden infections

Answer: b, e

Closed-type compliance tasks

Task 6.

Read the text and make a match.

Set a match:

A	Collection of information on past diseases and conditions of birds	1	(a) Laboratory diagnostics
B	Determination of the presence of antibodies in the blood of poultry	2	b) Anamnesis
C A	set of measures to exclude other diseases	3	c) Differential diagnosis
D	Establishing a diagnosis using microbiological studies	4	d) Serological diagnostics

Write down the selected numbers under the corresponding letters in the table.

A	B	In	C D

Answer: A2, B4, B3, D1.

Task 7.

Read the text and make a match.

Set a match:

A	Microorganisms that can cause disease in the host	1	Pathogenic organisms
B	Birds that are resistant to a particular infection	2	Resistant birds
In	C Affects the risk of infection and its severity	3	Immune status

Write down the selected numbers under the corresponding letters:

A	B	C

Answer: A1, B2, B3.

Task 8.*Read the text and make a match.***Check whether the virus family matches the pathogen:**

A	Marek's Disease	1	Orthomyxoviridae
B	Newcastle disease	2	Paramyxoviridae C
In	Gumboro	disease	Herpesviridae
		3	
D	Highly pathogenic influenza	4	Birnaviridae

Write down the selected numbers under the corresponding letters in the table.

A	B	In	C D

Answer: A3, B2, B4, G1.

Task 9.*Read the text and select matches***Determine whether the disease matches your preferred diagnostic method**

A	Highly pathogenic influenza	1	Enzyme immunoassay
B	Infectious bronchitis of chickens	2	Histological examination
In	C Viral leukemia of birds	3	Hemagglutination inhibition reaction

Write down the selected numbers under the corresponding letters in the table.

A	B	C

Answer. A3, B1, B2.

Task 10.

Read the text and make a match.

Establish a correspondence between the micro-organisms and their description

A	M. tuberculosis	1	is a polymorphic aerobic organism prone to intracellular parasitization
B	M. gallisepticum	2	is a polymorphic fixed rod forming a capsule
in	S. enterica subsp. Enteritidis	3	is a fine granular acid resistant rod
G	of the genus P. multocida	4	is a rod shaped gram negative motile bacterium with several flagella

Write down the selected numbers under the corresponding letters:

A	B	In	C D

Answer: A3, B1, B4, D2.

Closed - type tasks for establishing a sequence

Task 11.

Read the text and set the sequence.

Making a diagnosis for Newcastle Disease:

- 1) Virological research
- 2) Collection of biological material
- 3) Analysis of the number of dead birds
- 4) Setting up PCR

Answer: 3, 2, 1, 4

Task 12.

Read the text and set the sequence.

Method of intravital sampling of sick poultry for the diagnosis of influenza virus:

- 1) Filling out the accompanying document
- 2) Selection of tracheal mucus and cloacal flushes
- 3) Preparation of sterile instruments
- 4) Adding an antibiotic solution to the sample

Answer: 3,2,4,1.

Task 13.

Read the text and set the sequence.

Method of setting up the diffuse precipitation reaction:

- 1) Rastitrovka serums in wells
- 2) Preparation of agar gel
- 3) Making holes in agar gel
- 4) Incubation of sera for 24 hours

Answer: 2,3,1,4.

Task 14.

Read the text and set the sequence.

Arrange diseases in order of decreasing severity:

- 1) Avian leukemia
- 2) Colibacteriosis
- 3) Highly pathogenic influenza
- 4) Reduced egg production syndrome-76

Answer: 3,2,1,4.

Task 15.

Read the text and set the sequence.

Arrange the microorganisms in order of frequency of occurrence:

- 1) Colibacteriosis
- 2) Reduced egg production syndrome-76
- 3) Infectious bronchitis of chickens
- 4) Highly pathogenic influenza

Answer: 2,4,3,1.

OPEN-TYPE TASK

Task 16.

Read the text and write down a detailed, reasoned answer.

Define avian pasteurellosis:

Answer: Pasteurellosis is an infectious disease of all types of domestic and wild poultry, which occurs with signs of septicemia and hemorrhagic diathesis.

Task 17.

Read the text and write down a detailed, reasoned answer.

Define avian influenza:

Answer: Avian influenza (classical or European plague, Influenza) is a highly contagious, particularly dangerous, zoonanthroponotic disease characterized by a variety of possible pathogenetic manifestations.

Task 18.

Read the text and write down a detailed, reasoned answer.

Describe the pathomorphology of Newcastle disease:

Answer: In the intestine, there is hyperemia of the mucous membrane, focal hemorrhages, sometimes erosions and ulcers with the presence of fibrinous-necrotic overlays, intense damage to the lymphoid follicles of the intestine with the development of necrotic foci (ulcers-"buds", up to 1 cm in diameter), covered with curd masses. Hemorrhages and the development of "buds" are also noted in the tonsils of the blind processes of the intestine. In the mucous membrane of the rectum, there are spotty and striped hemorrhages. It is believed that changes in the intestines are

most intense in the chronic course of the disease. In the liver, there are dystrophic changes, the intensity of which sometimes depends on the degree of intestinal damage. In the pancreas there is hyperemia, spot hemorrhages. The spleen may be enlarged, mottled, and pale gray in color. In the heart, hemorrhages under the epicardium, along the coronal sulcus.

Task 19.

Read the text and write down a detailed, reasoned answer.

Describe the diagnosis of avian tuberculosis:

Answer: The diagnosis is made on the basis of epizootological data, the results of a pathoanatomical autopsy, allergic and bacteriological studies. Retrospective serological diagnosis is performed by indirect ELISA. For rapid diagnostics, smears-prints are prepared from the affected organs, which are stained according to Zil-Nielsen. In the preparations, accumulations of acid-resistant sticks are found, colored red. A blood-drip agglutination reaction using whole blood and antigen also allows rapid detection of infected birds. Allergic diagnostics is performed using dry purified tuberculin (PPD tuberculin), made from avian mycobacteria.

Task 20.

Read the text and write down a detailed, reasoned answer.

Describe the clinical picture of colibacteriosis in day-old chickens:

Answer: In chickens up to 14 days of age, spontaneously infected with colibacteriosis in the poultry house, the disease is more often acute in the local intestinal form and is manifested by drowsiness, depression, loss of appetite, thirst, diarrhea. In some cases, 8-10% of birds that have had colibacteriosis at an early age may later lose their ability to lay eggs.

PC-5 Development of a treatment plan for animals based on the established diagnosis and individual characteristics of animals, selection of necessary chemical and biological drugs for the treatment of animals, taking into account their combined pharmacological effect on the body

CLOSED-TYPE TASKS

Combined tasks with a choice of one correct answer from the suggested options

Task 1.

Read an excerpt from the text and choose the correct answer.

What indicator should be taken into account when calculating the dose of medicine for poultry?

- a) Bird weight
- b) Age of the bird
- c) Bird breed
- d) State of the environment

Answer: a

Task 2.

Read the text and choose one correct answer.

If it is necessary to administer 40 mg of medication per 1 kg of body weight, how many milligrams should be administered for a bird weighing 2.5 kg?

- a) 50 mg
- b) 80 mg
- c) 100 mg
- d) 200 mg

Answer: b

Task 3.

Read the text and choose one correct answer.

Which of the following methods can be used to correctly calculate the dose for birds if accurate weight data is not available?

- a) Use the average weight for this species
- b) Estimate the weight based on the size of the bird
- c) Skip calculations
- d) Reduce the dose by half

Answer: a

Tasks of a combined type with a choice of several correct answers from the suggested options

Task 4.

Read the text and select all the correct answers.

Which of the listed methods of drug administration is the most common for birds?

- a) Intramuscular
- b) Oral
- c) Intravenous
- d) Inhalation

Answer: b, d.

Task 5.

Read the text and select all the correct answers.

What method of administration of the drug is used to treat lung diseases in birds?

- a) Oral
- b) Intramuscular
- c) Inhalation
- d) Subcutaneous

Answer: a, c

Task 6.

Read the text and make a match.

Set a match:

A	Dose of medicine for poultry	1	Multiply the course by the number of days
B	How to determine the weight of the bird	2	Weight obtained on the scale
In	C Total amount of medicine for the course	3	Mg per kg of body weight
D	Dose of medicine	4	Multiply on the scale

Write down the selected numbers under the corresponding letters in the table.

A	B	In	C D

Answer: A3, B2, B1, G4.

Task 7.

Read the text and make a match.

Set a match:

A	Oral administration	1	The drug is injected into the area around the muscle
B	Injection into the muscle	2	The drug is injected into under the skin
In	C Subcutaneous injection	3	The drug is prescribed in the form of tablets or suspensions in the mouth

Write down the selected numbers under the corresponding letters:

A	B	C

Answer: A3, B1,C 2.

Task 8.

Read the text and make a match.

Check whether the virus family matches the pathogen:

Hormone		Production organ	
A	Search for information about the pathogen	1	Systematization of information about previous diagnoses and treatment
B	Storage of medical records	2	Coordination of data on the disease with information sources
In	C Comparison of treatment methods	3	Comparison of different treatment regimens and their results
D	Statistical analysis	4	Assessment of the prevalence of infectious diseases

Write down the selected numbers under the corresponding letters in the table.

A	B	In	C D

Answer: A2, B1, BC 3, D4.

Task 9.

Read the text and select matches

Establish the correspondence between the disease and the preferred method of control

A	Pasteurellosis	1	Symptomatic inhalation treatment
B	Infectious bronchitis of chickens	2	Destruction of poultry
In	C Viral leukemia of birds	3	Antibiotics aimed at gram-negative microflora

Write down the selected numbers under the corresponding letters in the table.

A	B	C

Answer. A3, B1, B2.

Task 10.

Read the text and make a match.

Establish a correspondence between antibiotics and the micro-organisms they are used for

A	M. tuberculosis	1	Colistin
B	M. gallisepticum	2	Enrofloxacin
In	S. enterica subsp. Enteritidis	3	Tubazide

Write down the selected numbers under the corresponding letters:

A	B	In	C D

Answer: A1, B2, B3.

Closed - type tasks for establishing a sequence

Task 11.

Read the text and set the sequence.

Pathogenesis of the Newcastle disease virus

- 1) Infection of the body with a virus
- 2) The outcome of the disease
- 3) The height of the disease
- 4) Manifestation of clinical signs

Answer: 1,4,3,2

Task 12.

Read the text and set the sequence.

Application of convalescent blood serum in parvovirus enteritis in geese:

- 1) Administration of serum to a sick animal

- 2) Determination of hyperimmune serum titer
- 3) Adding an antibiotic to the serum
- 4) Obtaining blood serum from a sick animal

Answer: 4,2,3,1.

Task 13.

Read the text and set the sequence.

Method of intramuscular administration of the drug to poultry:

- 1) Preparation of the toolkit
- 2) Drawing up an act on holding a mass medical event
- 3) Choice of medicinal product
- 4) Preparation of antiseptics

Answer: 3,1,4,2.

Task 14.

Read the text and set the sequence.

Preparation of drug administration using a cold mist generator:

- 1) Take into account the processing conditions
- 2) Determine the location of the generator
- 3) Estimate indoor humidity
- 4) Take into account the processing direction

Answer: 2,4,1,3.

Task 15.

Read the text and set the sequence.

Arrange the procedure for treating colibacteriosis:

- 1) Determination of the sensitivity of the microorganism to antibiotics
- 2) Obtaining a pure culture of the pathogen
- 3) Use of an antibiotic
- 4) Drawing up a treatment regimen

Answer: 2,1,4,3.

OPEN-TYPE TASK

Task 16.

Read the text and write down a detailed, reasoned answer.

Treatment process for Newcastle Disease:

Answer: Treatment of Newcastle disease is prohibited, as it is a particularly dangerous bird disease.

Task 17.

Read the text and write down a detailed, reasoned answer.

Describe the prevention of avian coccidiosis:

Answer: Prevention of coccidiosis is based on preventing infection of birds with exogenous stages of coccidia (sporulated oocysts) and destroying the pathogenic properties of endogenous stages of parasites that have developed in the body of birds.

Task 18.

Read the text and write down a detailed, reasoned answer.

Please describe the necessary medications used for avian salmonellosis:

Answer: In the first 5 days of life, young animals are prescribed drugs that are easily absorbed in the stomach and intestines, such as levomycetin, gentamicin (in some farms, the sensitivity to the drug is about 50%), kanamycin, tetracycline; ampicillin, monomycin with feed or drinking water in a dose: 3-5 g for ducklings, 4-6 g for geese and turkeys per day. 1000 heads, also amuril, lincomycin, lekomycin, ilinon plus. Baitril (containing 10% enrofloxacin) is given at a dose of 10 mg per 1 kg of live weight. The drug should not be used with macrolide and other antibiotics that make bacterial cells semi-dead and unable to absorb baitril. Aerosol use of baitril is not recommended, since it quickly develops an addiction to bacteria. Also, rapid addiction

develops when using fake baitril with a 5% enrofloxacin content. Baitril is a clear, yellowish solution with a pH of 11-12.

Task 19.

Read the text and write down a detailed, reasoned answer.

Describe the treatment of avian colibacteriosis:

Answer: Treatment of conditionally healthy birds with antibiotics and chemopreparations, having previously determined the sensitivity of isolated bacteria to them. Simultaneously with the delivery of medicines, it is advisable to disinfect the air of the poultry room in the presence of poultry.

Task 20.

Read the text and write down a detailed, reasoned answer.

Describe the treatment of avian pasteurellosis:

Answer: Antibiotics and sulfonamide preparations are used for medical treatment. Levomycetin is given with food 2-3 times a day, for 5-7 days, at a dose of 60-80 mg/kg of live weight. Tetracycline antibiotics are given with food at a dose of 25-30 mg / kg of live weight (preventive dose) or 50-60 mg/mg of live weight (therapeutic dose) for 5-7 days. Spectam " B " is used with drinking water at the rate of 1 g per 1 liter of water for 5 days. Long-acting antibiotics (dibiomycin, ditetracycline, bicillin-2) are initially mixed in a homogenizer with trivitamin (at the rate of 140-150 mg per 1 liter) and administered subcutaneously at a dose of 50-100 thousand units per 1 kg of live weight. Lincomycin-spectomycin, ilinone, amuril and other antibiotics are used.

PC-13 Organization of measures to protect the organization from the introduction of infectious and invasive diseases in accordance with the plan of anti-epizootic measures

CLOSED-TYPE TASKS

Combined tasks with a choice of one correct answer from the suggested options

Task 1.

Read an excerpt from the text and choose the correct answer.

Which of the following methods is most effective for preventing the introduction of infectious diseases in birds from other regions?

- a) Open trading platforms
- b) Bird movement control
- c) Use of antiseptics in the premises
- d) Holding exhibitions and fairs

Answer: b

Task 2.

Read the text and choose one correct answer.

Which of the methods should be used to reduce the risk of introducing infections through feed?

- a) Outdoor storage of feed
- b) Use only certified animal feed
- c) Ignoring retention periods
- d) Feed distribution without checks

Answer: b

Task 3.

Read the text and choose one correct answer.

Which of the following activities is not part of the biosafety program for poultry farmers?

- a) Regular livestock health checks
- b) Compliance with sanitary and veterinary standards
- c) Savings on equipment and cleaning
- d) Restriction of access to the farm by unauthorized persons

Answer: a

Tasks of a combined type with a choice of several correct answers from the suggested options

Task 4.

Read the text and select all the correct answers.

What behaviors should be recommended to poultry farm workers to minimize the risk of disease?

- a) Ignore safety precautions
- b) Work in the same clothes without changing
- c) Regularly disinfect shoes and clothing
- d) Do not communicate with people who have contact with wild birds

Answer: c, d.

Task 5.

Read the text and select all the correct answers.

Which of the above methods can contribute to improving the level of knowledge about infection prevention among poultry workers?

- a) Conducting trainings and seminars
- b) Explanation of the importance of biosafety
- c) Change of legislation without informing employees
- d) Prohibition of training

Answer: b, c

Closed-type compliance tasks

Task 6.

Read the text and make a match.

Set a match:

A	Information about pathogens	1	Assessment of treatment outcome and relapses
B	Records of clinical examination	2	Help in understanding and preventing diseases C
In	Information about previous treatments	3	Comparison and selection of antibacterial drugs

Write down the selected numbers under the corresponding letters in the table.

A	B	C

Answer: A2, B1, B3

Task 7.

Read the text and make a match.

Set a match:

A	Data on drug side effects	1	Standards and methods recommended for therapy
B	Treatment protocols	2	Analysis of the prevalence of diseases among different bird species
In	C Statistical information on morbidity	3	Recommendations for symptomatic treatment

Write down the selected numbers under the corresponding letters:

A	B	C

Answer: A3, B1, C 2.

Task 8.

Read the text and make a match.

Set a match:

A	Epizootological data	1	Selection of the most appropriate treatment methods
B	Treatment protocols	2	Information on the most common diseases
In	C Lists of recommended medications	3	Evaluation of the outcome of therapy

Write down the selected numbers under the corresponding letters in the table.

A	B	C

Answer: A2, B1, BC 3.

Task 9.

Read the text and select matches

Set a match:

A	Herd history of diseases	1	Classification of pathogens and related diseases
B	Classification of pathogens	2	Understanding of clinical signs and diagnoses
In	C Diagnostic recommendations	3	Consideration of treatment effectiveness and side effects

Write down the selected numbers under the corresponding letters in the table.

A	B	C

Answer. A3, B1, B2.

Task 10.

Read the text and make a match.

Set a match:

A	Substitution of microorganisms for antibiotics	1	Contact route of transmission
B	Repelling of migratory birds	2	Alimentary route of transmission
In	C Disinfection of incoming vehicles	3	Aerogenic route of transmission

Write down the selected numbers under the corresponding letters:

A	B	C

Answer: A2, B3, B1.

Closed - type tasks for establishing a sequence

Task 11.

Read the text and set the sequence.

Organization of transport entry to the poultry farm

- 1) Treatment of transport with disinfectant
- 2) Entering the territory of the farm
- 3) Log entry

Answer: 3, 2, 1

Task 12.

Read the text and set the sequence.

Spread of the disease from an epizootic focus:

- 1) Flash occurrence
- 2) Accumulation of a significant number of pathogen sources
- 3) Transfer to a sick animal in a threatened area
- 4) Contamination of outgoing vehicles with the pathogen

Answer: 1, 2, 4, 3.

Task 13.

Read the text and set the sequence.

Methods of organization of disinfection at the enterprise:

- 1) Exposure calculation
- 2) Drawing up a certificate of disinfection
- 3) Choosing a disinfectant
- 4) Applying the disinfectant

Answer: 3,4,1,2.

Task 14.

Read the text and set the sequence.

Measures for suspected avian influenza:

- 1) Send the material to the reference laboratory
- 2) Take measures in accordance with veterinary legislation
- 3) Estimate the number of dead livestock
- 4) Determine the number of samples

Answer: 3,4,1,2.

Task 15.

Read the text and set the sequence.

Development of a vaccination scheme for poultry farms:

- 1) Selection of the vaccine based on the age and breed of birds
- 2) Assessment of the overall load on the immune system
- 3) Determining the number of threatened infections
- 4) Coordination with the veterinary service

Answer: 3,4,1,2.

OPEN-TYPE TASK

Task 16.

Read the text and write down a detailed, reasoned answer.

Non-specific prevention of Newcastle disease:

Answer:

Prevention of NB is carried out by conducting general veterinary and sanitary measures and using vaccines. It is necessary to pay great attention to washing and disinfecting returnable containers, transport, changing clothes of personnel serving poultry. Do not allow synanthropic birds and stray dogs to enter the territory of the poultry farm. Windows of poultry houses and feed shops, ventilation channels are barred. Within a radius of 15 km around poultry farms, they create zones that are safe according to NB. Poultry on the territory of the zones, including those owned by private individuals, are vaccinated against NB twice a year (in spring and autumn). It is advisable to vaccinate synanthropic birds against NB by feeding wet bags containing vaccines from La Sota or B1 strains.

Task 17.

Read the text and write down a detailed, reasoned answer.

Non-specific prevention of avian influenza:

Answer: In the event of an enzootic outbreak of influenza, a complex of veterinary-sanitary and organizational measures is carried out, provided for by the Veterinary Legislation of Russia. In order to prevent GP, interferon inducers, exogenous interferon, and chemotherapy drugs used for the prevention of human gripna can be used. These include two classes of drugs: M2 inhibitors (amantadine and remantadine) and neuraminidase inhibitors (oseltamivir and medivir).

Task 18.

Read the text and write down a detailed, reasoned answer.

Non-specific prevention of avian salmonellosis:

Answer: Successful prevention of salmonellosis is facilitated by timely detection of bacterial carrier birds using CRNG and their removal from the herd. In case of clinical manifestation of salmonellosis among young and adult birds, sick individuals are removed and destroyed (carcasses for use in human food and the production of feed additives are not suitable). The remaining clinically healthy birds are prescribed a course of treatment with antibiotics or chemotherapy drugs. In breeding farms, a flock of chickens or turkeys with the presence of 1-5% of birds that respond positively to KRNG is not used for breeding purposes, but is raised for meat.

Task 19.

Read the text and write down a detailed, reasoned answer.

Non-specific prevention of avian pasteurellosis:

Answer: As a means of non-specific pathogenetic therapy of the disease, urea (urea) is used, which can inhibit the pathogenicity enzyme pasteurel-hyaluronidase. The drug is used in conditionally dysfunctional poultry houses, during transfers to each subsequent technological age, including before the start of egg laying and at the peak of egg laying. Urea is sprayed at the rate of 1.0 g / m³ for 5 days, with an interval of 20-24 hours. After a 7-10-day break, the birds are re-treated. Spraying of the drug is carried out after feeding. Aerosol dispensers are suspended at a height of 0.8-1.0 m from the floor, at the rate of 1 per 300 m³. Exposure time is 40 minutes from the moment of urea spraying.

Task 20.

Read the text and write down a detailed, reasoned answer.

Prevention of SSIA-76 is based on strict compliance with zoohygienic requirements, general veterinary and sanitary rules, conditions for keeping and feeding birds, in combination with specific disease prevention based on the use of a vaccine. It is necessary to complete the parent herd at the expense of offspring obtained from poultry farms that are safe according to SSIA-76 or from those where specific disease prevention is carried out. It is highly undesirable to keep poultry of different ages and chickens of different crosses together in the same room. Given the possibility of infection of chickens with the SSIA-76 virus from ducks and geese, it is necessary to strictly separate duck and goose farms from the premises inhabited by chickens, and reduce economic contacts between them to a minimum.

PC-14 Organization of preventive immunizations (vaccinations), therapeutic and preventive treatments of animals in accordance with the plan of anti-epizootic measures, analysis of the effectiveness of measures for the prevention of animal diseases in order to improve them

CLOSED-TYPE TASKS

Combined tasks with a choice of one correct answer from the suggested options

Task 1.

Read an excerpt from the text and choose the correct answer.

Which vaccine was the first in the history of medicine?

- a) Against smallpox
- b) Against tuberculosis

c) Against influenza

(d) Against polio

Answer: a

Task 2.

Read the text and choose one correct answer.

What does the term "collective immunity" mean?

a) Natural immunity in all livestock

b) Immunity, which is formed in a significant part of the livestock after vaccination

c) Joint immunity of parents and young animals

d) Artificially created immunity in a group of animals

Answer: b

Task 3.

Read the text and choose one correct answer.

How long does immunity persist after vaccination?

a) Several months

b) One year

c) Varies depending on the type of vaccine

d) Always for life

Answer: with

Tasks of a combined type with a choice of several correct answers from the suggested options

Task 4.

Read the text and select all the correct answers.

Can a bird get the same disease that it was vaccinated against?

- a) No, never
- b) Yes, but the probability of this is extremely low
- c) Yes, if the immune system is weakened
- d) Yes, always

Answer: b, c.

Task 5.

Read the text and select all the correct answers.

What component is included in most inactivated vaccines?

- a) Antibiotics
- b) Vitamins
- c) Adjuvants
- d) Hormones

Answer: a, c

Closed-type compliance tasks

Task 6.

Read the text and make a match.

Establish a match between the vaccine strain and the disease:

A	Ulster	1	Gumboro Disease
Gumborough disease B	Winterfield 2512	2	Chicken infectious bronchitis
In	C H-120	3	Newcastle disease

Write down the selected numbers under the corresponding letters in the table.

A	B	C

Answer: A3, B1, B2

Task 7.

Read the text and make a match.

Set the appropriate type of vaccine for the disease:

A	Live vaccine	1	Highly pathogenic influenza
B	Inactivated vaccine	2	Marek
's disease	C Vector vaccine	3	Gumboro disease

Write down the selected numbers under the corresponding letters:

A	B	C

Answer: A21, B1B3.

Task 8.

Read the text and make a match.

Set a match:

A	Intramuscular	1	Inactivated oil vaccine
B	Subcutaneous	2	Live vaccine
In	C Aerosol	3	Inactivated sorbent vaccine

Write down the selected numbers under the corresponding letters in the table.

A	B	C

Answer: A3 B1, B1B2.

Task 9.

Read the text and select matches

Set a match:

A	Aluminum hydroxide	1	Cationic polymer
B	Montanide ISA70	2	Oil
In	C Polyoxidonium	3	Sorbent

Write down the selected numbers under the corresponding letters in the table.

A	B	C

Answer. A3, B2, and B1.

Task 10.

Read the text and make a match.

Set a match:

A	Avian influenza	1	Live vaccine, aerosol
B	Respiratory infections	2	Live vaccine, intradermal
In	C Smallpox	3	Inactivated vaccine, subcutaneous

Write down the selected numbers under the corresponding letters:

A	B	C

Answer: A3, B1, B2.

Closed - type tasks for establishing a sequence

Task 11.

Read the text and set the sequence.

Organization of vaccination against infectious laryngotracheitis

- 1) Create a report
- 2) Prepare a team of vaccinators
- 3) Choose a vaccine based on intraocular administration

4) Get vaccinated

Answer: 3, 2, 4, 1

Task 12.

Read the text and set the sequence.

Sequence of monitoring of vaccine inactivation:

- 1) Titration of the obtained material
- 2) Vaccine virus accumulation
- 3) Infection of embryos with the accumulated strain
- 4) Assessment of the number of affected embryos
- 5) Inactivation of the vaccine

Answer: 2, 1, 5, 3, 4.

Task 13.

Read the text and set the sequence.

Implementation of vaccination quality control:

- 1) Waiting for the formation of a protective titer
- 2) Sampling
- 3) Carrying out vaccination
- 4) Laboratory tests of the antibody titer

Answer: 3, 1, 2, 4.

Task 14.

Read the text and set the sequence.

Stages of live vaccine development:

- 1) Pathogen passage on adaptive systems
- 2) Determination of immunogenicity
- 3) Selection of a candidate field isolate
- 4) Collection of the registration dossier

Answer: 3,1,2,4.

Task 15.

Read the text and set the sequence.

Development of a vaccination scheme for poultry farms:

- 1) Selection of the vaccine based on the age and breed of birds
- 2) Assessment of the overall load on the immune system
- 3) Determining the number of threatened infections
- 4) Coordination with the veterinary service

Answer: 3,4,1,2.

OPEN-TYPE TASK

Task 16.

Read the text and write down a detailed, reasoned answer.

Vaccination against infectious bronchitis in chickens:

Answer:

Live and inactivated vaccines are used for specific prevention of IBD. Live vaccines are prepared from attenuated strains of the IBD virus, which to a certain extent have residual virulence. Avirulent strains of the IBD virus are practically not immunogenic. Live three- and more valence vaccines prepared from serologically homo- and heterologous strains of the IBD virus are used. Sequential vaccination of birds with live vaccines from different serotypes of the IBD virus or with a vaccine containing two or more strains of the virus induces the production of a wider range of antibodies in birds, sometimes exceeding the serotypes used in the vaccine in variability. Inactivated IBD vaccines are more often prepared from a single strain, but the use of inactivated, polyvalent vaccines prepared from several strains of the IBD virus is considered promising.

Task 17.

Read the text and write down a detailed, reasoned answer.

Vaccination against hydropericarditis in chickens:

Answer: Inactivated aluminum hydroxide and emulsion vaccines are used for specific prevention of ADVGG. Broiler chickens are vaccinated once at 10-17 days of age, intramuscularly or subcutaneously. Repair young animals and hens of egg-bearing breeds are vaccinated twice: in 10-17 days and then during transfer, in a doubled dose, no later than 30 days before the start of egg laying. In some farms, repair young animals intended for the formation of parent herds are vaccinated twice at an early age with a 2-week interval, and then a third time in a double dose when transferring. Sometimes the vaccine is used at a daily age, simultaneously with the vaccine against Marek's disease.

Task 18.

Read the text and write down a detailed, reasoned answer.

Vaccination against reovirus tenosynovitis:

Answer: Live and inactivated vaccines are used for specific prevention of RVTN. The schemes of their application are diverse and depend on the epizootic situation of the poultry farm for reovirus and other infections, the system of their specific prevention, the biological characteristics of RV vaccine strains, and other factors. There is evidence that a single vaccination with a live vaccine followed by a double vaccination with an inactivated one is more effective than a double vaccination with a live one and a single inactivated one. If there are difficulties in fighting reovirus infection, sometimes a double vaccination with a live vaccine is carried out, and then a double inactivated one. Live vaccine is administered subcutaneously at 10 and 35-40 days of age (the possibility of oral administration of live vaccine should be treated with caution), inactivated is administered at 12 and 20 weeks of age, intramuscularly.

Task 19.

Read the text and write down a detailed, reasoned answer.

Vaccination against infectious encephalomyelitis:

Answer: Live and inactivated vaccines are used for specific prevention of IEM. Live vaccines are used by drinking or intraocularly, at the age of 10-14 weeks (70-90 days). Vaccination of chickens up to 3 weeks of age and laying hens is undesirable. When preparing the vaccine for use, it is necessary to use clean water that does not contain disinfectants (chlorine, etc.).

Task 20.

Read the text and write down a detailed, reasoned answer.

Vaccination against viral hepatitis in ducklings

Live and inactivated vaccines are used for specific hepatitis prevention. In the event of an outbreak in a farm that was previously free of the VSU virus, all livestock are vaccinated. When using some live vaccines, ducklings are vaccinated in an incubator intramuscularly or subcutaneously, and immunity occurs after 72 hours. Daily ducklings can be given the vaccine with drinking water. Repair young animals are vaccinated from the age of 60 days, revaccinated no later than a month before the start of egg laying. An aerosol method of vaccination of young animals is used. Birds of the parent flock are vaccinated twice with an interval of 15 days, with revaccination after 5 months. The intensity of immunity is systematically monitored serologically. When it decreases, revaccination is carried out. To replace the pathogenic virus in the herd and environment with a vaccine virus and possibly stop specific disease prevention, it is necessary to vaccinate ducks for at least three seasons.

**Summary of the work program
on the discipline B1. V. 05 "Diseases of birds"
Higher education level SPECIALTY
specialty 36.05.01 "Veterinary medicine"
Form of study-full-time, part-time, part-time**

Purpose of mastering the discipline: The purpose of the discipline taught is to familiarize students with industrial poultry farming, the prospects for the development of the industry, the state of veterinary services for industrial poultry farming, the achieved success of veterinary science and practice.

The main objective of the discipline is to train students in infectious and non-infectious diseases of birds, to master modern methods of diagnosis and prevention of diseases, treatment methods, to develop measures to eliminate outbreaks of diseases in industrial farms and to apply specific methods for the prevention of infectious diseases of birds.

Place of the discipline in the curriculum: refers to the part formed by the participants of educational relations. It is mastered in the 8th semester of full-time education, in the 11th semester of full-time and part-time education, in the 5th year of part-time education.

Requirements for the results of mastering the discipline: as a result of mastering the discipline, the following competencies are formed:

PC-3 Diagnosis based on the analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods

PC-3ID-1 Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance with generally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases

PC-3ID-2 Be able to use specialized information databases for the diagnosis of animal diseases

PC-3ID-3 Be able to process the results of clinical animal studies using digital technologies

PC-3ID-4 Know the methods of interpretation and analysis of data from special (instrumental) methods of animal research

PC-3ID-5 Know the norms of indicators of the state of biological material of animals of different species and the reasons that cause deviations of indicators from the norms

PC-3ID-6 Know the etiology and pathogenesis of various animal diseases

PC-3ID-7 Know the generally accepted criteria and classifications of animal diseases, approved lists of animal diseases

PC-5 Development of a treatment plan for animals based on the established diagnosis and individual characteristics of animals, selection of necessary chemical and biological drugs for the treatment of animals, taking into account their combined pharmacological effect on the body:

PC-5ID-1 To be able to use specialized information databases when choosing methods of animal treatment;

PC-5ID-2 Be able to calculate the amount of medicines for the treatment of animals and prevention of diseases with the preparation of prescriptions for a certain period;

PC-5ID-3 Should be able to calculate the amount of medicines for the treatment of animals and disease prevention with the preparation of prescriptions for a certain period, including using digital technologies;

PC-5ID-4 Should be able to inject drugs into the body of animals in various ways;

PC-5ID-5 Know the methods of medical treatment of sick animals and indications for their use in accordance with the guidelines, instructions, instructions, rules for the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals;

PK-5ID-8 Know the technique of introducing medicinal substances into the animal's body by enteral (oral, sublingual and rectal administration) and parenteral (injections, inhalations and skin applications) methods.

PC-13 Organization of measures to protect the organization from the introduction of infectious and invasive diseases in accordance with the plan of anti-epizootic measures:

PC-13ID-1 Know the types of measures to ensure veterinary and sanitary safety and the requirements for their implementation in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of veterinary medicine;

PC-14 Organization of preventive immunizations (vaccinations), therapeutic and preventive treatments of animals in accordance with the plan of anti-epizootic measures, analysis of the effectiveness of measures for the prevention of animal diseases in order to improve them:

PC-14ID-1 Should be able to assess the effectiveness of preventive measures and methods of their implementation, including using digital technologies;

PC-14ID-2 Know the procedure for conducting a clinical study of animals when planning preventive measures;

PC-14ID-3 Know the types of anti-epizootic measures and the requirements for their implementation in accordance with the guidelines, instructions, rules for the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals.

Summary of the discipline: theoretical foundations of bird diseases; application of this knowledge in practical conditions at poultry farming enterprises. Methods and criteria for assessing the state of poultry enterprises, vaccination quality control, and vaccine production technologies. Methods of treatment and prevention in enterprises. Theoretical foundations of the study of general epizootology and private epizootology, study of the infectious process and epizootic process, diagnosis, prevention and elimination of infectious diseases in poultry and fur farms. **The total labor intensity of the discipline is:** 108 hours, 3 credits.
Final control in the discipline: credit.