



International Exhibition of Inventions

INVENTICA 2024

03.07.2024 - 05.07.2024



NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
INVENTICS, IASI, ROMANIA



**INSTITUTE OF MICROBIOLOGY AND BIOTECHNOLOGY
OF TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF MOLDOVA
SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL INSTITUTE OF BIOTECHNOLOGIES IN
ZOOTECNY AND VETERINARY MEDICINE**

METHOD OF INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE TREATMENT OF CLOSTRIDIOSIS OF CHICKENS

Patent application: s 2023 0100 / 2023.12.07

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PURPOSE :

It consists in elaborating of new method of increasing the efficiency of the clostridiosis treatment of chickens.



SOLUTION :

A method for the treatment of clostridiosis of chickens is proposed, which includes the administration of the complex biologically active microbial preparation in proportion of 4%, in the composition of the daily ration, starting from the first day of life, for a period of 28 days of growth and the simultaneous administration of a preparation containing 200 mg/mL Enrofloxacin and 15 mg/mL Bromhexine HCl at 0.3 ml per liter of water for 5 consecutive days.

ADVANTAGES :

The administration of the microbial preparation in the daily ration of chickens has a beneficial effect on the organism by stimulating the beneficial microflora and inhibiting the pathogenic and conditionally pathogenic one in the gastrointestinal tract of chickens, strengthening the immune system, the chickens suffering a milder form of the disease, which allows for reducing the mortality of the chicks to 0% and faster recovery after the disease, by returning to the normal body weight characteristic of the age.

The technical result of the invention consists in ensuring the viability of the chickens of 100% in the experimental group compared to 72% in the control group and 71% in the closest solution; decreasing the titer of pathogenic bacteria *E. coli*, *Enterococcus spp.*, *Clostridium spp.* by 0.6-1.0 logUFC/g, which is 6.5-10.6% compared to the control, in the gastrointestinal tract of chickens; increasing the titer of beneficial microorganisms *Bifidobacterium spp.*, *Bacillus spp.* and yeast fungi by 0.3-1.5 logUFC/g, which is 3.6-15.4% compared to the control; the increase of the body weight of the chickens at the end of the experiment by 25.5% compared to the control.

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