

**MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY SPECIAL EDUCATION OF
THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

**SAMARKAND STATE UNIVERSITY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE,
LIVESTOCK AND BIOTECHNOLOGIES**

**DEPARTMENT OF “PARASITOLOGY AND ORGANIZATION OF
VETERINARY AFFAIRS”**

“I APPROVE”

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«_____» _____ **2022 y.**

**EDUCATIONAL AND METHODICAL COMPLEX ON THE SUBJECT
“ORGANIZATION OF VETERINARY BUSINESS”**

Area of expertise: 400000 - Agriculture and water management

Field of education: 440000- Veterinary medicine

Areas of education: 5440100 - Veterinary medicine
(by type of activity)

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The educational and methodological complex of the subject was developed in accordance with the approved curriculum, the working curriculum, the curriculum and the working curriculum.

Compilers:

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**EDUCATIONAL AND METHODICAL COMPLEX ON THE SUBJECT
“ORGANIZATION OF VETERINARY BUSINESS”**

The educational and methodological complex of the subject was discussed at the 1st meeting of the “Parasitology and Veterinary Work Organization” department on August 25. 2022 and was recommended for discussion at the Faculty Council.

Head of the Department _____ Sh.Kh.Kurbanov

The educational and methodological complex of the science was discussed and recommended for use at the Council of the “Veterinary Diagnostics and Food Safety” Faculty (Report No. 1 of August 26. 2022).

Chairmanof the Faculty Council, Professor _____ Davlatov R.B.)

**Agreed:Head of the Educational and
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I. CURRICULUM FOR THE SUBJECT

II. STUDY WORK PROGRAM ON THE SUBJECT

**III. BASIC TRAINING
MATERIALS ON THE SUBJECT
3.1. The main theoretical part (Lectures)**

Topic 1. "Veterinary legislation".

TOPIC 1. "ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND MANAGEMENT VETERINARY SERVICE"

Plan:

1. Organizational structure of the Veterinary Service of the Republic Uzbekistan.

2. State, departmental, industrial and private veterinary services.

3. The staff of veterinary organizations and their activities.

In order to ensure the implementation of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 28, 2019 No. UP-5696 "On measures to radically improve the system of public administration in the field of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry" and the effective organization of the activities of the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the basis of PP-4254, the following management structure has been established:

- Chairman of the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, appointed and dismissed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the proposal of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan in accordance with the established procedure;

- Deputy Chairmen of the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan are appointed and dismissed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

- General Director of the Agency "Uzbekchorvanasl" under the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan (hereinafter - the Agency), ex officio Deputy Chairman of the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

- Deputy Directors General of the Agency are appointed and dismissed by the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the proposal of the Chairman of the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Livestock Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

- the chairmen of the Republican Association "Korakulchilik", the Association "Parrandasanoat", the Association "Uzbekbaliksanoat", the Association of Beekeepers of Uzbekistan and their deputies are elected by decisions of the general meeting of founders and approved by the Cabinet of Ministers on the proposal of the Chairman of the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Livestock Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

- the Chairman of the Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is appointed and dismissed by the Jokargy Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan in coordination with the Chairman of the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

- the heads of veterinary and livestock development departments of the regions and the city of Tashkent are appointed and dismissed by the Chairman of

the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the proposal of the khokims of the regions and the city of Tashkent;

- heads of veterinary and animal husbandry development departments of districts (cities), appointed and dismissed by the Chairman of the Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, heads of veterinary and animal husbandry development departments of regions and the city of Tashkent on the proposal of the khokims of districts (cities);

- Chairman of the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, is the Chief State veterinary Inspector of the Republic of Uzbekistan, his deputies are deputies of the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the Republic of Uzbekistan, veterinary specialists of the State Veterinary Supervision Department of the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan are state veterinary inspectors within their powers;

- the head of the State Department of Veterinary Control at the State Border and Transport is the chief state veterinary inspector for the State Border and Transport, and his deputies are the deputies of the chief state Veterinary Inspector for the State Border and Transport;

- the Chairman of the Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the heads of veterinary and livestock development departments of the regions and the city of Tashkent are the chief state veterinary inspectors of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent, and their deputies are the chief veterinary inspectors of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent, respectively;

- heads of veterinary and livestock development departments of districts (cities) are the main state veterinary inspectors of districts (cities);

- heads of veterinary sites and laboratories of veterinary and sanitary examinations of markets are state veterinary inspectors of the relevant sites and markets;

- heads of veterinary points (sections) and veterinary control doctors at the State Border and transport are state veterinary inspectors of the relevant veterinary points (sections) of veterinary control at the State Border and transport.

The organizational structure of the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee is approved by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The regulations on the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan are approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

b) analyzes the causes of diseases and deaths of animals, develops recommendations for their prevention and treatment;

c) carries out state veterinary supervision in the following areas:

- protection of the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan from the introduction of pathogens of infectious animal diseases, as well as harvesting, movement (transportation), export and import of animals, products and raw

materials of animal origin, veterinary medicines, feed and feed additives;

- production of products and raw materials of animal origin in accordance with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations;

d) implements measures to prevent and eliminate infectious diseases of animals;

e) eliminate, together with health authorities and other bodies, foci of infectious diseases dangerous to animals and humans, and also carry out mutual exchange of information;

f) controls the veterinary and sanitary condition of all animal husbandry facilities, slaughterhouses, enterprises processing products and raw materials of animal origin, retail outlets, warehouses selling and storing products and raw materials of animal origin, carries out veterinary expertise of the construction and reconstruction of these facilities, as well as excavation work;

g) conducts laboratory and other studies to diagnose animal diseases, assess the quality of feed, as well as drinking water at livestock facilities;

h) requires legal entities and individuals to take measures to prevent the spread and elimination of infectious animal diseases, as well as to provide information necessary to clarify the epizootic situation;

i) when detecting animal diseases that pose a danger to animal and human health, establishes mandatory requirements for legal entities and individuals regarding the slaughter or destruction of animals, neutralization (disinfection) of products and raw materials of animal origin, their processing or disposal;

j) controls and coordinates the activities of veterinary specialists of state and departmental veterinary services, as well as, in accordance with the established procedure, monitors compliance with licensing requirements and conditions by business entities engaged in private veterinary activities;

l) provides assistance in the development of scientific research in the field of veterinary medicine.

Article 12. State veterinary inspectors.

The Chairman of the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee is the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the Republic of Uzbekistan, his deputies are the deputies of the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the Republic of Uzbekistan (with the exception of the Deputy Chairman for Economic Affairs and Deputy Chairman - Chief Director of the Uzchorvanasl Agency), veterinary specialists of the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee, the State Veterinary Supervision Department at the State Border and Transport — state veterinary inspectors within their powers.

The Head of the Department of State Veterinary Supervision at the State Border and Transport is the chief state veterinary inspector at the state border and transport, his deputies are the deputies of the Chief State veterinary Inspector at the state border and transport.

The Chairman of the Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the heads of veterinary and livestock development departments of the regions and the city of Tashkent are the main state veterinary

inspectors of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent, their deputies are respectively the deputy chief state veterinary inspectors of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent.

The heads of veterinary and livestock development departments of districts (cities) are the main state veterinary inspectors of the respective districts (cities).

The heads of veterinary sites and laboratories of veterinary and sanitary examination in the markets are state veterinary inspectors at the relevant sites and markets.

The heads and veterinarians of border and transport veterinary posts (sections) are state veterinary inspectors of the relevant border and transport veterinary posts (sections).

Article 13. Powers of State veterinary inspectors

The chief state veterinary inspectors, their deputies and state veterinary inspectors within their powers:

give mandatory instructions to state and economic management bodies, legal entities and individuals to carry out the necessary veterinary, veterinary-sanitary and anti-epizootic measures;

give mandatory instructions for legal entities and individuals on the slaughter or destruction of animals in cases of detection of diseases of these animals with diseases that pose a danger to animal and human health, as well as on the destruction, processing or other use of products and raw materials of animal origin recognized as unfit for consumption;

they freely visit facilities controlled by the state veterinary service and give mandatory instructions for the elimination of detected violations of veterinary legislation;

prohibit the use of railway wagons, ships, airplanes and other vehicles when establishing that their condition does not comply with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations;

prohibit the operation of animal husbandry facilities, meat and dairy industry enterprises, enterprises for processing and storage of products and raw materials of animal origin in case of violations of veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations;

suspend the commissioning of newly built, restored and reconstructed facilities on livestock farms, enterprises for processing and storage of products and raw materials of animal origin in case of violations of veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations;

exercise control over the implementation of veterinary legislation by animal owners, as well as organizations engaged in the processing, storage and trade of products and raw materials of animal origin;

inform the relevant authorities and organizations about the current epizootic situation in the border areas, neighboring states, carry out appropriate veterinary measures and give the necessary recommendations;

control the production and use of veterinary medicines, feed additives in animal husbandry and veterinary medicine, assess their impact on animal health

and the quality of products and raw materials of animal origin;

they make representations to the relevant state bodies when identifying foci of infectious animal diseases about declaring the relevant territories as unfavorable points and establishing restrictive measures (quarantine) in them, as well as about lifting restrictive measures (quarantine) after the elimination of foci of infectious animal diseases;

take administrative penalties against officials and other persons in accordance with the established procedure for violating the requirements of the legislation on veterinary medicine.

Restriction, suspension and prohibition of the activities of business entities on the grounds provided for in part one of this article for a period of more than ten working days shall be carried out in court.

The Chief State veterinary inspectors, their deputies and State veterinary inspectors may exercise other powers in accordance with the legislation.

Departmental Veterinary Service (Article 14).

Departmental Veterinary Service is a service under the jurisdiction of ministries, state committees and departments where veterinary control and veterinary services are required.)

The Departmental Veterinary Service carries out its activities in accordance with the legislation. Methodological support of the activities of the departmental veterinary service is carried out by the State Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee.

Rights and obligations of veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service (Article 15).

Veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service have the right:

- freely visit the objects of departmental veterinary control and give mandatory instructions for the elimination of detected violations of veterinary legislation;

- require subordinate institutions and organizations to take measures provided for by the legislation on veterinary medicine, ensuring the prevention of the spread and elimination of infectious diseases, as well as providing information necessary to clarify the epizootic situation;

- to submit for consideration by the management of subordinate institutions and organizations the idea of bringing officials and other employees guilty of violating the legislation on veterinary medicine to responsibility in accordance with the established procedure.

Veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service are obliged to:

- to carry out antiepidemic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at serviced enterprises, institutions and organizations;

- to carry out departmental veterinary control and veterinary and sanitary examination of products, raw materials of animal and vegetable origin;

- if there is a suspicion of animal disease with particularly dangerous infectious diseases, immediately report this to the state veterinary service and take all necessary measures to localize the disease;

- to provide the state veterinary service with information for conducting veterinary statistical reporting in accordance with the established procedure.

Veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service may have other rights and bear other duties in accordance with the legislation.

Production veterinary services (Article 16).

Enterprises, institutions, organizations whose activities are related to the organization and management of animal husbandry, animal husbandry, production, processing, storage, transportation and sale of products and raw materials of animal origin, feed, feed additives and veterinary medicines intended for the treatment of animals, can create production veterinary services at their own expense.

Veterinary specialists of production veterinary services are obliged to:

- require the head of an enterprise, institution, organization to carry out measures provided for by the legislation on veterinary medicine to prevent the spread and elimination of infectious diseases, as well as to provide information necessary to clarify the epizootic situation;

- to carry out antiepidemic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at serviced enterprises, institutions and organizations;

- if there is a suspicion of animal disease with particularly dangerous infectious diseases, immediately report this to the state veterinary service and take all necessary measures to localize the disease;

- if an epizootic occurs, carry out veterinary measures according to the instructions of the state veterinary service.

Veterinary specialists of production veterinary services may also bear other duties in accordance with the legislation.

Private veterinary activity (Article 17).

Legal entities and individuals may carry out private veterinary activities in accordance with the legislation.

To carry out private veterinary activities, legal entities and individuals - business entities are required to have a license issued by the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee.

Business entities engaged in private veterinary activities have the right to:

- establish the diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, except in cases of animal diseases, in respect of which restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law are applied;

- to carry out preventive vaccination of animals, as well as to advise animal owners;

engage in the production, manufacture and sale of veterinary medicines and technical means, feed additives.

Business entities engaged in private veterinary activities are obliged to:

-if there is a suspicion of the presence of a contagious disease in animals, immediately report it to the state veterinary service and take all necessary measures to localize the disease;

- if an epizootic occurs, carry out veterinary measures according to the instructions of the state veterinary service.

Business entities engaged in private veterinary activities may have other rights and bear other responsibilities in accordance with the legislation.

- if there is a suspicion of the presence of a contagious disease in animals, immediately report it to the state veterinary service and take all necessary measures to localize the disease;

- if an epizootic occurs, carry out veterinary measures according to the instructions of the state veterinary service.

Business entities engaged in private veterinary activities may have other rights and bear other responsibilities in accordance with the legislation.

The State Veterinary Service consists of the State Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee, the Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, veterinary and Animal Husbandry development departments of the regions and the city of Tashkent, the State Veterinary Supervision Department at the State Border and Transport, veterinary and Animal Husbandry development departments of districts (cities), laboratories, the Uzbekchorvanasl Agency, the Republican State Center for Animal Diseases Diagnostics and Food Safety, The State Scientific Center for Quality Control and Turnover of Veterinary Medicines and Feed Additives, the Veterinary Research Institute, the Samarkand Institute of Veterinary Medicine and its Academic Lyceum, as well as veterinary sites, veterinary and sanitary examination laboratories in markets, border and transport veterinary points (sites) and other institutions.

The State Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee is headed by the Chairman. Officials of the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee are appointed and dismissed from their posts in the following order: the

Chairman of the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee is appointed and dismissed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the proposal of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan, after approval of his candidacy by the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

Deputy Chairmen of the State Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee are appointed and dismissed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

The Chairman of the Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is appointed and dismissed by the Jokargy Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan in coordination with the Chairman of the State Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee;

The heads of the veterinary and livestock development departments of the regions and the city of Tashkent are appointed and dismissed by the chairman of the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee on the proposal of the khokims of the regions and the city of Tashkent;

The heads of veterinary and animal husbandry development departments of

districts (cities) are appointed and dismissed by the Chairman of the Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the heads of veterinary and animal husbandry development departments of the regions and the city of Tashkent, respectively, on the proposal of the khokims of districts and cities;

The heads of the Republican State Center for Diagnostics of Animal Diseases and Food Safety, the State Scientific Center for Quality Control and Turnover of Veterinary Medicines and Feed Additives, the Veterinary Research Institute, the Department of State Veterinary Supervision at the State Border and Transport, as well as border and Transport veterinary points (sites) are appointed and dismissed by the Chairman of the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee.

The procedure for appointment and dismissal of heads of other institutions of the state veterinary service is determined by legislation.

The Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the Veterinary and Livestock Development Departments of the regions and the City of Tashkent are accountable to the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee, as well as, respectively, to the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the khokimiyats of the regions and the city of Tashkent.

The organizational structure of the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee is approved by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The regulations on the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan are approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

TOPIC 2: "ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING IN VETERINARY MEDICINE".

Plan:

- 1. Accounting and reporting in veterinary medicine.**
- 2. Veterinary accounting documents.**
- 3. Types of reports on veterinary activities and the procedure for their compilation.**

1. Accounting and reporting in veterinary business are based on primary registration and subsequent generalization of data on the movement of diseases and deaths of animals (including birds, fur-bearing animals bred in farms, fish and bees), diagnostic studies, preventive, curative and veterinary-sanitary measures carried out by institutions of the state veterinary network and veterinary service employees in farms, enterprises and organizations, as well as on transport and the state border.

Veterinary accounting and veterinary reporting are aimed at obtaining objective information about the veterinary and sanitary condition of animal husbandry, the volume and effectiveness of measures to preserve livestock, poultry and other animal species, the results of supervision of the sanitary quality of livestock products, transportation of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin.

The responsibility for the correctness, completeness, accuracy and reliability of the information included in the documents of veterinary accounting and veterinary reporting is borne by the heads of veterinary institutions, as well as those officials of these institutions, collective farms, state farms and other farms, enterprises and organizations whose responsibilities include maintaining relevant documents on veterinary accounting and veterinary reporting.)

Veterinary accounting is a system of measuring and reflecting the processes of development of veterinary business, phenomena and factors occurring in public, private veterinary medicine. Accounting as a system for registering the facts of morbidity and mortality of animals of all kinds in infectious, invasive, non-infectious diseases, the results of the veterinary service and its condition serves as the basis for an objective assessment of the quality of veterinary measures. Veterinary accounting data are the starting material for making decisions about urgent, current and future tasks of the veterinary service, for developing plans for preventive and health measures, improving their effectiveness.

Veterinary accounting is organized according to a unified system, which provides the possibility of effective control over the implementation of planned veterinary measures, allows more successfully solving the main tasks of the veterinary service for the prevention and elimination of infectious and non-infectious animal diseases, protecting people from diseases common to humans and animals.

Accounting documents. Accounting of sick animals and medical work.

Primary registration of diseases and deaths of animals, as well as diagnostic studies, preventive, curative, veterinary and sanitary measures and veterinary and

sanitary examination carried out by officials of the veterinary service, are conducted in journals, books, cards of a single form. Records are supposed to be kept during the execution of the relevant work or immediately after its completion.

Veterinary records are subject to:

- special work performed by veterinary specialists in agricultural enterprises, farms, private households of citizens, railway, river, air, road transport, enterprises and organizations engaged in harvesting, storage, processing of animal products;

- veterinary and sanitary condition of livestock farms and other enterprises related to animals, animal products;

- detected animal diseases (infectious, invasive, non-infectious, etC.); sick and fallen animals; points where infectious and parasitic diseases of livestock and poultry were registered; animals subjected to vaccinations, therapeutic and preventive treatments, etC.);

- cases of treatment of sick animals;

- veterinary and sanitary inspection and veterinary and sanitary examination of meat, milk, other foodstuffs, leather and fur raw materials, wool and other raw materials at meat processing plants, slaughterhouses, veterinary and sanitary examination laboratories and other veterinary institutions; bacteriological, serological, virological and other studies of pathological material, blood, urine, milk, feed, water and other biological objects in district, city, regional, republican laboratories;

- veterinary and sanitary inspection of animals, products of animal origin on railway, air, sea, river transport, during export and import operations, etc

. Records in veterinary records should be kept in the process of performing the relevant work or immediately after its completion.

Veterinary records are subject to storage for three years from the date of the end of their records [with the exception of the epizootic condition of the district (city), which is subject to permanent storage]. At the end of the journal, a certification record is made on a separate sheet, in which the number of numbered sheets is indicated.) This record is certified by the signature of the head of the veterinary institution and the seal.

Depending on the production tasks and the direction of veterinary activity, veterinary records are kept strictly according to certain forms.

All accounting journals (books) must be bound and numbered.) The title page of the journal indicates the purpose of the journal (book), the name of the institution (economy, organization), the start and end dates of entries in the following form:

FORM No. 1

MAGAZINE

for registration of sick animals

_____ veterinary

hospital (station)_____

(agriculture,district, city)

Started_____ Finished_____

The size of the accounting logs is standard-20x30 cm, the number of sheets in each log is 100-200.

"Journal for registration of sick animals" (Form No. 1– Vet.). Designed to register sick animals, record the medical care provided to them and the outcome of the disease. It is conducted by veterinary medical institutions and specialists of farms (farms).

According to this form, records of sick animals are kept:

- 1) entering veterinary institutions for outpatient or inpatient treatment,
- 2) those who are being treated at the departure of specialists from institutions to farms,
- 3) treated by specialists of farms both in veterinary hospitals (at points) of collective farms, state farms, and directly on farms.

In case of inpatient treatment of particularly valuable breeding or highly productive animals, in addition to this journal, if necessary, a medical history is kept for each such animal in the form indicated below, with a detailed record of the course of the disease, the results of subsequent studies and further treatment.

"Journal for recording antiepidemic measures" (form No. 2- Vet.). This journal is kept by the farm (chief or senior veterinarian of the farm), the area directly served by the veterinary section, the point, the district veterinary hospital, by settlements and farms assigned for direct service to the district veterinary station, as well as by the city (chief veterinarian of the city).

All activities carried out against infectious diseases, diagnostic studies (including animal blood tests for RA, RSC, RDSC), preventive and forced vaccinations, antiparasitic treatments of animals are subject to registration in the journal.

Information in this journal is entered, if possible, on the day of the work, but no later than the next day. Records of vaccinations and diagnostic (allergic) studies should correspond to the data of the acts drawn up for the activities carried out. The record is kept separately for each type of animal (including birds).

"Journal for recording the epizootic state of the district (city)" (Form No. 3 - Vet.) This journal is kept by district veterinary stations, and in cities - city veterinary and sanitary stations.

The journal is the main document that reflects all the data on some infectious and invasive diseases that occur on the territory of an administrative district or city.

The journal is subject to permanent storage. On its title page, in addition to the usual designations, it is required to mark where a similar previous journal is stored, the entries in which are completed before the start of entries in this journal, as well as to put down the serial number of the journal.

The journal takes into account infectious diseases, Aujeszki's disease and other diseases in which, according to the current instructions, quarantine is established or any quarantine restrictions are introduced, as well as brucellosis, tuberculosis, trichinosis and finnosis. The record is kept for diseases, for which the sheets in the journal are distributed into the appropriate sections. In each section, 8-10 lines are allocated for each locality or for each farm, depending on local

conditions, meaning the replacement of the magazine with a new one, the next one approximately every 5-7 years.

Veterinary accounting logs at poultry farms

"Journal of accounting for diagnostic studies of poultry" (form No. 4)

All general or selective (planned and unplanned) allergic and other studies of poultry are recorded in the journal.

"Journal for recording the results of pathoanatomic autopsy of birds at a poultry farm" (form No. 5).

The journal is kept in each workshop (poultry house) separately, depending on local conditions, The record is kept daily when a fallen bird is detected and corpses are autopsied.)

When other diseases are detected, their names are entered in the free lines at the end of the group of infectious or non-infectious diseases. In the upper part of the sheet, they indicate for which month they are recorded.) In each column indicate the number of autopsied corpses.

"Journal for recording the epizootic state of a poultry farm" (form No. 6).

This journal records all cases of the occurrence of infectious and invasive diseases of birds in a particular poultry house or hall (workshop), as well as the identification of sick birds as a result of diagnostic studies, if before that the number of birds was considered safe for this disease. The record is made on the day of the onset of the disease or the identification of patients as a result of the study of livestock.

"Journal for registration of preventive and forced vaccinations of birds" (form No. 7).

All planned and unscheduled vaccinations carried out on the farm are entered into the journal.

"Journal of medical treatment of poultry" (form No. 8). The journal is kept in the workshop or in general at the poultry farm in the following form. It takes into account all cases of therapeutic and preventive treatment of poultry with antibiotics, coccidiostatics, anthelmintics and other chemotherapeutic agents.

Journal of accounting of the results of veterinary and sanitary examination of poultry carcasses at the poultry farm slaughterhouse" (form No. 9)

Records are kept on a daily basis.

"Disinfection, disinsection and deratization accounting Journal" (Form No. 10).

The magazine is kept at a poultry farm, in pig farms and other specialized farms and complexes. Depending on local conditions, such a journal can also be kept by a specialist serving a branch (farm, workshop) of the enterprise.

Veterinary accounting journals in fish farming

"Journal of accounting for diseases and death of fish" (form No. 11).

The journal is kept by the chief veterinarians of the districts –district veterinary stations) - for the pond farms and other fishery reservoirs they serve, as

well as veterinarians of ichthyopathologists of regional, republican veterinary laboratories, expeditions or other veterinary institutions for fish diseases - for the reservoirs they directly serve. The log is stored permanently.

An entry in this journal is made in case of identification of diseased fish and other aquatic organisms or their mass death, as well as parasitocariage in a safe reservoir.

"Journal of medical-preventive and veterinary-sanitary measures in fish-farming reservoirs" (form No. 12).

The journal on this form is kept by veterinary doctors-ichthyopathologists serving specialized fisheries reservoirs, district veterinary stations, regional (regional), republican veterinary laboratories, expeditions and other veterinary institutions for fish diseases.

"Journal of veterinary measures for the transportation of fish and other aquatic organisms" (Form No. 13).

The journal is intended to register all cases of fish transportation for the purposes of acclimatization, breeding, cultivation and sale, regardless of the departmental affiliation of the reservoir. It is conducted by organizations and institutions of state veterinary medicine that supervise fishery reservoirs (chief veterinarians of districts, veterinary doctors-ichthyopathologists of veterinary laboratories, expeditions and other veterinary institutions for fish diseases),

Veterinary laboratory work logs

"Journal of Bacteriological Research" (form No. 14). The journal is kept in the form of examination cards, sewn and bound in a single book of 100 pieces.

- Biochemical properties of the isolated microbe
- Biological research

The first part of the examination is filled out immediately upon receipt of the pathological material in the laboratory, and the studies are recorded as they are carried out and the results are evaluated.)

In the heading "Research results" write down the conclusions on all types of studies performed in this examination (name and type of pathogen). When isolating cultures of pathogens of brucellosis, tuberculosis, leptospirosis, listeriosis, vibriosis, paratyphoid, colibacteriosis, a number of anaerobic and other infections, the type of isolated pathogen must be indicated.) In the "Conclusion" they write a bacteriological and general diagnosis, which is reported to the institution (organization, farm) that sent the material for the study.

"Journal of Virological Research" (form No. 15). It is kept in the same order as the journal of form No. 14,

The procedure for filling out the examination form is the same as the examination for bacteriological examination

In the heading "Result of virological examination" indicate the type and type of isolated virus In the "Conclusion" record the general diagnosis.

"Journal of Serological Blood Studies" (Form No. 16). The journal is intended for registration of blood tests on RA, RSC, RDSC, as well as on the reaction of microagglutination and lysis (RMAiL).

In the journal, according to the specified form, records of serological studies provided for by the “Methodological guidelines for conducting a mandatory minimum of research in veterinary laboratories” are kept.

An entry in the journal is made immediately upon receipt of the material for research.

"Journal of research of samples of leather and fur raw materials for anthrax" (form No. 17) The journal records all samples of raw materials tested for anthrax by precipitation reaction both in general veterinary laboratories and in specialized Ascoli laboratories.

The relevant information about the samples received for research is recorded in the log immediately upon their receipt.

"Journal of laboratory research on parasitic diseases of animals" (form No. 18). All materials sent to the laboratory for research on helminthoses, hemosporidioses and arachnoentomoses are recorded in this journal.

"Journal of Toxicological and mycological studies of feed and other materials" (Form No. 19).

The journal records samples of feed tested in the laboratory for infection with poisonous fungi.

It is recommended to keep an entry in the journal according to preliminary working notes in a draft notebook, in which the progress of all studies is recorded in detail.

"Journal of Chemical and Toxicological Research" (Form No. 20).

It is intended for recording studies of materials in order to determine their toxicity or establish the presence of toxic substances in them.

The journal records samples of feed (hay, grass, etC.), pathological material (parts of organs, contents of the gastrointestinal tract, etC.) or other materials suspected of being the cause of death of animals.

"Journal of Biochemical and Laboratory-clinical Research" (form No. 21).

The journal records blood and milk samples received for research to determine the state of metabolic processes in the body of animals, as well as feed samples to determine the content of nutrients in them.

"Journal of Hydrochemical and Toxicological studies of fishery reservoirs (Form No. 22)

The journal is kept by veterinary doctors-ichthyopathologists or chemical toxicological departments of veterinary laboratories. The journal records the results of chemical and toxicological studies of samples of water, soil, plankton and fish sent by veterinary specialists and institutions serving the relevant reservoirs.

Workbooks or journals are kept in any form, but with the obligatory reflection in them of the research provided for by the current methods.

Logs of the work of the laboratory of veterinary and sanitary examination

"Journal of veterinary and sanitary examination of meat, fish, crayfish, eggs at the meat and dairy and food control station" (form No. 23).

The magazine is intended for daily accounting of meat, meat products, fish, crayfish and eggs entering the market for sale and subjected to inspection and

veterinary and sanitary examination. The ordinal numbering (column 1) is uniform - from the beginning of the entry in the journal until its end, and the examination numbers (column 2) - from the first number for each day of work (for each shift). An ordinal number is assigned to each successive product owner. The date of the examination is indicated at the beginning of the shift on one of the pages of the journal

"Journal of veterinary and sanitary examination of milk and dairy products at the meat and dairy and food control station" (form No. 24).

The entry in this journal is kept in the same order as in the journal of form No. 23 (on meat examination).

"Journal of examination of food products of plant origin at the meat and dairy and food control station" (form No. 25). The procedure for maintaining this journal is the same as the journal of form No. 24.

"Journal of the expert examination at the meat and dairy and food control station" (form No. 26).

Logs of work in institutions of the transport and border veterinary service

"Journal for the registration of animals at the transport veterinary and sanitary site" (form No. 27).

According to this form of the journal, all veterinary stations at railway stations and water transport piers keep records of the inspection of livestock.

All types of animals, including poultry, are subject to inspection and accounting, including those received for loading, in transit and arriving at the station for unloading, which is indicated in column 7 by the corresponding letters (P - loading, B - unloading, T - transit).

"The inspection log is alive.raw materials at the transport veterinary and sanitary site" (form No. 28)

According to this form of the journal, records of the inspection are kept alive.raw materials are all vet.san.sections of railway and water transport.

"Log of registration of sanitary treatment of wagons and vessels at the disinfection and washing station (DPS)" (form No. 29).

Accounting for the sanitary treatment of wagons according to this form is carried out by specialists of veterinary stations at dezopromyvochnye stations.

4. Types of reports in veterinary medicine and the procedure for their compilation.

To reflect the actual state of measures to combat animal diseases (including birds, fur-bearing animals, fish and bees), the results of the activities of institutions and organizations of state veterinary medicine, veterinary service of the farm.

Veterinary reporting consists of separate forms of accounting documents and is the main source of information on the veterinary and sanitary condition of animal husbandry, the results of the work of state veterinary institutions and organizations and private veterinary medicine for the diagnosis, prevention and elimination of animal diseases, veterinary supervision, as well as trade in products and raw materials of animal origin. Veterinary reporting data constitute an information base for the management of veterinary services of animal husbandry.

Veterinary reports are compiled on the basis of primary registration and subsequent generalization of data on diseases and deaths of animals, diagnostic studies, preventive, curative and veterinary-sanitary measures.

The heads of veterinary institutions and other officials of these institutions are responsible for the completeness and reliability of the information included in veterinary reports.

In addition to the above-mentioned periodic reporting, urgent reports are submitted when animal diseases with anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, plague and erysipelas of pigs, plague (pseudochuma) of poultry and other acute infectious diseases provided for in the relevant ones. The report is compiled by the chief specialist of the farm, the head of the veterinary institution, the veterinary service of the enterprise or on his behalf by a veterinary specialist working on the farm (at the enterprise) or veterinary institution.

Reporting forms

No. of forms	Name of the reporting form	Method of presentation	Frequency
1	2	3	4
1	vet Report on infectious diseases of animals	Postal	Monthly
2	vet Report on non-contagious animal diseases "	Quarterly	
3	vet Report on fish diseases "	Semi-annual	
4	vet Report on the work of veterinary laboratories > "		
5	vet Report on veterinary and sanitary supervision at slaughterhouses of farms, organizations and at meat and dairy and food control stations "	Quarterly	
6	vet Report on veterinary and sanitary supervision at meat processing enterprises of the system " "		
7	vet Report on infectious diseases detected during transportation of animals by rail and water transport " "		
8	vet Report on veterinary and sanitary supervision during transportation of livestock products by rail and water transport "	Annual	
9	vet Report on the sanitary treatment of wagons " "		
10	vet Report on the work of the border control veterinary point " "	Semi - annual	

The report on the district, region, republic is compiled by the accounting specialist of the relevant veterinary authority.

Responsibility for the completeness of the report, its accuracy and timely submission is assigned to the head of the veterinary institution, the chief (senior) veterinary specialist of the farm (enterprise), and for the region, the republic – the head of the veterinary authority.

The report is drawn up in two copies, one of which is submitted to a higher veterinary authority, and the second is left in the file of this institution, farm (enterprise), which is subject to storage along with other documents during the period established for them. If a report is submitted simultaneously to the head of a higher departmental veterinary service, the report is made in triplicate.

Reports are submitted exactly within the time limits specified in the relevant

forms. Late submission of the report is not allowed.)

When compiling reports, it is necessary to adhere to the uniform procedure established for each form for filling in all its graphs with unified indicators and designations, their summation, which should ensure the accuracy of statistics and make it possible to use electronic computing equipment and modern mathematical accounting methods for processing and analyzing reports in the coming years in the work of veterinary authorities from bottom to top (from the district to the center).

The report includes information corresponding to the data of the accounting logs. This information must be reliable and arithmetically accurate. All indicators must be written clearly, legibly and in strict accordance with the graphs.

The forms of all forms of reports are made in a typographic way according to uniform samples and uniform sizes.

In accordance with the approved forms, when drawing up a report on each sheet, it is filled in with all the details provided in them, the name of the republic, region, district, veterinary institution, farm submitting the report, as well as the full name and address of the higher authority (institution, organization) to which the report is sent.

The report is signed, respectively, by the chief (senior) veterinary specialist of the farm (enterprise), the head of the veterinary institution, the chief veterinarian of the district, the head of the veterinary department, the main department (department) of veterinary medicine, and through ministries and departments - the head of the relevant veterinary authority that provides state reporting on veterinary medicine.

Form No. 1-vet (monthly). "Report on infectious diseases of animals".

The report is submitted monthly in the following order:

- veterinary offices, veterinary doctors and paramedics of farms and veterinary sites before the 1st day after the reporting period;
- district veterinary departments of their parent organization – on the 3rd day after the reporting period;
- veterinary administration of the region – the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee until the 6th day after the reporting period.)

The initial data for the preparation of the report on form No. 1-vet are the journal of accounting for sick animals and medical work and the journal for recording antiepidemiological measures.

In the report form No. 1-vet. the heading and formalizing parts are compiled taking into account the general requirements for the registration of veterinary report forms.

If the disease is established on several farms (in departments, brigades) of the same farm located in different localities, then the number of disadvantaged points is indicated by the number of farms (departments, brigades) in which animals have fallen ill. If the disease is established in animals on the driving pastures, the site of the pasture where the animals graze is considered to be an unfavorable point, regardless of the number of individual herds, flocks, herds and

their accessories. In case of infectious and invasive diseases of animals of different species that are caused by different types of the same pathogen and are not transmitted from animals of one species to another, the number of unfavorable points is indicated separately for each animal species.

The explanatory note reflects the name of farms, districts where the points that are unfavorable for anthrax, brucellosis, tuberculosis, rabies and other dangerous diseases are identified, the causes of their occurrence, the number of animals forcibly killed, decipher a group of other infectious animal diseases, as well as the number of sick, fallen and forcibly killed animals in farmers and private households of citizens. They also report on the measures taken.

When compiling a report on the farm or in a grassroots veterinary institution, the indicator "Total (for all sectors)" they include all sick, fallen or forcibly killed animals, regardless of their affiliation.

Form No. 2-vet (quarterly) "Report on non-infectious diseases of animals".

A report on this form is compiled and submitted once a quarter.

When compiling a report on the farm or in a grassroots veterinary institution, the indicator "Total (for all sectors)" they include all sick, fallen or forcibly killed animals, regardless of their affiliation.

Form No. 3-vet (semi-annual): "Report on fish diseases".

(The report is submitted twice a year).

Form No. 4-vet (semi-annual) "Report on the work of veterinary laboratories".

The report is submitted once every six months.

Form No. 5-vet (quarterly) "Report on veterinary and sanitary supervision at slaughterhouses of farms, organizations and at meat and dairy and food control stations".

The report is submitted once a quarter.

Form No. 6-vet (quarterly) "Report on veterinary and sanitary supervision at meat processing enterprises.

A report on this form is submitted once a quarter.

IC.) Brief explanation of the report (attached separately)

In particular, which diseases are shown among the "other" infectious, invasive; which non-infectious diseases shown in the report were registered most often; how the meat was neutralized (boiled, processed into sausage, canned food), the veterinary state of the meat processing plant and other information.

Form No. 7-vet (quarterly) "Report on infectious diseases detected during transportation of animals by rail and water transport".

A report on this form is submitted by veterinary and sanitary transport sites on railway transport once a quarter.

Form No. 8-vet (annual) – "Report on veterinary and sanitary supervision during transportation of livestock products by rail and water transport".

Report on veterinary and sanitary supervision during transportation of livestock products by rail and water transport
for 20__D.)

Form No. 9-vet (annual) – "Report on the sanitary treatment of wagons".

The report of this form reflects data on the work on disinfection of wagons.

Form No. 10-vet (semi-annual) "Report on the work of the border control veterinary point".

Urgent reports on the appearance and movement of particularly dangerous acute infectious diseases of animals.

Information about the disease of animals with foot-and-mouth disease is presented according to the following indicators:

The name of indicators is a conditional abbreviation of the names of indicators for telegrams

(teletypogram)

Unfavorable points were identified for the reporting decade 01

Sick cattle (cumulative total since the beginning of the year) 02

Sick sheep and goats (cumulative total) 03

Sick pigs (cumulative total) 04

Vaccinated against foot-and-mouth disease of cattle (cumulative total) 05

Vaccinated against foot-and-mouth disease of sheep and goats (cumulative total) 06

Vaccinated against foot-and-mouth disease of pigs (cumulative total) 07

There are still unfavorable points at the end of the decade 08

In the same order, information on other infectious diseases is compiled and sent.

TOPIC 3: "THE PROCEDURE FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF ANIMALS, THEIR REGISTRATION AND DE-REGISTRATION".

Plan:

1. Regulations on the procedure for identification, registration, de-registration of animals and keeping of animals.

2. Animal identification procedure. Creation of a database of identified animals through a single electronic information system. Methods of assigning individual numbers to animals by species.

3. Veterinary work after identification of animals. The procedure for registering and de-registering animals. The procedure for keeping animals in accordance with the requirements of veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations.

To the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 748 of September 22, 2017

Position about the procedure for identification, registration, de-registration of animals and keeping animals.

Chapter 1. Basic rules

1. This Regulation defines the procedure for identification, registration, de-registration and keeping of animals.

2. The following basic concepts apply in this Provision:

Veterinary passport is a document issued in accordance with the identification

number assigned to the animal, identifying the owner of the animal, recording information about the prevention and treatment of animal diseases, preserved during the life of the animal;

The representative of the State Veterinary Service is a district veterinarian of the district (city) Department of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry development;

Identification is the assignment of an individual number that allows animals to be identified by combining, stamping (stamping), issuing tokens (tokenization) and installing a chip (electronic identification), as well as entering information about animals into an electronic information system and issuing a veterinary passport.

An attribute is an identification number - (ear tags, tokens, foot rings, electronic chip, etC.)).

An individual number is a code consisting of letters and an eight-digit number that allows you to identify animals by combining, tapping (stamping), issuing a token (tokenization) and installing a chip (electronic identification);

Specialized slaughterhouse - an enterprise with a building and premises equipped with modern mechanized or automated equipment for slaughtering animals;

Animals - cattle, sheep and goats, pigs, horses, donkeys and camels, dogs and cats, acquired and bred by individuals and legal entities;

Electronic information system - a collection of information in the existing database on the registration of animals;

Stray animals are unidentified uncontrolled (walking) animals that are not kept in the house and in a certain place;

An animal identification number is an alphanumeric code that is assigned to an animal once during its life, which is not repeated in other animals;

Animal owners are legal entities and individuals who breed, feed and keep animals for their own needs or economic purposes;

The animal Census is a collection of data on the origin, reproduction and movement of animals during their lifetime, as well as on the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of animal diseases;

Animal registration is the identification of animals and the entry of information about an animal into an electronic information system, including the identification number and identification assigned to it.

3. The database of identified animals is formed through a single electronic information system.

The following information must be entered into the electronic information system:

- animal species;
- animal identification number;
- breed, gender, nickname of animals (if available);
- place of origin (birth) of animals;
- surname, first name and patronymic of the owner of the animal;
- full name and location of the legal entity owning the animal (postal address);
- animal shelter;
- information about the change of ownership of animals;

- date of birth of animals;
- information about prevention, diagnosis and treatment of animals;
- information about the documents issued for the registration of animals;
- date of slaughter (death, destruction) of animals;
- information about the use of meat (carcasses) of animals for food or their neutralization (loss).

A photo of an animal can also be placed in the database of an electronic information system.

4. The data are entered into the electronic information system by the district (city) departments of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry development.

Chapter 2.

Identification of animals

5. Identification of animals includes:

- assignment of individual numbers to animals in accordance with the procedure established by paragraph 6 of these Rules;
- enter information about the identification of animals in the electronic information system;
- registration of a veterinary passport.

6. Assignment of individual numbers to animals by species is carried out by the following methods:

- a) fastening method - this method is carried out by wearing labels on the ears of cattle, sheep and goats, camels, pigs;
- b) tapping (stamping) method - this method is applied to horses and donkeys, that is, an individual number is placed on the left side of the body of horses and donkeys in the area of the shoulder blade, where the district of the republic, the region code, using liquid nitrogen is marked.) In this case, the height of the brand (stamp) should be 50 mm in height and 30 mm in width;
- c) token method - this method is applied to dogs and cats, tokens are tied with special collars;
- g) chip installation method (electronic identification) - this method is applicable to all animal species.

7. Identification numbers in the methods provided for in paragraph 6 of these Rules consist of twelve characters:

- the first two characters are the letter code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (in accordance with the code of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO));
- the third sign is the letter code of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent;
- the fourth character is the digital code of the animal species;
- from the fifth to the twelfth sign - the individual number of animals (except horses and donkeys), consisting of an eight-digit number. Individual numbers of horses and donkeys consist of a four-digit number.

8. Ear tags and tokens containing the identification number specified in Annex 3 to this Regulation are used for the unification and tokenization of animals.

9. Letter codes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent for the identification of animals are established in accordance with Annex 4 to this Regulation, and the digital code of the type of animals - in accordance with Annex 5.

10. After the identification of the animals, the representative of the state veterinary service draws up a report in accordance with Annex 6 to this Regulation and submits it to the district (city) Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Departments for inclusion in the electronic information system.

11. The signs preserving the veterinary passport and the identification number of slaughtered (killed, destroyed) animals, as well as in the cases provided for in paragraph 15 of this Regulation, are destroyed by the relevant district (city) state veterinary service.

12. When changing the owner of an animal, as well as when moving from one site to another, the attribute in which the identification number is stored does not change, and the electronic information system and the veterinary passport are changed accordingly.

13. If imported breeding animals have documents confirming their pedigree, the attribute containing the identification number assigned to them in the country of export of these animals does not change.

After quarantine inspection of imported animals in accordance with the established procedure, the relevant information about them is entered into the electronic information system in accordance with this Regulation and a veterinary passport is issued.)

In the absence of documents confirming that the animals imported for breeding are breeding animals, they are identified in accordance with the requirements of this Regulation.

14. Animals imported for slaughter are not subject to identification. These animals must be slaughtered within seven calendar days from the date of delivery.

15. In case of loss or due to damage and inability to identify, the identification numbers of animals are specified within five days by comparison with the identification numbers of other animals and veterinary passports in the electronic information system. During this period, the sale (donation), exchange and slaughter (delivery for slaughter) of an animal is prohibited.) The re-identification of these animals is carried out in accordance with the procedure established by this Regulation.

16. Pet owners are required to pay for identification services.

Chapter 3

Registration of a veterinary passport for an identified animal

17. Within three working days after assigning an identification number to an animal, a representative of the State Veterinary Service issues a veterinary passport to the owner of the animal, in accordance with Annex 7 of this Regulation.

18. A veterinary passport is issued for each animal kept (a group veterinary passport can be issued for sheep and goats).

19. The veterinary passport indicates the identification number of the animal

(together with the newborn animal, information about the animal that gave birth to it), information about the prevention of animal diseases and their treatment.

20. New data in the veterinary passport are entered during the period of veterinary measures (prevention, diagnosis and treatment), as well as when changing the owner of the animal and in other cases.

21. The veterinary passport is signed and sealed by the head of the district (city) Department of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development.

22. In case of loss or invalidity of the veterinary passport, a duplicate is issued.)

23. An application for the loss or invalidity of a veterinary passport (together with a veterinary passport in case of its invalidity) is submitted to a representative of the state veterinary service, a lost or invalid veterinary passport is considered invalid from the date of submission of the application by the owner of the animal.

24. Within three days from the date of filing an application for a duplicate, a representative of the State Veterinary Service issues a new veterinary passport to the owner of the animal with the inscription "DUPLICATE" in the upper right corner.

Chapter 4

Registration and de-registration of animals

25. Accounting of cattle, sheep and goats is carried out no later than a month after the birth of offspring, camels, mules and donkeys from the age of four months, piglets from the age of one month, dogs and cats from the age of three months.

26. In order to protect the population from diseases common to animals and humans, the buyer (recipient) applies to a representative of the state veterinary service at the place of permanent or temporary residence to register the animal within seven days when buying (receiving a gift).

27. Registration of animals is carried out by the state veterinary service at the request of animal owners within three days according to the scheme given in Annex 1 to this Regulation.

If the number of animals of individuals and legal entities is large, a separate schedule will be developed for their identification.

28. After registration of animals, a veterinary passport is issued on the basis of an identity document of its owner.

29. An attribute with an identification number and a veterinary passport must be kept throughout the life of the animal.

30. The attending veterinarian must make a note in the veterinary passport about the treatment of animals or other preventive measures. In this case, the account is issued in accordance with Annex 2 of this Regulation, signed by the owner of the animal, a veterinarian and transferred to the relevant state veterinary service for inclusion in the electronic information system.

31. At the birth of an animal, animal owners apply to a representative of the state veterinary service at the place of permanent or temporary residence for identification, within the time limits established in accordance with paragraph 25 of this Regulation.

32. Animals that do not have an attribute or a veterinary passport with an

identification number are considered unidentified.)

33. Deletion, modification of an attribute containing an animal identification number, replacement with another animal identification number, arbitrary modification and addition of a veterinary passport, making various entries, as well as an attribute and a veterinary passport containing the identification number of dead (slaughtered, destroyed) animals is prohibited.)

34. After registering the animals, the owners of the animals get acquainted with the requirements of this Regulation.

35. During the slaughter (killing, destruction) of an animal, within seven days a representative of the state veterinary service at the place of permanent or temporary residence must submit an attribute and a veterinary passport (veterinary passport in electronic identification) with the identification number of the animal for de-registration.

The veterinarian of the slaughterhouse must also provide a certificate "On the slaughter of an animal" issued to the owner of the animal in accordance with Annex 8 of this Regulation.

36. The State Veterinary Service de-registers animals based on the identification number and veterinary passport of the animal (in the case of electronic identification, only the veterinary passport).

37. In the veterinary passport, animal owners are required to confirm to a representative of the State Veterinary Service that the animal was sold or donated, and animal owners are also required to present an identity document.

Chapter 5

Keeping animals

38. Animals are kept in premises (buildings) in conditions that meet the requirements of veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations.

39. The limits of the number of animals on the territory of the city are established by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the khokimiyats of the regions and Tashkent.

40. The maintenance of cattle, sheep and goats, pigs, horses, donkeys and camels is not allowed in multi-storey dwellings.

41. In order to protect the population from diseases common to animals and humans, the maintenance and feeding of "unidentified" animals by legal entities and individuals is prohibited.) Collection, storage, disposal and incineration of waste, manure on streets, intersections, parks, highways and railways and in open areas are prohibited.)

42. Animal waste and manure are stored and disposed of in accordance with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations.

Chapter 6

Trapping and keeping of animals

43. Trapping, transportation and maintenance of homeless animals is carried out by the departments of homeless animals of the district (city) improvement department in accordance with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations.

44. Owners of animals who suspect them of infectious diseases, as well as

aggressive animals, should contact the state veterinary services through the departments of homeless animals of the district (city) improvement department.

45. If the killed animals kept in the department of homeless animals of the district (city) improvement department are not taken by the owners of the animals within thirty days, then these animals are transferred to the departments of the district (city) improvement department in this territory and are slaughtered only for processing after a veterinary inspection of the state veterinary service.

Chapter 7

Rights and obligations of animal owners

46. Pet owners:

- can receive from the veterinary service information about the state of animal disease, epizootic situation, as well as the results of special examinations of animals, the amount of payment for veterinary services rendered to them and other information;
- conclude contracts with the relevant veterinary services for the provision of veterinary services, as well as with business entities engaged in private veterinary activities;
- purchase and sell animals, products and raw materials of animal origin, feed, feed additives, veterinary drugs and equipment in accordance with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations;

Pet owners may have other rights under the law.

47. Pet owners must:

- comply with the requirements of veterinary legislation;
- comply with the regulations of the state veterinary service;
- implementation of organizational, economic and veterinary measures aimed at the prevention of animal diseases at their own expense, with the exception of measures financed from the State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- treat sick animals, if necessary, according to the instructions of the relevant state veterinary inspector to ensure its slaughter or destruction in accordance with the established procedure;

immediately notify the relevant state veterinary service of the sudden death of animals or cases of abnormal behavior;

to ensure the implementation of appropriate quarantine and other veterinary measures to protect animals from infectious diseases, as well as the entire complex of therapeutic and preventive measures;

preserve livestock and other animal storage facilities in accordance with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations;

timely disinfection, disinsection, deratization in rooms where animals are kept and fed;

sale of animals in accordance with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations;

Non-use of veterinary drugs and food additives in animals not registered by the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

compliance with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and norms of animal slaughter for slaughter;

slaughter of animals for slaughter only at a specialized slaughterhouse (for personal use with the permission of a veterinarian and with the exception of forced slaughter);

registration and identification of animals in the state veterinary service;

ensuring the safety of the identification number and veterinary passport of the animal;

is obliged to make the prescribed payments for the identification number and veterinary passport assigned to the animal.

Pet owners may have other responsibilities under the law.

48. Animal owners are responsible for the health of animals and their maintenance in accordance with this Regulation, as well as for any damage caused by animals to humans.

Chapter 8

Final Rules

49. Control over compliance with this Provision is entrusted to local public administration bodies, law enforcement agencies, the state veterinary service and other competent authorities in accordance with the legislation.

50. Persons guilty of violating the requirements of this Regulation are liable in accordance with the legislation.

Types and standards of ear tags, tokens with an identification number

For animals, an ear tag made of elastic and polymer materials resistant to heat and cold is recommended.)

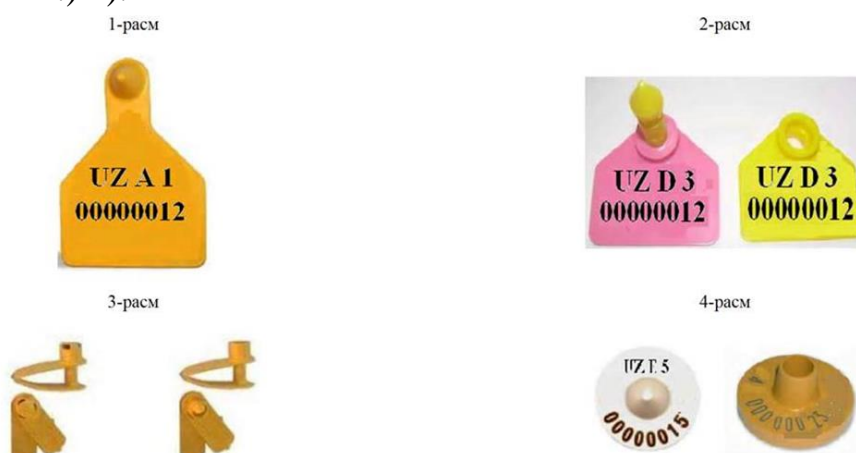
Depending on the type of animal, the ear tag can be of different types, colors and shapes.

Plastic ear tag for cattle: width 57 mm, height 77 mm (FiD.) 1).

For camels: width 40 mm, height - 45 mm (FiD.) 2).

For sheep and goats: width - 37 mm, length - 41 mm (FiD.) 3).

For pigs, it is advisable to use tags in the form of buttons with a diameter of 25 mm (FiD.) 4).



Ear tags are installed in accordance with the technique of installing tags on the ears of animals.

Coins made of heat-resistant and frost-resistant elastic polymer and aluminum are

recommended for pets.

For pets, it is recommended to use a button token with a diameter of 30 mm

5-расм



(Figure 5).

To identify animals, there are the following letter codes for the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent

A -Republic of Karakalpakstan

B- Andijan region

C -Bukhara region

D -Jizzakh region

E -Kashkadarya region

F- Navoi region

G -Namangan region

H -Samarkand region

K -Surkhandarya region

L- Syrdarya region

M -Tashkent region

N- Ferghana region

O -Khorezm region

P -Tashkent city

Digital code of the animal species

Cattle - 1

Sheep and goats - 2

Camels - 3

Horses - 4

Donkeys - 5

Pigs - 6

Dogs - 7

Cats - 8

TOPIC 4: "PLANNING OF VETERINARY MEASURES".

Plan:

1. The importance of planning in veterinary medicine, planning objects, requirements for plans, its basic principles.
2. The main types of planning of veterinary activities.
3. Plan of veterinary-preventive and antiepidemiological measures.
4. Action plans to combat animal diseases.

1. One of the most important features of the veterinary service in our republic is the planning of its activities. This feature unites veterinary medicine with the entire planned system of economic and social development of the country, allows to improve veterinary business in accordance with production tasks in the field of animal husbandry.

The activities of veterinary workers are primarily aimed at preventing losses at all stages of agricultural production, trade and storage of livestock products. Therefore, it is very important to plan the development of veterinary medicine in the national economic plan of the district, region and republic.) By planning all aspects of veterinary activities, agricultural and veterinary authorities contribute to improving the effectiveness of veterinary measures, ensure the veterinary welfare of animal husbandry, the production of high-quality products and raw materials of animal origin.

Veterinary action plans contribute to the proper organization, timely and successful implementation of measures, rational use of material, financial resources, labor and ensuring a high economic effect of the labor and funds spent on their implementation.

PLANNING is one of the essential functions of veterinary management, an important element of its organization. All the work of veterinary authorities and specialists is based on appropriate plans. Planning of veterinary measures is mandatory for all levels of the state, departmental and private veterinary service of the country.

Planning objects. Planning of veterinary measures is based on knowledge of objective patterns (conditions and trends) of animal morbidity, in particular the epidemiological process, the use of the latest achievements of science and technology, the study of zonal natural and economic factors, prospects for the development of animal husbandry.

Planning objects include:

- an event for the prevention and elimination of infectious and invasive animal diseases;
- an event for the prevention of non-contagious animal diseases;
- material and technical support and supply of veterinary measures;
- development of veterinary science and technology;
- training of personnel;
- development of a network of veterinary institutions;

Planning of all these measures is mandatory for veterinary authorities of districts,

regions, and the republic.) In districts, cities and farms and other agricultural enterprises, mainly preventive, health and veterinary and sanitary measures are planned, as well as their material and technical support.

The main requirements for veterinary action plans.

When developing veterinary action plans, the following requirements are taken into account:

- 1) veterinary action plans should maximally facilitate the implementation of state and on-farm livestock development plans.
- 2) the plan should be based on veterinary statistics for a number of years.
- 3) take into account the results of the work done and the economic indicators of veterinary measures over the past years.
- 4) all planned works should be specific, have quantitative expression, calendar deadlines, indicators of monetary costs necessary for their practical implementation.
- 5) The reality of the plans, i.e. all planned indicators should be provided with forces and means (personnel, logistical and financial resources).
- 6) when planning veterinary measures, it is necessary to take into account the veterinary and sanitary condition and the epizootic situation in farms.
- 7) it is necessary to take into account the objective patterns of the manifestation of diseases in this natural and economic zone.
- 8) The preventive, curative and health-improving effectiveness of veterinary measures should be combined with their economic feasibility.

When drawing up plans for anti-epizootic measures, different veterinary and sanitary conditions of farms and different epizootic conditions should be taken into account. Preventive measures against anthrax of agricultural animals, emphysematous carbuncle of cattle, erysipelas of pigs are planned regardless of the registration period.)

Preventive vaccinations against salmonellosis of agricultural animals are planned within 2 years after the elimination of the disease, taking into account the duration of salmonella transmission in sick animals, with bradzote, enterotoxemia, leptospirosis, scabies, helminthiasis, preventive measures are planned within a year after the elimination of the disease (in view of the duration of the preservation of pathogens in the external environment or in the body of intermediate hosts). With hemosporidiosis, preventive measures are organized only in the presence of ticks - carriers of pathogens. With respect to all other infectious and invasive diseases, anti-epizootic measures are planned only if there is an animal disease or if there is an immediate threat of their occurrence.

The main direction of veterinary action plans depends on the veterinary condition of livestock farms and farms.

In farms that are well-off due to infectious and invasive diseases, preventive measures prevail in the plans of veterinary measures; in those that are not well-off due to a particular disease, wellness measures prevail.

If infertility of animals and mass morbidity of young animals are observed on farms, then the plans provide for a set of measures to improve the reproduction of

the herd, the fight against infertility, as well as therapeutic and preventive measures.

When planning certain veterinary measures that require significant material costs, the level of economic development of the farm should be taken into account. For example, the most effective measure to eliminate brucellosis, tuberculosis of agricultural animals is the complete replacement of dysfunctional herds with healthy ones. But this is not always possible. In cases where the economy of the farm does not allow for the wholesale slaughter of animals of a disadvantaged herd, a systematic study, isolation and slaughter of only sick animals is planned.)

When starting planning veterinary events for the next calendar period, it is important to ++critically analyze the results of similar events over the past year. At the same t

+++e, attention should be paid to the effectiveness of the means and methods of implementing certain measures. Means and methods that provide a high preventive, curative and health-improving effect should be used more widely and plan activities with the use of such means.

In each case of planning veterinary measures, the specialist must take into account the economic benefits resulting from the implementation of these measures.

Principles of planning veterinary activities

The following planning principles have been developed for the veterinary service: unity, complexity, democracy and a leading link.

- Unity of plans - provides for the mandatory planning of veterinary measures on specific issues in a certain territory, regardless of the departmental affiliation of farms, joint-stock companies and other enterprises.

- Complexity - involves combinations in terms of special measures for the prevention and elimination of diseases and organizational and economic measures. Some measures are aimed at increasing the resistance of the animal organism to diseases, others at destroying the pathogen, others at preventing the disease and treating sick animals, etC.)

- Democracy - provides for the planning of veterinary measures from the bottom up, i.e. the development of primary plans of veterinary measures starting with farms, joint-stock companies and other enterprises and ending with the highest veterinary authorities. Only in some cases, higher veterinary authorities give instructions on the need to carry out appropriate specific measures for the planned period.)

- The leading link - in the planned complex is the primary or main event, without which it is impossible to fulfill other points of the planned plan. For example, in the plans for the elimination of brucellosis of animals, the leading link is a monthly study of livestock, identification and slaughter of positively reacting animals, which should ensure the cessation of further spread of brucellosis and its gradual elimination.

The use of veterinary statistics data in the planning of veterinary activities. Accounting and analysis of veterinary statistics data is one of the most important

requirements for planning in veterinary medicine.

With the help of veterinary statistics, a specialist planning events analyzes the movement of animal diseases, establishes patterns of their morbidity and mortality in the corresponding territory (farms) for a certain period, identifies factors affecting these indicators.

Statistical data on the morbidity and mortality of animals, the effectiveness of the measures carried out make it possible to scientifically plan certain health measures.

2. THE MAIN TYPES OF PLANNING OF VETERINARY MEASURES.

Depending on the period for which the implementation of specific activities is calculated, there are: Prospective - Current - Operational planning (Poster)

Long-term plans include the most important activities designed for 5-10-15 years or more. They are related to the plans of economic and social development of the regions and the Republic as a whole. Long-term plans mostly concern the improvement of farms, localities from chronic infectious and parasitic diseases. This also includes a plan for the development of veterinary science and technology, a plan for the development of a veterinary network, a plan for the training and retraining of veterinary personnel and the construction of veterinary facilities.

Current plans of veterinary measures are being developed for the first year, and some of them are broken down by months and by quarters.

Annual veterinary action plans are the main defining planning documents. They include measures for the prevention and elimination of infectious and invasive animal diseases, methods of preserving the veterinary and sanitary well-being of the farm, etc.) for the coming year.

Operational plans of veterinary measures are designed for a certain immediate period. An example of such a plan is the plan for the elimination of an epizootic focus (for example, foot-and-mouth disease). Operational plans are calculated for 10 days, for the first month or for the first quarter.

3. Plan of veterinary-preventive and anti-epizootic measures

In all farms, districts, cities, regions, annually, depending on the epizootic state of the area, a plan of veterinary-preventive and anti-epizootic measures for the coming year is planned.

The plan of veterinary-preventive and anti-epizootic measures consists of 3 sections:

1. Diagnostic studies.
2. Preventive immunization.
3. Therapeutic and preventive treatments.

Diagnostic studies are usually planned for the following diseases: brucellosis, tuberculosis of animals (2 times a year), paratuberculous enteritis, trichomoniasis, leukemia, vibriosis of cattle, glanders and case disease of horses, pullorosis of birds, etc.)

In prosperous farms, cows, heifers before and after insemination, main sows, breeding bulls and adult breeding poultry are examined for tuberculosis. Cattle of prosperous breeding, reproductive farms located outside areas that are safe for tuberculosis are checked for tuberculosis 2 times a year. In all other farms that

have been safe for tuberculosis for 4 years or more, animals are examined once a year, starting from the age of two months. At poultry factories, at least 10% of the adult poultry population and the entire repair young from the age of 6 months are examined.) The poultry of the breeding stock is checked for pullorosis.

On brucellosis and follow cows and heifers before insemination and after it, sheep, the main sows of bulls, boars of sheep-producers. Cattle farms of all categories located in areas unfavorable for brucellosis are checked 2 times a year, starting from 3-4 months of age. In other farms in prosperous areas for 4 years or more - 1 time per year.

The study of horses on sap is planned annually (1 time) with coverage of the entire livestock.

For trichomoniasis, all cows entering the farms of bulls, heifers of a random age are examined at least 3 times with an interval of 10 days. Bulls -producers - quarterly. At breeding stations of artificial insemination, breeding bulls are checked for vibriosis every 6 months.

Animals leaving the farm, as well as animals arriving here, are re-diagnosed regardless of the previous check and its results.

Tuberculinization in cattle is carried out from the age of two months with an intradermal method of administration, and cows and breeding bulls are checked twice a year, in spring and autumn. All newly arrived animals are checked during the quarantine period.)

At poultry farms, all adult poultry, as well as poultry eggs that will be delivered for incubation, must be examined for tuberculosis and pullorosis once a year.

All adult cattle, sows, sheep, as well as all purebred males of cattle on a safe farm should be tested for brucellosis, serological and allergic methods.

In the maternal group of birds, they are tested for pullorosis by transfusion of a drip reaction of blood.)

If leukemia is suspected, serological (RID) or hematological studies are carried out 1 time a year (bulls of producers 2 times a year).

Regardless of the statute of limitations in all disadvantaged areas, cattle, horses, pigs and all sheep are vaccinated against anthrax.

In all dysfunctional farms, young animals aged from 3 to 4 months, 2 weeks before pasture, are vaccinated against foot-and-mouth disease. If the disease is detected in the farm for the last 2 years, cows and sows are vaccinated 3 times, with an interval of 10 days, 1.5-2 months before delivery. On the 2nd day after birth, calves and piglets are vaccinated for days 7 and 15, against paratyphoid and colibacteriosis.

Preventive vaccinations of cattle and pigs against leptospirosis, pasteurellosis, Auesca disease are planned in farms that are constantly at risk of infectious diseases and breeding farms.

Preventive vaccinations are planned against the following diseases:

Anthrax - in permanently disadvantaged and protected areas (vaccinate all livestock of cattle, horses, pigs and sheep);

Emphysematous carbuncle – in permanently dysfunctional farms (vaccinate cattle aged 3 months to 4 years);

Erysipelas of pigs (all livestock are vaccinated in all farms, starting from the age of 2 months);

Paratyphoid and colibacteriosis of calves and piglets (pregnant cows and pregnant sows, calves, piglets are vaccinated in farms in which the disease has been noted for the last 2 years);

Leptospirosis of k r s and pigs - in permanently disadvantaged, threatened and breeding farms;

Pasteurellosis of cattle and pigs - in dysfunctional farms;

Plagues and diseases of pigs - in dysfunctional and threatened farms.

To draw up the plan, the relevant materials are prepared: data on the available livestock, the estimated number of animals at the beginning of the planned year, as well as the expected arrival of offspring of breeding and use animals during the year, information on the epizootic state of farms, settlements and the district (the presence of infectious and invasive animal diseases); determine diseases in which diagnostic studies, preventive vaccinations, therapeutic and preventive treatments are necessary.

The plan of veterinary-preventive and antiepidemic measures for 20__ year according to _____ to the district

Types of activities Total number of animals to be processed, including quarterly Cost of processing one head, ruB.) Total cost of treatments, ruB.)

Types of events	Total number of animals to be processed	Including quarterly				The cost of processing one head, ruB.)	Total cost of treatments, ruB.)
		I	II	III	IV		

1. Diagnostic studies

Research on sap:

(horses, donkeys, mules)

Tuberculosis research:

cattle

pigs

poultry

Research on brucellosis:

cattle

sheep and goats

pigs

camels

Types of events:

Study of horses

for accidental illness

Study of horses

for epizootic lymphangitis (etC.)

2. Preventive immunization

Vaccination against anthrax:

horses

cattle

sheep and goats

of other animals

Vaccination against emphysematous carbuncle

Vaccination against porcine erysipelas

Vaccination against swine fever

Vaccination against sheep bradzot

Vaccination against avian plague (etC.))

3. Therapeutic and preventive treatments

Bathing sheep against scabies

Treatment against pyroplasmidosis:

horses

cattle

sheep

Deworming against fascioliasis:

cattle

sheep

Deworming against dictyoculosis:

cattle

sheep

20 ___ D.) _____ (chief veterinarian of the district)

(signature)

4. Action plan for the prevention of non-contagious animal diseases in the farm.

A plan for the prevention of non-contagious animal diseases, unlike a plan for anti-epizootic measures, is developed only on farms and on a scale. When starting to develop this plan, a veterinary specialist takes into account: primary veterinary records on the incidence of non-infectious diseases of animals; quarterly reports on form No. 2-vet; materials of laboratory studies of feed, water, soil; materials of biological blood tests to assess the level of metabolism in animals; data on the parameters of the microclimate in livestock premises; availability of certain means recommended for the prevention of certain non-infectious animal diseases.

Action plan for the prevention of non-communicable animal diseases on the farm for 20 ___ year

Name of events	The total number of animals according to the	Including by quarters, heads								Performance per year, goals
		I		II		III		IV		
		plan	accomplishment	plan	accomplishment	plan	accomplishment	plan	accomplishment	

	plan for the year									

Clinical examination:

cattle

small cattle

pigs

horses

Dispensary examination of animals:

cattle

pigs

Inspection of the sanitary condition of livestock premises before and after wintering of livestock

Control of the microclimate of livestock premises, taking into account the age groups of animals

the study of the level of metabolism in animals:

cows

pigs

Checking the condition of the udder of cows

Checking the condition of the hooves of cows and other animals

Determination of pregnancy of cows and heifers

Ultraviolet irradiation:

calves

piglets

chickens

Application of vitamin concentrates:

calves

piglets

chickens

Quality study (certification) of feed:

hay

haylage

silage

concentrates

Assessment of the nutritional value of diets according to laboratory studies of feed

Application of mineral and vitamin supplements (premixes):

cattle

pigs

sheep

The use of natural and artificial gastric juice:

for calves

and piglets

The use of tissue preparations of ABC, PABC:

calves

piglets
lambs
chickens

20 ____ D.) _____ (Chief veterinarian of the district)
(signature)

The plan of veterinary and sanitary measures.

When starting planning for the next calendar year, a veterinary specialist specifies the number of animals on each farm, in a locality; the area of livestock facilities, paddocks, summer camps; the epizootic state of each farm, locality; helminth fauna, the presence of harmful insects, rodents; determines the technical means for the implementation of veterinary and sanitary measures, clarifies their condition.

The calendar plan of the work of the veterinary service of the economy.

To ensure the rational use of the working time of veterinary specialists, the best organization of their work to preserve the veterinary welfare of animal husbandry on the farm, it is recommended to have a calendar (monthly, decadal or weekly) work plan. The specialist in each individual case clarifies the activities to include them in the next calendar plan.

Planning of veterinary measures in industrial livestock complexes.

These plans are drawn up for a specific system. In accordance with this system, each type of a single veterinary action plan is developed.)

The annual plan of general preventive measures provides for the implementation of general measures to prevent infectious and non-communicable diseases. To plan general preventive measures, it is necessary to analyze beforehand:

- the provision of feed, the usefulness of diets, compliance with the feeding regime of animals;
- results of laboratory studies of feed, water, soil;
- indoor microclimate (temperature, relative humidity, air velocity, content of harmful gases);
- compliance with the rules of placement of animals in machines, rules of recruitment of production groups, animal care;
- results of biochemical studies of animal blood;
- reproduction indicators (yield of offspring, quality and viability of offspring, selection of repair young, replacement of the main herd by them); etC.)

Annual plan of general preventive antiepidemic measures. To plan measures to protect the complex from the introduction of pathogens of infectious and invasive diseases and their spread within the farm, it is necessary to analyze:

- epizootic state of the surrounding area and farms, where animals and feed come from;
- the system of completing the complex with animals;
- the possibility of contact of the animals of this complex with the animals of neighboring farms, individual use, with wild animals, migratory birds, dogs, cats, etC.);
- plans-schedules for disinfection, disinsection and deratization in the premises, feed shop, warehouses and other facilities of the complex.

After a comprehensive analysis of possible ways of introducing pathogens of infectious and invasive diseases and their spread within the farm, specific measures are planned to protect the complex for the planned year.

Technological map of veterinary animal treatments. The basis for drawing up technological maps of veterinary animal treatments at the complexes is the technological schedule of production, reflecting the movement and number of animals in the workshops, the tasks of ensuring the veterinary welfare of the herd in a specific epizootic situation, the analysis of morbidity and mortality of animals, the conditions of keeping and feeding animals of different age and production groups.

Planned labor intensity of veterinary measures.

To plan the complexity of performing veterinary measures, the standards of time spent by different categories of veterinary workers on conducting diagnostic studies, vaccination, deworming, other animal treatments, disinfection, etC.) are used.) The

calculation of the complexity of measures is carried out according to the formula:

$$T = Nt Mp$$

Where T is the labor intensity of the veterinary event (person - h);

Nt – the established standard of time spent by veterinary workers on the implementation of measures (per unit of time);

M – the amount of work (number of heads, 1000m², m³, etC.);

n – the multiplicity of events during the planned periodD.)

Such a calculation should be made for each type of event and for each category of veterinary workers.

The plan of material support of veterinary measures. The required number of diagnostic drugs, vaccines, serums, anthelmintics, medicines, etC.) materials are determined based on the consumption rates of drugs and the planned amount of work. Take into account the number of veterinary workers simultaneously involved in the implementation of veterinary measures.

TOPIC 5: "ORGANIZATION OF VETERINARY EVENTS".

Plan:

1. Organization of veterinary activities.
2. Organization of general and special preventive measures in animal husbandry.
3. Clinical examination of agricultural animals.
4. Medical examination of agricultural animals.
5. Treatment and prevention of infectious diseases, as well as rehabilitation measures for chronic diseases.
6. Measures for the organization of quarantine or restrictions for infectious diseases of animals.

1. In the system of veterinary measures, the leading place is occupied by general preventive measures aimed at preventing infectious and non-infectious animal diseases. Along with economic and zootechnical measures (providing the entire livestock with sufficient and full-fledged fodder base, premises and proper animal care). These measures include compliance with zootechnical and veterinary-sanitary norms and rules on farms, constant veterinary monitoring of the condition of animals using clinical examinations and medical examinations, and quality control of coarse, juicy and concentrated feeds and drinking water is also mandatory. Specialists of farms - veterinarians and animal technicians periodically send samples of feed to veterinary and agrochemical laboratories to determine the content of nutrients, vitamins, mineral salts, pesticides and toxic substances in them.

In article 5 of the Law "on Veterinary Medicine" (Powers of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of veterinary medicine)

Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan:

- ensures the implementation of a unified state policy in the field of veterinary medicine;
- approves state programs in the field of veterinary medicine and monitors their implementation;
- approves the List of particularly dangerous infectious animal diseases, prevention, diagnosis and elimination of which are carried out at the expense of the State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- approves the List of animal Diseases that pose a danger to animal and human health, in which the seizure and destruction of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin is carried out;
- coordinates the activities of state and economic management bodies in the field of veterinary medicine.

The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan may exercise other powers in accordance with the legislation.

Article 6. "The powers of local public authorities in the field of veterinary medicine".

Local public authorities:

- participate in the implementation of state programs in the field of veterinary medicine;
- approve and implement territorial programs in the field of veterinary medicine;
- take measures aimed at ensuring veterinary well-being in the relevant territory;
- coordinate the activities of the relevant territorial divisions of state and economic management bodies in carrying out anti-epizootic measures.

Local public authorities may also exercise other powers in accordance with the legislation.

Article 7. "Powers of the State Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan".

The State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan" (hereinafter - the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee):

- implements a unified state policy in the field of veterinary medicine;
- develops state programs in the field of veterinary medicine and participates in their implementation;
- participates in the development of regulatory legal acts in the field of veterinary medicine;
- develops and approves veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations;
- carries out state veterinary supervision;
- develops and approves regulations on territorial divisions of the state veterinary service;
- coordinates the interaction of bodies and institutions that directly carry out activities and participate in the implementation of measures and programs in the field of veterinary medicine, as well as state and economic management bodies and local public authorities in this area;
- ensures the implementation of anti-epizootic measures together with the relevant state and economic management bodies;
- monitors the effectiveness of the work carried out in terms of ensuring veterinary well-being, early detection, diagnosis and prevention of the spread of infectious animal diseases;
- ensures the protection of the country's territory from the introduction of infectious animal diseases, the introduction of modern methods of prevention of animal health and treatment, the production of new types and forms of veterinary medicines based on the introduction of achievements of domestic and foreign science;
- carries out licensing of veterinary activities;
- issues, in accordance with the established procedure, a permit for the import into the Republic of Uzbekistan and export from the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as transit through the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan of goods controlled by the state veterinary service;

- carries out registration and issuance of registration certificates for domestic and imported veterinary medicines and feed additives;
- ensures the organization of timely development and high-quality implementation on a systematic basis of measures for the prevention of offenses in the field of veterinary medicine;
- coordinates the activities of departmental and industrial veterinary services for the protection of animals from diseases, ensuring the safety of products and raw materials of animal origin;
- coordinates the comprehensive development of scientific, methodological and educational achievements in the field of veterinary medicine, determining the direction of scientific research, the introduction of fundamental and applied research, innovative developments in veterinary practice;
- organizes a system of retraining and advanced training of personnel, improving the methods and structure of the work of management and specialists, including increasing the responsibility of structural units for the timely and high-quality performance of tasks assigned to them;
- participates in international cooperation, represents the interests of the Republic of Uzbekistan in international veterinary organizations.

The State Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee may exercise other powers in accordance with the legislation.

Study of the veterinary-sanitary and epizootic state of animal husbandry.

The constant task of veterinary specialists of farms and veterinary institutions, chief veterinarians of districts, cities and veterinary authorities. It is necessary to know the sanitary state of the environment, to have data on the presence of certain animal diseases, to identify factors that can negatively affect the veterinary well-being of herds or threaten the appearance of diseases.

For this purpose, it is necessary to collect oral and documentary data, obtain information from veterinary specialists of neighboring farms, enterprises, settlements, districts, reports from the chief veterinarian of the district, specialists of the higher veterinary department, personal acquaintance with the situation on the spot.

Veterinarians working directly in farms and institutions of the state veterinary network are required to systematically study the regional epizootology of infectious animal diseases.

In your household, you should know:

- morbidity of animals by seasons of the year;
- topographic and soil features of the territory of livestock farms, pastures, watering places, the location of old animal burial grounds, their sanitary condition, etC.) places of burial of animal corpses.

Of great importance in this direction are special documents (logs) accounting for the epizootic state of the district (city), poultry farms, and the epizootic map of the district.

Planned and unscheduled surveys of farms are also carried out as part of the commission, As a result of which acts are drawn up, where shortcomings and

errors are indicated with recommendations for their elimination.

Veterinary examination of farms and farms are usually planned, but unscheduled, forced examinations are not excluded.) They are carried out by veterinary specialists in the order of control.

When examining livestock farms, attention is paid to the condition of age and production groups of animals, check their compliance with accounting and zootechnical accounting data.) They find out the condition of livestock premises, paying attention to their technical and sanitary condition, the serviceability of ventilation and sewerage systems, as well as the compliance of livestock placement with established standards, the provision of animal feed, drinking water, pastures, etc.)

Depending on the purpose of the survey, the level of animal morbidity in the past and at the time of the survey is studied in detail, reports of veterinary specialists serving farms are analyzed, and the correctness of therapeutic and preventive or health measures is checked.)

The information collected during the study of the veterinary-sanitary and epizootic state of livestock facilities is taken into account by the specialists of the farm in their work. According to the results of each survey, employees of state veterinary institutions draw up an ACT in which they note all the actual indicators characterizing the veterinary and epizootic situation on livestock farms and complexes, give conclusions and recommendations on eliminating deficiencies, improving the conditions of keeping animals on farms. In the presence of diseases and deaths of animals, their causes are indicated in the acts, prevention and treatment measures are proposed, deadlines are determined and responsible persons are appointed.)

Certificate (sample)

of Veterinary and sanitary inspection of a livestock farm

in the village of Charkhin, Pastergom district, January 15, 2020.

I, the State Veterinary Inspector of the Pastergom district I. M. Akhmedov, together with the head of the Charkhinsky district veterinary hospital P.M. Khudoerov, in the presence of the chief zootechnician of the Mirage joint-stock company I. I. Shevchenko and the chief veterinarian of the company A.)C.) Khodzhaev, conducted a veterinary and sanitary inspection of the pig farm of the Mirage joint-stock company on January 14-15, 2020.

As of January 14, 2020, there were 7816 pigs on the farm, including 612 main sows, 408 tested, 56 producing boars, 1580 suckling pigs, 2426 baby pigs, 824 piglets, 1910 fattening pigs.

The fatness of animals of all ages is meat, with the exception of baby pigs in the amount of 240 heads, among which more than 50% have lower-average and skinny fatness.

The pig feeding conditions are satisfactory. The diets of pigs of all ages are mostly ageD.)

The room where weaned pigs are kept is damp, there is no heat source, ventilation does not function, the sewer system is clogged.)

Among the piglets of this group, the disease and death have been registered since 10.02 this year.: 10.02 — 16 goals; 11.02 — 9; 12.02 — 5; 13.02 — 10; 14.02 — 6 heads; Fell: 11.02— 4 heads; 12.02 — 3; 13.02 — 6; 14.02 — 4 heads.

In sick piglets, cough, wheezing, mucous discharge from the nasal cavities, and an increase in body temperature were observed.) General exhaustion, focal pneumonia, catarrhal inflammation of the bronchi were noted during the autopsy of piglets. Treatment of sick animals using penicillin, streptomycin was not effective enough. No pathogenic microflora was isolated during bacteriological examination of pathological material in the veterinary laboratory.

During a commission clinical examination of sick piglets, depression of the general condition of the animals, lethargy, an increase in body temperature by 1— 1.5 ° C, hyperemia of the mucous membranes of the eyes and nasal cavities, increased breathing, cough, wet wheezing, copious mucopurulent discharge from the nose were established.) At the autopsy of four corpses, exhaustion, pallor of the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose, focal bronchopneumonia of the diaphragmatic and apical lobes of the lungs were noted.)

Conclusion. Excessive humidity (90%), excessive concentration of ammonia and other harmful gases in the room, hypothermia of the body contributed to the development of acute catarrhal bronchopneumonia.)

Offers:

1. Install furnace or electric heating of the room, put in order the supply and exhaust ventilation and clean the sewer system (responsible - head.) farm I. M. Kilichev, term - 20.01.2020).

2. Floors in the corridors sprinkle with a mixture of sawdust and freshly slaked lime.

3. Specialists of the local veterinary hospital, together with the veterinarian of the joint-stock company, conduct a course of treatment of piglets with catarrhal bronchopneumonia (antibiotics and tissue biostimulants).

4. Disinfection unit of the veterinary station in February of this year to carry out a double aerosol disinfection of the premises.

5. The chief zootechnician and veterinarian of the joint-stock company should organize biologically complete nutrition of piglets using AVC (PABC), strengthen control over the maintenance of young pigs.

State Veterinary Inspector of the district (Full name) _____

(signature)

Head of the district veterinary hospital (Full name)_____

(signature)

Chief Veterinarian

of the Voskhod Joint Stock Company (Full name)

(signature)

Chief Animal Technician of the Voskhod Joint Stock

Company (Full name)_____

(signature)

2. CLINICAL EXAMINATION OF ANIMALS:

Clinical examination of animals has diagnostic and preventive value. It is carried out by veterinarians of farms and the state veterinary network. There are individual, group, general, scheduled and unplanned inspections.

Individual examination provides for the study of the general condition of each animal, group - a group of animals, general - the condition of the entire herd.) Depending on the direction and purpose of the farm and local conditions, the inspection of animals is carried out 2 times a year, quarterly, 1-2 times a month. In the presence of an acute disease, animals are examined daily or several times during the day.

In ordinary farms, a planned livestock inspection of animals is organized in the spring, before the cattle are driven to pasture, and in the autumn, before they are put on stable maintenance. Cattle sent to seasonal pastures are inspected before moving.) At industrial complexes, the inspection is carried out 2 times a month or more.

An unscheduled clinical examination of animals is organized in the event of mass infectious and non-infectious diseases, as well as before sale and slaughter.

A veterinary specialist, at each visit to a livestock farm or complex, conducts a general inspection of animals, paying attention to changes in the condition of animals during the distribution of feed, intake of feed and water, as well as during movement. Animals with deviations from the norm are separated into a separate group and subjected to thermometry, a thorough individual examination and examination.

For the best organization of the inspection, the veterinarian and the animal technician notify the farm managers in advance about the day of the inspection, coordinate with them the procedure for its conduct. Sometimes the inspection of animals in farms is combined with bonitization or mass preventive treatment.

According to the results of the work, an inventory of the examined animals and an act on the allocation for treatment or isolation of patients are made. In the first document, general data about animals are recorded, indicating the type, individual number (nickname), age, in the second - the clarified pathology, preliminary diagnosis, treatment, feeding regimen and conditions of detention.

An organized inspection of animals belonging to the population is carried out with the participation of a representative of the Village Council of Citizens. If the epizootic situation allows, the owners take the cattle to a hospital (site) or to another place on the instructions of a veterinary institution. Otherwise, specialists bypass the yards of citizens, where they inspect the animals.

Medical examination of farm animals.

This is a system of planned diagnostic and therapeutic and preventive measures aimed at timely detection of subclinical and clinical signs of diseases, prevention of diseases and treatment of patients, especially highly productive animals.

The purpose of medical examination is to preserve the health of animals and

prevent a decrease in their productivity, to create a breeding stock resistant to adverse environmental factors.

Medical examination is conditionally divided into 3 stages: clinical, therapeutic and preventive.

Stage 1, provides for a general study of each animal (its general condition, mucous membranes, lymph nodes, skin, hair, backbone, including the condition of the last tail vertebrae, ribs, hooves, udders, etC.); a study of the cardiovascular, respiratory, digestive, genitourinary, nervous, movement and sensory organs. Systems and organs with deviations from the Norm are examined more thoroughly: laboratory tests of blood, urine, milk, etC.) are carried out.

The results of the first stage of medical examination are compared with the data obtained in previous studies.

At the 2nd stage of medical examination, all sick animals are examined repeatedly and more thoroughly to clarify the diagnosis and prescribe individual or group treatment.

At the 3rd stage of medical examination, the causes that cause or condition the disease of animals are eliminated.)

The results of the medical examination of animals are entered in the dispensary card.) The maps serve as the basis for drawing up an act and making specific proposals to the management of farms.

Control over the implementation of recommendations is carried out by managers and chief specialists of the farm (agronomist, veterinarian, zootechnician). In farms with chief veterinarians (art.vet.vr.), and in State veterinary institutions by managers or veterinary therapists.

The effectiveness of medical work in animal husbandry depends on timely and correct diagnosis, qualification of a veterinary specialist. The main goal of a veterinarian or paramedic in the treatment of sick animals is to restore their health, productivity and efficiency.

Depending on the severity of the course, there are: emergency medical care, treatment of sick animals that do not require urgent care, and treatment as planned.)

If urgent care is not required, the animals are treated on the spot: outpatient and inpatient.

In farms and farms, chief veterinarians organize hospitals with a capacity of 2.5-3% of the number of cows. Documents are being kept: F-No. 1-vet, F-No.1-vet A-Ist.diseases.

Dispensary card of the animal

Nickname (inventory number)_____

Year of birth_____

Gender_____

Breed_____

Date	Fatness	Clinical trial results

(Reverse side)

Date of the study	Blood							Urine			Milk			Conclusion (diagnosis)
	hemoglobin	white blood cells	calcium	phosphorus	carotene	protein	reserve alkalinity	Sugar	ketone bodies	protein	ketone bodies	mastitis test	acidity	

List of cattle _____

Breeds _____

№	Nickname (inC. number)	Age	Study periods in 20__y.						
			15 mart		16 oktober				
			fatness	health, deviations, diagnosis	fatness	health, deviations, diagnosis			

Act (approximate)

A commission consisting of a senior veterinarian-therapist _____
 _____ district veterinary station
 _____ areas, _____ headD.) interdistrict veterinary
 laboratory _____, chief veterinarian of the farm
 _____, chief animal
 technician _____, vet paramedic _____ conducted a
 medical examination of cattle in order to assess the general condition of the herd of
 the breeding farm.

650 cows and 70 heifers were subjected to medical examination. The blood, urine and milk of 75 cows and heifers were examined.)

In a clinical study of animals, it was found: average and above-average fatness, in 17 cows - a violation of the functional activity of the cardiovascular system, in 5 cows - resorption of the last tail vertebrae, weakness of the last pair of ribs. A biochemical study of blood samples revealed a decrease in the content of carotene in 7 cows and 5 heifers.

Other blood counts are within normal limits. Urine and milk indicators - without deviations from the norm.

Offers. 1. All cows and heifers with symptoms of heart failure, a reduced amount of carotene in the blood serum and other abnormalities should be allocated to a separate group, once again comprehensively investigate and prescribe treatment.

2. Introduce biologically complete feeds, feed additives (premixes) enriched with carotene and minerals into the diet of all animals.

Signatures: _____

Organization of veterinary medical work.

Qualified treatment of sick animals is a necessary condition for the preservation of livestock. Exceptions are cases when the prognosis is clearly unfavorable, and treatment is hopeless. It is necessary to constantly improve medical work, using the achievements of science, the latest methods and techniques, to expand the arsenal of medicines and therapeutic techniques.

Types of medical work.

The effectiveness of therapeutic work in animal husbandry depends on timely and correct diagnosis.

The main goal of a veterinarian in the treatment of sick animals is to restore their health, productivity and efficiency.

Depending on the severity of the course of the disease, there are:

- emergency medical care;
- treatment of sick animals that do not require urgent care;
- treatment as planned.)

Medical work in farms.

Medical work in farms is organized by veterinary specialists of farms, state veterinary services. Veterinarians of farms provide medical care to sick animals more often directly on the farm.

The capacity of the hospital in the veterinary unit here is planned at the rate of 2.5 - 3% of the number of cows.

On pig farms, depending on the number of sick animals, treatment can be organized in stationary machines, and in case of mass cases of illness - at their places of detention.

In specialized sheep farms, inpatient treatment is carried out in special medical and sanitary points.

In poultry farms, only group therapy is used – appropriate medications are prescribed with feed, water or an aerosol method.)

Medical work in the state veterinary service.

At district vet.stations, in precinct vet.outpatient and inpatient treatment of sick animals is carried out in hospitals and on sites.

At district vet.stations and in city hospitals, medical work is carried out in full, including complex surgical operations, therapeutic, obstetric and gynecological care, etc.)

Medical documentation.

In farms and institutions of the veterinary state service, they start a "Journal for the registration of sick animals" and a "Medical history" for inpatient patients.

The journal records all cases of providing medical care to sick animals. The medical history is filled in for each animal accepted for inpatient treatment.

Organization of general and special measures for the prevention of infectious diseases.

General measures are a set of measures to increase the stability of the animal organism, protection of farms from the introduction of pathogens of infectious

diseases, accounting for the epizootic state of the area, mass veterinary educational work, in which the following must be carried out: compliance with the norms of zoohygenic rules, disinfection, cleaning, neutralization, fencing gates, veterinary and sanitary checkpoints,

Special measures include:

- a) Diagnostic tests
- b) Immunization of animals vaccination
- c) Antiparasitic treatments

Diagnostic studies include: planned and forced, allergic, virological, microscopic, caprological, serological, etC.)

After conducting research, an inventory of animals is made and an act is drawn up.

Vaccines (serums) and the animals themselves are prepared for immunization. Then they draw up an act.

Antiparasitic treatments - also.

Measures to protect farms from the introduction of pathogens of infectious diseases carried out by veterinary specialists are of great importance, especially in large livestock complexes, poultry farms, breeding farms. This is a strict veterinary and sanitary regime that excludes contact of animals on farms with animals of the local population, etC.)farms, fencing the territory of farms with a solid fence, construction of veterinary and sanitary checkpoints equipped with sanitary and disinfection units, entry and exit barriers.

Organization of measures to eliminate infectious diseases of animals.

In the event of infectious diseases of animals, veterinary authorities and specialists require quick and prompt solutions. The main attention should be directed to measures for the relief and elimination of the disease that has arisen. The main organizers and performers of antiepidemic health measures are veterinary specialists. They are obliged to mobilize all veterinarians, paramedics to prevent the spread of epizootics and eliminate the foci of infection that have arisen. At the same time, each veterinary specialist receives a specific task. Specialists are placed so that events are held simultaneously in all disadvantaged settlements and on farms.

Identification of the source of the causative agent of infection.

The source of the causative agent of infection can only be an infected animal organism, which is the natural habitat of a pathogenic microorganism.

Objects of the external environment, seeded with pathogenic microbes, serve as factors of transmission of the causative agent of infection. Veterinary specialists, having diagnosed an infectious disease, take urgent measures to find out the source of the causative agent of infection, eliminate it and prevent the spread of the disease through similar transmission routes. Sick and suspicious animals are immediately isolated.) The place where the patients were thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, thereby breaking the epizootic chain.

Definition of an epizootic focus and organization of its elimination.

An epizootic focus is the place of interaction of all three links of the

epizootic chain or the location of the source of the pathogen and infection, which can cause its transmission to susceptible animals. The places of the epizootic focus include premises for livestock and poultry, the territory around them with animals located there in which this infection is detected.)

Declaration of localities as dysfunctional and threatened by infectious diseases.

In cases of the appearance of animal diseases (including birds, fur-bearing animals, fish, bees), an infectious disease of farms (localities, reservoirs) is declared unfavorable for this disease, in the flesh until full recovery.

Organization of measures to eliminate chronic infectious diseases

In a number of infectious diseases, quarantine is not established, but appropriate veterinary restrictions are introduced, the procedure for the introduction of which has its own characteristics and requires no less attention than the organization of anti-epizootic measures in quarantined settlements. Mandatory restrictions are provided for brucellosis, tuberculosis, scabies, ringworm, necrobacteriosis, mycoses, etc.) In accordance with the instructions for the prevention and elimination of these infectious diseases, it is prohibited to enter and remove susceptible animals from the farm and export products.

Veterinary restrictions, comprehensive plans for the improvement of farms are introduced and approved by the decisions of the khokim when declaring the problems of livestock farms, settlements for certain infectious diseases.

The duration of veterinary restrictions depends on the specifics of the manifestation of infectious and invasive animal diseases.

3. Measures for the organization of quarantine or restrictions for infectious diseases of animals are regulated on the basis of the law "On Veterinary Medicine" (Article 28) "Quarantine or restrictions for particularly dangerous infectious diseases of animals".

Quarantine is a system of restrictive measures to prevent the spread of infectious diseases. When animals are sick with particularly dangerous infectious diseases, quarantine is established in a disadvantaged point.

Depending on the nature of the disease, the epizootic situation, quarantine extends to various objects and territories. When determining the quarantined territory, the size of epizootic foci, the susceptibility of different types of livestock, and the contagiousness of the disease are taken into account.

In cases of detection of foci of contagious animal diseases, the declaration of certain territories of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions, districts, cities, towns, villages, auls as unfavorable points and the establishment of restrictive measures (quarantine) in them are carried out by decisions of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the khokims of the regions and the city of Tashkent, districts and cities on the recommendation of the relevant chief state veterinary inspectors or by a resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the recommendation of the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Restrictive measures (quarantine) from certain territories of the Republic of

Karakalpakstan, regions, districts, cities, towns, villages, auls are removed after the expiration of the established deadlines and after the elimination of foci of infectious animal diseases, as well as the necessary veterinary measures by decisions of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, khokims of regions and the city of Tashkent, districts and cities that have established restrictive measures (quarantine), on the recommendation of the relevant chief State veterinary inspectors or by a resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the recommendation of the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The basis for making a decision on the introduction of quarantine are acts on the establishment of an infectious disease submitted by the chief veterinarian of the district or city. He also prepares a draft decision of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the khokims of the regions and the city of Tashkent, districts and cities, in which he indicates a locality that is unfavorable for an infectious disease, subject to quarantine, sources of infection, settlements located in the threatened zone, measures to be taken by the SSG (rural gatherings of citizens), heads of farms and other enterprises, organs of the Department of Internal Affairs, etC.) to ensure the implementation of quarantine measures.

Epizootic monitoring —Article 26.) - systematic collection and processing of information on the identification of pathogens of infectious diseases of animals.

Epizootic monitoring is carried out by the state veterinary service in order to:

predict the epizootic situation, develop a set of measures to limit the spread of infectious animal diseases and their pathogens;

making a decision on the establishment or removal of restrictive measures (quarantine);

clarification of the epizootic situation in enterprises, institutions and organizations whose activities are related to the maintenance of animals, their slaughter, processing of products and raw materials of animal origin, for the safe implementation of economic activities;

determination of the epizootic situation in the country for international trade and transportation of goods controlled by the state veterinary service.

Procedure of action of veterinary specialists:

- accurate diagnosis and certificate of registration of a particularly dangerous infectious disease.

- draft decision on the quarantine of the Khokim of the city (district)

- appropriate measures to eliminate infection

- an act on the elimination of an infectious disease

- draft decision on lifting the quarantine of the Khokim of the city (district)

Recreational activities in a disadvantaged point.

A veterinary specialist immediately after the establishment of the disease should conduct a general clinical examination of animals, which are divided into three groups: sick, suspicious and suspected of infection. The animals of the 1st

and 2nd groups are immediately isolated, and the animals of the 3rd group are constantly monitored, daily clinical examination and thermometry are carried out. The selected animals are kept in separate rooms with separate entrance doors.

In some cases, in order to quickly eliminate the focus of sick animals, they are slaughtered or destroyed. Depending on the nature of the epizootic, animals of the disadvantaged point and the threatened zone are given preventive vaccinations.

At the same time, a complex of veterinary and sanitary measures is carried out: destruction of animal corpses, cleaning, disinfection, deratization of premises, disinfection of manure, etc.)

Lifting the quarantine

The term of quarantine removal depends on the fulfillment of the conditions stipulated in the instructions: the expiration of a certain period from the date of the last case or recovery of a sick animal, the implementation of measures to eliminate this disease and final disinfection. Before removing the quarantine, the veterinarian carefully checks the implementation of all measures provided for by the special plan for the elimination of the disease, vet.-sanitary condition of premises, animal care items, the territory around farms, yards, watering places and organizes the final disinfection. The results of the verification of the implementation of the plan for the elimination of an infectious disease are entered in a special act drawn up in two copies. One copy . the act remains with vet.the doctor who checked the fulfillment of the quarantine conditions, and the other is sent to the chief veterinarian of the district for submission to the khokimiyat, together with a draft decision on lifting the quarantine. After the quarantine is lifted, the chief veterinarian of the district makes an appropriate note in the journal to record the epizootic state of the district (city).

TOPIC 6: "ORGANIZATION OF CONSTRUCTION OF VETERINARY INSTITUTIONS".

Plan:

1. Organization of construction of veterinary institutions and livestock facilities.
2. Development of plans for the construction of veterinary institutions.
3. Allocation of land for the construction of a veterinary complex.
4. Development of design and estimate documentation for the construction of veterinary facilities.
5. Control of the construction of veterinary premises.
6. Reception and operation of finished objects.

Organization of construction of veterinary institutions and livestock facilities.

Veterinary construction is understood as the construction of buildings, structures for state veterinary institutions, departmental veterinary services of farms, enterprises and organizations. Along with carrying out antiepidemic, therapeutic and preventive, veterinary and sanitary measures, directly on farms and other institutions of the veterinary service, where medical, etc.) veterinary work directly in veterinary institutions. This requires them to be provided with appropriate production facilities, equipment and equipment.

The organization of veterinary construction includes:

1. planning for the construction of veterinary facilities - is carried out on the basis of proposals from district and city veterinary departments on the scale of regional and Republican veterinary authorities and is part of comprehensive plans for the social and economic development of the national economy.

2. The allocation of land plots is determined by the working commission of the khokimiyat, the corresponding district, which includes - an architect, a sanitary station, firefighters and the head of the state veterinary department of the district, who take into account the following:-

- at a distance of 500 m from the central highway
- at a distance of 500-1000 m of water channels
- opposite directions in relation to settlements
- where are the deeper underground waters
- fire safety

3. Preparation of design and estimate documentation - on the basis of the act of the commission on the allocation of the land plot, the "customer" gives an order for the preparation of design and estimate documentation to design organizations indicating their veterinary wishes.

4. Financing of construction, provision of construction materials.

5. Quality control of construction works is carried out by the customer and the relevant veterinary authorities.

6. Commissioning of veterinary facilities - when new veterinary facilities are put into operation, special rules are followed.) At the beginning, a working commission is created at the head of the head of the organization. Their comments

in the act are eliminated, then a State acceptance commission is created at the head of Regional or Republican veterinary authorities and draw up an act on the acceptance of a veterinary facility into operation.

Development of Plans for the construction of veterinary institutions.

The construction of veterinary institutions is planned by the veterinary authorities of the regions and the republic, respectively. They develop plans for the construction of veterinary facilities based on the proposals of district and city veterinary departments. Based on comprehensive plans for the social and economic development of the national economy, taking into account the amount of state funding allocated for these purposes.

The role of chief veterinarians of districts, cities, veterinary departments in planning the construction of veterinary institutions is reduced to the timely submission of justified applications for the proposed construction to higher authorities.

Allocation of land for the construction of a veterinary complex.

To select a land plot for the construction of a veterinary institution, it is determined by the working commission of the khokimiyat, the corresponding district, which includes - the architect, the chief sanitary doctor of the district (city, etC.), the chief veterinarian of the district (city, etC.), representatives of the fire inspection of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan, who take into account the following:

- at a distance of 500 m from the central highway;
- at a distance of 500-1000m of water channels;
- opposite directions in relation to settlements;
- where are the deeper underground waters;
- fire safety;

By the decision of the relevant khokimiyat, the selected land plot is allocated and then the boundaries are set.

Development of design and estimate documentation for the construction of veterinary facilities. Veterinary institutions are built according to standard projects. The standard project provides for a complex of industrial and residential premises in which the production activities of the veterinary institution take place and satisfactory living conditions are provided for the specialists of the institution. In some cases, when there are no standard projects for the construction of veterinary institutions, construction is carried out according to individual projects developed on the basis of special design assignments.

In the main building there should be a room of specialists, an office of the head, a diagnostic room, a playpen - reception, a washing-autoclave, a pharmacy.

When choosing a project for the construction of a veterinary institution, the following requirements must be taken into account:

- special purpose of the project;
- compliance with its climatic conditions;
- design features (of what material are the walls, coverings, ceilings, roofs designed);

- building area
- construction volume; - economic indicators (estimated cost of 1 m³ of building and 1 m² of usable area);

The project organization also draws up the estimated documentation. Based on the standard estimate, taking into account local prices are:

- summary estimate for the technical project for the construction of a veterinary institution;
- estimated calculations for the construction of individual facilities;
- estimates for the purchase of equipment for each object and the cost of its installation.

Control of the construction of veterinary premises.

Quality control of construction works at veterinary construction sites is carried out by a construction engineer of a veterinary authority and the head of a veterinary institution (the customer is a developer). The quality of the work performed is checked at every stage of construction, starting with the land works. At the same time, they monitor the compliance of the work performed with the working drawings of the project and the requirements of building codes and regulations.

Commissioning of ready-made facilities.

When the constructed veterinary institutions are put into operation, special rules are applied.) To accept veterinary institutions into operation, a working commission is created consisting of the head of the veterinary institution (chairman of the commission), representatives of the general contractor, super-contracting organizations, the general designer, the city (district) sanitary and epidemiological station, the state fire supervision bodies of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the technical labor inspectorate of the district (city) trade union organization.

The Working Commission checks:

- quality and compliance of the completed construction and installation works;
- labor protection measures;
- ensuring explosion safety;
- fire safety;
- environmental protection;
- design and estimate documentation standards, building codes;
- accepts equipment after individual tests;
- checks the remaining structures, components of buildings and structures and accepts buildings and structures for presentation to the state acceptance commission.

According to the results of inspections, an act of readiness of completed construction buildings and structures is drawn up for presentation to the state acceptance commission.

The State Acceptance Commission checks all documents, Troubleshooting (if any), the readiness of the facility for acceptance and draws up an acceptance

certificate of the veterinary institution.

TOPIC 7: "ECONOMICS OF VETERINARY MEASURES".

Plan:

1. The significance and objectives of the analysis of the economic efficiency of veterinary measures.
2. The system of indicators used in the economic analysis of veterinary measures.
3. Actual damage and methods of its determination, determination of the damage received.)
4. Economic efficiency of veterinary measures and calculation methods.

1. THE SIGNIFICANCE AND OBJECTIVES OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

EFFECTIVENESS OF VETERINARY MEASURES

In modern conditions, the activities of the veterinary service should be aimed at improving the efficiency of animal husbandry in every possible way. With the further intensification of this branch of production, economic analysis of the effectiveness of veterinary measures that reduce the incidence and death of animals, increase their productivity, reduce the time of illness, improve the quality of products and raw materials of animal origin, prevent their spoilage, create healthy herds of animals in farms and joint-stock companies becomes important.

Veterinary economics is a science that studies the regularities of the impact of veterinary measures on the development of animal husbandry, ensuring the receipt of the maximum amount of products from animals with minimal labor and money per unit of production.

The main tasks of this science are as follows:

- determination of the economic efficiency of veterinary measures carried out in various sectors of the national economy (animal husbandry, meat, dairy, raw materials industry),
- identification of reserves for improving the effectiveness of veterinary measures;
- study of economic damage from diseases;
- assistance in the development of cost-effective methods of Prof. diseases;
- improvement of planning and improvement of methods of organization of veterinary business.

The variety of objects of veterinary activity, different directions of veterinary work led to the development of a system of special economic indicators that allow to identify the efficiency of labor costs of veterinary specialists, the expediency of using certain means and methods of combating various animal diseases.

To characterize the economic efficiency of preventive, health and therapeutic measures aimed at preventing diseases, animal deaths, losses of animal products, a system of the following indicators is used: actual and prevented economic damage; economic effect resulting from veterinary measures; economic effect on 1 sum of costs, return on capital investments; total index; labor

productivity of veterinary specialists.

Economic damage in animal husbandry is understood as monetary losses caused by animal diseases. Animal diseases lead to various types of economic damage: from the death, forced slaughter or destruction of animals; from a decrease in the productivity and value of animals, a decrease in the quality of products, culling of affected products; from the loss of offspring, downtime of working animals, etc.) Monetary assessment of economic damage caused by animal diseases is carried out at average selling prices for products of animal origin. When evaluating it for a longer period (5-10 years), comparable prices are used.)

The prevented damage is the economic result of veterinary measures, characterizing the amount of prevention of possible losses of products in a particular disease due to the operational complex implementation of veterinary measures, the use of new, more modern methods and means of their implementation. The prevented damage includes the cost of animals protected from death, and the cost of products saved as a result of preventing animal diseases, as well as by preventing a decrease in the quality and spoilage of products.

The costs of carrying out veterinary measures — the totality of all costs associated with their implementation: remuneration of veterinary specialists; the cost of medicines, disinfectants, biopreparations, dressings, overalls, safety shoes; costs of restoration and maintenance of fixed assets, maintenance of buildings, machinery and other equipment, veterinary and sanitary repair of premises, disinfection of products, disposal of corpses, etc .

The economic efficiency of veterinary measures is understood as the amount of damage prevented in animal husbandry, which includes the cost obtained additionally by increasing the quantity and improving the quality of products; savings in labor and material costs as a result of the use of new means and methods of veterinary measures and savings in related industries.

The economic efficiency of veterinary measures consists of the following indicators: elimination of damage from reduction or termination of death, forced slaughter, destruction of animals, reduction of losses of products and live weight; prevention of loss of breeding value of animals and reduction of quality of animal products; reduction of loss of offspring; reduction of downtime of working animals; saving material and labor resources for antiepidemiological, veterinary-sanitary, therapeutic and preventive measures through the use of more effective means, drugs, methods; the cost of additionally obtained products of animal origin due to an increase in the mass of animals;

additional cost obtained by improving the quality of products; savings obtained in related industries as a result of the implementation of a set of veterinary measures; savings created in healthcare and in the field of environmental protection as a result of the prevention and elimination of animal diseases.

The economic efficiency of veterinary measures is determined in a separate farm, district, region, republic.) There are economic, sectoral and national

economic effects.

The economic effect is determined in one or more farms.

The sectoral economic effect is the sum of the effects obtained on the scale of the industry.

The national economic effect is understood as the sum of the effects obtained in two or more industries.

Depending on the purpose of economic calculations, the expected, expected, planned and actual economic effects are distinguished.)

The expected economic effect is determined at the planning stage of scientific research on veterinary measures.

The expected effect is calculated based on completed research works for the economic justification of scientific recommendations.

The planned economic effect is determined when developing plans for the introduction of new veterinary measures.

The actual economic effect is determined by the results of veterinary measures in the farm, district, region, province, republic and country.

The economic efficiency of 1 sum of costs characterizes the return of the work of veterinary specialists invested in the implementation of veterinary measures, as well as material and monetary costs used for these purposes.

The total efficiency index of veterinary measures is a generalizing statistical indicator that characterizes the level of effectiveness of measures in various farms, the degree of effectiveness of various methods and means of preventing animal diseases and methods of treating sick animals, as well as the economic efficiency of veterinary measures by year.

The productivity of veterinary specialists is understood as the degree of fruitfulness of their work. It is measured by the amount of work performed per unit of working time.

Actual damage and methods of its determination, determination of the damage received.)

Diseases of farm animals cause economic damage of various kinds. With many contagious and non-contagious diseases, animals die, often there is a need for their alienation, forced slaughter or destruction due to lack of treatment; animal productivity and product quality decrease; reproductive ability is impaired, offspring are not received.)

Economic damage from the death, alienation, forced destruction or slaughter of animals (U) is calculated as the difference between the cost of animals in selling prices (or in prices for breeding cattle) and cash proceeds from the sale of slaughter products or disposal of corpses. The calculation is made according to the formula

$$U = MZHC - Sf,$$

where M is the number of fallen, or alienated, or forcibly destroyed, or killed animals; W is the average weight of animals of each sex and age group, kg; C is the unit sales price, sum; Sf is the cash proceeds from the sale of slaughter products or cadaveric raw materials (meat, hide, golie), sum.

Example. On the farm, two heads of young animals with an average live weight of 250 kg each fell from an emphysematous carbuncle of cattle. The selling price of 1 kg of live weight of young animals of average fatness is 50 t.s. The corpses of fallen animals were destroyed by burninD.) Damage from the case

$$U = 2 \cdot 250 \cdot 50 \text{ 000} = 25 \text{ 000 000 sum.}$$

In case of death, forced slaughter of young farm animals, economic losses will be greater than the cost of these animals at purchase prices, since much more labor and material resources are spent on obtaining offspring and raising young animals. In this regard, the economic damage from the death, forced slaughter or destruction of young farm animals (calves up to 6 months, piglets, lambs up to 4 months) is determined taking into account the actual cost of young animals on the day of death, alienation, forced slaughter or destruction according to the formula

$$Y = M(Sp + VpTC) - Sf,$$

where Sp is the cost of the offspring at birth (the methodology for determining it is set out below), ruB.); Vp is the average daily increase in the live weight of young farm animals, kg; T is the age of the fallen, forcibly killed or forcibly destroyed animal, days; C is the unit sales price, sum; Sf is the cash proceeds from the sale of slaughter products or cadaverous raw materials, sum.

The economic damage caused by a decrease in animal productivity (U_2 - milk yield, live weight gain, wool shearing, egg production) is determined in two ways: 1) by comparing the productivity of prosperous and disadvantaged herds of animals; 2) by comparing the productivity of healthy and sick animals in one herd.)

The first method of calculation is based on comparing the productivity of prosperous and disadvantaged herds of animals with infectious and invasive diseases in compliance with the principle of analogues (by breed, productivity, age of animals, conditions of their feeding and maintenance). Its advantage lies in the fact that the calculation takes into account the prevailing climatic and economic conditions during the registration of diseases. The disadvantages of this method include certain difficulties in choosing a similar prosperous farm for comparison with each dysfunctional one.

The second method of calculation makes it possible to determine the economic damage from a decrease in animal productivity by comparing the level of productivity of healthy and sick animals in a dysfunctional herd.) This method can be recommended for calculating economic damage in non-contagious, as well as infectious and invasive diseases that do not tend to spread rapidly. When using it, the main attention is paid to the selection by breed, age, weight, terms of the productive period, the level of productivity before the disease of animals in the same conditions of feeding and keeping analogs.

Economic damage is calculated according to the formula:

$$Y_2 = (SCHV_3 - IN) \text{ shopping center,}$$

where Y_2 is the number of sick animals; B_3 and C is the average daily productivity of healthy and sick animals or a prosperous and dysfunctional herd, kg; T is the average duration of monitoring changes in animal productivity

(quarantine period, trouble, illness), days; C is the unit sales price, sum.

where Y2 is the number of sick animals; B3 and C is the average daily productivity of healthy and sick animals or a prosperous and dysfunctional herd, kg; T is the average duration of monitoring changes in animal productivity (quarantine period, trouble, illness), days; C is the unit sales price, sum.

Economic damage from the loss of breeding value (U3) is most often observed in breeding farms that are disadvantaged by infectious and invasive diseases, in which the sale of breeding animals is prohibited.) This type of damage is defined as the difference between the book value (or the value of animals in prices for breeding cattle) and their value at average selling prices according to the formula

$$U_z = \mu(TSPTSU),$$

where μ is the number of animals that have lost their breeding value; C_p and C_u are the average selling price of breeding and lost breeding value of animals, respectively, sum.

Example. Tuberculosis of cattle appeared in the breeding farm. According to the current instructions, the sale of breeding animals is prohibited.) Before the onset of tuberculosis, the breeding farm annually sold 1,000 bulls and heifers to other farms at an average selling price of 50,000 rubles. For two years, the breeding farm sold 2,000 animals for meat at a price of 20 thousand rubles.

The economic damage caused by the loss of the breeding value of animals due to the poor health of the tuberculosis farm was

$$U_3 = 2000(50\ 000 - 20\ 000) = 60 \text{ million rubles .}$$

Economic damage from the loss of offspring (U5) associated with infection of animals with brucellosis, vibriosis, trichomoniasis, leptospirosis and other diseases is determined by multiplying the amount of unpaid offspring by its cost at birth according to the formula

$$Sp\ U_{50} (ArR_v - R_f) ,$$

where A is the fertility rate adopted according to the planned indicator, R_v is the possible contingent of queens for brood by animal species; R_f is the actual number of calves, piglets, lambs, heads born; Sp is the conditional cost of one head at birth, ruB.)

The cost of the offspring at birth is determined by the cost of the main product (milk, meat, wool), which can be obtained at the expense of feed consumed for the formation of the offspring.) The advantage of this technique is that the main product is taken into account at average selling prices, and feed consumption - according to zootechnical standards.

The cost of a calf obtained from dairy (C1) and meat (C2) cows is determined by the formulas:

$$C_1 = 3.61\ c - C_2 = 0.88\ C,$$

where 3.61 is the amount of milk that can be obtained from feed consumed to obtain a calf from dairy cows, t; 0.88 is the increase in beef cattle that can be obtained from the increase in beef cattle, t; C is the price of 1 ton of milk of basic fat content (10,000 rubles) or 1 ton of live weight of cattle of high fatness

(50,000 rubles).

$$Q, = 0.36 \text{ Sch} = 3.61 \cdot 10 \text{ OO} = 3610 \text{ OO};$$

$$\text{Crf} = 0,088 \cdot 50 \text{ 000} = 4400 \text{ see}$$

The economic damage caused by the rejection of affected carcasses, organs and the withdrawal of animal products (U6) is taken into account at meat industry enterprises, in agricultural enterprises. Depending on animal diseases, the nature of the lesion of carcasses, internal organs, defective products are destroyed by burning (with anthrax, emphysematous carbuncle, sap, botulism, epizootic lymphangitis, etC.), subjected to technical disposal (with generalized tuberculosis process, horse washing, pseudotuberculosis, paratuberculous enteritis, etC.). D.) or sanitary processing (with focal tuberculosis in individual lymph nodes, foot-and-mouth disease, swine fever, etC.).

This type of economic damage is determined by the formula

$$Y(, = B6C - Sf,$$

where B6 is the number of products rejected due to various lesions, kg; // is the average selling price of medium-quality products, sum.; Sf is the cost of products obtained after processing, sum.

Example. At the meat processing plant, due to various lesions, beef in the amount of 200 tons is sent for sanitary processing. The selling price of 1 ton of meat is 80 thousand soums. As a result of processing the specified amount of meat, canned goods totaling 8.8 million soums were obtained.

The economic damage caused by defective products amounted to

$$U6 = 200 \cdot 80 \text{ 000} - 8 \text{ 800 000} = 7,2 \text{ million soums.}$$

The total amount of economic damage caused by a particular disease is defined as the sum of all types of damage according to the formula

$$U = U1 + U2 + U3 + U4 + U5 + U6.$$

It should be noted that not all types of damage are the result of a particular disease. Only such losses are taken into account, which are directly related to the peculiarities of the manifestation of a particular disease.

Costs of veterinary measures and methods of their calculation.

The costs of veterinary measures consist of the cost of labor and material resources used to carry out organizational, veterinary-sanitary, zoohygenic, antiepidemiologic, antiparasitic, therapeutic and preventive and other procedures.

Material costs include the cost of used biological products, medicines, disinfectants, dressings, tools, equipment, fuel, electricity, fuel and lubricants, construction materials, the cost of constructing temporary slaughter sites, pasteurization facilities, checkpoints, barriers, barriers; the cost of transport services, packaging, packaging.

Labor costs include the basic, additional wages of veterinary workers, other workers and employees of a veterinary institution, as well as auxiliary workers involved in the implementation of veterinary measures; in-kind wages; allowances and surcharges to tariff rates and salaries; bonuses; the cost of free utilities, overalls, special shoes; payment for regular and additional vacations;

The basic salary of specialists and auxiliary workers is calculated according

to the established official salaries and tariff rates. When carrying out individual activities, it is required to take into account the wages of veterinary specialists for a short period of time (h, min). The daily rate is set by dividing the monthly official salary by 25.6 days. Dividing the daily rate by 7 hours determines the hourly rate, etC.)

Other expenses include remuneration for inventions and innovation proposals, travel expenses, lifting, fees for guard and fire protection, costs for guaranteed repair and maintenance of veterinary equipment, payment for communication services and computer centers, rent of premises and other costs not related to the previously listed types of costs.

Capital investments represent the estimated or base cost of buildings, structures, decontamination plants, machinery, equipment. When determining capital investments in veterinary measures, the book value of fixed assets used in these measures for the year or for the corresponding period is taken into account. Capital investments are calculated as specific values per unit volume of work (output).

The total amount of costs for veterinary measures is determined by adding all types of expenses.

Economic efficiency of veterinary measures and calculation methods.

The economic efficiency of veterinary measures is characterized by a special system of economic indicators. The methodology for determining each indicator requires an independent presentation.

The prevented economic damage is determined using the regulatory framework, which includes the average rates of morbidity and mortality of animals, the economic damage caused by diseases, the costs of veterinary measures. Each of these indicators is established on the basis of sample studies for the period of economic distress, registration of non-communicable diseases, as well as experimental data.)

Possible coefficients of morbidity and mortality of animals in certain diseases are established.)

The morbidity rate in disadvantaged herds (A^{\wedge}) of farms characterizes the morbidity of animals in natural conditions when, for one reason or another, preventive measures were not previously carried out. It is determined by dividing the number of sick animals in the conditions of the natural course of the disease by the number of susceptible animals in these farms.

The mortality rate (C1) is set by dividing the number of fallen animals by the number of sick.

The specific value of the losses of the main products per sick animal (K_p) is determined by dividing the total volume of conditional main products (milk, live weight, etC.)) by the number of sick animals. Such values are established for infectious, invasive and non-infectious animal diseases. They are used in determining the damage prevented as a result of preventive or health measures.

Example. In the district, the disease of calves with salmonellosis was

registered in two farms in which preventive measures were not carried out. There were 400 calves in these farms at the time of the disease, 304 of them fell ill, 58 calves fell.

As a result of the disease and the death of calves, the main products (live weight) in the amount of 2706 kg were lost.

The morbidity rate is $304 : 400 = 0.76$, the mortality rate is $58 : 304 = 0.19$, the specific value of the loss of the main product (live weight) per sick animal is $2706 : 304 = 8.9$.

The economic damage prevented as a result of the prevention and elimination of diseases or the treatment of sick animals is determined in different ways, which is due to the unequal potential danger of a particular disease, as well as the different nature of possible product losses.

The damage prevented as a result of the prevention and elimination of infectious and non-infectious diseases of animals in the farm (Y_{u1}) is defined as the difference between potential and actual economic damage according to the formula

$$Pu1 = Ma \cdot Z \cdot Kp \cdot C - U,$$

where Ma is the total number of susceptible or available animals in the farm; Z — is the coefficient of possible morbidity of animals; Kp is the specific value of losses of basic products per sick animal, kg/t; C is the average price of a unit of products, sum; U is the actual economic damage, sum.

Example. The joint-stock company previously registered the disease of Auyeski pigs. During the analyzed period, preventive measures were carried out according to the instructions. The farm had 12 thousand pigs. The morbidity rate of pigs with this disease is 0.5, the specific value of losses of the main products per sick animal is 19.3 kg, the price of 1 kg of live weight is 40 soums.

As a result of the implementation of a set of preventive measures, the well-being of the farm for this infectious disease has been ensured and economic damage equal to

$$Y_{u1} = 12000 \cdot 0.5 \cdot 19.3 \cdot 40 - 0 = 4632 \text{ thousand soums.}$$

The damage prevented as a result of the treatment of sick animals ($Pu2$) is defined as the difference between the possible economic damage caused by the case and the actual damage caused by the disease as a result of the illness and death of animals, according to the formula

$$Fluff - Mj \cdot W \cdot C - Y,$$

where Mj is the number of sick animals treated; Kl is the mortality rate of animals; W is the average live weight of animals; C is the unit price, rubles; Y is the actual economic damage.

Example. The disease of pigs with gastroenteritis has been established on the farm. 100 got sick, 3 pigs fell. The mortality rate is 0.05, the average live weight of pigs is 100 kg, the price of 1 kg of live weight is 40 soums. Economic damage was caused in the amount of 12 thousand soums. As a result of the therapeutic measures, economic damage was prevented, equal to

$$Pu2 = 100 \cdot 0.05 \cdot 100 \cdot 40 - 12000 = 8 \text{ thousand soums.}$$

The damage prevented as a result of the prevention and elimination of animal diseases in the region (ΔM) is determined by the formula

$$\Delta M = (M_0 \cdot K_{z2} - M_3) \cdot K_p \cdot C,$$

where M_0 is the number of susceptible animals in the region (district, region, province, republic); K_{z2} is the coefficient of possible morbidity of animals in the region; M_3 is the number of sick animals in the region; K_p is the specific value of losses of basic products per sick animal; C is the unit price, sum.

Example. A complex of preventive measures against tuberculosis of cattle was carried out in the farms of the district according to the current instructions. In one dysfunctional household, recreational activities were carried out. There were 30 thousand heads of cattle in the area, of which 200 animals fell ill with tuberculosis in a year. The morbidity rate of cattle in the region is 0.0114, the specific value of the loss of the main product (milk) per sick animal is 0.63 tons. The price of 1 ton of milk is 10 thousand soums.

As a result of preventive and health measures, economic damage equal to $\Delta M = (30\,000 \cdot 0,0114 - 200) \cdot 0,63 \cdot 10\,000 = 894,6$ thousand soums.

The damage prevented as a result of surgical operation of animals (ΔM_4) is determined by the formula

$$\Delta M_4 = M_x \cdot C - S_f,$$

where M_x is the number of operated animals; C is the average cost of animals (on balance or at selling prices), sum.; S_f is the possible cash proceeds from the forced slaughter of operated animals, sum.

Example. In the agricultural cooperative, 30 cows were subjected to rumenotomy during the year. The average book value of each cow is 26 thousand soums. The possible cash proceeds from the forced slaughter of operated animals amounted to 320 thousand soums. The surgical operation made it possible to save all cows, restore their milk productivity, reproductive ability and prevent economic damage in the amount of

$$\Delta M_4 = 30 \cdot 26\,000 - 320\,000 = 460\,000 \text{ thousand soums.}$$

The economic effect (ΔS_v) obtained as a result of preventive, health and therapeutic measures is determined by the formula

$$\Delta S_v = \Delta M + \Delta D_s + E_3 - Z_v,$$

where ΔM — economic damage prevented as a result of veterinary measures, ruB.); ΔD_s — the cost obtained additionally by increasing the quantity and improving the quality of products, ruB.); E_3 - saving labor and material costs as a result of the use of more effective means and methods of veterinary measures; Z_v - the cost of veterinary measures, ruB.)

The additional cost (ΔD_s) obtained by increasing the quantity of products and improving its quality as a result of the use of more effective means and methods of disease prevention and treatment of sick animals is determined by the formula

$$\Delta D_s = (V_{p0} - V_{pe}) \cdot A_i$$

where V_{p0} and V_{pe} are the cost of manufactured or sold products when using correspondingly more effective and generally accepted means per treated animal; A_i is the number of treated animals (amount of work).

Example. In a peasant farm, 400 pigs were treated against ascariasis. Based on one treated animal, when treated with piperazine, products for 1300 soums were obtained, when treated with sodium fluorosilicate - for 1200 soums.

The additional cost of the products was

$$D.) = (1300 - 1200) 400 = 400 \text{ thousand soums.}$$

The savings in labor and material costs (E3) caused by changes in current production costs or capital investments in veterinary measures are determined by the formula

$$E3 = [(Q + EPK) - (C'' + KN)] \backslash AN,$$

where Sdi C'' is the current production costs for veterinary measures, respectively, in the basic and new versions (periods) per treated animal (unit of work); Ec is the standard efficiency coefficient of capital investments equal to 0.15; Kb and Kn are specific capital investments per unit of work, respectively, in the basic and new versions (periods); An is the volume of veterinary work performed using new means and methods of prevention, elimination of diseases and treatment of animals.

Example. The farm registered the disease of calves with catarrhal bronchopneumonia.) The animals were treated in two ways: the first method was the blockade of the stellate node area according to the method of N. A.) Urazaev and intramuscular administration of bicillin-3; the second method was the aerosol application of norsulfazole with penicillin. The cost of treating one calf in the first way amounted to 100 soums, the second - 75 soums. In the treatment of the second method, an aerosol generator and a compressor were used, specific capital investments per calf amounted to 15 rubles. 40 calves were treated with the second method.) Cost savings with the second method of treatment amounted to

$$[(100 + 0,15 \cdot 15) - (75 + 0,15 \cdot 15)] 40 = 910 \text{ сум.}$$

The economic efficiency of veterinary measures for 1 sum of costs (Zr) is determined by dividing the economic effect by the costs of implementing these measures

Example. the economic effect of the elimination of Aujeski's disease in the joint-stock company amounted to 100 thousand soums, and the cost of carrying out recreational activities — 50 thousand soums. The economic effect on 1 sum of costs was

$$Er = 100,000 : 50,000 = 2 \text{ сум.}$$

The highest economic efficiency of veterinary measures is achieved in the farm where the total index is equal to 1, since this indicator is obtained at the lowest cost of veterinary measures and the smallest amount of economic damage caused by the disease under study. An increase in the total index indicates a decrease in the economic efficiency of veterinary measures in farms.

Along with this, the indicator of the total efficiency index of veterinary measures allows us to give a comparative assessment of different methods of treating sick animals, methods of carrying out preventive and health measures.

ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY ANTIEPIZOOTIC MEASURES

A lot of money is spent on the prevention and elimination of infectious

diseases. It is necessary to ensure the rational use of these funds and to find cost-effective means and methods of anti-epizootic measures.

The calculation of the economic efficiency of preventive and preventive antiepidemic measures, as well as methods for the elimination of certain infectious diseases of animals, is carried out using morbidity and mortality coefficients, as well as specific values of losses of basic products, which are established for the main infectious diseases of animals

The coefficients are recommended to be used before the establishment of differentiated zonal standards characterizing the features of the development of infectious diseases in each natural and economic zone and the adopted system of animal husbandry.

Below are some examples of calculating the economic efficiency of individual antiepidemic measures.

Example. Determination of the economic efficiency of preventive measures in case of pig Aujeszki disease.

Task condition. There were 1 million pigs in the region that were subjected to preventive treatments against Aujeszki's disease. During the year, 5,000 pigs fell ill with this disease. The morbidity rate of pigs in the region is 0.0239, the specific value of losses of the main products is 19.3 kg, the price of 1 kg of live weight is 40 soums. The cost of preventing the disease of Aujeszki pigs is equal to 2 million soums.

Decision:

1) calculation of the damage prevented as a result of the prevention of Aujeszki disease of pigs in the region,

$$P_{\text{prevented}} = W \cdot K - M \cdot K_{\text{UTS}} = (1\,000\,000 \cdot 0,0239 - 5000) \cdot 19,3 \cdot 40 = 14\,590,8 \text{ million}$$

sum;

2) the economic effect obtained as a result of the prevention of Aujeszki disease of pigs,

$$E_{\text{prevented}} = P_{\text{prevented}} - C_{\text{prevention}} = 14\,590.8 \text{ thousand} - 2000 \text{ thousand} = 12\,590.8 \text{ thousand soums};$$

economic effectiveness of preventive measures based on 1 sum of costs

$$E_{\text{prevented}} - C_{\text{prevention}} : C_{\text{prevention}} = 12\,590.8 \text{ thousand} : 2000 \text{ thousand} = 6.29 \text{ sum.}$$

ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY ANTIPARASITIC MEASURES

In case of invasive diseases, the economic efficiency of anti-helminthic measures, methods of deworming animals using a system of normative indicators is determined. Approximate morbidity and mortality coefficients, specific values of losses of basic products in some invasive animal diseases (developed by the Department of Organization and Economics of Veterinary Affairs of the Kazan State Academy of Veterinary Medicine named after N. E. Bauman and employees of VIGIS).

Example. Determination of the economic effectiveness of preventive measures for pig ascariasis.

Task condition. Preventive anti-ascariasis measures are being carried out in the pig breeding complex for 54 thousand pigs: selective gel- pollinological studies in the workshops of the pig breeding complex, bio- thermal disinfection of manure, a general study of newly imported pigs, boars and their deworming, disinfection of premises, etC.) 0.9 million rubles were spent on the implementation of these measures per year. As a result of the implementation of these measures, the disease of pigs with ascariasis was not allowed.)

Decision:

1) determination of the prevented damage due to prevention ascariasis of pigs

$Y_{au} = M \cdot K_{LKpC} \cdot U = 54 \text{ LLC} \cdot 0,47 \cdot 7,5 \cdot 40 - 0 = 7614$ thousand soums;

2) calculation of the economic effect obtained as a result of prevention of ascariasis of pigs in a pig breeding complex,

$E_v = P_{U1} - 3L = 7614 \text{ thousand} - 900 \text{ thousand} = 6714$ thousand .sum;

3) determination of the economic efficiency of preventive anti-caridosis measures based on 1 ruB.) costs

$Z_r = E_v : 3 = 6714 \text{ thousand} : 900 \text{ thousand} = 7.46$ sum.

ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF MEDICAL PREVENTIVE MEASURES WHEN NON-INFECTIOUS ANIMAL ISEASES

Non-contagious diseases of farm animals cause huge damage to animal husbandry. The calculation of the economic efficiency of therapeutic and preventive measures and methods of treating animals with non-infectious diseases is also carried out using a system of normative indicators.

ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF VETERINARY SERVICE OF A LIVESTOCK ENTERPRISE

In state, cooperative and other livestock enterprises of various forms of ownership, the effectiveness of veterinary services is recommended to be determined by the cost of the share of products created by the labor of veterinary workers. To determine the economic efficiency of veterinary services of livestock enterprises, the following indicators are taken into account: the cost of gross livestock production; the share of the cost of gross livestock production created by the labor of veterinary workers; the total labor costs of livestock workers; labor costs of veterinary workers (material, labor and monetary) for veterinary services of a livestock enterprise.

The economic effect obtained as a result of veterinary services of the enterprise (E_v) is determined by the formula

$$E_v = P - S_v - S_{sv},$$

where S_v is the cost of products created by the labor of veterinary workers of the enterprise, ruB.); S_{sv} is the cost of veterinary services of the enterprise, sum.

The economic effect obtained as a result of veterinary services is taken into account when financially stimulating the work of veterinary workers.

Example. At the poultry farm, the cost of gross poultry production is 100

million soums. Labor costs for the enterprise amounted to 2 million people-h, including veterinary services - 55 thousand people.h. Costs for veterinary services 0.15 million soums.

The coefficient characterizing the share of labor costs for veterinary service of a poultry farm,

$$K = 55 : 2000 = 0.0275.$$

The cost of products created by the labor of veterinary workers,

$$S_v = 100 \text{ million} \cdot 0.0275 = 2750 \text{ thousand soums.}$$

The economic effect obtained as a result of veterinary service of the poultry farm,

$$E_c = 2750 \text{ thousand} - 650 \text{ thousand} = 2100 \text{ thousand soums.}$$

Economic efficiency of veterinary service of a poultry farm by 1 ruB.) of costs,

$$E_r = 2100 \text{ thousand} : 650 \text{ thousand} = 3.23 \text{ sum.}$$

ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF IMPLEMENTATION

ACHIEVEMENTS OF VETERINARY SCIENCE IN PRODUCTION

The economic effect (3) from the use of new tools, methods and veterinary measures related to one-time investments in production funds and ensuring savings in production resources is calculated by the formula

$$3 = (J - Z_g) L_g,$$

where J) and 32 are the reduced costs per unit of implementation (work) in the compared variants, sum; L2 is the volume of production work in the new variant, goal.

The annual economic effect of the use of new tools, methods, veterinary measures, the creation and implementation of which are associated with capital investments made over a number of years, is calculated taking into account the time factor. To do this, pre-production costs lead to the beginning of the calculation year by coefficients, the economic effect of using new tools, methods, veterinary measures not related to one-time investments in production funds is calculated by the difference in the cost of a unit of measures, means, methods multiplied by the annual volume of implementation, according to the formula

$$E = (C_1 - C_2) A$$

TOPIC 8: "FINANCING OF VETERINARY MEASURES".

Plan:

1. The importance of financing veterinary activities. Sources of financing of veterinary activities.

2. The purpose of spending funds allocated for veterinary services. Placement and expenditure of extra-budgetary funds.

3. Means of administrative and industrial organizations and their use. Timely and sufficient financial security, both in state and departmental and private veterinary services, plays a primary role for the successful fulfillment of the tasks assigned to the specialists of the veterinary service.

Article 29 of the Law "On Veterinary Medicine" of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Maintenance and financing of the State Veterinary Service" specifically provides the main sources of maintenance and financing of the state veterinary service, which is given in the following:

The State Veterinary Service is maintained at the expense of:

- funds of the republican and local budgets;
- deductions from state animal insurance funds;
- funds received by veterinary enterprises, institutions and organizations for the provision of paid services;
- the amounts of administrative fines for violation of this Law are transferred to the epizootic funds of the regions and the city of Tashkent.

Measures for the prevention and elimination of infectious animal diseases, the list of which is established by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, are carried out at the expense of the budget.

On the basis of Article - 14 of the Law "On Veterinary Medicine", the departmental veterinary service is maintained by the relevant ministries, state committees, departments, enterprises, institutions, organizations, farms.

Article 14. Departmental Veterinary Service is a service under the jurisdiction of ministries, state committees and departments where veterinary control and veterinary services are requiredD.)

The Departmental Veterinary Service carries out its activities in accordance with the legislation. Methodological support of the activities of the departmental veterinary service is carried out by the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development.

Article 17. Private veterinary activity is maintained and financed at the expense of its own funds and premises, which is a private owner.

Legal entities and individuals may carry out private veterinary activities in accordance with the legislation.

To carry out private veterinary activities, legal entities and individuals - business entities are required to have a license issued by the State Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee.

In case of occurrence of infectious diseases not specified in this list and not previously registered on the territory of the republic, the entire complex of

veterinary measures is carried out at the expense of the budget.

The budgetary allocations allocated to veterinary services are spent for the following purposes:

- remuneration of veterinary workers;
- purchase of medicines, dressings, tools, equipment and devices used for the treatment of animals, as well as special and sanitary clothing, shoes, household equipment, furniture, fodder, fuel, fuel and other property, including expenses for the purchase of uniforms for employees of border control veterinary points;
- carrying out anti-epizootic measures; construction and repair of industrial and residential buildings and structures, institutions of the state veterinary network;
 - purchase of vehicles (motorcycles, sleds, motorboats, boats), special machines ("Veterinary care", "Veterinary Laboratory"), disinfection units (DUK-2, VDM) and other equipment; office and household expenses, including expenses for the payment of utilities for veterinarians, paramedics with secondary special education, animal disease control stations, district hospitals, veterinary sites, points located in rural areas, urban-type work settlements, as well as payment for utilities to retired veterinarians and paramedics, if their total work experience in rural areas is at least 10 years;
- development of veterinary science, scientific research, training of veterinary personnel, improving their qualifications.

The funds of owners of animals and animal products of agricultural enterprises of various forms of ownership, enterprises processing products of animal origin, peasant, farm and personal subsidiary farms of citizens are used for the treatment of sick animals and planned preventive measures, which are attributed to the cost of animal products. The following activities are carried out at the expense of farms:

- anti-epizootic measures for diseases not included in the
 - list of free veterinary services; treatment of sick animals;
- construction of veterinary and sanitary and medical facilities (veterinary points, isolation wards, medical and sanitary points, sanitary inspection stations, etC.);
- organizational-economic and veterinary measures for the treatment of animals from a chronic infectious and parasitic diseases (with brucellosis, tuberculosis, leukemia, helminthiasis, etC.);
 - acquisition of antibiotics and biogenic stimulants to get the increased growth of the mass of animals, multiple pregnancy, the better development of the young, lower feed consumption per unit of production (FLC, vitamins, premixes, bvmd, etC.);
- the fight against mosquitoes and other processing areas (pastures, walking grounds, etC.);
- extermination of flies, ticks, mouse-like rodents in the premises for keeping animals and in auxiliary buildings and structures (feed warehouses, feed shops, etC.);
- mechanical cleaning and disinfection of livestock premises, walking yards and territories around them.

The use of farm funds for veterinary purposes is foreseen in the production and

financial plans of joint-stock companies and other agricultural enterprises.

2. The purpose of spending funds allocated for veterinary services. Placement and expenditure of extra-budgetary funds.

At the expense of the budget, measures are carried out: measures to prevent, prevent the spread and elimination of infectious and non-infectious diseases (antiepizootic measures) of animals carried out by institutions of the veterinary network in farms, in the farms of citizens located in the area of activity of the relevant organizations and institutions of the veterinary service.

Antiepizootic measures include:

- purchase of biological products, antibiotics, anthelmintic and chemotherapeutic drugs, medicines, tools, dressings, disinfectants and disinfectants necessary to combat infectious diseases of animals, as well as protective clothing for workers involved in the fight against epizootics.
- expenses for conducting diagnostic studies of animals and birds.
- preventive and curative treatment of animals and birds, against infectious and invasive diseases, as well as measures to combat insects, vectors of infectious diseases of animals and birds.
- expenses for the payment of wages and payment in accordance with the current legislation of travel expenses by a veterinary worker and drivers involved in the fight against epizootics
- maintenance of vehicles used to combat epizootics, including payment for fuel and lubricants.
- organizational-economic and veterinary measures for the treatment of animals from a chronic infectious and parasitic diseases (with brucellosis, tuberculosis, leukemia, helminthiasis, etC.);
- acquisition of antibiotics and biogenic stimulants to get the increased growth of the mass of animals, multiple pregnancy, the better development of the young, lower feed consumption per unit of production (FLC, vitamins, premixes, bvmd, etC.);
- the fight against mosquitoes and other processing areas (pastures, walking grounds, etC.);
- extermination of flies, ticks, mouse-like rodents in the premises for keeping animals and in auxiliary buildings and structures (feed warehouses, feed shops, etC.);
- mechanical cleaning and disinfection of livestock premises, walking yards and territories around them.

The use of farm funds for veterinary purposes is foreseen in the production and financial plans of joint-stock companies and other agricultural enterprises.

2. The purpose of spending funds allocated for veterinary services. Placement and expenditure of extra-budgetary funds.

At the expense of the budget, measures are carried out: measures to prevent, prevent the spread and elimination of infectious and non-infectious diseases (antiepizootic measures) of animals carried out by institutions of the veterinary

network in farms, in the farms of citizens located in the area of activity of the relevant organizations and institutions of the veterinary service.

Antiepidemiological measures include:

- purchase of biological products, antibiotics, anthelmintic and chemotherapeutic drugs, medicines, tools, dressings, disinfectants and disinfectants necessary to combat infectious diseases of animals, as well as protective clothing for workers involved in the fight against epizootics.
- expenses for conducting diagnostic studies of animals and birds.
- preventive and curative treatment of animals and birds, against infectious and invasive diseases, as well as measures to combat insects, vectors of infectious diseases of animals and birds.
- expenses for the payment of wages and payment in accordance with the current legislation of travel expenses by a veterinary worker and drivers involved in the fight against epizootics
- maintenance of vehicles used to combat epizootics, including payment for fuel and lubricants.
- expenses for the organization and maintenance, if necessary, of temporary special veterinary and quarantine detachments and posts to monitor compliance with quarantine rules.

Placement and expenditure of extra-budgetary funds.

a) Deductions from state animal insurance funds are made from the following: for this purpose, 4% of the received amount of payments for property insurance of cooperative and other farms is deducted annually, 8-10% of payments for insurance of property organizations and citizens, which will be spent for the following purposes of the State Veterinary Service: construction and repair of premises, electrification, purchase of veterinary devices and tools, special clothing, vehicles, expenses for epizootic events, payment of travel expenses and wages, for the educational work of the veterinary service.

b) Funds received by vet. enterprises, institutions and organizations for the provision of paid services are spent on the basis of approved needs in the form of wages. Salary allowances, encouragement and purchase of medicines and tools.

c) The amounts of administrative fines for violation of the law "On Veterinary Medicine" are centrally transferred to the regional epizootic funds of the State.Vet.The administration and the city of Tashkent, which are also centrally spent on the purchase of epizootic funds and wages.

d) Funds allocated by all types of farms engaged in animal husbandry are spent on the maintenance of departmental vet. services and for the purchase of vet. funds for the safe implementation of the veterinary service on the farm. These expenses according to the pro. fin. plan of the economy are included in the cost of manufactured products and raw materials of animal origin.

e) The funds of the private veterinary payroll service on the basis of contracts by farms and individuals are spent at the sole discretion of the private entrepreneur. For the purchase of veterinary medicines and payment by employees within the framework of current legislation.

THE COST ESTIMATE OF THE VETERINARY INSTITUTION.

Based on the current instructions under article No. 31 "Operating expenses", the following expenditure items are included in the budget estimates for the maintenance of budgetary institutions of agriculture:

- wages
- payroll accruals
- office expenses
- travel expenses
- purchase of medicines and dressings
- other expenses

According to article No. 32 , the estimates include:

- purchase of inventory and equipment
- purchase of soft inventory and equipment
- major repairs of structures.

Below is the form for drawing up the cost estimates of the institution.

AGREED "

APPROVE" the Financial Department.

Khokim _____

fog_____

ESTIMATE

Expenses_____

(name of the organization)

Per year /in thousand soums/

TOPIC 9: "ORGANIZATION OF VETERINARY SUPPLY".

Plan:

1. The importance of veterinary supply, veterinary supply facilities, methods of veterinary supply.
2. The procedure for accounting, storage and consumption of veterinary goods.
3. Forms of forms of veterinary drugs.
4. Maintenance of accounting cards, the order of debit in D.)

1. Veterinary supply is the activity of a system of institutions and organizations to provide the state veterinary network, the veterinary service of farms and joint-stock companies, as well as the private veterinary service with the property necessary for them to carry out veterinary measures (preventive, curative, diagnostic and veterinary-sanitary).

The veterinary goods market appeared thousands of years ago and developed in accordance with the general laws of the market economy. The peculiarity of market relations in the field of production and sale of veterinary goods is that the consumer value of veterinary goods is determined not by labor costs for their production and not by subjective psychological assessments of individual consumers, but by the social significance of medicines for animals, since epizootics are disasters, as a rule, of a national and sub-regional nature. The need for single drugs for the treatment of an individual sick animal, it would seem, does not require close attention from the state and society, however, in total, veterinary goods are objects of limited market turnover under the control of authorized bodies.

Veterinary goods are understood as medicines, biologics and other means used for animal healing and performing various types of veterinary operations, the manufacture and market turnover of which, due to their high social significance, is carried out under the direct control of authorized state bodies.

The market of veterinary goods in our country is regulated, since veterinary goods are subject to mandatory testing, standardization, certification and authorization of use in veterinary practice by the relevant authorized executive authorities of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of veterinary medicine. The norms of consumption of biological preparations, medicines and other therapeutic and preventive means for carrying out veterinary measures, as well as the norms of equipping with medicines, veterinary instruments and property are being developed and approved.)

The supply of medicines, disinfectants, biological, chemotherapeutic and other drugs used in animal husbandry and veterinary medicine, veterinary instruments, laboratory, disinfection veterinary equipment, as well as trade in them is organized.)

State veterinary inspectors exercise control over the use of biological, chemical and other drugs in animal husbandry and veterinary medicine.

In the market of veterinary goods in the Republic, the following activities are

carried out:

- state and municipal unitary enterprises and organizations, including biofactories (bio-plants), trade organizations of the Zoovetsnaba system, stations for the control of animal diseases, district veterinary institutions, etC.);
- non-state enterprises with various organizational and legal forms of management, including veterinary clinics, pharmacies;
- private practicing veterinarians registered as individual entrepreneurs in accordance with the established procedure;
- foreign firms, their branches, joint ventures. A common feature for all business entities in the field of the sale of veterinary goods should be a focus on the prevention and elimination of animal diseases, protection of human health from diseases common to humans and animals, and profit-making.)

The production and sale of veterinary goods are carried out by joint-stock tool, pharmaceutical plants, bio-processing plants, bio-factories, specialized supply bases, international, foreign, joint firms. Some of them are multidisciplinary, producing and selling a large range of veterinary goods. Some companies specialize in the production and sale of certain types of veterinary products.

The veterinary supply system in our republic solves the following main tasks:

- provision of medicines, biologics, disinfectants, laboratory equipment and reagents, dressings and instruments, physiotherapy equipment, disinfection devices, apparatuses, installations, special and sanitary clothing and footwear, equipment for artificial insemination of animals, measuring instruments;
 - provision of agricultural enterprises and farms with veterinary medicines, biological products, disinfectants for veterinary and zootechnical purposes; provision of veterinary institutions of the state veterinary network with all the above-mentioned veterinary and zootechnical goods, as well as furniture, dishes, harness, slides, models, visual aids, forms of accounting and reporting books;
 - providing private veterinary institutions, veterinarians and paramedics engaged in entrepreneurial activities with the necessary veterinary equipment;
 - provision of veterinary research institutes, higher veterinary educational institutions, veterinary technical schools and departments with medicines and other veterinary products;
 - provision of artificial insemination stations and plant enterprises with equipment, reagents and other means for artificial insemination of animals;
 - provision of agro-chemical laboratories with appliances, dishes, reagents and other means;
 - providing the feed industry with vitamins, trace elements, antibiotics, etc
- . "Biological preparations occupy a special place in the supply of the veterinary service.

Veterinary supply depends on the list and volume of planned veterinary measures in farms, districts and regions. Conversely, the volume and timeliness of the implementation of therapeutic and preventive, veterinary and sanitary and antiepidemiological measures depend on the level of organization of veterinary supplies and timely delivery of necessary veterinary drugs. The need for veterinary

equipment, tools, biological products, medicines and other means is determined by veterinary specialists of farms, state institutions, as well as veterinary specialists-entrepreneurs.

In order to improve the provision of veterinary institutions with special veterinary property and its effective use, the norms of their equipment have been established.) Currently, the following equipment standards are used:

- norms for equipping veterinary property of institutions and organizations of the state veterinary network, which reflect the norms for equipping district stations for combating animal diseases, district veterinary hospitals, veterinary sites and points with devices, apparatuses and other property (section I), tools (II), glassware (III), rubber products (IV) furniture (V), household inventory (VI);

- approximate standards of equipment, tools, reagents, inventory of the veterinary laboratory at the disinfection and washing station;

- norms for the free issuance of overalls, safety shoes and protective devices to veterinary workers; a list of vehicles that should be equipped with institutions of the state veterinary network (stations for combating animal diseases, a district veterinary clinic, a veterinary station and a point, a district, interdistrict, regional veterinary laboratory; regional veterinary station; city station for combating animal diseases with animal diseases);

- standards for equipping veterinary institutions with medicines, dressings and disinfectants;

- alcohol consumption rates in veterinary institutions of the state veterinary network;

The objects of veterinary supply include:

- biological preparations (vaccines, serums, diagnostics, stimulants);

- medicines (medicinal pharmacological substances, including hormones, vitamins, acids, alkalis, antimicrobial and antiparasitic agents, etC.);

- disinfectants;

- laboratory equipment and reagents;

- devices for animal fixation and clinical diagnostics;

- dressings and instruments;

- Physiotherapy and X-ray equipment;

- disinfection devices, apparatuses and installations;

- special and sanitary clothing and shoes;

- objects and means of veterinary propaganda;

- forms of veterinary records management.

In total, about 5 thousand items are supplied for veterinary medicine, and the nomenclature of drugs and devices is constantly being updated and expanded.)

The procedure for accounting, storage and use of veterinary equipment is established by special documents: instructions on the procedure for accounting and expenditure of medicines, biological products, disinfectants and other materials in institutions of the state veterinary network; rules for storage, accounting and release of toxic and potent medicines intended for veterinary purposes; instructions on the procedure for release of toxic medicines for for veterinary purposes.

Veterinary property entering the farm and veterinary institution is subject to mandatory inspection, accounting and transfer to a financially responsible person. In medical and preventive veterinary institutions, one of the veterinarians and paramedics is appointed as a financially responsible person, in veterinary laboratories and laboratories of veterinary sanitary examination - one of the laboratory assistants, in the enterprises of the agro-industrial complex - the head of the veterinary pharmacy (veterinarian or paramedic).

In livestock farms, the quantitative accounting of veterinary goods is carried out by a financially responsible person, and the cost accounting is carried out by an accountant for accounting costs in animal husbandry. The veterinary worker keeps a special journal (book), where he records the name of the product, unit of measurement, price, date of receipt, according to which document he received, from where, quantity, mass (arrival, consumption and balance).

The planning, procedure and conditions of veterinary supply are directly dependent on the planned veterinary measures that are planned to be carried out in the farm, district, region, republic.) The volume, quality and timeliness of performing therapeutic and preventive, antiepidemic and veterinary-sanitary works, in turn, depend on the timeliness and completeness of deliveries of necessary veterinary goods.

Determining the volume, time of delivery and nomenclature of devices, instruments, drugs and other veterinary goods is the responsibility of managers, veterinary services or institutions (organizations). So in farms and livestock (poultry) joint-stock companies, this is assigned to the chief (senior) veterinarian, and in general, the head of the veterinary department of the district (regions),

These persons draw up annual applications with quarterly distribution for all types of veterinary property within the time limits established by the association of Zoovetsnab and submit them to local organizations of ZoovetsnaB.)

There are five application forms in the zoovetsnab system:

- an application for medicines, biologics and disinfectants, in which all goods are divided into three groups: chemical and pharmaceutical preparations; disinfectants - acaricidal, insecticidal and deratization agents; biologics - vaccines, serums, etc.)
- applications for clinical reagents and drugs
- applications for veterinary instruments and equipment
- applications for instruments, instruments and laboratory utensils
- applications for veterinary and agronomic laboratory equipment.

All applications must specify the address of the customer, the consignee, the payer. Applications are signed by the heads of the organization and the chief (senior) accountant, whose signatures are sealed.)

All veterinary property received by the institution and organizations of the veterinary service is subject to inspection, accounting and transfer to a financially responsible person. Such a person in the district veterinary department, in the district hospital may be a veterinary paramedic, in a veterinary laboratory - a laboratory assistant, in a livestock and poultry joint-stock company and in farms the head of a pharmacy (doctor, paramedic).

The arrival and consumption of medicines and other therapeutic and preventive means are taken into account in quantitative and quantitative-summary terms.

In quantitative accounting, a special journal is kept in which the name of the material, the unit of measurement, the date of receipt, according to which document was received (invoice, act, receipt, etC.), as well as the arrival, expense and balance are recorded.)

There are special requirements for accounting, rules for storage and release of toxic and potent medicines intended for veterinary purposes.

Toxic medicines belonging to group "A" in their pure form are allowed to be stored (if appropriate conditions are available) at the bases, pharmacies of the Veterinary Clinics.)

In all other veterinary institutions and farms, they are stored only in the form of ready-made Forms (solutions, ointments, baits).

Potent medicines belonging to group "B" used in veterinary medicine are allowed to be stored in all veterinary institutions, in veterinary pharmacies of farms, joint-stock companies (livestock), but in safes, metal or iron-clad wooden cabinets and under lock and key. Metal grilles must be installed in the windows of the pharmacy premises.

The room where poisonous medicines are stored, as well as the safes or cabinets with the specified funds located in it, are locked and sealed or sealed after a working day.

Timely write-off of veterinary property contributes to maintaining at an optimal level of the stopped norms of transferring residues of veterinary goods.

Prescriptions, acts and requirements are kept in the files of the veterinary institution; They serve as the basis for writing off the specified materials and funds.

And also, logs for the registration of sick animals in the Form No. 1-vet, is also the basis for the write-off of veterinary medicines.

Form of the form

card of quantitative and total accounting of materials

institution _____ Date _____

Name of the medicine (vet.goods) _____

Account No. _____ Unit of measurement _____

Price _____ Cipher _____

Date	From whom it was received, to whom it was released (document number and date)	Coming		Expenditure		Remains	
		quantity	the amount	quantity	the amount	quantity	the amount

THE ACT

on the write-off of veterinary drugs

" " year of Samarkand

We are the undersigned, Chief Physician _____, name of the farm _____

we have drawn up this act stating that we have carried out vaccination in the number of heads against "foot-and-mouth disease" with the use of a vaccine " _____ "

The following was spent for the procedures:

Vaccine

Alcohol

Cotton

Needle Syringe

The remainder of the vaccine in the amount of ml has been neutralized.)

Considering the above, we ask you to write off the spent vet.goods with financial responsibility

of the chief medical officer

What we sign about: _____

Poisons belonging to group A are allowed to be stored in their pure form in the institutions of the Zoo Veterinary Office, district veterinary stations, regional, republican, regional veterinary clinics, laboratories, research institutes and universities, if there are necessary conditions for this. In other institutions, they can be stored only in the form of ready-made dosage forms (solutions, ointments, etC.)).

Potent medicines belonging to group B can be stored in all veterinary institutions, farms under certain conditions.

In accordance with the instructions of the Veterinary Department, poisonous and potent medicines are stored in separate rooms, safes, metal or iron-clad wooden cabinets under lock and key. Metal grilles are installed in the windows of a pharmacy or other room. Rooms where poisonous and potent drugs are stored are locked, sealed or sealed after work.

The procedure for storing veterinary goods in institutions requires equipping separate rooms for medicines, disinfectants, volatile flammable substances, biological products, etC.)

The availability of drugs and the correctness of their consumption are established by an annual inventory with the preparation of an act. If there is a shortage of drugs, the reasons are found out. Write-off is made in cases when the drugs have become unusable or their shelf life has expired.) To write off veterinary goods, prescriptions, requirements, acts for holding events, logs of registration of sick animals, medical histories are used.)

Topic 10: "ORGANIZATION OF VETERINARY SERVICES IN THE DISTRICTS AND CITIES".

Plan:

1. Organizational structure of the district veterinary service.
2. Location and equipment of the district veterinary department.
3. The District Veterinary Department, the State Center for Food Safety and Diagnostics of Animal Diseases, veterinary sites, their activities.
4. Management of the district veterinary service.
5. Organizational structure of the city veterinary service.
City veterinary network and its management.
6. Location and equipment of the city veterinary department.
7. The State Center for Food Safety and Diagnostics of Animal Diseases, veterinary departments, their activities.
8. Methods of veterinary and sanitary supervision in the city.

The main livestock of farm animals is concentrated in rural areas, meat, milk, wool, eggs, and other animal products are produced.) Therefore, most veterinary specialists work in state veterinary institutions, agricultural enterprises and organizations of various forms of ownership in the district. The veterinary welfare of animal husbandry and many other branches of the national economy of the country depends on the level of organization of the veterinary service on the territory of the rural district.

Veterinary service in the territory of the district in the departments of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry development of the district, is organized by the veterinary and animal husbandry development departments of the regions.

In accordance with the current legislation, the khokimiyat carries out:

- consolidation of the veterinary service zone; introduction and cancellation of quarantine in the event of particularly dangerous animal diseases;
- allotment of land plots for the construction of veterinary institutions;
- approval of comprehensive measures for the prevention and elimination of infectious and invasive animal diseases in the district.

Article 10 of the Law on Veterinary Medicine emphasizes the leadership of the veterinary service in the districts that carry out regional veterinary and animal husbandry development.

- heads of veterinary and animal husbandry development departments of districts (cities) are appointed and dismissed by the Chairman of the Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, heads of veterinary and animal husbandry development departments of regions and the city of Tashkent, respectively, on the proposal of the khokims of districts and cities;
- The procedure for appointment and dismissal of heads of other institutions of the state veterinary service is determined by legislation.

The Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development

Departments of the regions and the City of Tashkent are accountable to the State Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee, as well as, respectively, to the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the khokimiyayam of the regions and the city of Tashkent.

The organizational structure of the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee is approved by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The regulations on the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan are approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The head of the veterinary department or station of the district is a specialist organizer of veterinary events. It is directly subordinated to the Department of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development in the region. State veterinary institutions are subordinate to Him, hired veterinary workers of agricultural enterprises, commercial veterinary organizations, institutions and enterprises are controlled by Him.

Draft resolutions of the district administration on veterinary issues are developed by the head of the veterinary department of the district; he is personally responsible for the veterinary welfare of the district.

The head of the veterinary department of the district deals with the following issues:

- planning of veterinary measures and organization of their implementation;
- organization of the work of veterinary institutions and specialists;
- selection and placement of veterinary personnel;
- material and technical support of veterinary institutions;
- development of measures to improve the veterinary and sanitary culture of animal husbandry; development of proposals for the observance of sanitary order at slaughter enterprises and in procurement organizationsyah;
- state veterinary control;
- organization of prevention and elimination of infectious, invasive and non-infectious diseases.

He holds meetings of veterinarians, maintains constant contact with local health authorities. Systematically informs the district khokimiat about the state of veterinary affairs, about the veterinary and sanitary state of animal husbandry and takes measures to improve them.

Currently, veterinary work on the territory of the rural district is carried out by institutions of the state veterinary network of district subordination (veterinary association, animal disease control station, district veterinary hospitals, veterinary sites, points, state laboratories of veterinary and sanitary expertise in food markets), hired veterinary workers of livestock complexes, poultry farms, other agricultural enterprises, enterprises veterinary profile, veterinary specialists, engaged in entrepreneurial activity.

In most districts , the state veterinary network includes:

- animal disease control station,
- regional veterinary laboratory,

- veterinary pharmacy,
- local veterinary hospital,
- veterinary section,
- veterinary point,
- state laboratory of veterinary and sanitary expertise in food markets.

Institutions of the state veterinary network occupy a leading place in the implementation of veterinary work in the district. They serve animal husbandry of agricultural enterprises, farms, and personal subsidiary farms.

RATIONING OF THE WORK OF VETERINARY WORKERS

When organizing veterinary work on the territory of the district, it is recommended to plan the staff of veterinary specialists based on scientifically based labor standards, which should serve to improve the use of labor resources, improve techniques and methods of performing individual labor processes.

When rationing the work of veterinary workers, it is necessary to take into account the specific features of veterinary activities:

- the main object of veterinary influence are animals that exist according to natural biological laws, which largely determine the organization of the labor process, the working day schedule, the system of veterinary measures. Veterinary workers cannot arbitrarily set deadlines for performing veterinary treatments of animals, they must be planned taking into account the age and physiological condition of animals;
- not only animals act as objects of labor, but also products of animal origin, feed, manure, livestock premises and other objects related to animals;
- the use of various means of labor (diagnostic drugs, vaccines, serums, medicines, dressings, disinfection, deratization, veterinary instruments, instruments, equipment, disinfection equipment, etC.);
- the difference of veterinary measures by methods of execution, working time costs and frequency of carrying out;
- different forms of organization of work of veterinary workers. The work can be performed by groups of workers or individually, continuously or intermittently;
- the need for transitions of veterinary workers and the movement of labor tools in the process of carrying out most veterinary activities: preparation of syringes, injection needles, vaccines, other materials, washing and sterilization of instruments after work. Veterinary workers have especially many transitions in cases of simultaneous servicing of animals of several types, public and private use, located on different farms, in different localities.

Veterinary activity in the conditions of large agricultural enterprises has the following distinctive features:

- it is carried out only within one enterprise in conditions of high concentration of animals with continuous, continuous, rhythmic production of products;
- veterinary measures are included in the technological cycle of production, therefore they must be carried out within a strictly set time frame.

At all stages of production, the conditions for keeping and feeding animals correspond to their age, physiological condition and production purpose.

Consequently, the organizational and technical conditions for carrying out preventive and therapeutic treatments of animals at each production site have their own characteristics.

When carrying out preventive, therapeutic treatments of animals and veterinary and sanitary works, advanced forms of labor organization and modern technical means are used.)

Environmental factors (time of year, weather conditions) do not affect the technology of veterinary labor processes, since they are performed in the same production conditions.

Veterinary specialists have the main functions of monitoring and controlling the state of animal health, compliance with veterinary and sanitary rules, etc.) In this regard, their work is more creative; the division of labor of veterinary workers (technological, functional, qualification) is noticeably deepened.)

A regulated working day is used for veterinary workers and there are all conditions for strict compliance with it.

Classification of working hours. Working hours are divided into working hours and break times.

Work time is the period when an employee performs all work methods and actions during the working day. It is divided into the time spent to complete the production task (in accordance with the official duties of a veterinary worker), and the time of casual, unproductive work.

The time spent on the execution of the production task is divided into the time of preparatory and final work, operational work and organizational and technical maintenance of the workplace (or additional time).

The time of preparatory and final work is spent by the performer (group of performers) on techniques and actions related to the preparation for the performance of the production task (veterinary work) and with its end.)

Time refers to it:

- putting on and taking off work clothes and shoes at the beginning and at the end of the working day, during the lunch break;
- to receive production tasks and instructions from managers and specialists;
 - for the transition from the sanitary inspection to the place of work and back;
- for washing hands, shoes, preparing and cleaning the workplace, working with literature, etc.)

Operational work time is the time of direct completion of the labor process (work). It consists of the time of the main and auxiliary work. The time of the main work is spent on actions aimed at the subject of labor, changing its quantitative and qualitative state. The results of the impact are the technological chain of this labor process. For example, during therapeutic and preventive treatments of animals, this is the time for injecting drugs subcutaneously, intramuscularly, intradermally, intravenously or for giving drugs inside, for spraying aerosols of drugs in livestock premises, during disinfection - for irrigation of the surface of objects with a disinfectant solution.

The time of auxiliary work is spent on techniques and actions that ensure the

successful completion of the main work. It is not related to the direct impact on the subject of labor, but it is impossible to do the main work without it. For example, when vaccinating animals, the time of auxiliary work includes time for the preparation of vaccines, syringes (devices for mass vaccinations of animals), decontamination, tampons; transitions from the vetblock (vet workers' room) to the location of animals, from one animal (machine) to another animal (machine); a set of vaccines in a syringe, replacement of an injection needle, disinfection of the injection site (skin area); destruction of the remainder of the vaccine and used syringes; journal entry; registration of the act.

The time of organizational and technical maintenance of the workplace (additional time) is spent on techniques and actions related to maintaining the workplace in a normal state, taking care of equipment, adjusting devices, tools, checking the quality of their work, eliminating minor technical problems. It can be significant in mechanized veterinary work (wet and aerosol disinfection, disinfection of premises, aerosol immunization of animals, etC.).

When performing manual work (diagnostic tests, preventive vaccinations, treatment of animals, etC.), there are practically no additional costs for organizational and technical maintenance of the workplace.

It is quite acceptable to take into account the combined operational time and time for organizational and technical maintenance of the workplace under the general name "time for the direct performance of veterinary work".

The time of casual, unproductive work is the time spent by veterinary workers on work not related to the performance of a production task, i.e. not provided for by their official duties. Veterinary workers are often involved in such activities as cleaning the territory, fixing animals during preventive and therapeutic treatments, foraging, etc

. The time of breaks is divided into the time of regulated (normalized) breaks included in the labor cost norms, and the time of unregulated (non-normalized) breaks.

The time of regulated breaks in work is associated with personal needs and rest of the performers, as well as with the technology and organization of work (for example, the time of passive observation of animals).

Irregular breaks may occur for organizational and technical reasons (independent of the performers) and due to the fault of the performers.

Interruptions for organizational and technical reasons include downtime due to untimely assignment, inconsistency of actions of veterinarians and heads of production units, non-compliance with proportionality in the placement of veterinary workers at certain stages of the workflow, untimely supply, etC.)

Breaks depending on the performers are associated with violation of labor discipline (extraneous conversations, lateness, early departure from work, telephone conversations on personal matters), as well as leaving work with the permission of the administration.

In addition to those discussed above, there may also be indirect time losses associated with the performance of accidental, involuntary work that is not

included in the official duties of the employee.

All time losses belong to the category of non-normalized time and are not included in the labor standards, although they are recorded in the actual balance of the working day during photochronometric observations.

Methods of studying the costs of working time. A detailed study of labor processes requires their dismemberment into constituent elements: movements, actions, techniques, complexes of techniques.

Before starting the study of labor costs, it is necessary to familiarize yourself with the conditions and technology of performing veterinary work. It is necessary to analyze the system of keeping and placing animals, production technology, mechanization of labor processes, labor organization, the level of morbidity and mortality, the causes of forced slaughter of animals, to study the organization of work on production sites, the composition of employees, their job responsibilities, availability of biological products, medicines, tools, appliances, equipment, disinfection installations. To conduct observations, it is necessary to involve qualified and experienced performers of veterinary work. In advance, it is necessary to prepare devices for measuring time costs and the necessary documentation (observation sheets of photographs, photochronometry of the working day and timekeeping of certain types of work).

The photo of the working day is carried out to identify the actual workload of veterinary workers during the working day, determine the composition of working time costs, the amount of time losses and their causes, develop a working day schedule, work and rest modes, time standards for preparatory and final and other types of work, develop measures to improve the organization of labor and eliminate working time losses. The method of taking photos of the working day of veterinary workers is generally accepted.) Prior to the start of the observation, all information describing the performers and working conditions is entered in the appropriate sections of the observation sheet. During the observation period, measurements are carried out continuously in the order of the sequence of work, operations and interruptions in work.

The photo of the working day is carried out several days in a row in any month of the year and continues during the period during which a cycle of antiepidemic, therapeutic and preventive, veterinary and sanitary and other works is carried out.

Timekeeping is a type of observation, during which the time spent on performing a separate veterinary work on its elements is determined.) It is often used to study cyclically repeating elements of the labor process, divided into techniques and actions. Timekeeping is carried out in order to improve the organization of the labor process, study advanced methods and techniques of labor, develop time standards for individual elements of the labor process, determine the optimal composition of groups of performers and the distribution of functions between them.

It is more expedient to study the labor process by the timekeeping method after taking a photo of the working day. To do this, a certain labor process is divided into its constituent elements, fixing points are determined (the start and

end time of each element of work). Then the work of the performer(s) is monitored and the time spent on each element of the work is recorded.)

Evaluation of the efficiency of the use of working time. The efficiency of the use of working time is characterized by several indicators.

The coefficient of use of the working time fund (Cr) is determined by the formula

$$Cr = (T_o + T_{p3} + T_{rp}) : T_{rd},$$

where T_o is the time of operational work, min; T_{p3} is the time of preparatory and final work, min; T_{rp} is the time of regulated breaks, min; T_{rd} is the duration of the working day, min.

Example. The operational time is 270 minutes, the time of preparatory and final work is 47 minutes, regulated breaks are 28 minutes. Working day duration 420 min.

$$K_r = (270 + 47 + 28) : 420 = 0,82.$$

Consequently, only 82% of the working time is used efficiently.

The coefficient of rationality of the use of operational work time ($Cr.o$) is calculated by the formula

$$Cr.o = T_{op} / T_{on},$$

where T_{op} is the actual time spent on operational work, min; T_{on} is the standard time spent on operational work, min.

Example. The actual time spent on operational work is 270 minutes, normative - 290 minutes.

$$A_{ro} = 270 : 290 = 0,93.$$

The coefficient of rational use of operational work time is 93%.

The normative value of the rationality coefficient is taken as one. Its actual value may be more or less than one. A $Cr.o$ of more than one means that veterinary workers on the farm spend more operational time on performing the necessary amounts of work than is required by the norms. Such a situation can occur with low labor productivity, improper distribution of responsibilities between different categories of veterinary workers, the occurrence of infectious diseases of animals.

When the $Cr.o$ is less than one, the actual labor costs for performing veterinary work are less than stipulated by the time standards (high labor productivity). However, the $Cr.o$ may also be less than one when the planned volumes of work are not fully carried out on the farm due to poor labor discipline, lack of necessary vaccines, medicines, tools, and a decrease in the number of animals.

At the same time, reserves are established to increase the efficiency of veterinary workers by reducing the time for performing other types of work (M1), eliminating irregular breaks (M2), rational use of operational work time (M3), respectively, according to the formulas:

$$M1 = (T_{dr} : T_o)100;$$

$$M2 = (T_{nr} : T_o) 100;$$

$$Mz = ((T_{on} - T_{oph}) : T_{of})100,$$

Where, T_{dr} time and other types of work, min; T_{nr} - irregular breaks, min; T_{nr} - time of normative work; T_{of} - actual time spent on normative work, min.

Example. The time for other types of work is 40 minutes, irregular breaks are 35

minutes, the actual operational work time is 270 minutes, the standard work time is 290 minutes.

$$M1 = (40: 270)100 = 14.8\%;$$

$$M2 = (35:270)100= 13\%;$$

$$M3 = [(290 - 270) : 270] 100 = 7,4 \%$$

There are reserves for improving labor efficiency by reducing the time for other types of work in the amount of 14.8%, eliminating irregular breaks by 13% and rational use of operational work time by 7.4%.

Labor standards, their development and application. The labor norm is understood as the regulated amount of working time required for the production of a certain amount of work or products in specific production conditions. Consequently, the rationing of labor is based on the regulation of the ratio between the cost of working time and the amount of work performed.)

The labor standards of veterinary workers are divided into time standards, production or maintenance (load) standards and the number of employees.

The norm of time is the necessary expenditure of working time per unit of work by one or a group of veterinary workers in these production conditions. For example, animal vet treatment operators spend 56 people-min on castration of 100 boars in an open way, 35 people–min on intramuscular administration of ferroglucine to piglets.

The production rate shows the amount of work that should and, with a rational organization of labor, can be performed by a veterinary worker or a group of veterinary workers per unit of time (for 1 hour, working day) under certain production conditions. The rate of production is always the inverse of the rate of time, and vice versa, the rate of time is the inverse of the rate of production.

The standard of service is the number of animals (average annual) that must be serviced by one or more veterinary workers during the year in controlled production conditions.

For example, in a pig complex for 54 thousand heads at production site No. 3, one veterinarian and two animal vet treatment operators must serve 13,200 average annual weaning piglets.

The norm of the number of employees is a regulated, scientifically based number of specialists of a certain professionally qualified composition necessary to perform all the necessary amount of veterinary work.

The norm is the initial element of the norm. In the case of labor regulation, it expresses the amount of labor costs (working time) required to perform each element of the labor process under certain conditions. For example, when setting the time limit for vaccination of animals, the standards for the cost of working time for the preparation of vaccines and syringes, for the introduction of vaccines to animals and other elements of work are taken into account.

Norms and regulations are divided into standard and individual. Standard norms and standards are intended for many farms of the same type, and individual ones are intended for use in individual farms or their subdivisions. Individual norms and standards are developed in case of a significant difference in the conditions on the

farm from those laid down in standard norms and standards.

The development of labor standards in veterinary medicine is based on the following requirements: technical, economic and physiological basis of labor standards.

The technical justification is aimed at the rational use of technical means, the economic one is aimed at the use of the most economically effective means of labor and methods of performing work, the physiological one is aimed at preventing occupational diseases, ensuring a normal level of labor intensity from the point of view of physiology; the study of norm-forming factors;

- ensuring the optimality of labor standards and their equal intensity in all labor processes;

- compliance of labor standards with progressive technologies, techniques and advanced labor organization;

- ensuring the growth of labor productivity based on the design of rational organizational and technical conditions;

- coverage of the rationing of basic and auxiliary work, as well as the work of all categories of employees, including managers and specialists;

- revision of labor standards as the organizational and technical conditions of production (performance of work) change. The main condition for the correct calculation of norms is the definition of norm-forming factors.

The main norm-forming factors in the rationing of the work of veterinary workers are:

the applied means of labor (drugs, tools, devices, etC.)). For example, when vaccinating animals, the duration of the labor process is influenced by the consistency (liquid or dry) of the vaccine and the devices used for its administration;

sex, age, physiological condition of animals that are taken into account when forming production groups (boars, suckling sows, baby pigs, fattening young, repair pigs);

the number and uniformity of the composition of treated animals: when processing large homogeneous groups of animals, the time spent per unit of work is reduced by reducing the time for preparation of drugs, tools, materials, dosing of drugs, sterilization of tools after use, registration of journal entries, drawing up acts;

methods of work: immunization of animals against the same disease can be carried out by different methods – by injection of the vaccine subcutaneously (intramuscularly) or by aerosol method; treatment of animals can be individual (injection of the drug, giving them by mouth, other methods) and group (giving drugs with feed, water or aerosol method). In such cases, the cost of working time is studied separately for each method of performing the work;

the level of mechanization and automation of labor processes; the number of types of work, the frequency of their repetition and the total amount of veterinary work.

Various combinations of these factors make up the organizational and technical options for performing the work. For each type of veterinary work, labor standards should correspond to separate organizational and technical options. Labor

standards are established based on performers who have the appropriate qualifications and sufficient work experience, technically sound means of labor, normal sanitary and hygienic working conditions, optimal work and rest regime, rational organization of workplaces, labor processes.

When rationing labor in veterinary practice, time standards are more often applied, since veterinary workers have to perform various, frequently changing types of work.

The norms of time for performing veterinary work can be established by summary and piecemeal methods.

With the summary method of rationing, the labor process is not divided into constituent elements. With such rationing, it is impossible to establish the reasons for low or high labor productivity, to identify reserves for its increase based on the rationalization of the labor process itself. This method is used when rationing time spent on rarely performed work (development of veterinary action plans, preparation of reports, official visits, etC.).

The element-by-element method of labor rationing can be of two types: experimental-analytical and computational-analytical.

The experimental and analytical method consists in establishing time standards based on observations (photographs of the working day, timekeeping, photochronometry), studying the labor process with its division into constituent elements, analyzing the materials obtained and modeling the rational labor process. The norms of time for performing veterinary work are developed experimentally and analytically in the following sequence:

a detailed study of the labor process;

 systematization and analysis of the received materials;

determination of the influence of certain norm-forming factors on the productivity of workers;

rationalization of the labor process;

establishment of technically sound time standards for elements and calculation of time standards for the performance of the labor process (work);

organization of a production check of the established time standards and their corresponding adjustment based on the results of the check.

When calculating and analytical rationing, standard standards of working time costs per unit of work volume are used.) Preliminary analysis of production conditions and other factors affecting labor productivity in standardized work is carried out.

Based on the data obtained in the reference books, standards are selected for similar working conditions and specific norms of time spent are calculated based on them. If the conditions of work are the same, a standard standard of time can be adopted without change. If the norms given in the handbook do not fully take into account local conditions, then the time norm is clarified using an experimental and analytical method.) It should be emphasized that in veterinary medicine, this method is preferred, especially at the present time, when due to serious changes in the organization of labor, many of the established standards turned out to be

unsuitable.

One or a group of performers participate in the performance of veterinary work, therefore, time standards are set for each category of veterinary workers per unit of work (1, 10, 100 animals, etC.)).

The time standards for each type of preparatory and final work are also established by photographing the working day or photochronometric observations for each category of employees separately.

The norms of the number of employees are established both for specific livestock farms and for a group of similar farms (identical in production technology, maintenance system, production capacity). The norms of the number are determined by categories of employees (veterinarians, veterinarians for animal vet treatment, operators for veterinary treatment of premises).

When calculating the number of veterinary workers, the complexity of the work is taken as a basis. The calculation of labor intensity is preceded by drawing up a list of all the works performed by various categories of employees, determining their annual volumes of work, taking into account the frequency of repetition.

As already mentioned, the norms of time for performing veterinary work are taken from reference books or set by an experimental and analytical method.)

The norm of the number of veterinary workers (Nf) is determined by the formula

$$L_f = \{T_1A_1 + T_2A_2 + T_3A_3 + \dots + T_nA_n\} : 60 : (T_{god} - T_{pz} - T_{otl}),$$

where T1, T2, T3, ..., Tn – the norms of operational time for the performance of the relevant types of work, min; A1, A2, A3, ... An - the annual amount of work by their types in the appropriate units of measurement; Tg – the annual amount of working time of one employee, h; Tpz - the annual rate of time for preparatory and final works of the appropriate category, h; Total - the annual rate of time for rest and personal needs, h.

ORGANIZATION OF WORK OF VETERINARY WORKERS

Rational organization of labor is needed to solve two main tasks: 1) technical and economic – to create conditions at each workplace for the highly efficient use of working time, labor skills, experience of employees, available veterinary equipment, equipment and other material resources; 2) social – to ensure favorable sanitary and hygienic and safe working conditions, to create prerequisites for the development of creative abilities of each employee.

The rational organization of the work of veterinary workers is based on four principles:

1) proportionality, which is understood as the observance of the correct quantitative proportions between the number of employees and the availability of equipment, as well as the correspondence of the size of the labor collective and the available tools to the volume of upcoming work (livestock, the area of disinfected premises, etC.);

2) rhythmicity, i.e. the performance of individual labor processes and work at a certain time and with a given the speed due to the production technology;

3) continuity – compliance with the sequence of individual labor processes, the flow of their flow in accordance with the accepted technology of veterinary work;

4) consistency, i.e. ensuring simultaneous execution of interrelated heterogeneous labor operations of a particular technological cycle.

Each principle of labor organization is of great importance for ensuring the normal course of veterinary work. For example, in the case of complex immunization of animals, it is necessary to ensure a proportion between the number of veterinary workers and the availability of vaccination equipment (injectors, syringes), since the fixation of animals, preparation of the injection site and the introduction of biological products must be carried out rhythmically, in a flow and in a coordinated manner.

When organizing work, it is necessary to take into account the accepted forms of division of labor: technological, functional, qualified and operational.

Technological division of labor is the fragmentation of veterinary activities into separate types of work. Accordingly, there is an in-depth division of labor, manifested in the creation of specialized labor collectives performing certain types of work, for example, teams of vaccinators, teams of disinfectants, etC.)

Functional division of labor is the separation of employees according to their role and place in the process of veterinary care. Some of them are engaged in the direct implementation of veterinary measures, others - the preparation of veterinary equipment and equipment for work, etC.)

The qualification division of labor means the separation of a professional group according to the level of qualification. At the same time, some veterinary workers perform simpler labor operations, while others perform more complex ones. For example, when taking blood from animals, some veterinary workers take blood, others process the blood samples taken and prepare them for laboratory testinD.)

The basis of the postoperative division of labor is the division of the labor process into separate operations performed by different veterinary workers. This division of labor is often used in the castration of animals. For example, a veterinary orderly prepares instruments and an operating field, a veterinarian performs an operation, one veterinary paramedic applies forceps, another performs postoperative treatment of an animal, etC.)

The division of labor of veterinary workers increases its efficiency. However, there are not always conditions for this, so every veterinary specialist should be able to perform all types of work.

At agricultural enterprises, the main form of labor organization is individual work on a fixed site.

In large livestock complexes, as a rule, teams of veterinary workers are created who perform all the work collectively on the basis of division and cooperation of labor.

In this case, the veterinary team can work on the terms of a collective and rental contract. At dairy, cattle-feeding and pig-breeding complexes, veterinary specialists of individual workshops and sites are often part of teams of livestock breeders working on the principles of a contract. In sheep farms, veterinary specialists, as a rule, rent medical and sanitary points. Veterinary teams are being created at poultry farms to prepare premises for receiving poultry, vaccination and

other poultry treatments.

MEDICAL AND PREVENTIVE VETERINARY INSTITUTIONS ON THE TERRITORY OF THE RURAL DISTRICT

Animal disease control station. It is the central veterinary institution on the territory of a rural district, designed to direct practical veterinary work, monitor it, and put into practice the achievements of science and best practices.

The station performs the following main functions: develops long-term and annual plans for veterinary activities in the area, organizes the prevention and elimination of animal diseases;

- conducts outpatient and inpatient treatment of animals; organizes the introduction of new methods and means of prevention and treatment;
- manages the activities of local veterinary hospitals, veterinary stations, veterinary posts, hired veterinary specialists working in agricultural enterprises and organizations;
- carries out state veterinary supervision on farms, pastures, distillation routes, incubator and poultry stations, slaughterhouses, slaughter sites, in peasant, farmer, subsidiary farms of citizens, livestock cooperatives, reservoirs, etC.);
- organizes financing of veterinary activities, provides veterinary institutions with medicines, biological products, disinfectants, tools, etC.)

The veterinary station consists of: veterinary clinic, antiepidemic and disinfection units, veterinary pharmacy. The station's staffing depends on the total number of farm animals for public and individual use.

The chief veterinarian of the station directly directs the work of all institutions of the state veterinary network, coordinates the work of hired veterinary specialists, commercial veterinary institutions and veterinary specialists-entrepreneurs for the prevention of infectious, invasive animal diseases, personally organizes events in the foci of infection, is responsible for the timely and high-quality performance of antiepidemic work, rational use of biological products.

The head of the veterinary and sanitary detachment organizes and conducts planned veterinary and sanitary work in farms and enterprises: disinfection, disinsection, deratization and disinfection; conducts forced measures in foci of infection. He is responsible for the timely and high-quality performance of veterinary and sanitary work, the rational use of disinfectants.

In some areas, veterinary specialists of animal disease control stations use a brigade form of labor organization. Specialized groups are being created in certain areas of veterinary activity:

- group for the fight against infectious and invasive diseases headed by the deputy head for antiepidemic work;
- a group on veterinary and sanitary work headed by the head of the veterinary and sanitary detachment;
- a group on medical work led by a veterinarian, a therapist, etC.)!

This system of work organization allows you to save material and monetary resources, use labor resources more efficiently, and provide paid services to a greater extent.

Local veterinary institutions.

The district veterinary hospital is a medical and preventive institution of the state veterinary network intended for veterinary services of animals at agricultural enterprises, in farms, subsidiary farms of citizens both at the expense of the state budget and on the basis of contracts with the owners of animals. The service area is assigned to the hospitals according to the decree of the khokimiyat of the district. There are about 7 people in the staff of veterinary hospitals. When local veterinary hospitals switch to economic calculation, their staffing and structure are determined by the labor collective, depending on the amount of work and income received from the provision of veterinary services.

The veterinary section is a mass medical and preventive institution of the state veterinary network. The appointment is the same as the veterinary clinic, the staff is about 3 people.

In the area of their activity, local veterinary institutions carry out measures to maintain veterinary and sanitary culture on farms of agricultural enterprises, and in case of diseases, organize and carry out quarantine and other veterinary and sanitary measures. They carry out preventive inspections of livestock, treatment of sick animals, prevention of infertility of animals; monitor compliance with the requirements of the Law "On Veterinary Medicine", veterinary and sanitary rules for feeding and keeping animals, rules of trade in livestock, animal products; disinfection, deratization, disinfection are carried out on farms, warehouses and other facilities.

Veterinary specialists of local veterinary hospitals and veterinary sites have the right to:

- to give orders to managers and employees of livestock farms, farmers, tenants on carrying out veterinary and sanitary measures;
- issue veterinary certificates and certificates;
- branding meat;
- to bring those guilty of violating veterinary legislation to disciplinary and administrative responsibility.

PLANNING OF THE STAFF NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES OF THE INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS OF THE STATE VETERINARY SERVICE IN THE DISTRICTS.

The State Veterinary Service in the territory of the district (Article 11. Functions of the state veterinary service):

- a) carries out epizootic monitoring;
- b) analyzes the causes of diseases and deaths of animals, develops recommendations for their prevention and treatment;
- c) carries out state veterinary supervision in the following areas:
 - protection of the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan from the introduction of pathogens of infectious animal diseases, as well as harvesting, movement (transportation), export and import of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin, veterinary medicines, feed and feed additives;
 - production of products and raw materials of animal origin in accordance with

- veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations;
- d) implements measures to prevent and eliminate infectious diseases of animals;
 - e) eliminate, together with health authorities and other bodies, foci of infectious diseases dangerous to animals and humans, and also carry out mutual exchange of information;
 - f) controls the veterinary and sanitary condition of all animal husbandry facilities, slaughterhouses, enterprises processing products and raw materials of animal origin, retail outlets, warehouses selling and storing products and raw materials of animal origin, carries out veterinary expertise of the construction and reconstruction of these facilities, as well as excavation work;
 - g) conducts laboratory and other studies to diagnose animal diseases, assess the quality of feed, as well as drinking water at livestock facilities;
 - h) requires legal entities and individuals to take measures to prevent the spread and elimination of infectious animal diseases, as well as to provide information necessary to clarify the epizootic situation;
 - i) when detecting animal diseases that pose a danger to animal and human health, establishes mandatory requirements for legal entities and individuals regarding the slaughter or destruction of animals, neutralization (disinfection) of products and raw materials of animal origin, their processing or disposal;
 - j) controls and coordinates the activities of veterinary specialists of state and departmental veterinary services, as well as, in accordance with the established procedure, monitors compliance with licensing requirements and conditions by business entities engaged in private veterinary activities;
 - l) provides assistance in the development of scientific research in the field of veterinary medicine.

In agricultural enterprises, farms and personal subsidiary farms, veterinary services are provided by veterinary institutions of the State Veterinary Service and entrepreneurs engaged in private veterinary practice. The labor costs of veterinary workers for veterinary care of each type of animal (Pet) in agricultural enterprises, farms and personal subsidiary farms are determined by the formula

$$Ost=M+ Nv,$$

Where, M is the number of animals of the corresponding type and age group in agricultural enterprises, farms and personal subsidiary farms of citizens, heads; Hb is the time standards for veterinary care of one animal in agricultural enterprises, farms and personal subsidiary farms of citizens, people-hours .

The staff number of employees of the State Veterinary Service in the district (Nchis) determined by the formula

$$Nchis=OZT:1845,$$

where 1845 is the annual working time reserve of one veterinary employee of the State Veterinary Service.

The full-time number of veterinarians, paramedics and orderlies of the State Veterinary Service is established according to their actual ratio in the district.

VETERINARY LABORATORY

According to Article 21 of the Law "On Veterinary Medicine"

Laboratory tests are carried out:

- in order to prepare conclusions of veterinary and veterinary-sanitary examination;
- when carrying out state veterinary supervision;
- in order to determine the health status of the animal, assess the compliance of goods and biological waste controlled by the state veterinary service with the requirements established by veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations;
- for research purposes.

Laboratory studies in the field of veterinary medicine are carried out by state and other veterinary laboratories in accordance with the established procedure.

Veterinary laboratory and diagnostic work is carried out by legal entities and individuals on the basis of a license.

Veterinary laboratory is an appropriately equipped veterinary diagnostic institution, located in accordance with veterinary and sanitary requirements, provided with qualified personnel, in which materials (blood, corpses, animal organs, feed, meat, milk, honey, fish, etC.) are examined, their properties, composition, structure and processes occurring in them are studied.) biochemical processes and the presence of dangerous and harmful substances for animal health. In the system of the State Veterinary Service and Animal Husbandry, veterinary laboratories are divided into interregional, regional (regional, republican), interdistrict (zonal), district and district.

The main tasks of the veterinary laboratory are to conduct diagnostic studies using methods that allow to establish a laboratory diagnosis of animal diseases, to identify the causes of their diseases, mortality, decreased productivity, reproductive functions, immunological status, to assess the quality and safety in veterinary terms of animal products, feed and feed additives.

Veterinary laboratories conduct bacteriological, biological, virological, pathoanatomic, histological, serological, immunological, chemical-toxicological, biochemical, radiological and other studies of materials and issue conclusions and recommendations based on the results of these studies.

The veterinary laboratory has an independent account, it is maintained at the expense of the budget. In the infusion currently, veterinary laboratories, regardless of their legal status, conduct laboratory research both at the expense of the state budget and at the expense of the funds earned by them. The social list of laboratory tests conducted for a fee on the basis of contracts with customers has been approved.)

To plan the paid number of employees of veterinary laboratories, a special methodology and time standards have been developed.)

The basis for the development of time standards is based on the following data:

- a list of the main types of laboratory tests for the diagnosis of infectious, invasive, non-infectious animal diseases, determination of the quality of animal products, feed and other materials;
- technologies for performing laboratory tests provided for by the veterinary

legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
photos of the working day of veterinarians, laboratory assistants, veterinarians;
time-lapse and photochronometric observations of labor processes in laboratory studies;
characteristics of laboratory equipment, apparatuses, instruments;
technical calculations;
reference literature.

The time standards are set for one performer by types of laboratory tests, taking into account the participation of veterinarians, laboratory assistants and veterinary nurses.

The time standards are developed for the most common conditions for performing laboratory tests and contain norms of operational time, time for performing preparatory and final and other types of work, for rest and personal needs.

The norms of operational time by categories of veterinary workers are determined based on one study for various diseases of animals, the studied material, research methods in minutes. The norms of time for preparatory and final and other types of work, rest and personal needs are defined for each category of employees for a year in hours.

Equipping veterinary laboratories with equipment, equipment, instruments, instruments, laboratory utensils, reagents and other means is carried out according to current standards.

The full-time number of employees of veterinary laboratories is determined by the formulas:

number of veterinarians = $E(ANv): 60:1203$;

number of laboratory assistants = $E(ANv): 60: 1268.5$;

number of veterinarians = $E(ANv): 60: 1122.5$,

where A is the volume of each type of laboratory research; Hb is the norm of time for one laboratory study, min; 1203, 1268.5 and 1122.5 are the annual reserve of operational time, respectively, of the veterinarian, laboratory assistant and veterinary nurse, h

. Location and equipment of the district veterinary department.

District state departments are usually located in the district center together with the vet.station of the corresponding district.

Veterinary institutions of the district are equipped with equipment, equipment, tools, as well as vehicles and special machines according to approved standards.

MANAGEMENT OF VETERINARY BUSINESS IN THE TERRITORY OF THE DISTRICT

Veterinary business on the territory of the districts is organized by the heads of the veterinary and livestock development departments of the districts, who are the main state veterinary inspectors of the respective districts. He reports directly to the head of the Veterinary and Livestock Development Department of the region. The head of the Veterinary and animal husbandry Development Department of the district is personally responsible for the implementation of national veterinary tasks, the implementation of programs for the prevention and elimination of

infectious, invasive and mass non-infectious animal diseases, for the quality and effectiveness of veterinary services for animal husbandry of agricultural enterprises, peasant (farmer) and private households of citizens, the quality and safety of animal products, produced and sold on the territory of the service zone. State veterinary institutions exercising their functions on the territory of a rural district are subordinate to him, hired veterinary workers of agricultural and processing enterprises, veterinary specialists accredited in accordance with the established procedure, carrying out entrepreneurial veterinary activities on the territory of a rural district are controlled by him.

In accordance with (Article 13. Powers of State veterinary inspectors) of the Law "On Veterinary Medicine", the chief state veterinary inspectors, their deputies and state veterinary inspectors within their powers:

- give mandatory instructions to state and economic management bodies, legal entities and individuals to carry out the necessary veterinary, veterinary-sanitary and anti-epizootic measures;
- give mandatory instructions for legal entities and individuals on the slaughter or destruction of animals in cases of detection of diseases of these animals with diseases that pose a danger to animal and human health, as well as on the destruction, processing or other use of products and raw materials of animal origin recognized as unfit for consumption;
- freely visit facilities controlled by the state veterinary service and give mandatory instructions for the elimination of detected violations of veterinary legislation;
- prohibit the use of railway wagons, ships, airplanes and other vehicles when establishing that their condition does not comply with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations;
- prohibit the operation of animal husbandry facilities, meat and dairy industry enterprises, enterprises for processing and storage of products and raw materials of animal origin in case of violations of veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations;
- suspend the commissioning of newly built, restored and reconstructed facilities on livestock farms, enterprises for processing and storage of products and raw materials of animal origin in case of violations of veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations;
- monitor the implementation of veterinary legislation by animal owners, as well as organizations engaged in the processing, storage and trade of products and raw materials of animal origin;
- inform the relevant authorities and organizations about the current epizootic situation in the border areas, neighboring states, carry out appropriate veterinary measures and give the necessary recommendations;
- control the production and use of veterinary medicines, feed additives in animal husbandry and veterinary medicine, assess their impact on animal health and the quality of products and raw materials of animal origin;

Restriction, suspension and prohibition of the activities of business entities on the grounds provided for in part one of this article for a period of more than ten

working days shall be carried out in court.

In the cities of our Republic, more than 30% of the population take root, in this regard, the veterinary service has great tasks and responsibilities to ensure veterinary and sanitary well-being in cities. Because industry is developed in cities in all directions, including those enterprises where products and raw materials of animal origin are produced and processed.) For example, such as meat processing plants, tanneries, refrigerators, etc.)

Veterinary services in cities are provided by the State Veterinary Service Administration, as well as vet.departmental veterinary specialists and private veterinarians. On the basis of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Veterinary Medicine", the heads of veterinary and livestock development departments of cities are appointed and dismissed by the Chairman of the Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the heads of veterinary and livestock development departments of the regions and the city of Tashkent, respectively, on the recommendation of the khokims of the cities;

The procedure for appointment and dismissal of heads of other institutions of the state veterinary service is determined by legislation.

The Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the Veterinary and Livestock Development Departments of the regions and the City of Tashkent are accountable to the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee, as well as, respectively, to the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the khokimiyats of the regions and the city of Tashkent.

The organizational structure of the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee is approved by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The regulations on the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan are approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

APPENDIX No. 8

to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 28, 2019
No. PP-4254

TYPICAL STRUCTURE

of the Veterinary and Livestock Development Department of districts (cities)



The total maximum number of management personnel is 7 units.

The number of technical and maintenance personnel is determined in accordance with established standards.

APPENDIX No. 15

to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 28, 2019 No. PP-4254

TYPICAL STRUCTURE

state centers for the diagnosis of animal diseases and food safety of districts (cities)



The total maximum number of employees is 7 units, including management personnel - 2 units, production personnel - 5 units.

The number of technical and maintenance personnel is determined in accordance with established standards.

According To Article 11. According to the Law "On Veterinary Medicine", the State Veterinary Service:

- a) carries out epizootic monitoring;
- b) analyzes the causes of diseases and deaths of animals, develops recommendations for their prevention and treatment;
- c) carries out state veterinary supervision in the following areas:
 - protection of the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan from the introduction of

pathogens of infectious animal diseases, as well as harvesting, movement (transportation), export and import of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin, veterinary medicines, feed and feed additives;

- production of products and raw materials of animal origin in accordance with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations;

d) implements measures to prevent and eliminate infectious diseases of animals;

e) eliminate, together with health authorities and other bodies, foci of infectious diseases dangerous to animals and humans, and also carry out mutual exchange of information;

f) controls the veterinary and sanitary condition of all animal husbandry facilities, slaughterhouses, enterprises processing products and raw materials of animal origin, retail outlets, warehouses selling and storing products and raw materials of animal origin, carries out veterinary expertise of the construction and reconstruction of these facilities, as well as excavation work;

g) conducts laboratory and other studies to diagnose animal diseases, assess the quality of feed, as well as drinking water at livestock facilities;

h) requires legal entities and individuals to take measures to prevent the spread and elimination of infectious animal diseases, as well as to provide information necessary to clarify the epizootic situation;

i) when detecting animal diseases that pose a danger to animal and human health, establishes mandatory requirements for legal entities and individuals regarding the slaughter or destruction of animals, neutralization (disinfection) of products and raw materials of animal origin, their processing or disposal;

j) controls and coordinates the activities of veterinary specialists of state and departmental veterinary services, as well as, in accordance with the established procedure, monitors compliance with licensing requirements and conditions by business entities engaged in private veterinary activities;

l) provides assistance in the development of scientific research in the field of veterinary medicine.

Veterinary service in the city is carried out by specialists of the "city station for combating animal diseases" Whose tasks are the following:

- organization and implementation of veterinary and sanitary measures, as well as veterinary supervision in livestock farms, enterprises and organizations engaged in animal slaughter, harvesting, processing, storage and transportation of feed products and raw materials of animal origin and trade in them.

- prevention of the occurrence of diseases transmitted from animals to humans

- management of the activities of local veterinary hospitals, sites, the VSE laboratory, as well as veterinary specialists of farms and other controlled enterprises and organizations located in the city.

There are many industrial processing enterprises concentrated in cities, which receive animals, animal products from different districts, regions, as well as from foreign countries. The food markets receive meat, eggs, milk, fruits, vegetables from different districts and regions of the republic.)

Environmentalists note that in modern conditions there is a migration of wild

animals, especially birds, to cities, where they easily find good living conditions. On the other hand, the intensity of export-import operations, the widespread development of international tourism, the sharp expansion of our country's economic ties with foreign travel agencies, the construction of modern enterprises have led to a multiple increase in the number of passengers coming to the Republic from other countries.

The concentration of animals and animal products in a relatively limited and densely populated urban area increases the likelihood of infectious diseases, food contamination, etC.)

To ensure the veterinary well-being of the city as a whole, as well as enterprises for the processing, storage and sale of animal products, pet care, an extensive network of veterinary institutions is being created in cities. It includes institutions of the state veterinary service, hired veterinarians of enterprises, subsidiary farms, commercial veterinary institutions and individual entrepreneurs in the field of veterinary medicine.

All these listed features inherent in the working conditions of urban veterinary institutions create significant difficulties in organizing veterinary activities in cities.

Veterinary and animal husbandry development departments have been established in the regional centers, which are entrusted with the management of veterinary affairs in the region. In other cities, the heads of veterinary associations and stations are at the head of the veterinary service.

The main tasks of the veterinary service in the city are:

- protection of human health from diseases common to humans and animals;
- treatment of sick animals in livestock farms and in the personal property of citizens;
- control over the veterinary and sanitary condition of the city and timely disinfection;
- veterinary and sanitary examination of animal products in processing plants and markets;
- organization and implementation of preventive measures to prevent infectious and non-infectious animal diseases;
- implementation of measures to eliminate infectious and invasive diseases, including animal rabies and ringworm of cats;
- veterinary control over the construction and repair of enterprises for processing products and raw materials of animal origin;
- control over the disposal of the corpses of fallen animals, over the veterinary and sanitary condition of meat and bone meal production plants;
- promotion of veterinary knowledge among the population, consultation on veterinary issues of heads of enterprises and organizations of the city, as well as citizens - owners of animals.

In the cities of our country, depending on the volume of work and taking into account the specifics of veterinary activities, stations for combating animal diseases, district veterinary hospitals, state laboratories for veterinary and sanitary

expertise in food markets, rabies control stations, disinfection stations, city veterinary laboratories are being createdD.)

The animal disease control station in the city is the central veterinary institution of the State Veterinary Service. Its main task is to ensure the veterinary and sanitary well-being of the city. The staff of the veterinary station includes: a chief, an accountant, a dezotryad (the head of the detachment and a veterinary orderly), a veterinary clinic (head, vet assistant, 2 veterinary nurses), a veterinary examination laboratory (head, veterinarian, 1-3 laboratory assistants, 1-2 nurses). In the presence of a pharmacy, the position of a veterinary paramedic is introduced into the staff of the station — the head of the pharmacy, and in the presence of an X-ray cabinet - a veterinary radiologist.

Several stations are being created in large cities. City stations for the control of animal diseases take into account all organizations, institutions that have animals (cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, dogs, fur and wild animals, laboratory animals, etC.), organizations, institutions, enterprises engaged in the procurement, storage, processing of products and raw materials of animal origin, as well as animals of all kinds in enterprises and in the individual use of citizens. They study the epizootic state of the city and the surrounding areas, as well as the districts and regions of the republic that supply animal products to the enterprises of the city.

Animal disease control stations develop plans for sanitary and veterinary measures:

- the plan of veterinary and sanitary inspection of enterprises, organizations and institutions of the city, which provides for mandatory inspection of all objects of veterinary and sanitary supervision (individual objects are examined together with specialists of the city sanitary and epidemiological supervision);
- a plan of antiepizootic measures, in which preventive diagnostic studies, preventive vaccinations, deworming and therapeutic and preventive treatments against infectious and invasive diseases are provided (separately, a plan for the prevention of animal rabies together with the city sanitary and epidemiological supervision and a plan for the prevention of ringworm of cats with the participation of medical specialists from the city clinic for skin and venereal diseases are drawn up);
- the plan of veterinary and sanitary measures - disinfection, deratization, disinsection.

The district veterinary hospital in the serviced area of the city performs the following functions:

- conducts preventive, curative, anti-epizootic and veterinary-sanitary measures to ensure the veterinary well-being of farms and farms, as well as animals that are in the personal property of citizens;
- coordinates the work of hired veterinary specialists of enterprises and organizations;
- carries out veterinary supervision in livestock farms, processing enterprises of meat, dairy and other industries;
- implements measures to prevent the occurrence of diseases transmitted from

animals to humans.

The district veterinary hospital is headed by the head, who is responsible for the fulfillment of these tasks, as well as for the safety of the material values of the hospital. The head and other employees of the hospital are assigned to work and are released from it by the head of the city station for combating animal diseases.

Rabies control stations organize the activities of teams to catch stray dogs, stray cats, plan and implement a set of measures to prevent and eliminate animal rabies.

Emergency veterinary care stations are usually set up in large cities and operate on a self-supporting basis.

The state Veterinary Association on the territory of the city is an independent city veterinary service with the rights of a legal entity. It is organized in accordance with the current legislation for veterinary care of animals belonging to state, cooperative and public enterprises, organizations, institutions, as well as the population.

Its tasks:

- operational management of veterinary activities in the city;
- development and implementation of programs to create sustainable veterinary welfare in the city;
- organization and implementation of measures for the prevention and elimination of infectious, invasive, non-infectious diseases, poisoning and injury of animals;
- carrying out state veterinary supervision on the territory of the city.

The association builds its work on the principles of economic calculation using two sources of financing: allocations from the state budget (for the implementation of mandatory anti-epizootic measures and state veterinary control) and funds received for the performance of work under contracts with state, public enterprises, farms, as well as for the provision of veterinary services to citizens for the protection of animal health. The main indicator of the financial and economic activity of the city state veterinary association is profit.

Depending on the scope of work and the specifics of veterinary activities, the following institutions can be organized in cities under the veterinary department / on the example of the city of Samarkand/:

a/ City Veterinary Station for combating animal diseases is the central institution of the state veterinary service in the city, its main tasks are as follows:

- organization and implementation of anti-epizootic and therapeutic and preventive measures.
- organization and conduct of veterinary and sanitary measures and implementation of veterinary and sanitary supervision
- preventing the occurrence of diseases transmitted from animals to humans
- management of the activities of other institutions subordinate to it
- draws up plans of veterinary measures, conducts and relevant reports.

The city veterinary station is funded by the local budget.

In Samarkand , the city veterinary station has the following staff units:

Head of the City Department of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development

Deputy Chief
Head of the epizootic squad
Head of the dezotryad
Veterinary paramedic, head pharmacy
Veterinary nurse
The cleaner-stoker
The driver
of the St. accountant

b / City Veterinary Laboratory - is headed by the director of the laboratory and its activity consists of laboratory and diagnostic studies on the territory of the whole city, including the VSE laboratory - in the markets.

By districts and sections of the territory there is:

in/ district veterinary hospital - headed by: the head, who is responsible for the fulfillment of the tasks assigned to it by the hospital, as well as for the safety and material and property values.

Managers and other employees are appointed and dismissed by the head of the city veterinary station

g/ VSE Laboratory - conducts VSE of products and raw materials of animal and vegetable origin mainly in the markets. And also, together with veterinary inspectors of the municipal veterinary station, they conduct veterinary and sanitary supervision at retail outlets. Staff: up to 50 samples - 1 vet.vr.head.) + 1 laB.)

d / Veterinary sites operate in certain areas of the city and carry out therapeutic and preventive measures.

According to the veterinary legislation, officials of the city animal disease control station have the right to: freely visit the objects of veterinary supervision and give mandatory instructions for the elimination of violations of veterinary and sanitary rules, instructions and resolutions of governing bodies. Prohibit, in cases provided for by veterinary legislation, the slaughter of livestock and poultry, trade in animals and animal products in places not designated for this purpose, as well as the use, harvesting and export of products, raw materials of animal origin, issue veterinary certificates and certificates in accordance with the established procedure.

Article 13. Powers of State veterinary inspectors

Chief State veterinary Inspectors, their deputies and State veterinary inspectors within their powers:

- give mandatory instructions to state and economic management bodies, legal entities and individuals to carry out the necessary veterinary, veterinary-sanitary and anti-epizootic measures;
- give mandatory instructions for legal entities and individuals on the slaughter or destruction of animals in cases of detection of diseases of these animals with diseases that pose a danger to animal and human health, as well as on the destruction, processing or other use of products and raw materials of animal origin recognized as unfit for consumption;
- freely visit facilities controlled by the state veterinary service and give mandatory

- instructions for the elimination of detected violations of veterinary legislation;
- prohibit the use of railway wagons, ships, airplanes and other vehicles when establishing that their condition does not comply with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations;
 - prohibit the operation of animal husbandry facilities, meat and dairy industry enterprises, enterprises for processing and storage of products and raw materials of animal origin in case of violations of veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations;
 - suspend the commissioning of newly built, restored and reconstructed facilities on livestock farms, enterprises for processing and storage of products and raw materials of animal origin in case of violations of veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations;
 - monitor the implementation of veterinary legislation by animal owners, as well as organizations engaged in the processing, storage and trade of products and raw materials of animal origin;
 - inform the relevant authorities and organizations about the current epizootic situation in the border areas, neighboring states, carry out appropriate veterinary measures and give the necessary recommendations;
 - control the production and use of veterinary medicines, feed additives in animal husbandry and veterinary medicine, assess their impact on animal health and the quality of products and raw materials of animal origin;
 - make representations to the relevant state bodies when identifying foci of infectious animal diseases on declaring the relevant territories as unfavorable points and establishing restrictive measures (quarantine) in them, as well as on lifting restrictive measures (quarantine) after the elimination of foci of infectious animal diseases;
 - take administrative penalties against officials and other persons in accordance with the established procedure for violating the requirements of the legislation on veterinary medicine.

Restriction, suspension and prohibition of the activities of business entities on the grounds provided for in part one of this article for a period of more than ten working days shall be carried out in court.

The Chief State veterinary inspectors, their deputies and State veterinary inspectors may exercise other powers in accordance with the legislation.

STATE LABORATORY OF VETERINARY AND SANITARY EXPERTISE IN FOOD MARKETS

The main tasks of the state Laboratory of veterinary expertise in food markets are:

- protection of the population from diseases common to humans and animals;
- ensuring the safety of food products of animal origin coming for sale on the market, as well as organizing measures to prevent the spread of infectious animal diseases through products subject to veterinary and sanitary examination.

Laboratories are organized in markets of any organizational and legal form, where food products of animal and plant origin of non-industrial manufacture are

tradeD.)

The sale of products is allowed after the vetsanexpertiza and receipt by traders of conclusions certifying the compliance of products with veterinary and sanitary requirements of veterinary rules, norms and rules of vetsanexpertiza.)

Laboratories should be equipped with appropriate equipment and instruments, instruments, reagents, paints, detergents and disinfectants, laboratory utensils, overalls, inventory and other auxiliary materials.

The laboratories are headed by heads - veterinarians with practical experience in veterinary and sanitary examination of food products, who have received special training and certification.

The staff of the laboratory includes veterinarians, laboratory assistants, trichinelloscopists and veterinary orderlies.

Vetsanexpertiza laboratories carry out:

- daily measures for control (supervision) of compliance of the conditions of sale on food markets of food products of animal and vegetable origin of non-industrial manufacture with veterinary and sanitary requirements of veterinary rules and regulations;
- checking the availability and correctness of veterinary and other accompanying documents;
- inspection and veterinary and sanitary assessment of batches of food products of industrial animal origin supplied to the market, vehicles, containers and containers in which they are delivered;
- control (supervision) of food safety in radiation terms;
- inspection, sampling and veterinary examination of non-industrial food products and products of plant origin;
- branding of meat, bacon, animal offal of non-industrial manufacture;
- control (supervision) of compliance with the temperature regime and food storage conditions on refrigerators;
- registration and issuance of conclusions based on the results of veterinary and sanitary examination, authorizing the sale of food products;
- disinfection, denaturation, disposal, destruction of spent samples, veterinary seizures;
- issuance of conclusions-prescriptions on the further use of food products recognized as substandard and dangerous;
- providing the Chief State Inspector of the district (city) with information on the detection of zoonanthropous and zoonotic diseases;
- keeping veterinary medical examination logs and providing information on form No. 5-vet.

Laboratory specialists have the right to:

- freely visit trade pavilions, shops, refrigerators, warehouses and other objects of food trade in the market;
- to check the safety of food products during delivery and sale and to control the conduct of disinfection, deratization and disinsection;
- receive information and documents necessary for the implementation of product

control measures;

- to take food samples for veterinary examination and laboratory tests;
- issue conclusions based on the results of veterinary medical examination, authorizing the sale of food products, and conclusions-prescriptions to owners of low-quality and dangerous products to remove them from sale;
- to make proposals on the implementation of measures aimed at compliance with vet requirements;
- prohibit the sale of food products that have not been subjected to vet-sanexpertize and are recognized as not conforming to veterinary norms and rules.

The rules provide for the establishment of laboratory staff, based on the amount of work carried out and labor costs. In laboratories carrying out 50 examinations per day, 3 positions are planned (veterinarian, laboratory assistant and veterinarian), up to 150 examinations -4 (in addition - veterinarian), up to 250 examinations — 6 (in addition - 1 laboratory assistant, 1 veterinarian), up to 350 examinations - 8 (head, 2 veterinarians, 2 laboratory assistants, trichinelloscopist, 2 veterinarians). With an increase in the number of examinations over 350 per day, the positions of a veterinarian and a laboratory assistant are introduced into the staff. In the territories affected by radiation accidents, a veterinarian-radiologist, a dosimetric technician are included in the staff.

When drawing up the staffing table of laboratories, the time spent on veterinary examination of cattle meat (20.5 minutes) is conditionally taken for one examination, the time for veterinary examination of other products is converted into the number of examinations by dividing by the conditionally accepted time for veterinary examination of cattle meat.

The State Laboratory of Veterinary and Sanitary Examination is headed by the head, appointed and dismissed by the head of the animal disease control station (state veterinary association).

Topic 11: "ORGANIZATION OF VETERINARY SERVICES IN LIVESTOCK FARMS".

Plan:

- 1. The organizational structure of the veterinary service in farms. The rights and obligations of veterinarians in livestock farms.**
- 2. Management and management of veterinary services in farms. Communication with state veterinary organizations.**
- 3. Organization of measures to combat animal diseases. Salary of veterinary staff.**

1. Veterinary service in rental and farm farms is carried out by veterinarians and veterinary paramedics who are in the states of this farm or working on a contract basis. These specialists can be employees of the state veterinary service or those persons who are engaged in private veterinary practice. According to articles 14-15-16 of the "Law on Veterinary Medicine" of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the farms are mainly carried out by the departmental veterinary service, which is under the jurisdiction of the committee, departments, enterprises, institutions and organizations.

Veterinary specialists of departmental veterinary services, within their competence, carry out departmental veterinary supervision and veterinary services of animals under the methodological guidance and control of state veterinary authorities.

Since the veterinary service in farms is also an integral part of the veterinary service of the same area as a whole. The commonality of tasks, activities and methods of work unites it with the state veterinary network and specialists of other farms.

Veterinary specialists of farms are called upon, together with farm managers and other specialists, to ensure the fulfillment of tasks to increase livestock, produce livestock products with the least labor and money. They should prevent diseases and deaths of animals by organizing and conducting veterinary activities.

Veterinary specialists of farms mainly serve animal husbandry of one farm, where all activities are carried out on the basis of a single production and financial plan and the instructions of the administration are mandatory for all farm workers.

Being constantly on the farm, the veterinarian has the opportunity to regularly examine animals, conduct a thorough clinical study of them, timely identify changes in health status, isolate and isolate patients and suspicious of the disease, eliminate deficiencies in the maintenance of livestock. As a farm worker, a veterinarian / paramedic/ is called upon to facilitate the implementation of his production plans as a specialist, he is obliged to ensure strict compliance with veterinary legislation, since he is responsible for the veterinary and sanitary condition in animal husbandry, for animal health protection and for protecting the population from zoonoses.

With the correct formulation of the case, veterinary measures are not opposed to economic ones, but are organically combined with them: farms are economically interested in ensuring that preventive and curative measures on farms

are carried out in a timely and effective manner.

The heads of farms should allocate the necessary material resources for the veterinary service, finance at the expense of the farm, which is added to the cost of products and raw materials of animals produced on the farm.

Veterinary workers of the farm are also entrusted with the maintenance of animals belonging to the private population living on the territory of this farm.

STRUCTURE OF THE VETERINARY SERVICE AND STAFF OF EMPLOYEES

The veterinary service on the farm is managed by the chief or senior / as chief/ veterinarian. In organizational and economic matters, he is subordinate to the heads of farms. In all special matters, he reports to the chief veterinarian of the district. If the farm is under the jurisdiction of higher associations, then the chief veterinarian of the farm is also subordinate in a special respect to the chief veterinary specialist of the relevant organization. Veterinary workers of the farm are subordinate to the chief veterinarian of the farm in special matters.

According to the regulations, the farm must have a chief veterinarian - one for a farm with more than 100 conditional heads of cattle, or a senior veterinarian / as chief/ - one for a farm with less than 100 conditional heads of cattle. In addition, for every 150 conditional heads of cattle, a full-time position of a senior veterinarian, veterinarian or veterinary paramedic is establishedD.)

The calculation of the number of animals in conditional / and not in physical / heads was introduced due to the fact that the labor costs of specialists for servicing animals of different species and ages are not the same. For the corresponding calculations, the coefficients of the transfer of the physical number of animals that have in the farm into conditional heads are establishedD.)

For a conditional head / for a unit of calculation / it is considered to be one cow / bull /. Young cattle and other animal species are calculated in the corresponding coefficients to the conditional headD.) The accepted coefficients are composed of the following:

Cattle - young animals, feedlots - 0.66

pigs of all ages - 0.16

Karakul and Romanov sheep - 0.1

other sheep breeds - 0.06

horses, camels, working oxen - 0.66

chickens - 0.025

chickens - 0.020

For example: the farm has: Cattle - 3250 heads, of which 1000 heads of cows, pigs - 2650 heads, it is necessary: 2.67 staff units (rounded - 3). This does not include the chief veterinarian.

The following ratios of positions of veterinarians and veterinary paramedics are recommendedD.)

for breeding farms 1:1

for livestock complexes 1:2

for farms 1:3

Heads of farms are given the right to increase the number of specialists. Taking into account the epizootic situation and the location of farms (remoteness). Conversion coefficients are also established for fur farms:

mink -0.2 (female)

arctic fox - 0.6

fox - 0.5

sable - 0.4

nutria - 0.03

rabbit - 0.16

bee colonies - 0.2

For breeding animals of conditional livestock , it is additionally multiplied by a coefficient of 1.4

For example, for 600-610 physical heads, cows need 1 veterinarian.

RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF VETERINARY SPECIALISTS OF FARMS

This issue is covered in a very accessible version in the materials of the law "On Veterinary Medicine" of the Republic of Uzbekistan. So in Article 14. (Departmental Veterinary Service)

Departmental Veterinary Service is a service under the jurisdiction of ministries, state committees and departments where veterinary control and veterinary services are required.)

The Departmental Veterinary Service carries out its activities in accordance with the legislation. Methodological support of the activities of the departmental veterinary service is carried out by the State Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee.

Article 15. Rights and obligations of veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service

Veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service have the right to:

- freely visit the objects of departmental veterinary control and give mandatory instructions for the elimination of detected violations of veterinary legislation;

- require subordinate institutions and organizations to take measures provided for by the legislation on veterinary medicine, ensuring the prevention of the spread and elimination of infectious diseases, as well as providing information necessary to clarify the epizootic situation;

- to submit for consideration by the management of subordinate institutions and organizations the idea of bringing officials and other employees guilty of violating the legislation on veterinary medicine to justice in accordance with the established procedure.

Veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service are obliged to:

- to carry out antiepizootic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at serviced enterprises, institutions and organizations;

- to carry out departmental veterinary control and veterinary and sanitary examination of products, raw materials of animal and vegetable origin;
- if there is a suspicion of animal disease with particularly dangerous infectious diseases, immediately report this to the state veterinary service and take all necessary measures to localize the disease;
- to provide the state veterinary service with information for conducting veterinary statistical reporting in accordance with the established procedure.

Veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service may have other rights and bear other duties in accordance with the legislation.

Article 16. Production veterinary services

Enterprises, institutions, organizations whose activities are related to the organization and management of animal husbandry, animal husbandry, production, processing, storage, transportation and sale of products and raw materials of animal origin, feed, feed additives and veterinary medicines intended for the treatment of animals, can create production veterinary services at their own expense.

Veterinary specialists of production veterinary services are obliged to:

- require the head of an enterprise, institution, organization to carry out measures provided for by the legislation on veterinary medicine to prevent the spread and elimination of infectious diseases, as well as to provide information necessary to clarify the epizootic situation;
- to carry out antiepidemic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at serviced enterprises, institutions and organizations;
- if there is a suspicion of animal disease with particularly dangerous infectious diseases, immediately report this to the state veterinary service and take all necessary measures to localize the disease;
- if an epizootic occurs, carry out veterinary measures according to the instructions of the state veterinary service.

Veterinary specialists of production veterinary services may also bear other duties in accordance with the legislation.

Industrial animal husbandry is caused by an increase in the number of livestock and an increase in the productivity of livestock and birds to achieve high efficiency of this important branch of agricultural production. Livestock farms of industrial type include livestock and poultry joint-stock companies. The livestock joint-stock company is a large livestock enterprises in which specialized farms, farms and workshops are united, stable reproduction of the herd and production of high-quality feed is organized, industrial technology, scientific organization of labor and management are used, ensuring maximum continuous production of livestock products with minimal labor and money costs.

The veterinary service at livestock and poultry farms is departmental in nature and differs little from the veterinary service of a large farm, it is controlled by the state veterinary service and is part of the district veterinary service. Its special activities are directed and coordinated by the Chief Veterinarian of the district, as well as the veterinary department of the association or trusts to which these livestock and poultry joint-stock companies are subordinate.

The veterinary service at the JSC has its own significant features due to the specialization of the farm, the concentration of thousands of animals in limited areas, complex mechanization and automation of production processes, as well as the cyclical nature of production technology.

Reliable protection against the introduction of pathogens of infectious and invasive animal diseases of the strictest veterinary and sanitary regime and systematic disinfection, disinsection and deratization are required at the JSC.)

The joint-stock company operates on the principle of closed-type enterprises and has capital fences with two protective zones: 1) external and 2) internal (security).

The first zone is intended for forage crops and pastures. The second narrow zone is located directly in front of the fence line of the complex and serves as a protective barrier against the introduction of pathogens of infectious animal diseases, which is also **divided into two:**

a) industrial and b) administrative and economic;

a) The production area includes: premises for animals, walking and feeding grounds with a hard surface and canopies, a veterinary point, an insulator, etC.)

b) In the administrative and economic zone there are: administrative buildings, a feed mill, warehouses and feed storages, a boiler room and other facilities for economic purposes.

The tasks, duties and rights of veterinary specialists of livestock complexes are regulated by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Veterinary Medicine", in Articles No. 14,15,16.

The chief veterinarian is directly subordinate by order of the director (head) of this JSC, In special matters he is controlled by the superior head of the veterinary service of the district and the association.

In each farm, job descriptions of hired veterinary specialists are developed: chief veterinarian, veterinarians, paramedics, veterinary treatment operators, veterinary orderlies. Depending on the production direction of animal husbandry, its size, epizootic condition and other factors, the tasks and responsibilities of hired veterinary specialists may vary. In large agricultural enterprises, strictly defined responsibilities, duties and rights of hired veterinary specialists are provided.) The head of the veterinary service team at agricultural enterprises is responsible for the veterinary and sanitary well-being of livestock farms and settlements, timely implementation of a set of preventive measures, compliance with veterinary and sanitary rules provided for by veterinary legislation

In accordance with the current veterinary legislation, the heads of the team of veterinary specialists at agricultural enterprises have the right:

- freely visit the objects of veterinary supervision on the farm;
- require the necessary information from officials, tenants and other farm workers to identify the epizootic situation;
- suspend the performance of works carried out in violation of the requirements of veterinary legislation;
- to give mandatory instructions for the elimination of detected violations of

veterinary and sanitary rules;

- to give instructions to ordinary veterinary specialists of the farm, officials, tenants, cooperators and other employees on carrying out preventive, veterinary-sanitary, health-improving measures;

ORGANIZATION OF VETERINARY SERVICES FOR DAIRY COMPLEXES

Veterinary services at the dairy complex are provided by hired veterinary specialists. Their activities are controlled by the State Veterinary Service and are directed and coordinated by the Chief State Veterinary Inspector for the district.

The organization of veterinary services of the dairy complex has significant features due to the specialization of the farm, the concentration of a large number of animals on limited areas, complex mechanization and automation of production processes, as well as the cyclical nature of production technology.

The main tasks of veterinary specialists at dairy complexes are:

- protection of animals from brucellosis, tuberculosis (periodic examination in accordance with the instructions for the prevention and elimination of these diseases);

- prevention of introduction to the complex of pathogens of highly contagious infectious diseases (foot-and-mouth disease);

- protection of animals from diseases with other infectious diseases (anthrax, leptospirosis, pasteurellosis, trichophytia, emphysematous carbuncle, leukemia, parainfluenza, infectious rhinotracheitis, viral diarrhea, salmonellosis, colibacteriosis, streptococcosis, etC.);

- prevention of diseases of cattle with dictyoculosis, fasciollosis, hypodermatosis, scabies, pyraplasmosis and other invasive diseases;

- prevention of diseases of the udder; hooves and limbs;

- ensuring a high level of reproduction of the herd (timely diagnosis of pregnancy in cows and heifers, identification of infertile cows and elimination of infertility, organization of artificial insemination of animals, etC.);

- ensuring the safety of young cattle;

- systematic medical examination of cows in accordance with the technological cycle of production (general, gynecological, surgical).

Of great importance are the functioning of complexes on the principle of closed-type enterprises and their capital fencing with two protective zones: external and internal. The first zone is intended for pastures and forage crops. The second zone, narrow, is located directly in front of the fence line of the complex and serves as a protective barrier against the introduction of pathogens of infectious animal diseases. Animals from other farms are not allowed on the territory of both zones.

The entire territory of the milk production complex is also divided into two isolated zones: production and administrative.

In the production area, there are rooms for animals, walking and feeding grounds with hard surfaces and canopies, a veterinary and preventive point, an insulator, a facility for processing the skin of animals, a slaughterhouse with a

refrigerator. At the entrance to the territory of the production zone, an entrance disinfection barrier is arranged.) An overpass with scales for weighing, loading and unloading animals is placed on the fence line of the production area.)

In the administrative and economic zone there are administrative buildings, a feed mill, warehouses and feed storages, a boiler room and other facilities for economic purposes. The feed mill is located on the line of demarcation of zones in such a way that the components for the preparation of feed come from the administrative and economic zone, and the finished feed - without overloading immediately into the production zone. At the entrance to the territory of the administrative and economic zone, disinfection barriers for vehicles are arranged.)

One of the features of veterinary measures at the dairy complex should be considered their intensification, associated with a clear, day-by-day technology of growing, fattening or other industrial use of animals. These activities should coincide in time with each period of the production cycle and contribute to the fulfillment of production tasks.

Veterinary maintenance of dairy complexes is carried out by hired veterinarians and operators for the treatment of animals and premises. For example, in a livestock complex for the production of milk for 800 cows, as a rule, one hired veterinarian, one operator for the veterinary treatment of animals and two operators for the veterinary treatment of premises work.

The material and technical base of veterinary use depends on the size of the dairy complex. According to the current norms of technological design of veterinary facilities in complexes for 400 cows, it is provided to have a veterinary point and an entry disinfection barrier, in complexes for 800 cows with loose maintenance — a veterinary and preventive point, an entry barrier and a slaughter site. All dairy complexes should have a quarantine room, a collection point for raw materials for the production of meat and bone meal and an insulator.

The veterinary point is intended for outpatient and inpatient treatment of sick animals, carrying out preventive veterinary measures. The veterinary point consists of an outpatient clinic and a hospital. The size of the latter is equal to 3% of the capacity of the complex with loose keeping of cows and 2% with tethered keeping.)

The veterinary and preventive point is intended for veterinary treatments of animals: vaccination, mass diagnostic studies, disinfection, hoof cleaning and medical procedures. It includes an outpatient clinic and a hospital. The outpatient clinic consists of a specialist room, a pharmacy, a pantry for biological products (with a refrigerator) and disinfectants, a room for animal treatment, animal filler pens before and after treatment and an autopsy room. The hospital consists of a room for the maintenance of sick animals, inventory and feed rooms.

The entrance disinfection barrier is located at the main entrance on the territory of the dairy complex and is intended for disinfection of vehicle wheels. It is a concrete bath with a length of at least 9 m, a width equal to the opening of the gate, a depth of at least 0.2 m.

At an air temperature below 0 ° C, the disinfectant solution in the bath is

heated using special equipment.

The slaughterhouse is equipped with premises for slaughtering animals and refrigeration units.

The quarantine room is intended for reception, veterinary and sanitary treatment, diagnostic studies and preventive treatments of cows, heifers, bulls entering the dairy complex. It consists of a room for the sanitary treatment of animals, a weighing room, a storage room for disinfectants and detergents, a room for keeping animals, feed and inventory rooms.

The collection point of raw materials for the production of meat and bone meal is placed at a distance of at least 500 m from agricultural facilities, including dairy facilities. It provides premises for the collection and temporary storage of animal corpses with or without a refrigerator, as well as a utility room.

The insulator is intended for the treatment of animals with infectious diseases. It is placed at a distance of 200m from the main production facilities of the dairy complex. The tasks of hired veterinary specialists at beef production complexes are as follows:

- study of the veterinary and sanitary condition of farms of suppliers of young cattle (pay attention to the provision of animals with well-maintained premises, good-quality feed, the epizootic state of the farm, the sanitary condition of farms, the territory around them, the incidence of animals, the causes of the disease, etC.));

- selection and preparation of animals for delivery to complexes (healthy, well-developed animals are selected; they are examined for infectious and invasive diseases; immediately before shipment, in order to avoid loss of body weight, stress, fatigue and metabolic disorders, animals are given a 5-6% glucose solution; intramuscular injections of tetracycline and other drugs are made);

- transportation and reception of animals (transported in cars with special thermal insulation and ventilation, conduct a clinical examination when unloading from cars, put on a 30-day preventive quarantine, examine for infectious, invasive diseases, carry out preventive and sanitary treatment of animals, etC.));

- protection of animals from infectious diseases (brucellosis, tuberculosis, foot-and-mouth disease, anthrax, leptospirosis, pasteurellosis, trichophytia, emphysematous carbuncle, leukemia, parainfluenza, infectious rhinotracheitis, viral diarrhea, salmonellosis, colibacteriosis, etC.));

- protection of animals from invasive diseases (fasciola, dictyoculosis, hyperdermatosis, etC.));

- prevention of non-infectious diseases of the digestive, respiratory, metabolic disorders, poisoning, etC.); prevention of diseases of the hooves and limbs;

- periodic disinfection, deratization of livestock premises.

Veterinary, veterinary and preventive points, an entrance disinfection barrier and a slaughter area are equipped in the same way as in dairy complexes.

The slaughter and sanitary point has two departments: slaughter and disposal. In the first, rooms are arranged for slaughtering animals and opening the

gastrointestinal tract, a chamber for temporary storage of carcasses, a room for salting and temporary storage of animal skins, a shower room; in the second, an autopsy and disposal rooms are equipped.)

ORGANIZATION OF VETERINARY SERVICES FOR SHEEP FARMS

The tasks of hired veterinary specialists of sheep-breeding specialized farms do not have big differences. There is a difference in the organization of the work itself, due to the characteristics of animals, the rules of their maintenance, the types of diseases inherent in them, methods of their treatment and prevention.

Veterinary maintenance of specialized sheep farms also requires an appropriate material and technical base, consisting of medical and sanitary or medical and preventive points, special vehicles, veterinary equipment, tools, medicines, biological products, disinfectants, etc.)

Medical and sanitary point —LSP) is a center for conducting medical work on the farm. For its construction, a place is allocated near a good grazing or cultural fenced pasture, a water source, a road convenient for the entrance of vehicles. They are built according to a standard project for ____ sheep. On the territory of the medical and sanitary point, there are: a veterinary and sanitary checkpoint and a unit for disinfecting machines; a platform with scales for receiving and sending animals; an outpatient clinic with a hospital; a koshara on the feed room and boiler room; slaughterhouse with a warehouse for processing and storing leather raw materials and a refrigerator for storing meat and meat products; an autopsy room with a recycling room, a manure storage; an insulator on; a garage; a platform for storing coarse feed.) The stationary LSP is served by 10 people, including the head of the point - a veterinarian, 1-2 veterinary paramedics, 1-2 veterinary nurses, a cattle slaughterer, shepherds, a watchman-stoker.

The LSP is headed by a veterinarian who is appointed to work and released from it by order of the director of the farm in coordination with the chief veterinary inspector of the district. He is responsible for organizing the work, determining the diagnosis, the safety and use of material values, sheep and livestock products; monitors the performance of official duties and compliance with the daily routine by the employees of the point, the fulfillment of the schedule of the detour of the flock.

The veterinary paramedic is responsible for the qualified and timely treatment of sick animals, as well as for the quality of the obtained raw leather.

LSP specialists regularly conduct veterinary examination of animals on farms and in flocks of the farm; deliver sick sheep to the LSP, number them, register them; monitor the veterinary and sanitary condition of pastures, reservoirs, livestock facilities, slaughterhouses, sites for biothermal disinfection of manure and other objects; carry out disinfection; identify the causes of animal diseases and take measures to eliminate them.

ORGANIZATION OF VETERINARY SERVICES FOR POULTRY FARMS

The main tasks of hired veterinary specialists in poultry farms and specialized poultry farms are as follows:

- prevention of the introduction of pathogens of dangerous infectious diseases (Newcastle disease, respiratory mycoplasmosis, Marek's disease, infectious laryngotracheitis, tuberculosis, etC.);
- protection of poultry from influenza, pullorosis, salmonellosis, leukemia, ornithosis, etC.);
- prevention of poultry diseases;
- veterinary control over the acquisition of poultry farms (only eggs are imported);
- veterinary and sanitary examination of poultry and egg slaughter products;
- carrying out veterinary and sanitary measures.

The number of veterinary specialists of poultry farms and specialized poultry farms is established based on the annual volume of veterinary work.

All types of poultry farms provide for the construction of a veterinary laboratory, a disinfection unit and a slaughter and sanitary point. The veterinary laboratory of the poultry farm is equipped according to the same nomenclature of buildings and structures as at large pig breeding complexes.

The disinfection unit is a room in which a concrete bath with a disinfectant solution (disinfection barrier) and equipment for the treatment of vehicles, premises, containers are installed.)

The slaughter and sanitary point, as a rule, is blocked with the slaughter shop, but each building must have a separate entrance and exit.

A room for disinfection of egg containers is provided at the egg warehouse.

Topic 12: "ORGANIZATION OF A PRIVATE VETERINARY SERVICE".

Plan:

- 1. The importance of the private veterinary service and its implementation.**
- 2. Organizational foundations of the private veterinary service.**
- 3. The Charter of a private veterinary enterprise.**
- 4. Types of private veterinary services.**
- 5. Conclusion of contracts with animal owners.**

After the declaration of independence of Uzbekistan, a number of reforms to improve the state of affairs are taking place in all sectors of the national economy, as well as in agriculture and in the structure of the veterinary service of the Republic in connection with the transition to market relations.

Article 17. "Private veterinary activity"

Legal entities and individuals may carry out private veterinary activities in accordance with the legislation.

To carry out private veterinary activities, legal entities and individuals - business entities are required to have a license issued by the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee.

Business entities engaged in private veterinary activities have the right to:

- establish the diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, except for cases of animal diseases, in respect of which restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law are applied;
- carry out preventive vaccination of animals, as well as advise animal owners;
- to engage in the production, manufacture and sale of veterinary medicines and technical means, feed additives.

Business entities engaged in private veterinary activities are obliged to:

- if there is a suspicion of the presence of a contagious disease in animals, immediately report it to the state veterinary service and take all necessary measures to localize the disease;
- if an epizootic occurs, carry out veterinary measures according to the instructions of the state veterinary service.

Business entities engaged in private veterinary activities may have other rights and bear other responsibilities in accordance with the legislation.

Veterinary doctors - citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, other states and stateless persons have the right to engage in private veterinary practice. Veterinary paramedics and technicians are engaged in private practice under the supervision of a veterinarian. Veterinary specialists engaged in private practice are required to have the appropriate permits / license/ issued in accordance with the established procedure.

On the basis of this law , the following types of self - supporting and private units were formed in the structure of the veterinary service:

1. self-supporting detachments and groups of veterinary specialists functioning at district, city and regional state veterinary departments and departments, which

work on the basis of a self-supporting contract and are financed at the expense of the "customer".

2. Departments of district or regional veterinary laboratories operating on the basis of self-financing (partially)

3. Paid veterinary points "Zoovetservice" at the state veterinary departments of the districts.

4. Private veterinary service - small enterprise, pharmacies and firms.

All of the above self-supporting and private veterinary structures operate on the basis of the Laws "On Veterinary Medicine", "On private Property" with the consent of financial and tax authorities, as well as after the decision of the khokim of the relevant administrative district and obtaining a "License" of the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In the course of their activities, accredited specialists in the field of private veterinary practice are guided by the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Veterinary Legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Labor Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the laws "On Consumer Protection", "On Limited Liability Companies", "On State registration of legal entities", the Regulations on licensing veterinary activities, regulatory legal acts documents of the Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan as the main document of the country has the highest legal force, guarantees the unity of economic production, free movement of goods, services and financial resources, support for competition and freedom of economic activity. Private, State and other forms of ownership are recognized and protected in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan defines: the legal status of citizens, including veterinary specialists; the legal regime of property, including veterinary; the main provisions on contracts, obligations, transactions, leases, banking activities in the field of business in general, including in veterinary entrepreneurship.

The civil legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on the recognition of equality of participants, inviolability of property, freedom of contract, judicial protection of civil rights.

The veterinary legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan regulates relations in the field of veterinary medicine in order to protect animals from diseases, produce veterinary-safe products of animal origin, and protect the population from diseases common to humans and animals.

Veterinary legislation regulates all types of veterinary activities, including private veterinary practice.

The Law "On Consumer Rights Protection" regulates consumer rights protection when selling goods, including veterinary goods; consumer rights protection when performing works, including veterinary works and services; state and public consumer rights protection by state authorities, local governments, associations, unions through quality control of goods and services, including veterinary ones.

The Law "On State Registration of Legal Entities" regulates the creation and functioning of legal entities, including veterinary profile.

The Law "On Joint Stock Companies" regulates the formation, organization of activities and liquidation of joint stock companies, including veterinary profile.

The Law "On Limited Liability Companies" regulates the creation, formation of property, management, reorganization and liquidation of limited liability companies in various fields of activity, including in the field of private veterinary practice.

RULES FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF SELF-SUPPORTING UNITS OF SMALL ENTERPRISES, VETERINARY PHARMACIES AND FIRMS

To register and make a decision of the khokim of the districts to start working for the above-mentioned units, the following documentation is required: / In the example of a small enterprise "Veterinarian"/.

1. Application of the initiative group
2. Minutes of the General Meeting
3. List of members and the head of the MP
4. The Charter of the MP
5. Registration and decision of the district khokim
6. Production of seals and stamps
7. Opening an account at a local bank branch /Tadbirkor/
8. "License" on the activities of MP GlaC.)vet.Management of RUz
9. Conclusion of contracts
10. Production activities
11. Financial documentation and record keeping

The first and main document of small enterprises and private veterinary pharmacies is the "Charter" of the MP, which specifically states the following:

- MP name
- Purpose and objectives
- Types of services
- Rights and obligations of MP members
- Production and economic activity
- Education and use of financial resources
- Organization of payment and labor discipline
- Management and control bodies

The initiator of the group of the MP being created with the application and the charter, all documents are handed over to the khokim of the district, where, in coordination with the financial and veterinary department and after discussion, the decision of the khokim is made and the "MP" is registered

After that, the initiator or the head of the group, with the permission of the internal organs in the printing house, makes his seal and stamp.

The head of the group submits an application to a branch of a local bank to open a current account. In the bank, samples of the signature of the head and accountant with a seal and stamp are reflected on the corresponding cards.

Subdivisions of the Private Veterinary Service require official "Licenses" of the

State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

REGULATIONS

on licensing of veterinary activities

I. General provisions

1. This Regulation defines the procedure for licensing veterinary activities.
2. Licensing of veterinary activities is carried out by the State Veterinary Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan (hereinafter referred to as the licensing body).

An expert commission is created in the licensing authority to review documents on the issuance of licenses and prepare conclusions on them. The composition and regulations of the expert commission are approved by the State Veterinary Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

3. Veterinary activities subject to licensing include the following areas:
veterinary therapeutic and preventive and laboratory diagnostic work;
production, manufacture and sale of veterinary medicines, including medicines for veterinary purposes, feed additives, biological preparations, zoohygienic products and attributes of veterinary use.

The list of veterinary therapeutic and preventive and laboratory diagnostic works is determined by the licensing authority.

4. Standard (simple) licenses are issued for the right to carry out veterinary activities.
5. Licenses for the right to carry out veterinary activities to legal entities and individuals are issued without limitation of validity.
6. Veterinary activity may be carried out by a legal entity or an individual only according to the works specified in the license.

If the licensee has branches (geographically separated subdivisions and facilities) used for the licensed activity, copies of it certified by the licensing authority are issued simultaneously with the license according to the number of these branches (geographically separated subdivisions and facilities) indicating the location of each of them.

II. Licensing requirements and conditions

7. Licensing requirements and conditions in the implementation of veterinary activities are:

compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of veterinary medicine;

the presence in the staff of a legal entity of veterinarians with higher education and special training in the field of veterinary medicine;

the individual entrepreneur has higher veterinary education and special training in the field of veterinary medicine;

raising the qualifications of employees of a legal entity, as well as individual entrepreneurs engaged in veterinary activities, at least once every 5 years;

the license applicant has premises intended for the performance of licensed activities, owned by him on the right of ownership or other legal basis,

corresponding to veterinary and sanitary norms and rules;
availability of appropriate organizational and technical conditions and material and technical equipment, including equipment, tools and documentation, ensuring the use of veterinary technologies approved for use;
compliance with veterinary and sanitary-hygienic norms and rules;
the use of diagnostic methods, prevention and treatment, as well as veterinary drugs allowed in the Republic of Uzbekistan.
provision by the licensee — a legal entity to the licensing authority of information about the veterinary specialist hired - within 10 days from the date of hiring the specialist.

8. The minimum requirements for the material and technical base, equipment and other technical means necessary for the implementation of the relevant direction of veterinary activity are determined by the licensing authority in accordance with the established procedure.

III. Documents required to obtain a license

9. To obtain a license, the license applicant submits the following documents to the licensing authority:

- a) an application for a license with an indication of:
the name and organizational and legal form of the legal entity, its location (postal address), the name of the bank institution and the number of the settlement account in the bank institution — for the legal entity;
surname, first name, patronymic, data of the identity document of a citizen — for an individual;
types of veterinary activities that a legal entity or individual intends to carry out;
- b) a document confirming the payment by the license applicant of a fee for consideration by the licensing authority of the license applicant's application;
- c) the conclusion of the territorial body of sanitary and epidemiological supervision on compliance with sanitary norms and rules of premises intended for veterinary activities;
- d) a list of the equipment and equipment available to the license applicant, necessary for the implementation of veterinary activities;
- e) documents. confirming the qualifications of the relevant individual entrepreneur (copies of the diploma, documents on professional development, specialization, work record).

10. The requirement from the license applicant to submit documents not provided for by this Regulation is not allowed.)

11. The documents are delivered by the license applicant to the licensing authority directly or through the means of postal communication with a notification of their receipt.

Documents are accepted by the executive secretary of the expert commission on the inventory, a copy of which is sent (handed over) to the applicant with a note on the date of receipt of documents. It is not allowed to refuse to accept documents due to the absence of the responsible secretary of the expert commission. In case of temporary absence of the executive secretary of the expert commission, his

functions are performed by a person determined by the licensing authority in accordance with the established procedure.

12. The license applicant is responsible for providing false or distorted information in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

IC.) Consideration of the application and making a decision on the issuance of a license or refusal to issue a license

13. A fee in the amount of one minimum wage established by law is charged for consideration of the license applicant's application.

The amount of the fee for consideration of applications of license applicants is credited to the account of the licensing authority. In case of refusal of the license applicant from the submitted application, the amount of the fee paid is non-refundable.

14. Licensing of veterinary activities is carried out in accordance with the scheme attached to this Regulation.

The decision to issue or refuse to issue a license is made within a period not exceeding thirty days from the date of receipt of the license applicant's application with all necessary documents.

15. The application of the license applicant with all the necessary documents on the day of their acceptance is submitted for consideration by the expert commission.

The expert commission, within a period not exceeding twenty-five days, reviews the submitted documents and prepares an expert opinion on them on the issuance or refusal to issue a license.

The licensing authority, within a five-day period, on the basis of the conclusion of the expert commission, makes a decision on the issuance or refusal to issue a license.

In order to determine the compliance of the license applicant with the licensing requirements and conditions, the licensing authority, at the request of the expert commission, has the right, at its own expense:

to conduct an on-site assessment of the conditions available to the license applicant for the implementation of the licensed type of activity;

involve experts on a contractual basis to prepare relevant conclusions.

16. The licensing authority, after making the relevant decision, notifies the license applicant in writing about the decision taken within three days.

Notification of the decision to issue a license is sent (handed over) to the license applicant in writing, indicating the details of the bank account, the deadline for payment of the state fee.

17. The license is issued within three days when the license applicant submits a document confirming payment of the state fee and after signing the license agreement.

The License Agreement contains:

surname, first name, patronymic, position of the signatories of the agreement;

details of the parties;

the name of the type of veterinary activity (work) for which a license is issued;

license requirements and conditions imposed on the licensee;
the address(s) at which the licensed activity will be carried out;
liability of the parties for violation of the requirements and conditions of the license agreement;
the procedure for control by the licensing authority over the fulfillment of the requirements and conditions of the license agreement;
other conditions concerning the specifics of the implementation of a certain direction of veterinary activity.

In case of renewal of the license or opening of a branch, changes or additions are made to the license agreement or a new license agreement is drawn up.

The License Agreement is drawn up in two copies — one copy each for the licensee and the licensing authority.

Licenses are issued on special forms. A sample of the license form is approved by the licensing authority in accordance with Resolution No. 488 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 20, 2000.

License forms are documents of strict accountability, have an accounting series, number and degree of security. License forms are made by order of the licensing authority in a typographic way in the State Enterprise "Davlat Belgisi". The head of the licensing authority is responsible for the accounting, safety and targeted use of license forms.

18. If the licensee has not submitted to the licensing authority a document confirming payment of the state fee for the issuance of the license within three months from the date of sending (delivery) of the notification of the decision to issue the license, or has not signed the license agreement, the licensing authority has the right to make a decision to cancel the license.

19. A license may be refused on the grounds established by Article 17 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On licensing of certain types of activities".

The license applicant has the right to appeal the decision of the licensing authority to refuse to issue a license, as well as the actions (inaction) of an official of the licensing authority in accordance with the procedure established by law.

20. If a decision is made to refuse to issue a license, a notification of refusal is sent (handed over) to the license applicant in writing, indicating the specific reasons for the refusal and a period sufficient for the license applicant, having eliminated these reasons, to submit documents for reconsideration. The period specified in the notification of refusal to issue a license must be commensurate with the time required to eliminate deficiencies.

If the license applicant eliminates the reasons that served as the basis for refusal to issue a license, the re-examination of documents is carried out by the licensing authority within a period not exceeding ten days from the date of receipt of the license applicant's application with all the necessary documents.

At the same time, the re-submitted documents are submitted for consideration by the expert commission on the day of their acceptance.

The expert commission, within a period not exceeding six days, re-examines the submitted documents and prepares an expert opinion on them on the issuance or

refusal to issue a license.

The licensing authority, within a four-day period, on the basis of the conclusion of the expert commission, makes a decision on the issuance or refusal to issue a license.

There is no fee for re-examination of applications of license applicants.

Upon reconsideration of the license applicant's application, refusal to issue a license on new grounds not previously specified in the notification of refusal to issue a license is not allowed.)

An application submitted after the expiration of the period specified in the notification of refusal to issue a license is considered to be filed again.

C.) Reissue, issue of a duplicate

21. In case of transformation of the licensee - legal entity, change of its name or location (postal address), the licensee or his legal successor is obliged to submit to the licensing authority an application for renewal of the license with the attachment of the relevant documents confirming the specified information within a month after the re-registration.

In the event of a change in the surname, first name, patronymic or place of residence of the licensee - an individual, the licensee is obliged to submit to the licensing authority an application for renewal of the license with the attachment of the relevant documents confirming the specified information within a month after the re-registration.

In the event of a merger of licensees - legal entities that have licenses for the right to carry out veterinary activities on the date of state registration of the newly emerged legal entity, the license may be reissued in accordance with the procedure provided for in the first paragraph of this paragraph.

In case of termination of the license for a part (part) of the licensed activity, the license is subject to renewal.

22. Prior to the renewal of the license, the licensee carries out the activities specified in it on the basis of a previously issued license.

23. When renewing a license, the licensing authority makes appropriate changes to the register of licenses. Renewal of the license is carried out within five days from the date of receipt by the licensing authority of the application for renewal of the license with the attachment of the relevant documents or the decision to terminate the license for part(s) of the licensed activity.

When reissuing a license, a fee is charged in half the amount paid for consideration of the license applicant's application for a license. The amount of the fee is credited to the account of the licensing authority.

25. A duplicate may be issued to replace a license that has been lost or has become unusable, at the request of the licensee.

When issuing duplicates of a license, a fee is charged in half the amount paid for consideration of the license applicant's application for a license. The amount of the fee is credited to the account of the licensing authority.

VI. Monitoring compliance with licensing requirements and conditions

26. Control over the licensee's compliance with the licensing requirements and

conditions is carried out by the licensing authority in accordance with the legislation.

27. When monitoring compliance with licensing requirements and conditions, the licensing authority, within its competence, has the right:

carry out scheduled inspections of compliance by the licensee with licensing requirements and conditions in accordance with the procedure established by law;

to carry out unscheduled inspections of compliance by the licensee with the license requirements and conditions in accordance with the procedure established by law, if there are facts indicating their violations by the licensee;

request and receive from the licensee the necessary information on issues arising during inspections of compliance with license requirements and conditions;

draw up acts (certificates) based on the results of inspections indicating specific violations by the licensee of licensing requirements and conditions;

to make decisions obliging the licensee to eliminate the identified violations, to set deadlines for the elimination of such violations;

in accordance with the procedure established by law, to make decisions or apply to the court for the suspension, termination or cancellation of licenses.

in accordance with the established procedure, send to the tax authorities materials on the revealed facts of veterinary activities carried out by economic entities without a license for taking measures provided for by law.

28. When verifying compliance with licensing requirements and conditions by the verifying employees of the licensing authority, an act is drawn up in two copies, one of which is transferred to the licensee, the second copy remains with the licensing authority.

VII. Suspension, termination and cancellation of the license

29. Suspension and termination of the license, its cancellation is carried out in the cases and in the manner provided for in Articles 22-24 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On licensing of certain types of activities".

The decision of the licensing authority on the suspension and termination of the license, its cancellation may be appealed to the court. If the court recognizes the unreasonableness of the decision of the licensing authority, the licensing authority is liable to the licensee in the amount of the damage it has suffered.)

VIII. Register of licenses

30. The licensing authority maintains a register of licenses. The register of licenses for veterinary activities for legal entities and individuals is maintained separately.

The register of licenses shall specify:

a) basic information about licensees:

for legal entities - the name of the organization and the taxpayer identification number, form of ownership, information about branches, surname, first name, patronymic of the head of the organization;

for individuals - the surname, first name, patronymic of the licensee, his passport data, home address, phone;

b) date of issue and license number;

c) the series and number of the license form;

- e) type of veterinary activity;
- f) the address at which the licensed type of activity will be carried out, work phone, fax;
- g) grounds and dates of renewal, suspension and renewal of the license;
- h) the grounds and dates of termination or cancellation of the license.

31. The information contained in the registers of licenses is posted on the website of the licensing authority and is open for review.

IX. State fee for issuing a license

32. A state fee of ten times the minimum wage is charged for the issuance of a license.

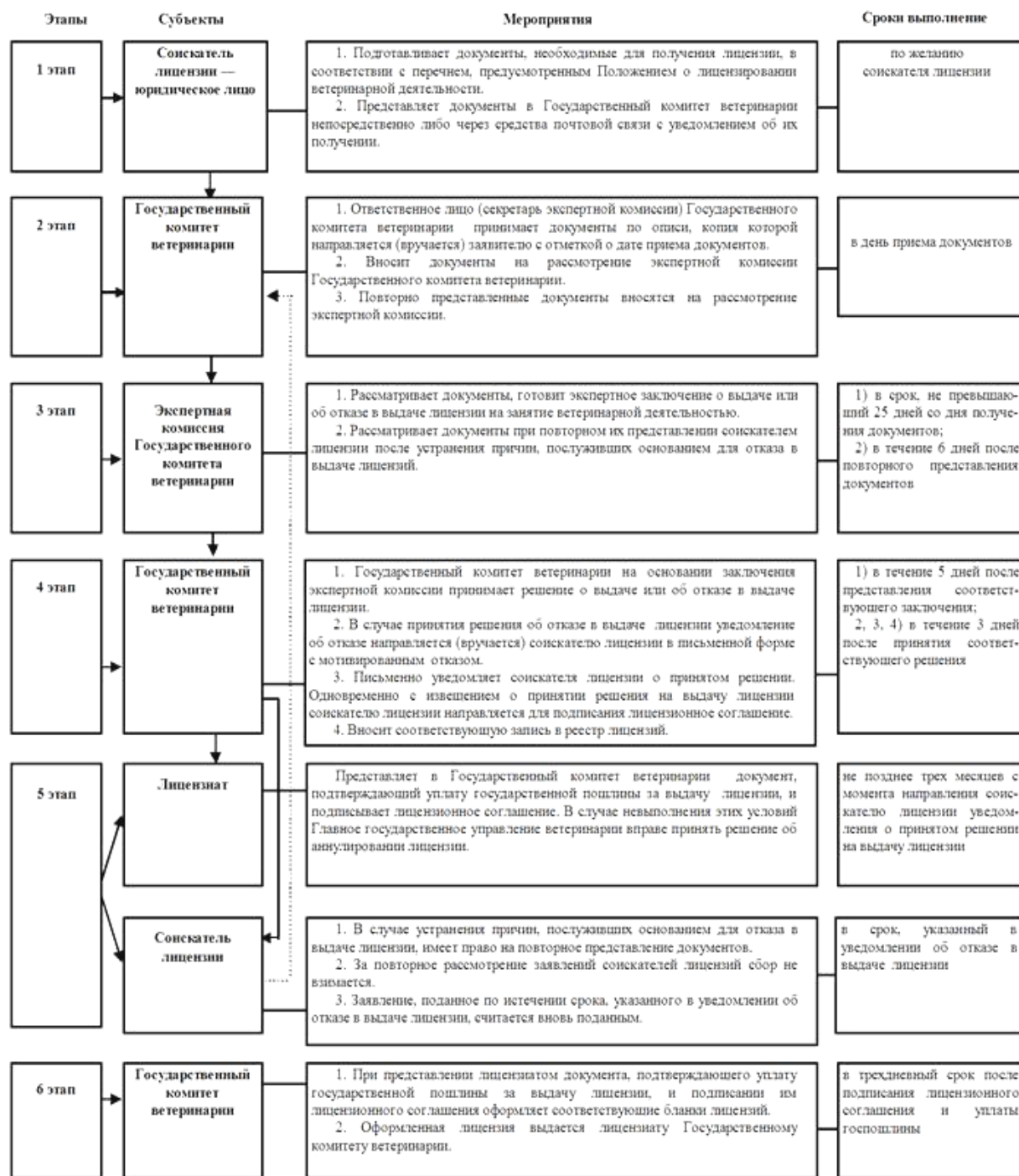
33. The amount of the state fee is sent to the republican budget.

Application

**to the Regulation on the procedure for licensing
veterinary activities**

Veterinary activity licensing

SCHEME



Financing and funds of a small enterprise are formed at the expense of income received from the sale of veterinary services and other receipts. These revenues from its activities are used to reimburse material costs, make mandatory payments and deductions, and pay taxes.

The income of the MP is directed to the following:

- development fund - up to 15%
- insurance fund - up to 3-5%
- employee payments - up to 80%

Self-supporting units can provide services to livestock farms and populations of payment for services, determined on the basis of the contract and the "Price List"

of paid services approved by the khokim of the district with the consent of the financial and veterinary departments.

The rights and obligations of the parties, as well as the resolution of disputes, are specified in the contract and are resolved on the basis of current legislation.

Planning of production and sale of veterinary goods and services provides for systematic decision-making on the development and management of the company's products, including the creation of a trademark and packagingD.) The basis of such planning is consumer demandD.)

When planning , there are three types of products:

- the new product model is an improved veterinary product designed for former consumers of veterinary goods and services;
- a new product for the company is a veterinary product that was previously produced by competitors and is designed to displace them in the market;
- a new product for the market is a veterinary product with new ways of application, having only potential consumers.

Such veterinary drugs, as a rule, require commission inspection, approbation, and a decision of the pharmacological council.

Topic 13: "ORGANIZATION OF VETERINARY AND SANITARY SUPERVISION".

Plan:

- 1. The essence and purpose of veterinary and sanitary supervision.**
- 2. Veterinary inspectors. Veterinary inspectors and their powers.**
- 3. State and industrial veterinary supervision.**
- 4. Veterinary and sanitary supervision on livestock farms, on transport and at the state border. The procedure for registration and registration of veterinary surveillance documents.**

Veterinary supervision is understood as a system of continuous control carried out by veterinary specialists in various sectors of the national economy.

Objectives of veterinary and sanitary supervision:

- prevention and suppression of violations of veterinary and sanitary rules;
- prevention of consequences associated with violation of veterinary and sanitary rules;
- ensuring the production of safe livestock products;
- prevention of the occurrence and spread of animal diseases;
- protection of human health from diseases common to humans and animals.

The organization of veterinary supervision is regulated by veterinary legislation, which sets out the main provisions of veterinary and sanitary supervision, veterinary and sanitary rules for various types of livestock farms.

Depending on the subordination of organizations engaged in veterinary supervision, there are state veterinary, departmental veterinary and sanitary and industrial veterinary supervision.

State veterinary supervision is carried out only by the state veterinary inspectorate of the republic, the region and state veterinary institutions (district and city state veterinary associations, veterinary and sanitary examination laboratories, transport veterinary and sanitary sites, border veterinary control points, etC.)).

Functions of state veterinary supervision:

- identification of the causes and conditions of the occurrence and spread of infectious and mass non-infectious animal diseases;
- organization of anti-epizootic measures, including measures to prevent and eliminate foci of diseases common to humans and animals, measures to protect the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan from the introduction of infectious animal diseases from foreign countries and monitoring their implementation;
- development of veterinary rules and other regulations that are mandatory for animal husbandry, animal husbandry, production, storage, transportation and sale of animal products;
- control over the conduct by enterprises, institutions, organizations and citizens of organizational, production and veterinary preventive measures, their compliance with the applicable veterinary rules;
- establishment of the procedure for the production and use of biological, chemical and other drugs in veterinary medicine;
- carrying out special measures to protect animals from the damaging effects of

extreme factors, natural and man-made disasters;

- implementation of measures to prevent violations of the veterinary legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the application of sanctions established by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Veterinary Medicine".

Article 25. Objects of state veterinary supervision

The objects of state veterinary supervision include:

- animals, their sexual and somatic cells;
- pathogens of infectious animal diseases;
- products and raw materials of animal origin, vegetable food products sold on the markets, veterinary medicinal and technical means, feed and feed additives, pathological material, biological waste, as well as water, air and soil samples;
- vehicles, containers, packaging materials that may be factors in the transmission of infectious animal diseases;
- activity of legal entities and individuals in the field of veterinary medicine;
- territories and production premises of legal entities and individuals who grow, harvest, produce, store, process, transport, sell or use goods controlled by the state veterinary service;
- cattle tracks, routes, biothermal pits, animal burial grounds, territories of pastures and watering places of animals;
- documentation on veterinary accounting and reporting;
- veterinary certificates, licenses, permits, certificates, certificates and certificates;
- regulatory and technical documentation on the production, procurement (slaughter), storage and processing of goods controlled by the state veterinary service

The main tasks of veterinary and sanitary supervision are as follows:

1/ Protection of animals from diseases to ensure the continuous development of animal husbandry and obtaining sanitary-quality livestock products;

2/ Protection of the population from diseases of zoonoses and other diseases that may occur when people come into contact with sick animals and substandard animal products.

The objectives of veterinary and sanitary supervision are as follows:

1/ Prevent and suppress violations of veterinary and sanitary rules

2/ To prevent the consequences associated with the violation of these rules

3/ To ensure the release of products and animal raw materials that are of good veterinary and sanitary quality. Veterinary and sanitary supervision is carried out by institutions of the state veterinary network and veterinary specialists of livestock farms.

These institutions include the following:

1/ Special / specializing in veterinary and sanitary supervision/, veterinary and sanitary institutions - laboratories of the VSE, transport veterinary and sanitary sites, border control veterinary points, laboratories for the study of raw leather for anthrax,

2/ Veterinary institutions of general direction - therapeutic, preventive and diagnostic

Methods of veterinary and sanitary supervision:

- monitoring of veterinary surveillance facilities;
- inspections, examinations, inspections;
- special studies;
- veterinary and sanitary assessment (examination) of objects;
- verification of relevant documentary data.)

Surveillance is the most accessible method of veterinary and sanitary supervision in farms and other livestock enterprises. Veterinary specialists monitor compliance with veterinary and sanitary rules for keeping and feeding animals, quarantine rules, loading animals and products into wagons, cars, etc.)

Inspection, inspection, inspection is a more fundamental method of veterinary and sanitary supervision carried out in livestock farms, at enterprises for the procurement, processing, storage of products and raw materials. They check, examine the veterinary and sanitary condition, compliance with veterinary and sanitary rules, established production technology, etc.)

Special studies are carried out by veterinary specialists to determine the well-being of products and raw materials for especially dangerous diseases transmitted from them to humans. Examine water, feed for their veterinary and sanitary assessment. Special studies are also carried out if there is a suspicion of poor quality of products, etc.)

Veterinary and sanitary examination (assessment) is the main method of veterinary and sanitary supervision carried out in the meat, dairy industry, markets and other facilities. It is crucial to prevent the sale of substandard human food products.

Verification of documents (veterinary certificates, certificates, certificates, certificates of inspection of farms, enterprises, autopsy protocols of animal corpses, etc.)) is a fairly effective method of establishing the well-being of farms, enterprises, settlements. It is used in the procurement, transportation of animals, products and raw materials, in the acquisition of farms, export, import of animals, products and raw materials.

Veterinary and sanitary supervision on livestock farms.

Veterinary supervision in livestock farms is carried out by veterinary specialists of the agro-industrial complex (production veterinary supervision) and representatives of the state veterinary service (state veterinary supervision).

Veterinary supervision in animal husbandry consists of control over the implementation of veterinary and sanitary requirements for the construction of livestock facilities, rules for keeping and feeding animals, control over the harvesting of animals, products and raw materials, as well as veterinary and sanitary measures. Veterinary supervision of the construction of livestock facilities consists in the participation of veterinary specialists in the selection of a construction site, the dislocation of individual buildings, constant monitoring of the progress of construction and acceptance of premises into operation. The requirements of veterinary supervision in the field of construction are provided for in special veterinary and sanitary norms of technological design. For example, the distance between cattle, pigs, horses and sheep farms should be 150 m, all these

farms are removed from poultry farms by 200 m, from animal and rabbit farms by 1500 m. The entire territory of the farm is fenced with a solid fence with a height of at least 2 m, green spaces with a width of 3-5 m are planted around.)

Veterinary supervision over the implementation of the rules for feeding and keeping animals is a preventive measure aimed at preventing violations of these rules, improving the veterinary and sanitary condition of farms and complexes, ensuring a high veterinary and sanitary culture of animal husbandry. A high veterinary and sanitary culture of animal husbandry is understood as such a production technology on farms, in which animal products of the highest veterinary quality are obtained.)

Such a culture is provided:

- compliance with sanitary and hygienic standards of farm construction;
- compliance with the requirements of keeping, feeding and watering animals;
- compliance with sanitary and hygienic rules for the operation of farms, obtaining animal products, personal hygiene rules.

When checking the technology of keeping animals, veterinary specialists pay attention to the density of planting animals, rearrangement of animals on the farm, the serviceability of mechanisms and equipment that ensure the adopted technology of keeping.) The quality of feed is checked during their inspection, as well as by laboratory research. When detecting substandard feeds, their use for feeding animals is prohibited.)

Veterinary supervision of the receipt, storage and processing of milk is reduced to systematic control over the implementation of the following rules:

- cleanliness in milking parlors and dairy;
- protection of premises from flies;
- regular cleaning of cowsheds and territory from manure and garbage;
- daily cleaning of the skin of cows;
- washing the udder and nipples before milking;
- washing and sterilization of dairy dishes, milking machines, milk pipelines;
- compliance with hygienic rules of milking cows, milk storage;
- compliance with the rules of personal hygiene by service personnel;
- compliance with the rules for receiving milk from sick cows.

Veterinary supervision of animal slaughter is carried out by veterinary specialists of the farm. Both during planned and forced slaughter, veterinary and sanitary rules for on-farm slaughter of livestock for meat must be strictly observed.) In case of forced slaughter, samples are necessarily sent for laboratory testing for anthrax and salmonellosis. Meat of forcibly killed animals is boiled under the supervision of veterinary specialists. When purchasing breeding and used animals, the main task of veterinary supervision is to ensure the veterinary welfare of animals, preventing the introduction of infectious diseases into farms. Veterinary supervision is guided by the Rules of Veterinary Treatment of animals during their selection and sale to collective farms, state farms and other enterprises and organizations and during the inter-farm exchange of animals for breeding and production purposes. Veterinary supervision during the purchase of animals is

carried out by specialists of the state veterinary network. In accordance with the current Rules, they carry out inspections of livestock, mandatory studies and therapeutic and preventive treatments against certain infectious and invasive diseases. Depending on the epizootic situation, the chief veterinarian of the district determines additional studies and treatments to which the animals should be subjected.) Slaughter cattle are directly imported to meat processing plants and other processing enterprises.

Veterinary supervision is subject to leather, fur raw materials, sheepskin, wool, hair, bristles, bones, horns, hooves, intestinal raw materials, animal down, feather and bird down, etC.) Procurement of raw materials is allowed by the chief veterinarian of the district and exclusively in settlements, farms, joint-stock companies and other enterprises that are safe for infectious diseases. Veterinary supervision is carried out to ensure compliance with the rules of procurement and storage of raw materials and mandatory testing for anthrax. The skins of horses, cattle, sheep, goats, donkeys, mules, yaks, buffaloes, camels, deer, elk, wild goats are subject to anthrax test inD.) Prior to the study, leather materials are not allowed to be shifted, sorted and transported.) The results of the study are sent to the veterinarian, who must find out the origin of the skin that gave a positive reaction during the study, and inform the chief veterinarian of the district, the director of the veterinary laboratory. At the same time, a stack of skins is transferred to an insulator, the skin that gave a positive reaction is put in a metal box and sealed.) A second sample is sent from her. When the result is confirmed, this skin is burned, and the rest are disinfected.) Then the branding of the leather raw materials is carried out. There are six types of brands: for meat processing plants, veterinary and sanitary examination laboratories, slaughterhouses, slaughterhouses, branding of prefabricated examined raw materials, disinfected raw materials. When harvesting wool, attention is paid to the well-being of anthrax, tularemia and other diseases. The final act of veterinary supervision in farms is the conduct of veterinary and sanitary measures.

Deficiencies in the maintenance and use of animals are eliminated in farms; cleaning and disinfection of premises, territories and other objects are carried out; entry and withdrawal of animals, export of raw materials and fodder, as well as harvesting of livestock, poultry, products and raw materials are prohibited; pastures and reservoirs are closed; preventive and forced veterinary and sanitary measures are carried out, quarantine of farms, nature protection measures.

Veterinary and sanitary measures can be planned and forced.)

Forced veterinary and sanitary measures are carried out when any violations of veterinary and sanitary rules are detected, diseases occur, etC.) Veterinary and sanitary work in a planned manner includes conducting a veterinary and sanitary day, certification of livestock farms. Veterinary and sanitary Day is widely practiced in farms, joint-stock companies and other enterprises of the country; it is held once every 10-15 days. On this day, the premises and territories of farms are thoroughly cleaned, accumulated manure and garbage are removed, current repairs of premises and inventory are carried out. Before cleaning the premises and

cleaning the inventory, they are pre-moistened with a weak disinfectant solution, and after cleaning they are disinfected again. The equipment is washed with hot water and soap, etC.)

ORGANIZATION OF VETERINARY SUPERVISION IN TRANSPORT

Veterinary supervision on transport is carried out for the transportation of farm animals, including birds, fur-bearing animals, fish, caviar, crayfish, bees, meat, milk, animal products. Their loading, unloading and transportation are controlled by veterinary specialists.

State veterinary inspectors in transport face the following tasks: protection of livestock farms from the introduction of infectious diseases; prevention of the spread of diseases by vehicles; prevention of disease, emaciation and death of animals on the way; prevention of spoilage of products and raw materials of animal origin during transportation.

Transportation of animals and products of animal origin must be carried out in strict compliance with the requirements of the veterinary legislation and the rules for the transportation of animals and goods of animal origin.

In accordance with the current rules, it is allowed to transport and drive only healthy animals from safe farms. In some cases, it is allowed to transport animals with infectious diseases (brucellosis, tuberculosis, etC.) to meat processing plants. Veterinary supervision on transport is carried out by specialists of state veterinary institutions, chief state veterinary inspectors of districts and cities, state veterinary inspectors on transport.

Animals intended for withdrawal or removal from the farm are subject to on-site inspection, if necessary, diagnostic studies and preventive treatments.

Special veterinary certificates are issued for animals, products and raw materials, confirming the well-being of animals, products, raw materials and the area for infectious diseases.

The transportation of animals along dirt and highway roads and cattle tracks is carried out in compliance with special rules. Veterinary supervision in this case is carried out by state veterinary institutions (district and city stations for the control of animal diseases, district state veterinary associations, district veterinary clinics, veterinary stations).

The chief veterinary inspectors of the districts or executive authorities in the field of veterinary supervision inform veterinary institutions about the upcoming transportation (stages) of animals on the territory of the district.

The duties of veterinary inspectors when controlling the transportation (overtaking) of animals include: inspection of animals; identification of sick or suspicious animals with infectious diseases; taking necessary measures to prevent the spread of diseases. In case of transportation (transportation) of animals without veterinary documents (veterinary certificates or certificates), a veterinary specialist has the right to delay the transportation or transportation by notifying the Chief Veterinary Inspector of the district.

When organizing the transportation of livestock to seasonal pastures, they are guided by a special instruction containing requirements for the transportation of

animals. It is recommended that the animals being distilled be accompanied by veterinary specialists from farms or state veterinary institutions, which ensures more effective control over compliance with the rules of distillation and better veterinary care.

To carry out veterinary supervision on the railway, special state veterinary institutions have been established (transport veterinary and sanitary points, veterinary supervision at dezpromyvochny stations and points).

The tasks of veterinary institutions in railway transport are as follows:

- ensuring the veterinary and sanitary welfare of transported animals, products of animal origin;
- prevention of emaciation, disease and death of animals on the way;
- prevention of spoilage of products;
- protection of farms from the introduction of pathogens of infectious animal diseases;
- carrying out veterinary measures for the detection of infectious and non-infectious animal diseases;
- control over the receipt of vehicles for veterinary and sanitary treatment;
- control over compliance with the rules of transportation.

Veterinary specialists of transport veterinary control points inspect animals and products during loading, unloading and transit, monitor the implementation of veterinary and sanitary rules, compliance with transportation conditions, check the feed base, watering places, study the veterinary condition of areas and farms adjacent to the railway, check veterinary documents. They provide medical care to sick animals and carry out urgent anti-epizootic measures. The veterinary staff at the traffic police and DPP checks the quality of cleaning the wagons, monitors the sanitary condition of the station territory, disinfection of unloaded manure, disposal of corpses, etC.)

According to the results of veterinary supervision on railway transport, the following measures can be taken:

- prohibition of transportation of animals, products of animal origin in violation of the requirements provided for in the rules of transportation;
- removal of sick animals en route at one of the stations;
- cleaning and disinfection of vehicles; temporary closure of stations;
- prohibition of loading or unloading of animals, products of animal origin;
- preparation of acts of violation of the rules of transportation;
- confiscation of products deemed unsuitable for use;

Veterinary supervision in air transport is carried out by specialists of state veterinary institutions (district and city veterinary associations) or border control veterinary points (at international airports). Specialists perform inspection during loading, unloading of goods and customs inspection.

Article 24. Protection of the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan from the introduction of infectious animal diseases

Goods controlled by the State veterinary Service, transported across the State Border of the Republic of Uzbekistan, are subject to mandatory state veterinary

supervision.

Import into the Republic of Uzbekistan and export from the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as transit through the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan of goods controlled by the state veterinary service from other states that are safe in epizootic terms, is allowed in compliance with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations.

Goods controlled by the State veterinary service are moved through border veterinary points (sites) located on the State Border of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In case of occurrence of particularly dangerous infectious animal diseases, mass animal diseases of unknown etiology and previously unregistered infectious animal diseases on the territory of other states, the decision to ban, restrict and resume the movement of goods controlled by the State Veterinary Service is made by the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Before importing goods controlled by the State veterinary service, legal entities and individuals have the right to receive free of charge information from the state veterinary service about the epizootic situation in the countries of the exporter and transit.

The main tasks of the border state veterinary supervision:

- control over compliance with veterinary regulations during international transportation of controlled goods, import and export abroad of pathogens of particularly dangerous animal diseases, biological and chemical-pharmaceutical veterinary products and testing of samples of foreign veterinary drugs;
- determination, together with the interested central bodies of the khokimiyat, checkpoints across the State border of the Republic of Uzbekistan of controlled goods, organization of veterinary supervision at these points;
- development of national programs to protect against the introduction of infectious animal diseases from foreign countries and spread on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, monitoring their implementation on the ground, as well as conducting protective veterinary measures in the border zone;
- development of draft instructions, regulations, manuals, rules and other regulatory documents on the implementation of veterinary control at checkpoints across the state border and protection of the territory of the Republic from the introduction of infectious diseases of animals from foreign countries;
- development of veterinary requirements for the purchase and import from foreign countries of all types of livestock goods, conditions of transportation, processing and use within the country;
- participation in the development of unified rules for the selection and laboratory methods of research of pathogens of particularly dangerous animal diseases;
- control over the veterinary and sanitary condition of motor transport, ships, airplanes, wagons, containers, warehouses, quarantine bases, loading and unloading sites and other special facilities before loading and after unloading livestock cargoes, disinfection and washing complexes, as well as for the collection and disposal of separations in international sea and air ports, on border railway stations and highways.

In accordance with the Regulations on the Use of means and methods of control when carrying out the passage of persons, vehicles, goods, goods and animals across the State Border of the Republic of Uzbekistan, border control veterinary points apply the following methods of control:

- verification of documents in order to establish their affiliation, the reliability of the information contained, the correctness of their registration, determination of compliance of imported products with the requirements of international treaties concerning the quarantine of animals;
- oral interview of individuals, including representatives of organizations, owners of goods, animals in order to prevent the introduction and spread of particularly dangerous animal diseases;
- getting explanations for additional information about cargo and animals;
- surveillance; includes targeted, systematic or one-time surveillance of the territory of checkpoints, individuals, vehicles, cargo, animals;
- escort of vehicles, cargo, animals in order to exclude uncontrolled loading, unloading of cargo, animals;
- inspection of vehicles, cargo, animals, products of animal origin in order to identify pathogens of animal diseases, detection of substandard products of animal origin;
- inspection of vehicles, cargo, animals; includes examination in order to prevent and suppress violations of the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and international treaties, detection of illegally transported goods, animals across the border, determination of the need for disinfection of vehicles, cargo;
- inspection of premises and territories of border crossing points. It is carried out to detect illegally transported goods, animals;
- sampling (samples) for research. It is carried out in order to establish their quality, compliance with the requirements of technical regulations, identification of pathogens of infectious and mass non-infectious animal diseases, substandard products of animal origin.

The Border State Veterinary Control has the right to:

- to inspect controlled goods coming from foreign countries and exported abroad and make a decision on the possibilities and conditions of their further transportation;
- freely enter the territory of river ports (marinas), airports, railway stations, post offices, quarantine bases, loading and unloading sites, other farms, various enterprises and organizations, regardless of their departmental subordination and organizational and legal forms, individuals, as well as enterprises engaged in harvesting, storage, processing and export-import transportation of controlled goods;
- receive from the administration of customs and river ports (marinas), airports, railway stations and other organizations all the necessary information about arriving, stored and shipped goods of animal origin and relevant documents;
- to detain controlled goods imported into the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan without the permission of veterinary supervision and relevant

veterinary certificates, to suspend or prohibit the unloading, loading and transit of these goods in case of violations of the veterinary conditions of their supply;

- to give binding instructions on the elimination of detected violations of veterinary rules during the transportation of controlled goods, to make a decision on the procedure for the sale or destruction of confiscated controlled goods;
- to take samples of animal products for inspection and subsequent laboratory examinations.

Veterinary inspectors and their powers

Article 12. State veterinary inspectors

The Chairman of the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee is the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the Republic of Uzbekistan, his deputies are the deputies of the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the Republic of Uzbekistan (with the exception of the Deputy Chairman for Economic Affairs and Deputy Chairman - Chief Director of the Uzchorvanasl Agency), veterinary specialists of the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee, the State Veterinary Supervision Department at the state border and transport — state veterinary inspectors within their powers.

The Head of the Department of State Veterinary Supervision at the State Border and Transport is the chief state veterinary inspector at the state border and transport, his deputies are the deputies of the Chief State veterinary Inspector at the state border and transport.

The Chairman of the Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the heads of veterinary and livestock development departments of the regions and the city of Tashkent are the main state veterinary inspectors of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent, their deputies are respectively the deputy chief state veterinary inspectors of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent.

The heads of veterinary and livestock development departments of districts (cities) are the main state veterinary inspectors of the respective districts (cities).

The heads of veterinary sites and laboratories of veterinary and sanitary examination in the markets are state veterinary inspectors at the relevant sites and markets.

The heads and veterinarians of border and transport veterinary posts (sections) are state veterinary inspectors of the relevant border and transport veterinary posts (sections).

Article 13. Powers of State veterinary inspectors

The chief state veterinary inspectors, their deputies and state veterinary inspectors within their powers:

give mandatory instructions to state and economic management bodies, legal entities and individuals to carry out the necessary veterinary, veterinary-sanitary and anti-epizootic measures;

give mandatory instructions for legal entities and individuals on the slaughter or destruction of animals in cases of detection of diseases of these animals with diseases that pose a danger to animal and human health, as well as on the

destruction, processing or other use of products and raw materials of animal origin recognized as unfit for consumption;

they freely visit facilities controlled by the state veterinary service and give mandatory instructions for the elimination of detected violations of veterinary legislation;

prohibit the use of railway wagons, ships, airplanes and other vehicles when establishing that their condition does not comply with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations;

prohibit the operation of animal husbandry facilities, meat and dairy industry enterprises, enterprises for processing and storage of products and raw materials of animal origin in case of violations of veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations;

suspend the commissioning of newly built, restored and reconstructed facilities on livestock farms, enterprises for processing and storage of products and raw materials of animal origin in case of violations of veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations;

exercise control over the implementation of veterinary legislation by animal owners, as well as organizations engaged in the processing, storage and trade of products and raw materials of animal origin;

inform the relevant authorities and organizations about the current epizootic situation in the border areas, neighboring states, carry out appropriate veterinary measures and give the necessary recommendations;

control the production and use of veterinary medicines, feed additives in animal husbandry and veterinary medicine, assess their impact on animal health and the quality of products and raw materials of animal origin;

they make representations to the relevant state bodies when identifying foci of infectious animal diseases about declaring the relevant territories as unfavorable points and establishing restrictive measures (quarantine) in them, as well as about lifting restrictive measures (quarantine) after the elimination of foci of infectious animal diseases;

take administrative penalties against officials and other persons in accordance with the established procedure for violating the requirements of the legislation on veterinary medicine.

TOPIC 14: "VETERINARY AND SANITARY SUPERVISION AT PROCESSING ENTERPRISES".

Plan:

- 1. Veterinary and sanitary supervision at processing enterprises.**
- 2. Industrial veterinary sanitary supervision.**
- 3. Livestock products - veterinary sanitary supervision in the field of processing of meat, milk and raw materials.**
- 4. Veterinary and sanitary supervision in places of storage and burial of animal remains, their disposal and destruction.**
- 5. Veterinary and sanitary supervision in the markets.**

In farms, slaughterhouses, meat processing plants, poultry processing plants, the administration must provide appropriate conditions for the inspection of animals, examination of slaughter products (workplace equipment, provision of appropriate funds, compliance with veterinary supervision instructions on product rejection, sanitation workshops, etC.)).

In farms of various forms of ownership, animal inspection, veterinary examination of meat is carried out by hired veterinary specialists, and at processing enterprises — specialists of departments of the state

Article 16. Production veterinary services

Enterprises, institutions, organizations whose activities are related to the organization and management of animal husbandry, animal husbandry, production, processing, storage, transportation and sale of products and raw materials of animal origin, feed, feed additives and veterinary medicines intended for the treatment of animals, can create production veterinary services at their own expense.

Veterinary specialists of production veterinary services are obliged to:

require the head of an enterprise, institution, organization to carry out measures provided for by the legislation on veterinary medicine to prevent the spread and elimination of infectious diseases, as well as to provide information necessary to clarify the epizootic situation;

to carry out antiepizootic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at serviced enterprises, institutions and organizations;

if there is a suspicion of animal disease with particularly dangerous infectious diseases, immediately report this to the state veterinary service and take all necessary measures to localize the disease;

if an epizootic occurs, carry out veterinary measures according to the instructions of the state veterinary service.

Veterinary specialists of production veterinary services may also bear other duties in accordance with the legislation.

The state veterinary supervision at the meat processing plant carries out: - vet certificates verification, preliminary veterinary inspection of livestock;

- thermometry, control over the aging of cattle on a starvation diet;

- veterinary examination of carcasses, heads, organs, monitoring of

compliance with the rules of blood collection, examination for trichinosis and branding of carcasses;

- bacteriological examination;
- veterinary and sanitary inspection of intestinal raw materials;
- control over the mode of cooling, storage and sanitary condition of refrigeration workshops and chambers;
- control over the production of products and issuing veterinary certificates.

When infectious diseases are detected at the meat processing plant, a set of measures is carried out to prevent the removal of the causative agent of the disease with sewage, workers and employees of the plant and persons visiting the meat processing plant when handing over livestock, receiving products. The complex of veterinary measures depends on the detected disease. For example, if anthrax is detected among slaughtered animals at a slaughterhouse, events are held only at this base. Sick animals are isolated and treated, the territory is thoroughly and repeatedly disinfected.) When animals with anthrax are found on the conveyor, carcasses, organs, skins, all products that have come into contact with them are burned.) Carcasses of patients with emphysematous carbuncle and malignant edema of animals are burned completely. With tuberculosis, foot-and-mouth disease, swine fever, carcasses are processed in compliance with special conditions aimed at preventing the removal of pathogens from the meat processing plant.

At slaughterhouses, slaughterhouses, veterinary supervision is carried out by a veterinarian or veterinary paramedic assigned to their service by the State Veterinary Service.

Harvesting of raw materials of animal origin is allowed only in farms and settlements that are safe for infectious diseases. Permission is given by the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the district.

Procurement and processing enterprises and organizations are serviced by specialists of state veterinary institutions. They monitor the incoming raw materials, their sorting, proper storage, check veterinary documents, organize appropriate research, and are responsible for carrying out veterinary measures. The harvested leather and fur raw materials are subject to mandatory testing for anthrax in a veterinary laboratory. If there is a suspicion of infection, the wool is also examined.)

Managers of farms and farms, farmers, tenants and other animal owners are responsible for timely and proper cleaning of animal corpses. The tasks of veterinary specialists are: monitoring the implementation of veterinary and sanitary rules for the cleaning and disposal of animal corpses, monitoring the condition of burial sites of corpses (animal burial grounds, biothermal pits), preventing grazing of animals in these places.

Currently, the technical disposal and destruction of animal corpses is carried out in special recycling plants, corpse-burning furnaces, at recycling plants (meat and bone meal production plants).

In farms, veterinary supervision over the disposal and destruction of corpses is carried out by hired veterinary specialists, and at recycling plants — a special

veterinary service.

In the farms of the zone of activity of scrap factories, special collection points for corpses are equipped, where cadaveric material is concentrated.) At the request of farms, representatives of scrap factories come for this material on their own transport. At the factory, the corpses are examined for anthrax, subjected to autopsy and then processed into meat and bone meal. Veterinary specialists issue a veterinary certificate for flour when exported outside the district.

Veterinary supervision in the markets is carried out by state laboratories of veterinary and sanitary expertise.

Tasks of veterinary and sanitary inspection:

- veterinary and sanitary examination of meat, meat products, fish, milk, dairy, vegetable and other food products;
- control over the sanitary condition of the places of trade in these products;
- prevention of the sale of substandard products, human diseases with zoonoses, toxicoinfection, etc.)

Each laboratory should have separate rooms for the examination of meat and meat products, the inspection of milk and dairy products, the examination of other products, laboratory investigations.

Products are branded after inspection and veterinary and sanitary examination. When allowing the sale of milk and dairy products, it is customary to stick labels indicating the number of places and the examination number.

VETERINARY AND SANITARY SUPERVISION DURING ANIMAL SLAUGHTER

The organization of this supervision is based on an unshakable principle: no animal sent for slaughter, no meat carcass can be left without veterinary examination and expertise. First of all, the task of protecting people's health requires this.

In farms, slaughterhouses, meat processing plants, the administration must provide appropriate conditions for the inspection of animals, examination of slaughter products (workplace equipment, provision of appropriate funds, compliance with veterinary supervision instructions on product rejection, sanitation of workshops, etc.)). In farms, animal inspection, preliminary veterinary examination of meat is carried out by hired veterinary specialists, at processing enterprises — specialists of state veterinary supervision. Veterinary experts at enterprises for processing and storing animal products are part of the district (city) animal disease control station at the location of the enterprise. Laboratory studies of animal products can be carried out in their own laboratory or in the state veterinary laboratory. The tasks of veterinary experts are:

- organization and conduct of state veterinary supervision at all production sites and facilities;
- carrying out veterinary and sanitary examination of meat, meat products, □ ensuring the release of food, feed, technical products of animal origin, safe in veterinary and sanitary terms;
- control over the implementation of measures aimed at diagnosing,

preventing the spread and elimination of infectious diseases of humans and animals transmitted through slaughter animals, their slaughter products and industrial waste;

promotion of veterinary knowledge among the company's employees.

Veterinary experts are required to:

- to control the receipt of slaughter cattle, raw meat and auxiliary materials at the enterprise; to identify the causes of livestock deaths at the enterprise;

inspect cattle during acceptance and before slaughter;

monitor compliance with the rules of quarantine and pre-slaughter exposure of livestock;

conduct veterinary and sanitary examination of meat and other products, brand carcasses;

- control the neutralization and processing of conditionally fit meat; control the processing and storage of imported meat, meat products classified as categories A, B, C;

- control the disposal and destruction of corpses, veterinary seizures, rejected meat and other products;

keep veterinary records and prepare veterinary reports;

issue veterinary documents for manufactured products;

inform the state veterinary inspector in a timely manner about the establishment of particularly dangerous animal diseases;

- to control the correctness of disinfection, deratization, disinsection.

Veterinary experts are responsible for the correct and timely adoption of measures to release safe products and prevent the spread of infectious animal diseases. At slaughterhouses, slaughterhouses, veterinary supervision is carried out by a veterinarian or veterinary paramedic assigned to their service.

Harvesting of animal products is allowed only in farms and settlements that are safe for infectious diseases. Procurement and processing enterprises and organizations are serviced by specialists of state veterinary institutions. They monitor incoming products, their sorting, proper storage, check veterinary documents, organize appropriate research, and are responsible for carrying out veterinary measures. The harvested leather and fur raw materials are subject to mandatory testing for anthrax in a veterinary laboratory. If there is a suspicion of anthrax infection, wool is also examined.)

Organization of veterinary supervision over the collection, disposal and destruction of biological waste

Biological waste includes:

- corpses of animals and birds;

aborted and stillborn fetuses;

veterinary confiscations (meat, fish, other products of animal origin) detected during veterinary examination at slaughterhouses, cold slaughterhouses, meat and fish processing enterprises, trade organizations, markets and other facilities;

other waste obtained during the processing of food and non-food raw

materials □ of animal origin.

It is prohibited to bury in the ground, discharge into reservoirs, rivers and swamps, household garbage containers, export to landfills. Biological waste contaminated or contaminated with pathogens of particularly dangerous animal diseases and not previously registered on the territory of the Republic are subject to destruction by incineration. Managers of farms and farms, farmers, tenants and other animal owners are responsible for timely and proper cleaning of biological waste.

Tasks of veterinary specialists:

- control over the implementation of veterinary rules for the cleaning and disposal of animal corpses;
- control over the sanitary condition of the burial sites of corpses (animal burial grounds, biothermal pits);
- control over the prevention of grazing of animals in these places.

Currently, biological waste is destroyed in special recycling plants, incinerators, at recycling plants (plants for the production of meat and bone meal) at high temperatures (up to 1300C).

Veterinary specialists conduct veterinary supervision over the disposal and destruction of corpses in farms, and a special veterinary service operates at recycling plants. Special collection points for biological waste are equipped in the farms of the zone of activity of the recycling plants. At the request of the farm, representatives of scrap factories come for this material on their own transport. At the factory, the corpses are examined for anthrax, opened, then processed into meat and bone meal.

Article 27. Seizure, destruction, neutralization (disinfection) and processing of goods controlled by the State veterinary service

Animals, products and raw materials of animal origin that pose a danger to animal and human health, depending on the degree of their danger, are subject to mandatory withdrawal and destruction or mandatory neutralization (disinfection) and processing without withdrawal in accordance with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations.

The list of animal diseases that pose a danger to animal and human health, in which the seizure and destruction of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin is carried out, is approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The list of animal diseases that pose a danger to animal and human health, in which neutralization (disinfection) and processing without withdrawal of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin, veterinary medicines, feed and feed additives is carried out, is approved by the State Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee.

Veterinary sanitary supervision of slaughtered animals is carried out in two stages:

I. Veterinary specialists of livestock farms individually conduct a clinical examination and thermometry before sending all slaughtered animals to slaughter.

Then he issues a certificate or veterinary certificate to a clinically healthy animal and is allowed to slaughter. Otherwise, the process stops. If the slaughter of an animal is carried out in the slaughterhouses of the farm itself, then veterinary and sanitary examination of carcasses is also carried out there.

In many cases, after processing the relevant document, the animals are sent to meat processing plants.

Upon arrival of the batch of slaughtered animals, the veterinarian / paramedic / of the meat processing plant / slaughterhouse, PF/ is obliged to check the correctness of the veterinary certificate. After that, the veterinarian gives instructions on the procedure for receiving animals, placing them on the bases of the enterprise and establishes veterinary supervision of these animals, including thermometry. The party in which animals with infectious diseases, in a state of agony, forcibly killed or corpses are found, as well as in case of non-compliance with the number of heads indicated in the veterinary certificate, is quarantined until the diagnosis and causes of non-compliance are established, but not more than 3 days.

The terms of pre-slaughter exposure of animals: with unlimited watering, cattle, MPC, camel, deer are kept without feed for at least 15 hours, pigs - 10 hours, rabbits - 5 hours, land poultry - 8-12 hours, waterfowl - 4-8 hours, including the time spent on the road when they are delivered by road.)

P. The second stage begins from the slaughter process of animals and continues with the separation of carcasses, internal organs, veterinary and sanitary supervision in the refrigerator, in the workshop for the processing of intestines, sausage shop and raw materials warehouses /Ascoli, precipitation - skin on SiB.)ulcer/.

Veterinary and sanitary examination of meat carcasses and other slaughter products is necessarily an integral part of veterinary supervision during animal slaughter. An important point in the work of the veterinary service of slaughter enterprises is the branding of the meat produceD.) Meat carcasses are branded with a single veterinary and varietal brand, the shape of which and the color of the paint correspond to a certain category of meat.

1.1. The categories of slaughter pets include: Cattle /including yaks, buffaloes/ pigs, sheep, goats, deer, rabbits, horses, camels, poultry of all kinds.

Animals younger than 14 days / nation are not subject to slaughter for meat. dish karakulsk./

1.2. Healthy pets are allowed to slaughter for meat. The slaughter of animals that are sick and suspected of being infected with infectious diseases or are at risk of death is permitted in cases provided for by the relevant instructions and these Rules.

1.3. Slaughter for animal meat is prohibited:

1.3.1. Patients and suspected cases of anthrax, emcar, cattle plague, camel plague; rabies, tetanus, malignant edema, brodzote, sheep enterotoxemia, catarrhal fever of cattle and sheep, African swine fever, tularemia, botulism, sap, epizootic lymphogonitis, /false sap/, rabbit myxomatosis, classical bird plague.

1.3.2. Being in agony, which is determined only by a veterinarian.

1.3.3. Vaccinated with vaccines, as well as treated against anthrax within 14 days after vaccinations / treatment / in forced cases, with the permission of a veterinarian, slaughter of vaccinated animals is allowed earlier than the specified period, provided that the animal has a normal body temperature and there is no reaction to vaccination / complications / and subject to the conditions specified in paragraph 3.6.1. these rules.

1.3.4. Ungulates / horses, mules, donkeys / not subjected to mallowing at a meat processing plant or slaughterhouse. In case of slaughter, they are sent for disposal.

1.4. It is prohibited to send to slaughter clinically ill with tuberculosis, brucellosis, after vaccination with foot-and-mouth disease earlier than 21 days, anthrax - 14 days, anti-ulcer serum less than 14 days.

Cattle cannot be sent for slaughter within 30 days, and poultry - 10 days after the last case of feeding them fish, fish waste and fish meal.

VETERINARY AND SANITARY SUPERVISION AT ENTERPRISES FOR THE PROCUREMENT, STORAGE AND PROCESSING OF RAW MATERIALS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN

Leather raw materials (hides), wool, bristles, feather, down, bone and other types of animal raw materials are subject to supervision. Special attention is required for imported raw materials, as well as random harvest (D.) Harvesting of raw materials of animal origin is allowed only in animal farms and settlements that are safe for infectious diseases, in the absence of acute infectious diseases in the area,

Procurement points, warehouses and raw materials bases are under the supervision of the state veterinary service, they are regularly checked by the chief veterinarian of the district.

Harvested /prefabricated/ leather and fur raw materials / as well as imported / are necessarily tested for anthrax by precipitation reaction in a veterinary laboratory.

All the skins from which the samples were taken, and the samples themselves must be accurately labeled (D.)

VETERINARY AND SANITARY SUPERVISION DURING THE DISPOSAL AND DESTRUCTION OF ANIMAL CORPSES

Biological waste (Article 3. of the Law "On Veterinary Medicine") refer to:

- corpses of animals and birds;
- products and raw materials of animal origin recognized as dangerous in veterinary and sanitary terms;
 - waste from the veterinary biological industry;
 - aborted and stillborn fetuses;
- veterinary seizures (meat, fish, other products of animal origin) detected during veterinary examination at slaughterhouses, cold slaughterhouses, meat and fish processing enterprises, trade organizations, markets and other facilities;
- other waste obtained during the processing of food and non-food raw

materials of animal origin.

Biological waste contaminated

or contaminated with pathogens of particularly dangerous animal diseases and

not previously registered on the territory of the Republic are subject to destruction by incineration. Managers of farms and farms, farmers, tenants and other animal owners are responsible for timely and proper cleaning of biological waste.

control over the sanitary condition of the burial sites of corpses (animal burial grounds, biothermal pits);

control over the prevention of grazing of animals in these places. Currently, biological waste is destroyed in

special recycling plants, incinerating furnaces, at recycling plants (plants for the production of meat and bone meal) at high temperature (up to 130C).

Veterinary specialists conduct veterinary supervision over the disposal and destruction of corpses on farms, and a special veterinary service operates at recycling plants. Special collection points for biological waste are equipped in the farms of the zone of activity of the recycling plants. At the request of the farm, representatives of scrap factories come for this material on their own transport. At

the factory, the corpses are examined for anthrax, opened, then processed into meat and bone meal. Veterinary specialists issue a veterinary certificate for flour when it is exported outside the district

The most perfect in sanitary and economic terms; the method of destroying animal corpses is their processing at recycling plants /plants for the production of meat and bone meal/.

For example: Charkhinsky util.the plant of the Pstdargomsky district.

VETERINARY AND SANITARY SUPERVISION IN THE MARKETS

Veterinary supervision in the market solves the following tasks:

- conducts veterinary and sanitary examination of meat, meat products, fish, milk, dairy, vegetable and other food products;

- monitors the sanitary condition of the places of trade in these products; prohibits the sale of substandard products;

takes measures to prevent human diseases with zoonoses, toxicoinfections, etC.)

Each laboratory should have separate rooms: for the examination of meat and meat products;

for checking milk and dairy products;

for the examination of other products;

for laboratory research. The products are branded after inspection and veterinary and sanitary examination. When allowing the sale of milk and dairy products, it is customary to stick labels indicating the number of places and the number of examinations

As mentioned above, this supervision is carried out by veterinary and sanitary examination laboratories organized in markets in cities, urban-type

settlements and district centers. They are under the jurisdiction of district veterinary laboratories or district veterinary stations, as well as city veterinary stations and departments.

The staff of the laboratory is a veterinarian / he is also the head of the laboratory / and veterinary orderly. If the laboratory conducts on average more than 50 examinations per day, then an additional position of a laboratory assistant is introduced into its staff. If the number of examinations exceeds 150 per day, then the positions of a second veterinarian and a second laboratory assistant are additionally assigned to the laboratory staff, with a load of 251-350 = + lab sanit.

Topic 15: " VETERINARY SERVICES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY ORGANIZATIONS

Plan:

- 1. Veterinary service of foreign countries, international veterinary organizations.**
- 2. World Veterinary Association. The International Epidemiological Bureau is the veterinary department of the World Health Organization (WHO).**
- 3. Communication of the veterinary service of the Republic of Uzbekistan with international veterinary organizations and veterinary services of foreign countries.**

1. In world practice, there is cooperation between states in all societies. To improve the state of affairs and consolidate the ties between different states, a number of state and public international organizations have been organized, including the veterinary service, as well as the health service. To improve the epizootic and epidemiological situation and to prevent the spread of acute dangerous infections: both among animals and among the population at the beginning of the XX century, the following international organizations

a/OIE - the International Epizootic Bureau were organized

b/ WHO is the World Health Organization,

and there are also international organizations on a common basis, among which is the World Veterinary Association /WVA/ organized on the initiative of Professor Kemji in HamburD.)

These international veterinary organizations are of great importance for the development and improvement of veterinary practice, science, training, financing or supply and mutual assistance, thanks to which outbreaks of infectious diseases are urgently limited, their spread is prevented.)

Massive devastating epizootics at the end of the nineteenth century, as before, caused significant economic damage to animal husbandry in many countries of Europe, Asia and other continents of the world.) Veterinary services took possible measures to eliminate diseases in their countries, but the different level of organization of veterinary affairs, the spread of epizootics over vast territories did not lead to the eradication of dangerous diseases, therefore, the question of the need to unite the efforts of specialists from all over the world in the fight against epizootics arose with all acuteness.

2. World Veterinary Association (WVA).

The formation and development of world veterinary medicine was greatly influenced by the creation and work of international veterinary organizations.

One of these non-governmental organizations is the World Veterinary Association (WVA), whose headquarters is located in Geneva.) In April 1863, at a meeting of professors of veterinary schools and veterinary doctors, Professor D.) Gembji from the Veterinary College in Edinburgh proposed to discuss and establish uniform rules for combating epizootics of infectious animal diseases. The proposal to convene the first International Veterinary Congress was prompted by

the appearance of the cattle plague, which quickly spread throughout Europe and caused great economic damage. Professor Gembji, putting forward the proposal to convene the congress, was guided by the fact that "the control of epizootics cannot be regulated independently by each country individually, but only jointly by all states", that it is necessary to discuss topical issues, especially with regard to the causes of the spread and prevention of widespread animal diseases. The first International Congress of the VVA was held from July 14 to July 18, 1863 in HamburD.) At this congress, it was decided to hold periodic international meetings. For this purpose, the Standing Committee of the World Veterinary Congresses was established, which in 1962 was reorganized into the World Veterinary Association (WVA).

101 delegates from European countries took part in the work of the First International Congress. The Congress participants discussed measures to combat epizootics of plague and general pneumonia of cattle, foot-and-mouth disease, rabies, sheep pox. The First International Veterinary Congress aimed the veterinary community to find out as soon as possible the etiology, causes of the spread of mass widespread animal diseases and the development of measures aimed at stopping these diseases. At this congress, it was decided to hold periodic international meetings. For this purpose, the Standing Committee of the World Veterinary Congresses was establishedD.)

Two years later, in 1865, the Second International Veterinary Congress was convened in Vienna, which was attended by 170 delegates. They expanded the recommendations on measures to combat bovine plague and rabies and pointed to the great role of rail transport as a factor in the spread of infectious animal diseases. Appropriate preventive measures were proposeD.) The Regulation on the Standing Committee of International Veterinary Congresses was adopted at a special meeting in 1906 in Baden-Baden. Subsequently, at a meeting of the Standing Committee of Representatives of the Participating Countries in 1962, the World Veterinary Organization was establishD.) At the same time, its Constitution and Rules were adopted, which defined the main goals and objectives of the VVA, the organizational structure, membership of countries and individual associations of veterinarians, the procedure for paying membership fees, holding international veterinary congresses and other aspects of the veterinary activities of the VVA.)

The main tasks of the VVA:

- constantly expand the links between national veterinary associations;
- organize and conduct world veterinary congresses;
- exchange information;
- to provide assistance in improving veterinary education;
- to promote the strengthening of the social status of the veterinary profession;
- establish relationships with organizations whose goals are related to the goals of the association.

The Association is headed by the President, whose assistants are vice-

Presidents, Secretary-Treasurer, administrative Director, members of the Stock and Standing Committees.

The Standing Committee occupies a central place in the structure of the BBA.) It unites representatives of national veterinary associations; associate members of international associations of veterinary specialists; members with observer status (FAO, International Union of Women Veterinarians, Pan American Veterinary Association; European Union of Veterinarians; Asian Association of Veterinarians); representatives of international industrial firms supporting the activities of the VVA.)

In the period between the meetings of the Standing Committee, the work of the VVA is led by a Bureau consisting of the President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer and his deputy. There is a fund committee that regulates the financing of the VVA.) As part of the VVA, there are commissions dealing with issues of animal protection, protection of wild fauna and veterinary education.

The WVA associate members include: world associations of veterinary anatomists, physiologists, pharmacologists and biochemists, veterinary parasitologists, hygiene of animal products, animal husbandry, veterinary pathologists, microbiologists, immunologists and specialists in infectious diseases, small animals, cattle diseases, pig diseases, bird diseases, on the history of veterinary medicine, etC.)

The WVA closely cooperates with other major international organizations, takes an active part in scientific research and meetings organized by FAO and the World Scientific Organization.

International veterinary congresses.

According to the Constitution and the Rules of the WVA, international veterinary congresses are held once every four years. During the break between congresses, a Standing Committee works, which considers topical issues at annual meetings, and also prepares the convocation of the next congress. The Organizing Committee of the country where the congress will meet is preparinD.) The topics of the next congress are developed by the Organizing Committee and approved by the Standing Committee of the VVA.) When approving the program, the wishes of previous congresses, as well as veterinary services of different countries, veterinary scientific associations, higher schools and research institutions are taken into account.

The official languages of the Congress are: English, French, German, Spanish and Russian. The decision to recognize Russian as the official language of the Congress was made in 1967 at the XVIII World Veterinary Congress in Paris. It was decided that 4 out of five official languages will be the official languages of the next congresses, which is established by the Standing Committee of the WVA on the proposal of the Organizing Committee.

The International Veterinary Congress conducts its work at the expense of membership fees received from the WVA member countries, as well as partly at the expense of the governments of those countries where the congress operates. The amount of membership fees for each country is set depending on the number

of veterinarians in the country that is part of the VVA.)

The first International Veterinary Congress opened on July 14, 1863 in Hamburg.) 101 delegates from 10 countries took part in the work. The main idea of the first veterinary congress is to find out as soon as possible the etiology, causes of the spread and prevention of common animal diseases, such as plague and PVL of cattle, foot-and-mouth disease, rabies, sheep pox. Veterinary and police measures were recognized as one of the main measures to combat these diseases.

The Second International Veterinary Congress was convened in Vienna in 1865; 170 delegates attended.) Topics of the congress - cattle plague, rabies; disinfection of wagons.

The Third International Veterinary Congress was opened in September 1867 in Zurich. 188 delegates took part in the work. The Russian scientist, Professor I. I. Ravich was elected Vice-chairman of the III Congress. For the first time, the issue of introducing meat inspection and its sanitary assessment in order to protect human health was discussed in detail. The issues of veterinary education were considered.) The Congress participants considered it necessary to legalize the right to engage in veterinary practice only for persons with special education and recognized the expedient of creating secondary veterinary institutions.

The fourth International Veterinary Congress was held in 1883 in Brussels. 217 delegates were present. We discussed issues of veterinary education and the organization of the veterinary service. A decision was made on the organization of an International veterinary and Sanitary Service and the conclusion of a convention between States on timely notification of the appearance of plague, foot-and-mouth disease, and general pneumoniA.) For the first time, a decision was published on the mandatory presentation of veterinary certificates on the condition of animals during transportation by transport. A decision has been made to periodically publish an International Bulletin on the Emergence and Cessation of Animal Diseases.

The Fifth International Veterinary Congress was convened in Paris in 1889. Professor E. M. Semmer, one of the delegates from Russia was elected Vice-President. For the first time, the congress raised the issue of organizing an international veterinary service to combat epizootics, and of immediately notifying States when epizootics appear in countries that are parties to the convention. The main provisions of the veterinary and sanitary service have been developed; the issues of the strictest veterinary and sanitary control at the borders over the movement of animals and animal products have been considered.)

The sixth International Veterinary Congress was held in Bern in 1895. The congress was attended by 680 delegates. The congress discussed issues of vaccinations against certain infectious diseases, veterinary anatomical nomenclature, the impact of veterinary science on social development and the rise of national welfare. The Congress recognized it expedient to establish an International Veterinary and Sanitary Bureau to publish a bulletin on the movement of infectious diseases among animals.

The Seventh International Veterinary Congress was convened in 1889 in Baden-Baden. 958 delegates from 26 countries attended.) At the congress, a decision was made on preventive vaccinations against foot-and-mouth disease, measures to combat tuberculosis, and the procedure for using meat and milk from tuberculous animals.

In the future, these congresses were convened regularly every four years, with the exception of the periods of the First and Second World Wars. The most significant of them in recent decades should be noted the following:

The XXV World Veterinary Congress was held in 1995 in Yakagama and was held jointly with the XX Congress of the World Association of Small Animals. The congress was attended by about 8 thousand specialists from more than 80 countries of the world.) The congress was aimed at discussing such important issues as veterinary ethics and animal welfare, animal health and food hygiene in international trade, specialization in veterinary medicine, control and prevention of pig diseases in the XXI century, biotechnology and vaccine development, methods of disease diagnosis.

The XXVI World Veterinary Congress was held in 1999 in Lyon. The congress addressed issues on topical issues of veterinary medicine: pig diseases, bird diseases, the development of international trade and human and animal diseases.

The XXVII World Veterinary Congress was held in 2002 in Tunis. The Congress was organized by the Tunisian Veterinary Council in alliance with the World Veterinary Organization. The theme of the Congress: "When veterinary medicine embraces ancient civilizations." It was the first major veterinary congress of the 3rd millennium.

International Epizootic Bureau.

At the beginning of the last century, despite significant successes, mass infectious diseases of animals remained a problem. Therefore, in January 1924, representatives of 28 states signed an agreement on the establishment of a veterinary scientific and technical organization - the International Epizootic Service, with the location of the International Epizootic Bureau (OIE) in Paris.

The OIE maintains scientific and technical relations with veterinary institutions responsible for the organization of veterinary services in various countries.

It functions under the direction and control of the Standing Committee, consisting of representatives of the participating countries, and its administrative Commission.

The OIE Bureau is headed by the Director General, who is elected from among the authoritative scientists of the world Epizootic Service. Academician D.) Ramon was elected the first Director General. In the following years, Professors E. Laclanche, R. Vittoz, M. Blazhan, D.) Blancu worked in this post. In the organizational structure of the OIE, in addition to the Standing Committee, there are regional committees for Europe, Asia, Africa and America, an administrative commission and permanent commissions on foot-and-mouth disease,

salmonellosis, echinococcosis, helminthiasis, diseases

fish, bee diseases, standardization of biological products, export and import, anaerobic infection, virus survival in meat, etC.)

The OIE holds an annual General Session in Paris in May. At the end of each session, the program of the regular session is developed, which is approved by the Standing Committee.

The OIE maintains contacts with veterinary services of States that are not yet its members, and with other international organizations related to the protection of animals.

The OIE has organized a World Information Service. All member countries of the OIE, as well as some countries that are not members of this organization, regularly (once a month) send information about the occurrence of infectious diseases: foot-and-mouth disease, cattle plague, general pneumonia, anthrax, sheep pox, accidental

diseases, swine fever, swine vesicular disease, nodular dermatitis, bluthang, equine plague, African swine fever, Teschen disease, avian plague and Newcastle disease. Once a quarter, countries send information on the diseases of the list "(40 infectious diseases of cattle, horses, pigs, birds, fish, bees, fur-bearing animals) and once a year - on the diseases of the list "(68 diseases), to combat which international cooperation is necessary. When there is a special

dangerous diseases in countries where the disease has not been registered before,

information is immediately sent to the OIE.

The information collected by the OIE is communicated to countries and interested

organizations:

- immediately – about outbreaks of particularly dangerous infectious diseases;

- monthly – according to the diseases of the list and the results of identification of types and variants of the foot-and-mouth disease virus.

The OIE regularly publishes materials of international meetings on veterinary medicine, reviews on epizootology and prevention of infectious and parasitic animal diseases, texts of international agreements on veterinary medicine, official notices. A yearbook containing statistical data on morbidity in each country is published once a year. In recent years, the OIE has developed

recommendations to combat foot-and-mouth disease, leukemia, rabies, classical and

African swine fever, brucellosis, tuberculosis of animals, common diseases of birds, etC.) They are widely used in veterinary practice on various continents.

Scientists and heads of the veterinary service of our country also take a permanent part in the work of the International Epizootic Bureau.

The main tasks of the veterinary service in the OIE are: the study and synthesis of the latest scientific information on the control of epizootics of farm animals, as well as obtaining samples of vaccines, serum of other veterinary drugs

and materials used to prevent epizootics. OIE materials are the main source of information about epizootic

the state in the countries of the world.) On their basis, measures are being developed to protect the territory of our country from infection during the import of livestock, products and raw materials of animal origin. The OIE has its own regional divisions and divisions for the epizootology of specific infectious diseases. Such units inform governments and veterinary services about the epizootic situation in different countries, which makes it possible to organize and carry out the necessary preventive measures in a timely manner.

Thus, in the 1911 - XX centuries, the main events contributing to the development and strengthening of veterinary medicine were:

- organization of veterinary schools and training of qualified specialists in the field of maintenance, care and feeding of animals, treatment and prevention of their diseases, horse forging, obstetrics and some surgical operations. The basis of the curricula of these schools were meaningful and verified data of folk veterinary medicine,

- achievements of individual researchers in the field of medicine (E. Jenner), in the field of physics (A.)Leeuwenhoek), in the field of physiology (Harvey), numerous prerequisites for the role of living invisible organisms that cause massive infectious diseases of animals and humans, etC.),

- the discovery of the bacterial and viral nature of infectious diseases of animals and humans and the development of technologies work with such infectious agents (L.Pasteur, R.Koch, D.)I.Ivanovsky, their employees, students and followers),

- discovery of the nature of immunity (L.Pasteur, P.Ehrlich, I.I.Mechnikov and their followers),

- creation of state structural veterinary management bodies, popularization of veterinary knowledge and functioning of branches of the national economy serving veterinary medicine,

- creation and functioning of international veterinary organizations.

3. INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY COOPERATION OF THE Republic OF Uzbekistan

On the basis of the current law "On Veterinary Medicine", our republic is engaged in and concludes international agreements with the OIE, etC.) organizations concerning veterinary issues represented by the Chairman of the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development. Thanks to this cooperation, on October 22, 1998, at the initiative of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the OIE, the CIS Cooperation Council was held in Tashkent with the participation of representatives of the OIE, a number of international treaties and documents were adopted.) Among which a special place is occupied by the "Instructions for issuing an accompanying document to goods subject to veterinary supervision" and "instructions for branding meat" which operate on the territory of the CIS countries.

4. VETERINARY SERVICE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The veterinary services of the world are not similar to each other in terms of scientific level, organization, availability of personnel, diagnostic, research institutions and educational institutions, funding and support from the state, etC.)

Disease control systems are different in developing and industrialized countries of the same region, and sometimes within the same country. According to official FAO and UN data, 59% of the total animal population on earth is in developing countries, and 41% — in industrialized countries, while 81% of qualified veterinary specialists are concentrated in industrialized countries, while developing countries account for only 19%. Consequently, the burden on one veterinarian in developed countries is 5.2 times less than in developing countries. Differences in veterinary services are explained not only by the political and economic structure, the nature of trade and cultural relationships, but also by natural and climatic conditions.

Thus, the African continent is characterized by a variety of wild fauna, a special way of life of the indigenous population, mainly extensive livestock farming, uneven placement of animals. The epizootic state of this region is characterized by the presence of a large number of quarantine and little-known animal diseases, which pose a significant threat and cause huge annual losses of livestock products.

In Asia and Latin America, the epizootic situation is also complicated and tense, so the countries of these regions are "hot spots" for many infectious diseases of animals.

In many Asian and Latin American countries, the main factor in the insufficiently effective control of livestock diseases is the shortage of qualified specialists. The extremely insufficient number of veterinary schools in these regions does not allow for the training of the necessary number of specialists.

In tropical countries there is a problem of shortage and high cost of pharmaceuticals, biological preparations, acaricides, insecticides, etC.) All medicinal substances, as well as the equipment for their administration, are usually purchased in developed countries for foreign currency, which is not easy for countries with insufficiently healthy economies.

The epizootic situation is much better in the countries of Europe, North America and Oceania, which have a well-organized veterinary service and an extensive network of research institutions. Animal husbandry is conducted mainly on an intensive and semi-intensive basis. Reliable monitoring of his condition is carried out, modern methods and means of diagnosis, prevention and control of diseases are used.) This determines the well-being of these countries in relation to many infectious diseases of agricultural animals. Thus, in the developed countries of Europe and America, losses from diseases account for only 10-20% of the value of gross livestock production.

The main functions of the state veterinary services in most countries are the control of the epizootic situation, animal health, import-export transportation, the quality of biological and other veterinary drugs, meat and other food products of animal origin, as well as laboratory diagnostic studies.

The staff of the services of different countries differ depending on the structure and system of animal husbandry, population, area, climate, political and economic arrangements, and the level of economic development.

In about half of the countries, veterinary medicine is financed from the budgets of territorial entities and partially (25%) from the national budget.

The number of veterinary specialists in some countries mainly depends on the number of animals, but there is no strict dependence. According to the total number of veterinarians, the USA ranks 1st, India - 2nd, Japan — 3rd, Brazil - 4th. The load of a veterinarian ranges from 300 conditional heads in Japan to 19.4 thousand conditional heads in Pakistan.

The veterinary service of many countries has a significant impact on the efficiency of the production of animal products. Due to veterinary measures, the national income of the United States increases by \$ 10 billion, and farmers receive an average of \$ 3 for every dollar spent. An investment in veterinary education in the USA (\$39 thousand per year per student) brings an income of up to \$ 6 for each spent.

An essential factor of veterinary provision is the structure of the veterinary service. In some countries, the share of veterinarians employed in public administration varies between: 3.3% — USA; 5.7% — Great Britain; 44.8% — Brazil; 33% — Japan; 35.3% — Spain.

The demand for veterinary services determines the number of veterinarians engaged in private practice. In the USA, 74.4% of the total number of veterinarians are engaged in veterinary business and private practice, in Canada — 81, in the UK — 82.6, in Japan — 53, in France — 80.8.

3.2. TOPICS OF PRACTICAL LESSONS ON THE SUBJECT

1- lesson.

TOPIC.) THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE VETERINARY SERVICE.

plan:

1. Organizational structure of the Veterinary Service of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

2. State, departmental, industrial and private veterinary services. Staffing of veterinary doctors' staff.

In order to ensure the implementation of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 28, 2019 No. UP-5696 "On measures to radically improve the system of public administration in the field of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry" and the effective organization of the activities of the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the basis of PP-4254, the following management structure has been established:

- Chairman of the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, appointed and dismissed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the proposal of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan in accordance with the established procedure;
- Deputy Chairmen of the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, appointed and dismissed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- The General Director of the Agency "Uzbekchorvanasi" under the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Livestock Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan (hereinafter — the Agency) is the Deputy Chairman of the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Livestock Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Deputy Directors General of the Agency are appointed and dismissed by the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the proposal of the Chairman of the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Livestock Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- the chairmen of the Republican Association "Korakulchilik", the Association "Parrandasanoat", the Association "Uzbekbaliksanoat", the Association of Beekeepers of Uzbekistan and their deputies are elected by decisions of the general meeting of founders and approved by the Cabinet of Ministers on the proposal of the Chairman of the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Livestock Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- the Chairman of the Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is appointed and dismissed by the Jokargy Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan in coordination with the Chairman of the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- the heads of veterinary and livestock development departments of the regions and the city of Tashkent are appointed and dismissed by the Chairman of the State

Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the proposal of the khokims of the regions and the city of Tashkent;

- heads of veterinary and animal husbandry development departments of districts (cities) are appointed and dismissed by the Chairman of the Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, heads of veterinary and animal husbandry development departments of regions and the city of Tashkent on the proposal of the khokims of districts (cities);

- the Chairman of the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the Chief State veterinary Inspector of the Republic of Uzbekistan, his deputies are deputies of the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the Republic of Uzbekistan, veterinary specialists of the State Veterinary Supervision Department of the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan are state veterinary inspectors within their powers;

- the head of the State Department of Veterinary Control at the State Border and Transport is the chief state veterinary inspector for the State Border and Transport, and his deputies are the deputies of the chief state Veterinary Inspector for the State Border and Transport;

- the Chairman of the Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the heads of veterinary and livestock development departments of the regions and the city of Tashkent are the chief state veterinary inspectors of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent, and their deputies are the chief veterinary inspectors of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent, respectively;

- heads of veterinary and livestock development departments of districts (cities) are the main state veterinary inspectors of districts (cities);

- heads of veterinary sites and laboratories of veterinary and sanitary examinations of markets are state veterinary inspectors of the relevant sites and markets;

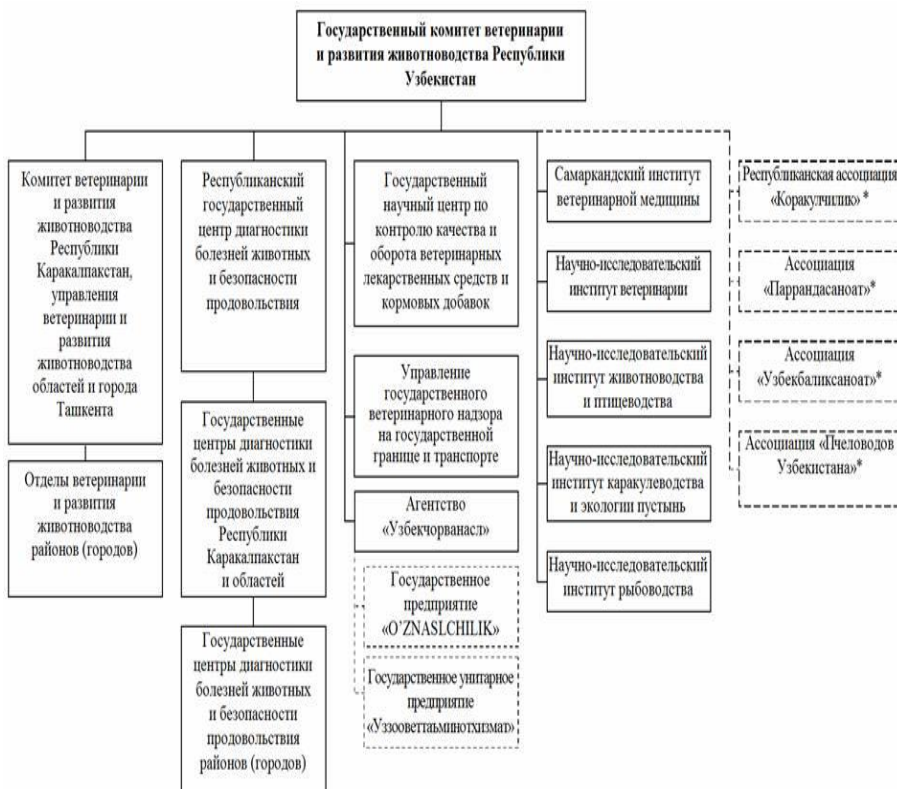
- heads of veterinary points (sections) and veterinary control doctors at the State Border and transport are state veterinary inspectors of the relevant veterinary points (sections) of veterinary control at the State Border and transport.

APPENDIX No. 1

to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 28, 2019 No. PP-4254

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan

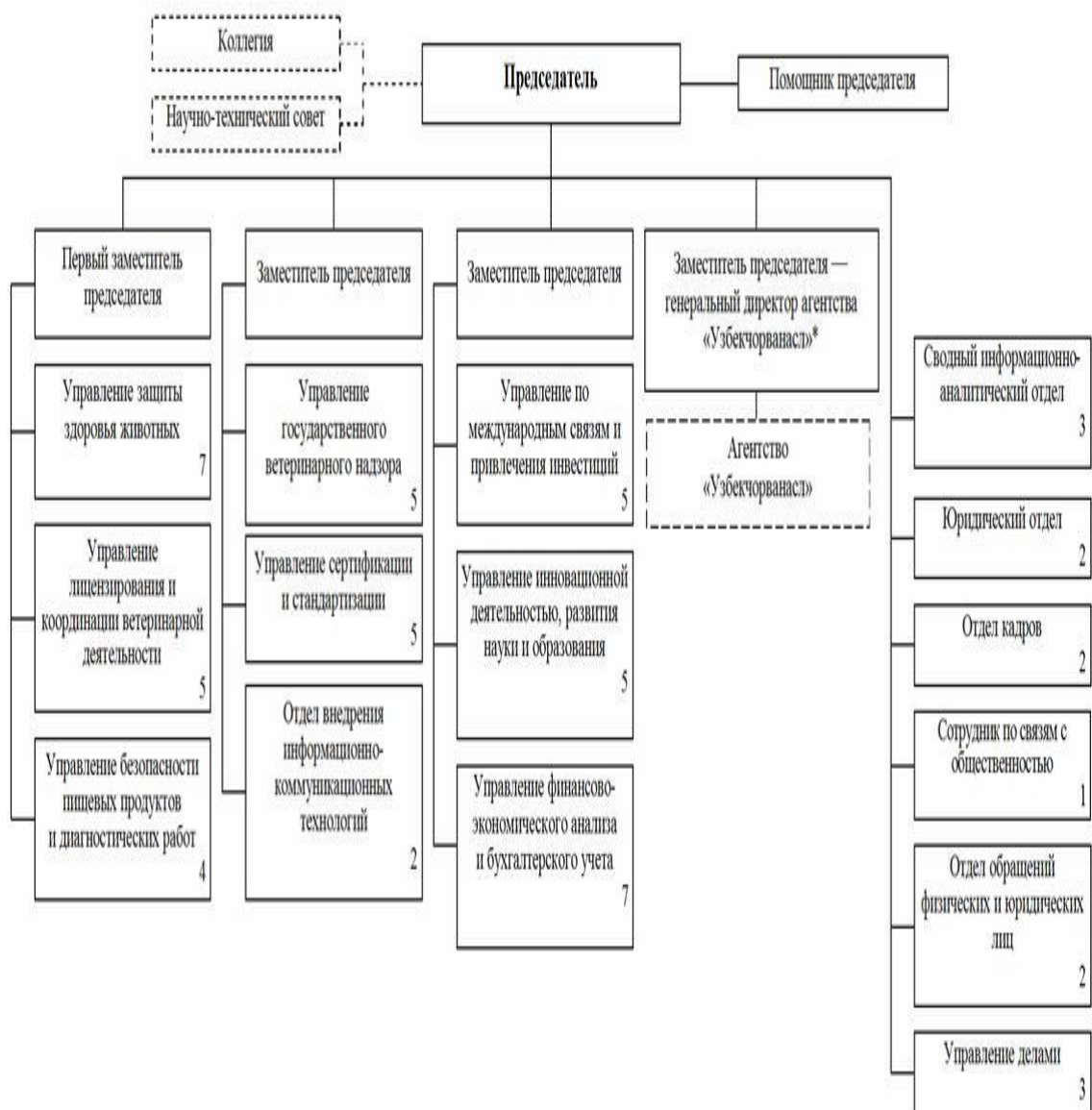


APPENDIX No. 3

to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 28, 2019 No. PP-4254

STRUCTURE + STAFF

of the central office of the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan



The communicating maximum number of management personnel is 63 individuals. It will not be included in the number of general staff of the central office. The number of technical and maintenance personnel is determined in connection with the establishment of the standard.)

APPENDIX 4

to the statement of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan from March 28, 2019 dodydyr PP-4254

STRUCTURE + CONDITION

Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Development of Painting of the Republic of Karakalpakstan



The total maximum number of managers is 17 units.

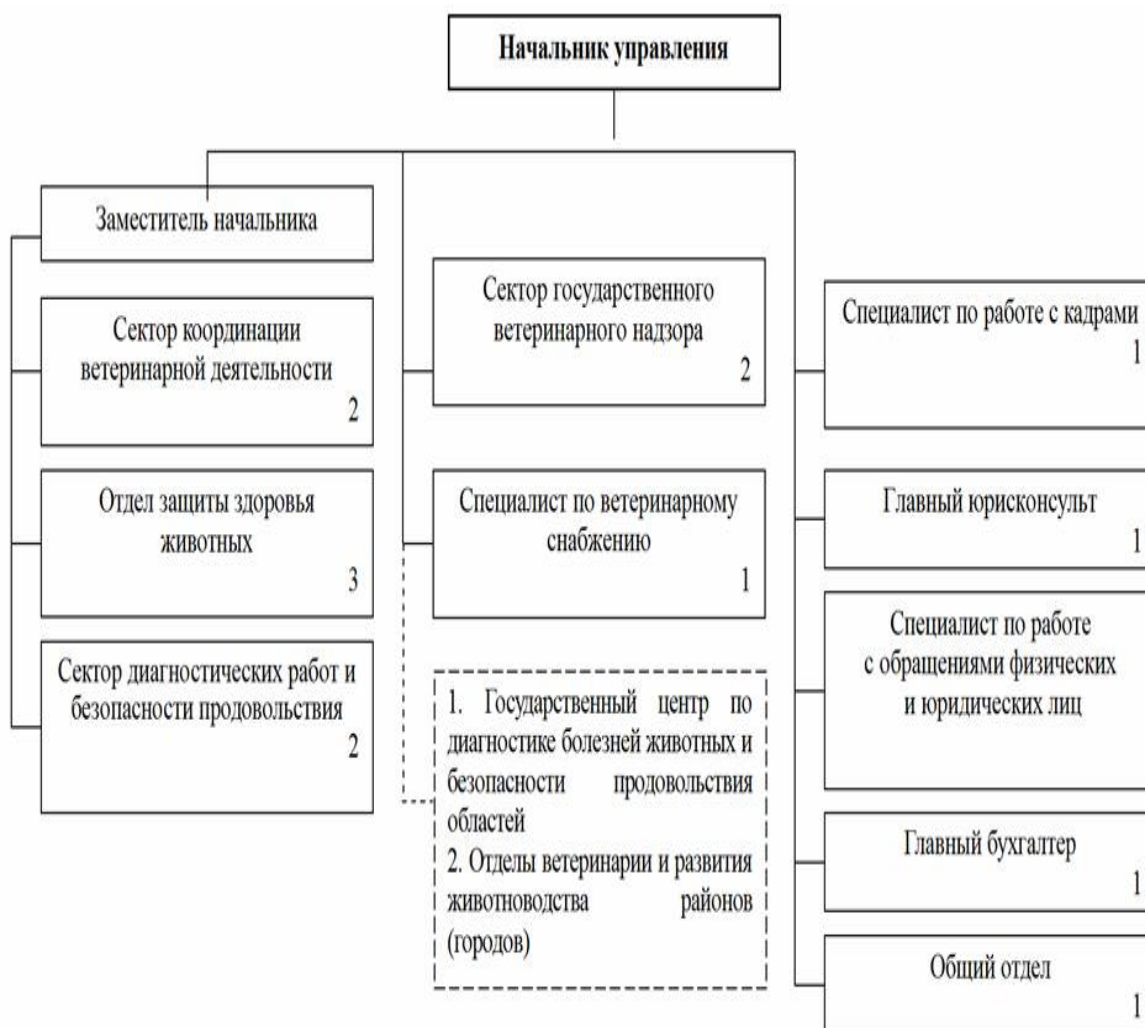
The number of technical and maintenance personnel is determined in accordance with established standards.

APPENDIX No. 5

to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 28, 2019 No. PP-4254

TYPICAL STRUCTURE + STAFF

of veterinary and animal husbandry development departments of the regions



The total maximum number of management personnel is 17 units.

The number of technical and maintenance personnel is determined in accordance with established standards.

APPENDIX No. 6

Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-4254 dated March 28, 2019

STRUCTURE + STAFF

of the Department of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the city of Tashkent



The total maximum number of management personnel is 24 units.

The number of technical and maintenance personnel is determined in accordance with established standards.

2. State Veterinary Service (Article 10. "Management of the state Veterinary Service".) It consists of the State Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee, the Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, veterinary and Animal Husbandry development departments of the regions and the city of Tashkent, the State Veterinary Supervision Department at the State Border and Transport, veterinary and Animal Husbandry development departments of districts (cities), laboratories, the Uzbekchordanasl Agency, the Republican State Center for Animal Diseases Diagnostics and Food Safety, The State Scientific Center for Quality Control and Turnover of Veterinary Medicines and Feed Additives, the Veterinary Research Institute, the Samarkand Institute of Veterinary Medicine and its Academic Lyceum, as well as veterinary sites, veterinary and sanitary examination laboratories in markets, border and transport veterinary points (sites) and other institutions.

The State Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee is headed by the Chairman. Officials of the State Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee are appointed and dismissed from their posts in the

following order:

- the Chairman of the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee is appointed and dismissed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the proposal of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan, after approval of his candidacy by the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

- Deputy Chairmen of the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee are appointed and dismissed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

- the Chairman of the Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is appointed and dismissed by the Jokargy Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan in coordination with the Chairman of the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee;

- the heads of the veterinary and livestock development departments of the regions and the city of Tashkent are appointed and dismissed by the chairman of the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee on the proposal of the khokims of the regions and the city of Tashkent;

- heads of veterinary and animal husbandry development departments of districts (cities) are appointed and dismissed by the Chairman of the Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, heads of veterinary and animal husbandry development departments of regions and the city of Tashkent, respectively, on the proposal of the khokims of districts and cities;

The heads of the Republican State Center for Diagnostics of Animal Diseases and Food Safety, the State Scientific Center for Quality Control and Turnover of Veterinary Medicines and Feed Additives, the Veterinary Research Institute, the Department of State Veterinary Supervision at the State Border and Transport, as well as border and Transport veterinary points (sites) are appointed and dismissed by the Chairman of the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee.

The procedure for appointment and dismissal of heads of other institutions of the state veterinary service is determined by legislation.

The Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the Veterinary and Livestock Development Departments of the regions and the City of Tashkent are accountable to the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee, as well as, respectively, to the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the khokimiyats of the regions and the city of Tashkent.

The organizational structure of the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee is approved by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The regulations on the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan are approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Departmental Veterinary Service (Article 14. "Departmental Veterinary Service") is a service under the jurisdiction of ministries, state committees and departments where veterinary control and veterinary services are required.)

The Departmental Veterinary Service carries out its activities in accordance with the legislation. Methodological support of the activities of the departmental veterinary service is carried out by the State Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee.

Article 15. "Rights and obligations of veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service".

Veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service have the right:

- freely visit the objects of departmental veterinary control and give mandatory instructions for the elimination of detected violations of veterinary legislation;
- require subordinate institutions and organizations to take measures provided for by the legislation on veterinary medicine, ensuring the prevention of the spread and elimination of infectious diseases, as well as providing information necessary to clarify the epizootic situation;
- to submit for consideration by the management of subordinate institutions and organizations the idea of bringing officials and other employees guilty of violating the legislation on veterinary medicine to justice in accordance with the established procedure.

Veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service are obliged to:

- to carry out antiepidemic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at serviced enterprises, institutions and organizations;
- to carry out departmental veterinary control and veterinary and sanitary examination of products, raw materials of animal and vegetable origin;
- if there is a suspicion of animal disease with particularly dangerous infectious diseases, immediately report this to the state veterinary service and take all necessary measures to localize the disease;
- to provide the state veterinary service with information for conducting veterinary statistical reporting in accordance with the established procedure.

Veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service may have other rights and bear other duties in accordance with the legislation.

Article 16. "Production veterinary services".

Enterprises, institutions, organizations whose activities are related to the organization and management of animal husbandry, animal husbandry, production, processing, storage, transportation and sale of products and raw materials of animal origin, feed, feed additives and veterinary medicines intended for the treatment of animals, can create production veterinary services at their own expense.

Veterinary specialists of production veterinary services are obliged to:

- require the head of an enterprise, institution, organization to carry out measures provided for by the legislation on veterinary medicine to prevent the spread and elimination of infectious diseases, as well as to provide information necessary to clarify the epizootic situation;
- to carry out antiepidemic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at serviced enterprises, institutions and organizations;
- if there is a suspicion of animal disease with particularly dangerous infectious

diseases, immediately report this to the state veterinary service and take all necessary measures to localize the disease;

- if an epizootic occurs, carry out veterinary measures according to the instructions of the state veterinary service.

Veterinary specialists of production veterinary services may also bear other duties in accordance with the legislation.

Legal entities and individuals may carry out private veterinary activities in accordance with the legislation (Article 17 "Private veterinary activities").

To carry out private veterinary activities, legal entities and individuals - business entities are required to have a license issued by the State Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee.

Business entities engaged in private veterinary activities have the right to:

- establish the diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, except in cases of animal diseases, in respect of which restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law are applied;

- carry out preventive vaccination of animals, as well as advise animal owners;

- to engage in the production, manufacture and sale of veterinary medicines and technical means, feed additives.

Business entities engaged in private veterinary activities are obliged to:

- if there is a suspicion of the presence of a contagious disease in animals, immediately report it to the state veterinary service and take all necessary measures to localize the disease;

- if an epizootic occurs, carry out veterinary measures according to the instructions of the state veterinary service.

Business entities engaged in private veterinary activities may have other rights and bear other responsibilities in accordance with the legislation.

2-Lesson

TOPIC.) VETERINARY SYSTEM AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

Plan:

1. Veterinary service system, state, departmental and industrial veterinary services.

2. Methods of management and management of veterinary work.

The veterinary service system consists of state, departmental and industrial veterinary services.(Article 9. "Veterinary service system")

Functions of the State Veterinary Service (Article 11.)

The State Veterinary Service:

a) carries out epizootic monitoring;

b) analyzes the causes of diseases and deaths of animals, develops

- recommendations for their prevention and treatment;
- c) carries out state veterinary supervision in the following areas:
 - protection of the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan from the introduction of pathogens of infectious animal diseases, as well as procurement, movement (transportation), export and import of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin, veterinary medicines, feed and feed additives;
 - production of products and raw materials of animal origin in accordance with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations;
 - d) implements measures to prevent and eliminate infectious diseases of animals;
 - e) eliminate, together with health authorities and other bodies, foci of infectious diseases dangerous to animals and humans, and also carry out mutual exchange of information;
 - f) controls the veterinary and sanitary condition of all animal husbandry facilities, slaughterhouses, enterprises processing products and raw materials of animal origin, retail outlets, warehouses selling and storing products and raw materials of animal origin, carries out veterinary expertise of the construction and reconstruction of these facilities, as well as excavation work;
 - g) conducts laboratory and other studies to diagnose animal diseases, assess the quality of feed, as well as drinking water at livestock facilities;
 - h) requires legal entities and individuals to take measures to prevent the spread and elimination of infectious animal diseases, as well as to provide information necessary to clarify the epizootic situation;
 - i) when detecting animal diseases that pose a danger to animal and human health, establishes mandatory requirements for legal entities and individuals regarding the slaughter or destruction of animals, neutralization (disinfection) of products and raw materials of animal origin, their processing or disposal;
 - j) controls and coordinates the activities of veterinary specialists of state and departmental veterinary services, as well as, in accordance with the established procedure, monitors compliance with licensing requirements and conditions by business entities engaged in private veterinary activities;
 - l) provides assistance in the development of scientific research in the field of veterinary medicine.

Departmental Veterinary Service (Article 14).

Departmental veterinary Service is a service under the jurisdiction of ministries, state committees and departments where veterinary control and veterinary services are required.)

The Departmental Veterinary Service carries out its activities in accordance with the legislation. Methodological support of the activities of the departmental veterinary service is carried out by the State Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee.

Rights and obligations of veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service (Article 15).

Veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service have the right:

- freely visit the objects of departmental veterinary control and give mandatory

instructions for the elimination of detected violations of veterinary legislation;

- require subordinate institutions and organizations to take measures provided for by the legislation on veterinary medicine, ensuring the prevention of the spread and elimination of infectious diseases, as well as providing information necessary to clarify the epizootic situation;

- to submit for consideration by the management of subordinate institutions and organizations the idea of bringing officials and other employees guilty of violating the legislation on veterinary medicine to justice in accordance with the established procedure.

Veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service are obliged to:

- to carry out antiepidemiological, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at serviced enterprises, institutions and organizations;

- to carry out departmental veterinary control and veterinary and sanitary examination of products, raw materials of animal and vegetable origin;

- if there is a suspicion of animal disease with particularly dangerous infectious diseases, immediately report this to the state veterinary service and take all necessary measures to localize the disease;

- to provide the state veterinary service with information for conducting veterinary statistical reporting in accordance with the established procedure.

Veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service may have other rights and bear other duties in accordance with the legislation.

Production of veterinary services (Article 16).

Enterprises, institutions and organizations whose activities are connected with the organization and livestock management, livestock farming, production, processing, storage, transportation and sale of products and raw materials of animal origin, animal feed, feed additives and veterinary medicinal products intended for the treatment of animals, at the expense of own funds can be established production and veterinary services.

Veterinary specialists of production veterinary services are obliged to:

- require the head of an enterprise, institution, organization to carry out measures provided for by the legislation on veterinary medicine to prevent the spread and elimination of infectious diseases, as well as to provide information necessary to clarify the epizootic situation;

- to carry out antiepidemiological, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at serviced enterprises, institutions and organizations;

- if there is a suspicion of animal disease with particularly dangerous infectious diseases, immediately report this to the state veterinary service and take all necessary measures to localize the disease;

- if an epizootic occurs, carry out veterinary measures according to the instructions of the state veterinary service.

Veterinary specialists of production veterinary services may also bear other duties in accordance with the legislation.

Private veterinary activity (Article 17).

Legal entities and individuals may carry out private veterinary activities in accordance with the legislation.

To carry out private veterinary activities, legal entities and individuals - business entities are required to have a license issued by the State Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee.

Business entities engaged in private veterinary activities have the right to:

- establish the diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, except in cases of animal diseases, in respect of which restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law are applied;
 - carry out preventive vaccination of animals, as well as advise animal owners;
- engage in the production, manufacture and sale of veterinary medicines and technical means, feed additives.

Business entities engaged in private veterinary activities are obliged to:

- if there is a suspicion of the presence of a contagious disease in animals, immediately report it to the state veterinary service and take all necessary measures to localize the disease;
- if an epizootic occurs, carry out veterinary measures according to the instructions of the state veterinary service.

Business entities engaged in private veterinary activities may have other rights and bear other responsibilities in accordance with the legislation.

2. Methods of management and management of veterinary work.(Article 10. Management of the State Veterinary Service)

The State Veterinary Service consists of the State Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee, the Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, veterinary and Animal Husbandry development departments of the regions and the city of Tashkent, the State Veterinary Supervision Department at the State Border and Transport, veterinary and Animal Husbandry development departments of districts (cities), laboratories, the Uzbekchorvanasl Agency, the Republican State Center for Animal Diseases Diagnostics and Food Safety, The State Scientific Center for Quality Control and Turnover of Veterinary Medicines and Feed Additives, the Veterinary Research Institute, the Samarkand Institute of Veterinary Medicine and its Academic Lyceum, as well as veterinary sites, veterinary and sanitary examination laboratories in markets, border and transport veterinary points (sites) and other institutions.

The State Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee is headed by the Chairman. Officials of the State Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee are appointed and dismissed from their posts in the following order:

- the Chairman of the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee is appointed and dismissed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the proposal of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan, after approval of his candidacy by the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

- Deputy Chairmen of the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee are appointed and dismissed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- the Chairman of the Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is appointed and dismissed by the Jokargy Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan in coordination with the Chairman of the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee;
- the heads of the veterinary and livestock development departments of the regions and the city of Tashkent are appointed and dismissed by the chairman of the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee on the proposal of the khokims of the regions and the city of Tashkent;
- heads of veterinary and animal husbandry development departments of districts (cities) are appointed and dismissed by the Chairman of the Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, heads of veterinary and animal husbandry development departments of regions and the city of Tashkent, respectively, on the proposal of the khokims of districts and cities;
- the heads of the Republican State Center for Diagnostics of Animal Diseases and Food Safety, the State Scientific Center for Quality Control and Turnover of Veterinary Medicines and Feed Additives, the Veterinary Research Institute, the Department of State Veterinary Supervision at the State Border and Transport, as well as border and Transport veterinary points (sites) are appointed and dismissed by the Chairman of the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee. The procedure for appointment and dismissal of heads of other institutions of the state veterinary service is determined by legislation.

The Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the Veterinary and Livestock Development Departments of the regions and the City of Tashkent are accountable to the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee, as well as, respectively, to the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the khokimiyats of the regions and the city of Tashkent.

The organizational structure of the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee is approved by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The regulations on the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan are approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

3-lesson

TOPIC: ACCOUNTING AND RECORD KEEPING IN VETERINARY MEDICINE.

Plan:

1. Accounting in veterinary medicine. Veterinary registration documents.
2. Office work in veterinary medicine.
3. Registration of primary documents in veterinary medicine.
4. Rules of preparation, submission, reception and storage of documents in veterinary medicine.

1. Accounting in veterinary medicine, based on the initial registration and subsequent generalization of data on the movement of diseases and deaths of animals (including birds, fur-bearing animals bred in farms, fish and bees), diagnostic studies, preventive, curative and veterinary-sanitary measures carried out by institutions of the state veterinary network and veterinary service employees in collective farms, state farms, other farms, enterprises and organizations, as well as on transport and the state border.

Veterinary accounting is aimed at obtaining objective information about the veterinary and sanitary condition of animal husbandry, the volume and effectiveness of measures to preserve livestock, poultry and other animal species, the results of supervision of the sanitary quality of livestock products, transportation of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin.

The responsibility for the correctness, completeness, accuracy and reliability of the information included in the documents of veterinary accounting and veterinary reporting is borne by the heads of veterinary institutions, as well as those officials of these institutions, collective farms, state farms and other farms, enterprises and organizations whose responsibilities include maintaining relevant documents on veterinary accounting and veterinary reporting.)

Primary registration of diseases and deaths of animals, as well as diagnostic studies, preventive, curative, veterinary and sanitary measures and veterinary and sanitary examination carried out by officials of the veterinary service, are conducted in journals, books, cards of a single form. Records are supposed to be kept during the execution of the relevant work or immediately after its completion.

Veterinary registration documents.

Primary registration of diseases and deaths of animals, as well as diagnostic studies, preventive, curative, veterinary and sanitary measures and veterinary and sanitary examination carried out by officials of the veterinary service, are conducted in journals, books, cards of a single form. Records are supposed to be kept during the execution of the relevant work or immediately after its completion.

Veterinary records are subject to:

special works performed by veterinary specialists in agricultural enterprises, farmers, peasants, private households of citizens, on railway, sea, river, air, road transport, at enterprises and organizations engaged in harvesting, storage, processing of products of animal origin;

veterinary and sanitary condition of livestock farms and other enterprises related to

animals, animal products;
detected animal diseases (infectious, invasive, non-infectious, etC.); sick and fallen animals; points where infectious and parasitic diseases of livestock and poultry were registered; animals subjected to vaccinations, therapeutic and preventive treatments, etC.);
cases of treatment of sick animals;
veterinary and sanitary inspection and veterinary and sanitary examination of meat, milk, other foodstuffs, leather and fur raw materials, wool and other raw materials at meat processing plants, slaughterhouses, veterinary and sanitary examination laboratories and other veterinary institutions; bacteriological, serological, virological and other studies of pathological material, blood, urine, milk, feed, water and other biological objects in district, inter-district, zonal, city, regional, regional, republican laboratories;
veterinary and sanitary inspection of animals, products of animal origin on railway, air, sea, river transport, during export and import operations, etC.)

Records in veterinary records should be kept in the process of completing the relevant work or immediately after its completion.

All magazines must be bound and numbered.) The title page indicates the name of the journal, the name of the institution (economy, enterprise), the start and end date of the entries. Veterinary records are subject to storage for three years from the date of the end of their records [with the exception of the epizootic condition of the district (city), which is subject to permanent storage]. At the end of the journal, a certification record is made on a separate sheet, in which the number of numbered sheets is indicated.) This record is certified by the signature of the head of the veterinary institution and the seal.

Depending on the production tasks and the direction of veterinary activity, veterinary records are kept strictly according to certain forms. In medical and preventive veterinary institutions, agricultural enterprises, as well as veterinary specialists-entrepreneurs keep the following forms of accounting:

All accounting journals (books) must be bound and numbered.) The title page of the journal indicates the purpose of the journal (book), the name of the institution (economy, organization), the start and end dates of entries in the following form:

FORM No. 1

MAGAZINE

for registration of sick animals

_____ veterinary
hospital (station) _____
(agriculture, district, city)
Started _____ Finished _____

The size of the accounting logs is standard-20x30 cm, the number of sheets in each log is 100-200.

"Journal for registration of sick animals"

(Form No. 1 – Vet.).

Designed to register sick animals, record the medical care provided to them and the outcome of the disease. It is conducted by veterinary medical institutions and specialists of farms (farms).

In case of inpatient treatment of particularly valuable breeding or highly productive animals, in addition to this journal, if necessary, a medical history is kept for each such animal in the form indicated below, with a detailed record of the course of the disease, the results of subsequent studies and further treatment.

"Journal for recording anti-epizootic measures" (form No. 2- Vet.). This journal is kept by the farm (chief or senior veterinarian of the farm), the area directly served by the veterinary site, the point, the district veterinary hospital, by settlements and farms assigned for direct service to the district veterinary station, as well as by the city (chief veterinarian of the city).

All activities carried out against infectious diseases, diagnostic studies (including animal blood tests for RA, RSC, RDSC), preventive and forced vaccinations, antiparasitic treatments of animals are subject to registration in the journal. Information in this journal is entered, if possible, on the day of the work, but no later than the next day. Records of vaccinations and diagnostic (allergic) studies should correspond to the data of the acts drawn up for the activities carried out. The record is kept separately for each type of animal (including birds).

"Journal for recording the epizootic state of the district (city)" (form No. 3 - Vet.) This journal is kept by district veterinary stations, and in cities - city veterinary and sanitary stations (chief veterinarians of cities, veterinary departments of city executive committees).

The journal is the main document that reflects all the data on some infectious and invasive diseases that occur on the territory of an administrative district or city.

The journal is subject to permanent storage. On its title page, in addition to the usual designations, it is required to mark where a similar previous journal is stored, the entries in which are completed before the start of entries in this journal, as well as to put down the serial number of the journal.

The journal takes into account infectious diseases, Aujeszki's disease and other diseases in which, according to the current instructions, quarantine is established or any quarantine restrictions are imposed, as well as brucellosis, tuberculosis, trichinosis and finnosis. The record is kept for diseases, for which the sheets in the journal are distributed into the appropriate sections. In each section, 8-10 lines are allocated for each locality or for each farm, depending on local conditions, meaning the replacement of the magazine with a new one, the next one approximately every 5-7 years.

"Journal of accounting for diagnostic studies of poultry"

All general or selective (planned and unplanned) allergic and other studies of poultry are recorded in the journal. In the fourth column, the numerator indicates the date, and the denominator is the number of heads. In columns 7 and 8, write the date of the primary or repeated examination, and in column 9 - other diseases.

"Journal for recording the results of pathoanatomic autopsy of birds at a poultry farm" (form No. 5). The journal is kept in each workshop (poultry house) separately, depending on local conditions, a record is kept daily when a fallen bird is detected and corpses are autopsied.)

"Journal for recording the epizootic state of the poultry farm" (form No. 6).

This journal records all cases of the occurrence of infectious and invasive diseases of birds in a particular poultry house or hall (workshop), as well as the identification of sick birds as a result of diagnostic studies, if before that the number of birds was considered safe for this disease. The record is made on the day of the onset of the disease or the identification of patients as a result of the study of livestock.

"Journal for registration of preventive and forced vaccinations of birds" (form No. 7).

All planned and unscheduled vaccinations carried out on the farm are entered into the journal.

"Journal of medical treatment of poultry" (form No. 8). The journal is kept in the workshop or in general at the poultry farm in the following form. It takes into account all cases of therapeutic and preventive treatment of poultry with antibiotics, coccidiostatics, anthelmintics and other chemotherapeutic agents. In column 6, they also indicate the method of using drugs (with feed, water, etc.). In column 8, they write the duration of the course of treatment of birds.

The journal of accounting for the results of veterinary and sanitary examination of poultry carcasses at the poultry farm slaughterhouse" (form No. 9) Records are kept on a daily basis.

"Disinfection, disinsection and deratization accounting Journal" (Form No. 10).

The magazine is kept at a poultry farm, in pig farms and other specialized farms and complexes. Depending on local conditions, such a journal can also be kept by a specialist serving a branch (farm, workshop) of the enterprise. Column 2 indicates where and which premises, paddock yards and other objects were decontaminated.) In column 6, it is necessary to indicate by what means the processing was carried out, and in column 8, the amount of the treated surface in m² is recorded.)

Veterinary accounting journals in fish farming

"Journal of fish diseases and deaths" (Form No. 11). The journal is kept by the chief veterinarians of the districts (district veterinary stations) - for the pond farms and other fishery reservoirs they serve, as well as veterinarians of ichthyopathologists of regional, regional, republican veterinary laboratories, expeditions or other veterinary institutions for fish diseases - for the reservoirs they directly serve. The log is stored permanently. An entry in this journal is made in case of identification of diseased fish and other aquatic organisms or their mass death, as well as parasitocarrage in a safe reservoir.

"Journal of medical-preventive and veterinary-sanitary measures in fishery reservoirs" (form No. 12). The journal on this form is kept by veterinary doctors-ichthyopathologists serving specialized fisheries reservoirs, district veterinary

stations, regional (regional), republican veterinary laboratories, expeditions and other veterinary institutions for fish diseases.

"Journal of veterinary measures for the transportation of fish and other aquatic organisms" (form No. 13).

The journal is intended to register all cases of fish transportation for the purposes of acclimatization, breeding, cultivation and sale, regardless of the departmental affiliation of the reservoir. It is conducted by organizations and institutions of state veterinary medicine that supervise fishery reservoirs (chief veterinarians of districts, veterinary doctors-ichthyopathologists of veterinary laboratories, expeditions and other veterinary institutions for fish diseases),

Veterinary laboratory work logs

"Journal of Bacteriological Research" (form No. 14). The journal is kept in the form of examination cards, sewn and bound in a single book of 100 pieces.

"Journal of Virological Research" (form No. 15). It is kept in the same order as the journal of form No. 14.

"Journal of Serological Blood Studies" (Form No. 16). The journal is intended for registration of blood tests on RA, RSC, RDSC, as well as on the reaction of microagglutination and lysis (RMAiL).

In the journal, according to the specified form, records are kept of serological studies provided for by the "Methodological guidelines for conducting a mandatory minimum of research in veterinary laboratories".

"Journal of research of samples of leather and fur raw materials for anthrax" (form No. 17) The journal records all samples of raw materials tested for anthrax by precipitation reaction both in general veterinary laboratories and in specialized Ascoli laboratories. The relevant information about the samples received for research is recorded in the log immediately upon their receipt.

"Journal of laboratory research on parasitic diseases of animals" (form No. 18). All materials sent to the laboratory for research on helminthiases, hemosporidiosis and arachnoentomoses are recorded in this journal.

"Journal of Toxicological and Mycological studies of feed and other materials" (Form No. 19). The journal records samples of feed tested in the laboratory for infection with poisonous fungi.

"Journal of Chemical and Toxicological Research" (Form No. 20). It is intended for recording studies of materials in order to determine their toxicity or to establish the presence of toxic substances in them. The journal records samples of feed (hay, grass, etc.), pathological material (parts of organs, contents of the gastrointestinal tract, etc.) or other materials suspected of being the cause of death of animals.

"Journal of Biochemical and Laboratory Clinical Research" (Form No. 21). The journal records blood and milk samples received for research in order to determine the state of metabolic processes in the body of animals, as well as feed samples to determine the content of nutrients in them.

"Journal of Hydrochemical and Toxicological studies of fishery reservoirs (Form No. 22) The journal is conducted by veterinary doctors-ichthyopathologists or chemical toxicological departments of veterinary laboratories. The journal records

the results of chemical and toxicological studies of samples of water, soil, plankton and fish sent by veterinary specialists and institutions serving the relevant reservoirs.

Logs of the work of the laboratory of veterinary and sanitary examination

"Journal of veterinary and sanitary examination of meat, fish, crayfish, eggs at the meat and dairy and food control station" (form No. 23).

The journal is intended for daily accounting of meat, meat products, fish, crayfish and eggs entering the market for sale and subjected to inspection and veterinary and sanitary examination.

"Journal of veterinary and sanitary examination of milk and dairy products at the meat and dairy and food control station" (form No. 24).

"Journal of examination of food products of plant origin at the meat and dairy and food control station" (form No. 25). The procedure for maintaining this journal is the same as the journal of form No. 24.

"Journal of the expert examination at the meat and dairy and food control station" (form No. 26).

Logs of work in the institutions of the transport and border veterinary service

"Journal for registration of animals at the transport veterinary and sanitary site" (form No. 27).

According to this form of the journal, all veterinary stations at railway stations and water transport piers keep records of the inspection of livestock.

"The inspection log is alive.raw materials at the transport veterinary and sanitary site" (form No. 28)

According to this form of the journal, records of the inspection are kept alive.raw materials are all vet.san.sections of railway and water transport.

"Log of registration of sanitary treatment of wagons and ships at the disinfection and washing station (DPS)" (form No. 29).

Accounting for the sanitary treatment of wagons according to this form is carried out by specialists of veterinary stations at dezopromyvochnye stations.

"Log of receipt and inspection of export, import and transit animals at the border veterinary control point" (Form No. 30)

"The logbook of exported and imported products, raw materials of animal origin and fodder, viewed on veterinary border control point" (form No. 31).

In this form separately record the types of goods – meat, meat products, wool, raw hides, bone and other goods of animal origin, as well as fodder, subject to veterinary inspection at the border when exporting and importinD.)

"Log insulated leather and fur raw materials and veterinary treatment on raw leather factory (store)" (form No. 32).

Veterinarian enterprise upon notification of the laboratory on the results of the study samples of raw hides obliged to provide skins to be destroyed, and skins separately, subject to disinfect, and to make relevant entries in the loD.)

"Log of the results of the inspection of slaughtered animals and veterinary and sanitary examination of meat and meat products at the slaughterhouse

(slaughterhouse)” (form No. 33).

The journal is kept by veterinary specialists who carry out veterinary and sanitary supervision at slaughterhouses or slaughter points of procurement offices of regional consumer unions, slaughter and slaughter-sanitary points of collective farms, state farms (including specialized complexes) and other enterprises and organizations. All animals delivered for slaughter to the slaughter enterprise are subject to accounting. At the slaughterhouses of farms, the journal takes into account both livestock belonging to the farm and animals delivered for slaughter to the slaughterhouse and belonging to other organizations, as well as collective farmers, workers, employees and other private individuals.

"Journal of veterinary inspection of animals at the slaughterhouse of the meat processing plant” (form No. 34).

The journal on this form is kept by veterinarians (veterinary assistants) working on the basis of receiving cattle of the meat processing plant (slaughterhouse). Information about animals accepted for slaughter should be recorded in the journal immediately after its reception, on the same day.

"Journal of diseases, waste and veterinary treatment, animals in quarantine and isolation of the meat processing plant” (form No. 35).

The journal is kept by a veterinarian (paramedic) quarantine or isolation ward.

"Journal of veterinary examination of meat and offal in the shop of primary processing of livestock (poultry) and in the sanitary slaughterhouse of the meat processing plant” (form No. 36).

In the journal, according to this form, the results of veterinary and sanitary examination are recorded for each day of operation of the meat processing plant.

"Journal of accounting for trichinelloscopy of pork carcasses at a meat processing plant” (form No. 37)

"Journal of registration of samples and samples of products submitted for research to the laboratory of the meat processing plant” (form No. 38). The journal records samples of products produced by the meat processing plant (sausage and other workshops), or pathological material from fallen animals that enter the laboratories of the meat processing plant for research. The journal is kept separately in the bacteriological and chemical laboratories.

"Journal of registration of bacteriological studies of carcasses and organs (corpses) of slaughtered animals” (form No. 39).

"Journal of registration of bacteriological studies of sausage and culinary products, smoked meats, semi-finished products, feed flour” (form No. 40).

"Journal of registration of bacteriological studies of canned food after sterilization” (form No. 41).

"Journal of registration of meat research on freshness” (form No. 42).

In the journals of laboratory research on forms No. 39, 40, 41 and 42, the final results of research are recorded on the basis of entries in working journals (notebooks). Working journals (notebooks) are kept in any form, but with mandatory reflection in them of the studies provided for by the standard, in

particular, descriptions of the morphology of microorganisms, the nature of cultures on all nutrient media, etC.)

With a significant amount of work, magazines in form No. 40 can be separated for different types of products for convenience.

"Disinfection accounting journal at the slaughter enterprise" (form No. 43). It is carried out at meat processing plants, slaughterhouses and slaughterhouses during disinfection of premises for livestock, territories, production workshops,

2. Office work in veterinary medicine.

The totality of work on the compilation and registration of veterinary documents (veterinary certificates, protocols, acts, certificates, draft decisions, orders, forms of veterinary accounting and reporting, etC.), their reproduction, reception, dispatch and registration, control over their execution, as well as on the guidance of necessary certificates and storage of documents directly in veterinary institutions and organizations is the essence of veterinary records management.

Employees of veterinary institutions, hired veterinary workers of agricultural enterprises, veterinary specialists-entrepreneurs carry out the following clerical work:

- 1) forwarding — reception, distribution of incoming veterinary documents and other correspondence, sending outgoing veterinary documents;
- 2) clerical - compilation of a consolidated nomenclature for current veterinary records management; registration of documents received by the veterinary institution (service); sending documents to performers; control over the execution of documents; registration of outgoing documents and sending them to the post office; familiarization of employees with the basics and instructions for record keeping;
- 3) archival — participation in the development of a consolidated nomenclature of cases; ensuring the systematic receipt of completed veterinary cases in the archive; accounting and storage of documentary materials received in the archive of a veterinary institution;
- 4) typewritten — reprinting and cleaning of materials;
- 5) secretarial — execution of orders of heads of veterinary institutions, organizations; control over the preparation and execution of documents;
- 6) courier — ensuring the delivery of veterinary documents and other correspondence to higher veterinary institutions and organizations and other addressees.

Various veterinary institutions and organizations have their own nomenclature of cases. For example, in the district animal disease control station, it is as follows:

- 1) veterinary records (forms No. 1-vet., 2- vet., 3-vet.). They are conducted in accordance with the current instructions;
- 2) veterinary reporting documents submitted to the khokimiyats (forms No. 1-vet., 2-vet. A, 1-vet. B, 1-vet. In, 1-vet. D, 2-vet., 3- vet., 5-vet.).
- 3) veterinary certificates and certificates (forms No. 1,2, 3 and 4);
- 4) acts on vaccinations, deworming, therapeutic and preventive treatments of animals;

- 5) protocols of autopsies of animal corpses;
- 6) accompanying documents for sending the material for research to the veterinary laboratory;
- 7) conclusions of the veterinary laboratory on the results of studies of pathological material, feed, water, blood serum samples, urine, feces, etC.);
- 8) inventories of animals tested for brucellosis, tuberculosis, leukemia and other diseases;
- 9) plans of preventive antiepizootic measures, plans for the elimination of infectious, invasive diseases, calendar work plans of the institution;
- 10) internal regulations and job descriptions of employees of the district station for the control of animal diseases;
- 11) orders of the district station for the control of animal diseases;
- 12) correspondence with various institutions, organizations and citizens;
- 13) the case of the local veterinary hospital. They are conducted separately for each institution; they take into account all types of documents related to the production activities of the institution.
- 14) the case of the veterinary department. They are also conducted separately for each institution;
- 15) the case of veterinary work of hired veterinary workers of agricultural enterprises. They are conducted separately for each farm; they take into account all types of veterinary documents.

In each veterinary institution there is a certain procedure for registration and storage of veterinary documents.

Executed and properly executed documents are grouped in strict accordance with the nomenclature of cases by a veterinary specialist responsible for record keeping.) The storage of files is organized in such a way as to ensure the complete safety of documents and their availability.

When forming cases, the following requirements must be observed:

correctly place documents in a particular case, check whether the contents of the signed documents correspond to the title of the case;

group documents of the same calendar year into cases; systematize documents within the case in chronological order, for example, the response document should be placed after the request document;

do not allow unnecessary and duplicate copies to be filed in cases.

The files of veterinary institutions are stored in lockable tables or cabinets.

REGISTRATION OF VETERINARY CERTIFICATES AND CERTIFICATES

A veterinary certificate of form No. 1 is issued to accompany animals outside the district (city), including birds, fish, bees and biological objects used for breeding.)

A veterinary certificate of form No. 2 is issued for the export of meat and meat products outside the district (city): meat in carcasses, half-carcasses, quarters, blocks, obtained from domestic, wild, marine animals and birds, and raw products of its processing (semi-finished products); animal by-products, ham, unheated and

melted fats, dried and canned blood; smoked, dried, salted, boiled, boiled-baked, boiled-smoked, semi-smoked sausages and meat products; food albumin and gelatin, canned meat; milk and dairy products; fish; eggs; honey.

A veterinary certificate of form No. 3 is issued when skins, wool, furs, down, feathers, endocrine and intestinal raw materials, blood, bones, other raw materials, bee products (except honey), animal feed are exported outside the district (city).

Veterinary certificates of form No. 4 are accompanied by controlled goods transported within the district (city).

Veterinary certificates of form No. 5 (a, b, c, d, e) are accompanied by goods when they are exported.)

Veterinary certificates of forms No. 1, 2, 3, certificates of form No. 4 are issued by veterinarians of the state service in the territory of the district (city), the list of which is approved by the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the district (city); veterinary certificates are issued by veterinarians of border control veterinary points.

When sending animals in the amount of up to 5 heads within the district (city), a list indicating the nickname, number, sex, breed, age is given in the column "Special marks" of the veterinary certificate form No. 4; within Russia and CIS countries — in the column "Special marks" of the veterinary certificate form No. 1; when sending for export - in the corresponding table of the veterinary certificate form No. 5A.) When sending animals in the amount of more than 5 heads, an inventory certified by the seal of the veterinary service institution is attached to the veterinary certificate, certificate, certificate.

Forms of veterinary certificates, certificates, certificates are printed centrally at the request of the main state veterinary inspectors of the subjects of the federation. Russian Russian forms of veterinary certificates and certificates are filled out by hand or on a typewriter, and veterinary certificates are in Russian and the language of the exporting (importing) country or in English.

In the veterinary certificates in the upper left corner of the form indicate the name of the region, district (city), the name of the veterinary institution. They are numbered with an eight-digit number, in which the first two digits are the ordinal number of the subject of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the second two are the ordinal number of the district (city), the remaining four are the ordinal number of the document. Indicate the date of issue of the document, the name of the legal entity or the surname, first name, patronymic of the individual in whose name the document was issued.) In Form No. 1, indicate the type of animals, the number of heads, the name and address of the organization, the duration of the animals' stay in quarantine, the results of research in the veterinary laboratory, the timing of immunization and treatments against parasites.

In the column "Animals are sent" indicate the destination and recipient. In the column "At the specification" put the number of the bill of lading, the invoice and the date of their issue. The columns "The purpose of sending the cargo", "Mode of transport", "Route" are filled in specifically, precisely, without unnecessary words. The column "Special marks" is filled in only in cases of shipment of cargo under

special conditions, indicating their cause (date of illness) and the person who gave permission for shipment (indicating the number and date of issue).

Certificates for the export of animals, products, raw materials of animal origin within one administrative district (city) are certified with the seal of a veterinary institution or subdivision. They indicate the type, age, sex of animals (including birds, fish), product name, number of heads (places, pieces), package weight, labeling, stamp form; research, vaccination, treatment (disinfection, preservation, pasteurization or sterilization); type of transport and route; name and address of the recipient; method of use (for rearing, fattening, slaughter, sale, storage, processing).

THE PROCEDURE FOR USING THE SEAL

State veterinary institutions have a corner stamp and a seal with the designation of their enterprise. The district and city stations for the control of animal diseases have a round stamp, a veterinary laboratory, a district veterinary clinic, a veterinary station, a point - a round seal. State veterinary institutions use corner stamps and seals to fasten all kinds of veterinary documents: veterinary certificates, certificates, protocols, acts, etC.)

The enterprises of the agro-industrial complex, which have hired veterinarians or paramedics with a completed secondary special education, have a round veterinary seal and can issue official veterinary documents.

Veterinary certificates and other veterinary documents are certified with a veterinary seal. It should be kept by a veterinary specialist of the farm (enterprise), who is personally responsible for the proper use of it. If there are two or more veterinary specialists on the farm, at the enterprise, the seal is held by the senior official. Transfer to other persons is prohibited.)

In the event of the abolition of the position of veterinarians of the farm (enterprise), the dismissal of a hired veterinary specialist or his absence for various reasons, the seal is temporarily deposited with the Chief Veterinarian of the district or city.

4-Lesson

TOPIC.) FORMS OF JOURNALS KEPT IN VETERINARY MEDICINE.

Plan:

- 1. The procedure for their registration of accounting logs (36) in veterinary medicine.**
- 2. Keeping logs in veterinary institutions, farms, livestock farms, poultry farms and transport borders.**
- 3. Filling out forms of journals 1-vet., 1-vet.-a, 2-vet. and filling out other forms of magazines.**

Primary registration of diseases and deaths of animals, as well as diagnostic studies, preventive, curative, veterinary and sanitary measures and veterinary and sanitary examination carried out by officials of the veterinary service, are

conducted in journals, books, cards of a single form. Records are supposed to be kept during the execution of the relevant work or immediately after its completion.

All accounting journals (books) must be bound and numbered.) The title page of the journal indicates the purpose of the journal (book), the name of the institution (economy, organization), the start and end dates of entries in the following form:

FORM No. 1

MAGAZINE

for registration of sick animals

_____ veterinary

hospital (station) _____

(agriculture, district, city)

Started _____ Finished _____

Logs (books) of veterinary records are subject to storage for 3 years from the date of the end of records in them (with the exception of a log subject to permanent storage for recording the epizootic state of the area)

The size of the accounting logs is standard-20x30 cm, the number of sheets in each log is 100-200.

Accounting documents. Accounting of sick animals and medical work.

"Journal for the registration of sick animals" (Form No. 1). It is designed to register sick animals, record the medical care provided to them and the outcome of the disease. It is conducted by veterinary medical institutions and specialists of farms (farms).

The form of the journal is as follows:

(Even page)

According to this form, records of sick animals are kept:

- 1) entering veterinary institutions for outpatient or inpatient treatment,
- 2) those who are being treated at the departure of specialists from institutions to farms,
- 3) treated by specialists of farms both in veterinary hospitals (at points) of collective farms, state farms, and directly on farms.

In column 1, write the serial number of the entry, if the animal is accepted first. Upon repeated admission of the same sick animal, it is again recorded in the journal, but the serial number in column 1 is not put down, but the number of the primary record is indicated in column 2. The same number and also in column 2 are put down at the third, fourth and subsequent receptions of a sick animal until recovery. If the animal is subsequently admitted for treatment, but with a different disease, it is registered by putting the next (new) serial number in column 1.

In column 4, indicate the name of the farm (farms, departments, brigades), and in relation to citizens-owners of animals - the locality and address.

Column 7 is filled in after examining the animal and establishing a diagnosis. If the diagnosis is not established during the initial examination of the animal, an assumed one is recorded in this column. Upon repeated admission, the diagnosis is clarified and recorded as final in column 8.

In column 9, the clinical signs of the disease are recorded, including body

temperature, pulse rate, respiration, etC.), the results of special studies (blood, urine, feces, etC.) and the therapeutic measures taken or the prescribed treatment. In column 10, the outcome of the disease is recorded (recovered, fallen, killed, destroyed) and the date.

In column 11, additional data of interest for the characteristics of the treatment is recorded.) Here they also make a note "Departure" if medical assistance is provided when leaving the farm, and indicate the name of the veterinarian (paramedic) who treated this animal (mandatory for veterinary stations, hospitals, points and other medical institutions of the state veterinary network).

In case of inpatient treatment of particularly valuable breeding or highly productive animals, in addition to this journal, if necessary, a medical history is kept for each such animal in the form indicated below, with a detailed record of the course of the disease, the results of subsequent studies and further treatment.

(Front side)

Medical history No. _____

Started _____ 20 _____ D.)
finished _____ 20 _____ D.)

1. Type of animal _____, gender _____, age _____
suit and signs _____

Nickname or tag number _____

2. Farm (branch), farm, owner of the animal (his address)

3. Date of receipt of the animal _____
(date, month)

4. Diagnosis: the initial _____
subsequent _____
date _____

5. Anamnesis _____

6. The data of an objective study at the admission of the animal:
temperature _____

pulse _____

breath _____

General condition _____

fatness _____

the condition of integument _____

the condition of the mucous membranes _____

the condition of lymph nodes _____

of the circulatory system _____
respiratory _____ digestive
system _____
nervous system _____
vision _____
organs of movement _____
7. The result of special studies _____

(The reverse side of the medical history)

8. The course of the disease

9. Final diagnosis (date) _____

10. The outcome of the disease

_____ (recovered, fallen, killed, specify the date)

11. Where is the animal sent after recovery _____

12. Pathoanatomic diagnosis _____

Act no. _____ from _____ 20__ D.)
(date and month)

Veterinarian _____
(signature)

"Journal for recording antiepidemiological measures" (form No. 2). This journal is kept by the farm (chief or senior veterinarian of the farm), the area directly served by the veterinary section, the point, the district veterinary hospital, by settlements and farms assigned for direct service to the district veterinary station, as well as by the city (chief veterinarian of the city).

All activities carried out against infectious diseases, diagnostic studies (including animal blood tests for RA, RSC, RDSC), preventive and forced vaccinations, antiparasitic treatments of animals are subject to registration in the journal.

The form of the journal is as follows:

(even page)

Information in this journal is entered, if possible, on the day of the work, but no later than the next day. Records of vaccinations and diagnostic (allergic) studies should correspond to the data of the acts drawn up for the activities carried out. The record is kept separately for each type of animal (including birds).

In column 4, the type of work performed is recorded, for example, "vaccination against anthrax", "deworming, penetration of moniosis" "tuberculinization", "treatment against subcutaneous gadfly", etC.)

In columns 8-10, only unscheduled vaccinations and treatments are recorded (in connection with the appearance of the disease), and in column 8, only the number of animals subjected to a full course of treatment for hemosporidiosis, scabies,

deworming or immunization is recorded.)

In columns 11 and 13, the animals studied for the first time this year are recorded, and in 15 and 17-subjected to research in the same year for the second time (for example, during malleinization).

"Journal for recording the epizootic state of the district (city)" (form No. 3) This journal is kept in district veterinary stations, and in cities - city veterinary and sanitary stations (chief veterinarians of cities, veterinary departments in districts).

The journal is the main document that reflects all the data on some infectious and invasive diseases that occur on the territory of an administrative district or city.

The journal is subject to permanent storage. On its title page, in addition to the usual designations, it is required to mark where a similar previous journal is stored, the entries in which are completed before the start of entries in this journal, as well as to put down the serial number of the journal.

The journal takes into account infectious diseases, Aujeszki's disease and other diseases in which, according to the current instructions, quarantine is established or any quarantine restrictions are imposed, as well as brucellosis, tuberculosis, trichinosis and finnosis. The record is kept for diseases, for which the sheets in the journal are distributed into the appropriate sections. In each section, 8-10 lines are allocated for each locality or for each farm, depending on local conditions, meaning the replacement of the magazine with a new one, the next one approximately every 5-7 years.

The form of the journal is as follows:

(Even page)

Column 5 indicates which and when the conducted studies served as the basis for the diagnosis, for example: data from clinical and pathoanatomic studies, microscopic studies (for anthrax), serological or bacteriological studies for brucellosis, etc.)

In columns 7 and 14, the date and number of the Khokim's decision are recorded, respectively, on declaring the farm or settlement dysfunctional for this disease, on imposing and lifting quarantine or eliminating the disease and lifting restrictions. Columns 8-13 indicate the final information on the number of sick, fallen, forcibly killed or destroyed animals during the epizootic period, on the number of animals forcibly vaccinated (vaccine, serum or other drugs) during the same time, and on the number of remaining sick animals at the end of the year (if the disease occurred at the end of the year).

If the veterinarian finds it expedient to make any additions that are not provided for by the graphs, then they are entered in column 15. Here, if necessary, information about the method and place of destruction of animal corpses is recorded.) In column 16, the name of the doctor (paramedic) who made the entry in the journal and his signature should be clearly indicated.)

Veterinary accounting logs at poultry farms.

"Journal of accounting for diagnostic studies of poultry" (form no. 4) The form of the journal is as follows:

5-lesson.

Topic: REPORTING FORMS IN VETERINARY MEDICINE.

plan:

1. Veterinary report and the importance of reportinD.)
2. Rules for keeping a report by veterinary institutions, on farms, livestock and poultry farms.
3. Transport border report.
4. Procedure and deadlines for submission of veterinary reports.

1. To reflect the actual state of measures to combat animal diseases (including birds, fur-bearing animals, fish and bees), the results of the activities of institutions and organizations of state veterinary medicine, veterinary service of the farm.

Veterinary reporting consists of separate forms of accounting documents and is the main source of information about the veterinary and sanitary condition of animal husbandry, the results of the work of state veterinary institutions and organizations and private veterinary medicine for the diagnosis, prevention and elimination of animal diseases, veterinary supervision, as well as trade in products and raw materials of animal origin. Veterinary reporting data constitute an information base for the management of veterinary services of animal husbandry.

Veterinary reports are compiled on the basis of primary registration and subsequent generalization of data on diseases and deaths of animals, diagnostic studies, preventive, curative and veterinary-sanitary measures.

The heads of veterinary institutions and other officials of these institutions are responsible for the completeness and reliability of the information included in veterinary reports.

In addition to the above-mentioned periodic reporting, urgent reports are submitted when animal diseases with anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, plague and erysipelas of pigs, plague (pseudochuma) of poultry and other acute infectious diseases provided for in the relevant ones. The report is compiled by the chief specialist of the farm, the head of the veterinary institution, the veterinary service of the enterprise or on his behalf by a veterinary specialist working on the farm (at the enterprise) or veterinary institution.

Reporting forms

Method

№	of forms Name of the reporting form	Presentation method	Frequency
1	2	3	4
1 vet	Report on infectious diseases of animals	Postal	Monthly
2 vet	Report on non-infectious animal diseases	-«-	Quarterly
3 vet	fish diseases report	-«-	Semi – annual

4 vet	Report on the work of veterinary laboratories	-<<-	”
5 vet	Report on veterinary and sanitary supervision at slaughterhouses of farms, organizations and at meat and dairy and food control stations	-<<-	Quarterly
6 vet	Report on veterinary and sanitary supervision at meat processing enterprises of the system	-<<-	“
7 vet	Report on infectious diseases detected during transportation of animals by rail and water transport	-<<-	“
8 vet	Report on veterinary and sanitary supervision during transportation of livestock products by rail and water transport	-<<-	Annual
9 vet	Report on the sanitary treatment of wagons	-<<-	“
10 vet	Report on the work of the border control veterinary point	-<<-	Semi – annual

The report on the district, region, republic is compiled by the accounting specialist of the relevant veterinary authority.

Responsibility for the completeness of the report, its accuracy and timely submission is assigned to the head of the veterinary institution, the chief (senior) veterinary specialist of the farm (enterprise), and for the region, the republic – the head of the veterinary authority.

The report is drawn up in two copies, one of which is submitted to a higher veterinary authority, and the second is left in the file of this institution, farm (enterprise), which is subject to storage along with other documents during the period established for them. If a report is submitted simultaneously to the head of a higher departmental veterinary service, the report is made in triplicate.

Reports are submitted exactly within the time limits specified in the relevant forms. Late submission of the report is not allowed.)

When compiling reports, it is necessary to adhere to the uniform procedure established for each form for filling in all its graphs with unified indicators and designations, their summation, which should ensure the accuracy of statistics and make it possible to use electronic computing equipment and modern mathematical accounting methods for processing in the coming years in the work of veterinary authorities from bottom to top (from the district to the center) and reporting analysis.

The report includes information corresponding to the data of the accounting logs. This information must be reliable and arithmetically accurate. All indicators must be written clearly, legibly and in strict accordance with the graphs.

Forms of all forms of reports are made in a typographic way according to uniform samples and uniform sizes.

In accordance with the approved forms, when drawing up a report on each sheet, it is filled in with all the details provided in them, the name of the republic, territory or region, district, veterinary institution, farm submitting the report, as well as the full name and address of the higher authority (institution, organization) to which the report is sent.

The report is signed, respectively, by the chief (senior) veterinary specialist of the farm (enterprise), the head of the veterinary institution, the chief veterinarian of the district, the head of the veterinary department, the main department (department) of veterinary medicine, and through ministries and departments - the head of the relevant veterinary authority that provides state reporting on veterinary medicine.

Form No. 1-vet (monthly). "Report on infectious diseases of animals".

The report is submitted monthly in the following order:

veterinary offices, veterinary doctors and paramedics of farms and veterinary sites before the 1st day after the reporting period;

district veterinary departments of their parent organization – on the 3rd day after the reporting period;

veterinary department of the region – the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee until the 6th day after the reporting period.)

The initial data for the preparation of the report on form No. 1-vet are the journal of accounting for sick animals and medical work and the journal for recording antiepidemiological measures.

The report form is as follows:

Form No. 2-vet (quarterly) "Report on non-infectious diseases of animals".

A report on this form is compiled and submitted once a quarter.

The report form is as follows.

Report on infectious diseases of animals
for _____ month 20__ D.)

1. Contagious diseases

Type of animals and name of diseases	For the reporting month						Left on the last day of the month				
	new dysfunctional points have been identified		got sick		died		sick animals		disadvantaged points		
	in total	Including	in total	Including	in total	Including	in total	in total	in total	including	

		in state	in collective		in state	in collective		in state	in collective		in state	in collective		in state	in collective
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

II. Vaccinations and therapeutic and preventive measures:

The type of animals and the name of the measures (vaccinations, deworming, merchant, processing: a) for preventive purposes, b) forced	in total	including		Вид животных и наименование мероприятий (прививки, дегельминтизация, купка, обработки: а) профилактической целью, б) вынужденно	in total	including	
		in state farms	in collective farms			in state farms	in collective farms
A	1	2	3	A	1	2	3

III. Diagnostic studies

Animal species and name of the disease	Animals (heads) studied						Of them reacted positively		
	in total		including				in total	including	
	primary	again	in state farms		in collective farms			in state farms	in collective farms
			primary	again	primary	again			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

Post _____
 “ ” _____ 20__

D.)

Signature _____

REPORT

on non-infectious animal diseases
 for _____ quarter 20__

When compiling a report on the farm or in a grassroots veterinary institution, the indicator "Total (for all sectors)" they include all sick, fallen or forcibly killed animals, regardless of their affiliation.

	Registered sick animals initially (heads)	Out of the number of registered patients fell and were forcibly killed (heads)
--	---	--

					cattle			sheep and goats			pigs		horses	
	cattle	sheep and goats	pigs	horses	died	forcibly killed	died	forcibly killed	died	forcibly killed	died	forcibly killed		
A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1. Total (for all sectors) including: in state farms - total of them young animals in collective farms - total of them young animals 2. From among the sick in state farms and collective farms: diseases of the digestive organs - total, including young animals respiratory diseases - total, including young animals metabolic diseases - total mastitis - total diseases of the reproductive organs in queens - total injuries - total poisoning - total, including pesticides														

” ” 20 D.)
Signature _____

Position _____

Form No. 3-vet (semi-annual): "Report on fish diseases".

(The report is submitted twice a year).

Fish Diseases Report

for _____ half-year 20__ D.)

The type of fish and the name of the disease	Revealed new dysfunctional					There were still dysfunctional by the end of the reporting period					Therapeutic and preventive measures		
	pond farms	Reservoirs	Rivers	lakes	other reservoirs	pond farms	Reservoirs	Rivers	lakes	other reservoirs	number of reservoirs	проводилась дезинфекция	the type of therapeutic and preventive treatment and the number of treated fish (thousand pieces)
A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Form No. 4-vet (semi-annual) "Report on the work of veterinary laboratories".

The report is submitted once every six months.

The report form is as follows:

A report on the work of veterinary laboratories

for _____ half-year 20__ D.)

1. Laboratory and diagnostic studies

проводились исследования по	Проведено исследований											
	кол-во экспертиз	патологоанатомических	микроскопических	бактериологических	биологических	вирусологических	серологических	гематологических	гистологических	копрологических	химических (биохимических)	получены положительные
A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

II. Исследование кожсырья на сибирскую язву

№	Types of leather raw materials	Total skins	Including			
			horses	cattle	sheep and goats	other animals
						Total skins

1	Investigated domestic raw materials Gave a positive reaction					
2	The study of imported raw materials Gave a positive reaction					

III. Изготовлено препаратов

Name of drugs	How many are manufactured

“ _____ ” _____ 20__ D.) Position _____ Signature _____

Form No. 5-vet (quarterly) "Report on veterinary and sanitary supervision at slaughterhouses of farms, organizations and at meat and dairy and food control stations".

The report is submitted once a quarter.

The report form is as follows:

Report on veterinary and sanitary supervision at slaughterhouses of collective farms, state farms and other farms and organizations and meat and dairy and food control stations

for _____ quarter 20__ D.)

The number of animals received at the slaughter stations of collective farms, state farms, consumer unions, as well as those killed in the yard, and the results of post-slaughter examination (heads)

	cattle	sheep and goats	pigs	Horses, camels, deer
1. Received and inspected:				
a) at the slaughter points				
b) at the backyard slaughter				
2. After the slaughter , it was found:				
Anthrax				
Brucellosis				
Tuberculosis				
Salmonellosis				
Leukemia				
Finnosis		X		
Трихинеллез	X	X		X
Другие инфекционные болезни				

Other invasive diseases				
-------------------------	--	--	--	--

(Reverse side of the report)

I. Veterinary and sanitary supervision at meat and dairy and food control stations in the markets

	Total	Of these				
		aimed at neutralization	at	sent for disposal		
Delivered for sale and inspected: cattle meat (carcasses) " sheep and goats (carcasses" " pigs (carcasses) " other types of animals (carcasses) milk (t) dairy products (t) fish (t) vegetables, fruits (t) other food products (t) 2. In total, special studies (examinations) were conducted, including bacteriological, biochemical, etC.) (quantity) 3. During the veterinary and sanitary examination of meat, cases were registered: anthrax brucellosis tuberculosis salmonellosis leukemia finnosis trichinosis other infectious and invasive diseases						
	Cattle	Sheep and goats	Pigs	Horses, camels, deer	Rabbits	Birds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Total animals received and examined						
2. From the number of patients received (identified at the bases) patients with brucellosis (responding positively)					X	X

tuberculosis (positively reacting)						
leukemia				X	X	
foot and mouth disease					X	X
swine fever	X	X		X	X	X
infectious atrophic rhinitis	X	X		X	X	X
sheep cenurosis	X		X	X	X	X
other contagious diseases						
non-communicable diseases						
3. Fell on the bases of the meat processing plant						
4. Sent for slaughter to a sanitary slaughterhouse						

II. Results of veterinary and sanitary examination after slaughter of animals

Animal species and name of the disease	Number of detected cases (total)	The number of cases of rejection of whole carcasses aimed at	
		neutralization	technical disposal or destruction
		3	4
1	2	3	4
Cattle			
Anthrax		×	
Brucellosis			
Tuberculosis			
Foot - and - mouth disease			
Salmonellosis			
leukemia			
Finnois			
Echinococcosis		×	
Fasciolosis		×	
Dicroceliosis		×	
Dictyoculosis		×	
Other infectious diseases			
Other invasive diseases			
Non-communicable diseases			
Total rejected for infectious and non-infectious diseases (tons):			
a) meat	×		
b) by-products	×		

Sheep and goats Anthrax		×	
Brucellosis			
Foot - and - mouth disease			
Echinococcosis		×	
Fasciolosis		×	
Dicroceliosis		×	
Dictyoculosis		×	
Other infectious diseases			
Other invasive diseases			
Non-communicable diseases			
Total rejected for infectious and non-infectious diseases (tons):			
a) meat	×		
b) by-products	×		
Pigs			
Anthrax		×	
Tuberculosis			
foot and mouth disease			
Erysipelas			
The plague			
Salmonellosis			
Infectious atrophic rhinitis			
Finnosis			
Трихинеллез			
Echinococcosis		×	
Other infectious diseases			
Other invasive diseases			
Non-communicable diseases			
Total rejected for infectious and non-infectious diseases (tons):			
a) meat	×		
b) by-products	×		
Horses, camels, deer			
Infectious diseases			
Infectious diseases			
Non-communicable diseases			
Total rejected meat for infectious and non-infectious diseases (tons)	×		
Bird			
tuberculosis			
Pasteurellosis 6) субпродуктов			
leukemia			

The plague			
Other Contagious diseases			
Non-communicable diseases			
Total rejected meat for infectious and non-infectious diseases (tons)	×		
Rabbits			
Contagious diseases			
non-communicable diseases tuberculosis (positively reacting)			
Total rejected for infectious and non-infectious diseases (tons): a) meat)	×		

III. The meat of animals killed on farms of collective farms, state farms, etC.) was examined and acceptedD.) (tons)

Total _____

Including:

a) aimed at neutralization _____

b) for technical disposal _____

IC.) Brief explanation of the report (attached separately)

In particular, which diseases are shown among the “other” infectious, invasive; which non-infectious diseases shown in the report were registered most often; how the meat was neutralized (boiled, processed into sausage, canned food), the veterinary state of the meat processing plant and other information.

Signature _____

(specify the full position name, surname and initials)

“ _____ ” _____ 20__ D.)

Form No. 7-vet (quarterly) "Report on infectious diseases detected during transportation of animals by rail and water transport".

A report on this form is submitted by veterinary and sanitary transport sites on railway transport once a quarter.

The report form is as follows:

Report on infectious diseases detected during transportation

animals by rail and water transport

for _____ quarter 20__ D.)

Types of animals	Name of the operation	Total livestock inspected		Patients with infectious diseases were found: parties, heads (shot). Specify the name of diseases				Removed patients in transit	Removed corpses
		parties	heads						
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	B

Horses	Loading								
	Discharge								
	Transit								
Cattle	Loading								
	Discharge								
	Discharge								
Pigs	Loading								
	Discharge								
	Transit								
Sheep and goats	Loading								
	Discharge								
	Transit								
Birds	Loading								
	Discharge								
	Transit								
Other animals	Loading								
	Discharge								
	Transit								

Signature _____

“ _____ ” _____ 20__ D.)

Form No. 8-vet (annual) – "Report on veterinary and sanitary supervision during transportation of livestock products by rail and water transport".

The report form is as follows:

Report on veterinary and sanitary supervision during transportation of livestock products by rail and water transport for 20__ D.)

Name of stations, piers (vetsanstages)	Loading, unloading, transit	Inspected (in tons)			From the examined			
		meat of all kinds of animals, meat products and fats	untreated skins	wool, bristles, horsehair and other raw materials of animal origin	delayed		destroyed	
					meat (t)	leather (pieces)	meat (t)	leather (pieces)
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

“ ” 20__ D.) Signature_____

Form No. 9-vet (annual) – "Report on the sanitary treatment of wagons".

The report of this form reflects data on the work on disinfection of wagons.

The report form is as follows:

Report on the sanitary treatment of wagons for 20__ D.)

Name of dezopromyvochny stations (dezopromyvochny points), sites	Was subject to processing by			Processed on its own road by			Directed to another road for software processing		
	1st category	2nd category	3rd category	1st category	2nd category	3rd category	1st category	2nd category	3rd category
A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

“ ” 20__ D.) Signature_____

Form No. 10-vet (semi-annual) "Report on the work of the border control veterinary point".

The report form is as follows:

(Front side)

Report on the work of the border control veterinary point for_____ half-year 20__ D.)

1. When importing (exporting) animals

, _____ heads were received at the border and examined

Allowed to continue following _____ heads

Type of animals	Found patients with infectious diseases: lots, heads (shot)		Corpses have been identified
	name of the disease	quantity	
1	2	3	4

(Reverse side)

II. When importing (exporting) products and raw materials of animal origin

Name of products and raw materials by animal species	Unit of measurement (kg, t, pieces)	Received	Tested for anthrax (skin)	Tested for anthrax (skin)	As a result of inspection and research animals		Aimed at disinfection or hot washing
					returned or destroyed	Other allowed to follow with restrictions	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Position _____ Signature _____
 “ ____ ” _____ 20__ D.)

Urgent reports on the appearance and movement of particularly dangerous acute infectious diseases of animals.

Information about the disease of animals with foot - and - mouth disease is presented according to the following indicators:

Name of indicators	Conditional abbreviation of indicator names for telegrams (teletypogram)
The unfavorable points for the reporting decade were revealed	01
Sick cattle (cumulative total since the beginning of the year)	02
Sick sheep and goats (cumulative total)	03
Sick pigs (cumulative total)	04
Vaccinated against foot-and-mouth disease of cattle (cumulative total)	05
Vaccinated against foot-and-mouth disease of sheep and goats (cumulative total)	06
Vaccinated against foot-and-mouth disease of pigs (cumulative total)	07
There are still unfavorable points at the end of the decade	08

В том же порядке составляют и высылают и сведения по другим заразным болезням, но в отличие от приведенной формы лишь по следующим показателям:

6-Lesson.

Topic.) ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURE.

Plan:

- 1. Identification of animals.**
- 2. Formation of a database of identified animals.**
- 3. Methods of assigning individual numbers to animals by species.**
- 4. Veterinary work after identification of animals.**

Identification is the assignment of an individual number that allows animals to be identified by combining, stamping (stamping), issuing tokens (tokens) and installing a chip (electronic identification), as well as entering information about animals into an electronic information system and issuing a veterinary passport.

Veterinary passport is a document issued in accordance with the identification number assigned to the animal, identifying the owner of the animal, recording information about the prevention and treatment of animal diseases, preserved during the life of the animal.

Animal identification includes:

- assignment of individual numbers to animals in the manner prescribed by paragraph 6 of these Rules;
- enter information about the identification of animals into the electronic information system;
- registration of a veterinary passport.

According to the Regulations (the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 748 of 22.09.2017 approved the Regulation on the procedure for identification, registration, de-registration and keeping of animals), the identification of animals includes:

- * assigning individual numbers to animals depending on their species (tagging, labeling, tagging, chip installation);
- * entering information about animals into the electronic information database;
- * registration of a veterinary passport.

A fee is charged for identification services from animal owners. The amount and terms of payment are determined by the State Veterinary Committee.

It is determined that young cattle, sheep, goats and camels are registered after 14 days from the date of birth, but no later than one month of age, and foals and oxlings - from 4 months of age, piglets - from one month of age, dogs and cats - from 3 months of age.

The buyer, when buying an animal (the recipient, when receiving an animal as a gift), within 7 days applies to a representative of the state veterinary service at the place of his permanent residence with an application for registration of the animal. The animal is registered within 3 days. After the animal is registered on the basis of its owner's passport, a veterinary passport is issued.) A separate veterinary passport is issued for each animal (for sheep and goats it can be issued in a group way). And the former owner of the animal is obliged to certify the sale or donation

of the animal from the representative of the state veterinary service in the veterinary passport.

In case of loss or unsuitability of the veterinary passport, a duplicate of it is issued.) Within 3 days from the date of filing an application for the loss or unsuitability of the veterinary passport, the owner of the animal is issued a new veterinary passport with the entry "Duplicate".

Animal owners at the slaughter (death, destruction) of an animal within 7 days hand over to a representative of the state veterinary service an attribute that stores an identification number (tag, badge, leg ring, electronic chip, etC.) and a veterinary passport for the removal of the animal from the register. A special certificate issued to the owner of the animal by a veterinarian of a specialized slaughter enterprise is submitted for slaughter.

It is also determined that in the presence of documents confirming the pedigree of imported breeding animals, their attribute storing the identification number issued in the exporting state does not change. After the imported animals have passed the quarantine examination, the relevant information about them is entered into the electronic information system, and a veterinary passport is issued.)

In the absence of documents confirming the pedigree of animals imported for cultivation and reproduction, they are subject to identification in a general manner.

Animals imported for slaughter purposes are not subject to identification. These animals must be slaughtered within 7 calendar days from the date of delivery.

The document details the issues of keeping animals, trapping and keeping neglected animals, the rights and obligations of animal owners.

2. The database of identified animals is formed through a single electronic information system.

The following information must be entered into the electronic information system:

- types of animals;
- animal identification number;
- breed, gender, nickname of animals (if any);
- place of origin (birth) of animals;
- surname, first name and patronymic of the owner of the animal;
- full name and location of the legal entity owning the animal (postal address);
- animal shelter;
- information about the change of the owner of the animals;
- date of birth of animals;
- information about prevention, diagnosis and treatment of animals;
- information about the documents issued for the registration of animals;
- date of slaughter (death, destruction) of animals;
- information about the use of meat (carcasses) of animals for food or their neutralization (loss).

A photo of an animal can also be placed in the database of an electronic information system.

The data are entered into the electronic information system by the district (city) departments of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry development

3. Assignment of individual numbers to animals by species is carried out by the following methods:

a) fastening method - this method is carried out by wearing labels on the ears of cattle, sheep and goats, camels, pigs;

b) the method of tapping (stamping) - this method is applied to horses and donkeys, that is, on the left side of the torso of horses and donkeys in the area of the shovel, an individual number in the region of the republic, the region code and the waist using liquid nitrogen is placed.) In this case, the height of the brand (stamp) should be 50 mm in height and 30 mm in width;

c) token method - this method is applied to dogs and cats, tokens are tied with a special collar;

g) chip installation method (electronic identification) - this method is applicable to all types of animals.

Identification numbers in the methods provided for in paragraph 6 of these Rules must consist of twelve characters:

- the first two characters are the letter code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (in accordance with the code of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO));

- the third sign is the letter code of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent;

- the fourth character is the digital code of the animal species;

- from the fifth to the twelfth sign - the individual number of animals (without horses and donkeys), consisting of an eight-digit number. Individual numbers of horses and donkeys consist of a four-digit number.

Ear tags and tokens containing the identification number specified in Appendix 3 to these Rules are used for the unification and tokenization of animals.

Alphabetic codes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent for the identification of animals are established in accordance with Annex 4 to this Regulation, and the digital code of the type of animals - in accordance with Annex 5.

Types and standards of ear tags, tokens with an identification number

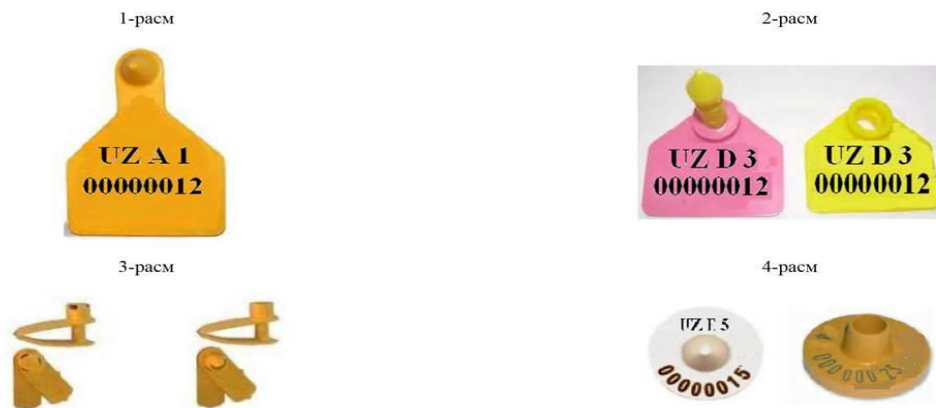
For animals, an ear tag made of elastic and polymer materials resistant to heat and cold is recommended.)

Depending on the type of animal, the ear tag can be of different types, colors and shapes.

Plastic ear tag for cattle: width 57 mm, height 77 mm (FiD.) 1).

For camels: width 40 mm, height 45 mm (FiD.) 2).

For sheep and goats: width 37 mm, length 41 mm (FiD.) 3). For for pigs, it is advisable to use tags in the form of buttons (FiD.)4)



Ear tags are installed in accordance with the technique of installing tags on the ears of animals.

Coins made of heat-resistant and frost-resistant elastic polymer and aluminum are recommended for pets.

For pets, it is recommended to use a button token with a diameter of 30 mm (Figure 5).



Digital code of the animal species

Cattle - 1

Sheep and goats - 2

Camels - 3

Horses - 4

Donkeys - 5

Pigs - 6

Dogs - 7

Cats – 8

To the Regulation on the Procedure for Identifying, Registering, De-registering Animals and Keeping Animals.

6-application

Journal of Animal Identification

No	The owner of the animal		Information about the animal									Signature of the owner of the animal	
	Full name	address	Organizational and legal form	Identification method	Identification number	Age (year of birth)	Type	Breed	Gender	Color	Nickname		

Representative of the State Veterinary Service

To the Regulation on the Procedure for identification, maintenance, registration, de

-registration of Animals and Animal Maintenance

7-application

State Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

VETERINARY PASSPORT

NO. _____ OF THE ANIMAL'S VETERINARY PASSPORT

The type of attribute in which the animal identification number is stored _____

Animal identification number _____

_____ region _____ district (city) issued by the State

Veterinary Service

" ____ " _____ 20 ____ year.

_____ district(city)

Head of the Department of
Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Development

(signature, seal) (Full NAME)

I. INFORMATION ABOUT THE ANIMAL

Type of animal _____

Paroda _____

Coloring _____

Paul _____

Age _____

Identification number and information about the animal that gave birth to it

II. INFORMATION ABOUT THE OWNER OF THE ANIMAL

Surname (name of the subject)

Name _____

Middle name _____

Place of residence (address): _____ area,
_____ district,

_____ M.S.D.), _____ street, _____ house.

Signature of the owner of the animal _____

III. INFORMATION ABOUT CHANGING THE OWNER OF THE ANIMAL

(to be filled in by a representative of the state veterinary service)

2-Owner:

Surname (name of the subject)

Name _____

Middle _____

name _____
Place of residence (address _____ area, _____ district,
_____ M.S.D.), _____ street, _____ the
house.

Sold (presented) _____
(signature)

(Full name of the 2nd owner of the animal or the name of the subject)

Representative of the State Veterinary
Service _____

(signature/seal)

(Full name)

"__" _____ 20__ year

3-Owner:

Surname (names of the subject)

Name _____

Middle

name _____

Place of residence (address): _____

region, _____ district,

_____ M.S.D.), _____ street, _____ house.

sold (donated) _____

(signature)

(Full name of the 2nd owner or the name of the subject)

Representative of the State Veterinary Service _____

(signature/seal)

(Full name)

"__" _____ 20__ year

4- Owner:

Surname (names of the subject)

Name _____

Middle

name _____

Place of residence (address) _____ area, _____ district,

_____ M.S.D.), _____ street, _____ the

house.

sold (donated) _____

(signature)

(Full name of the 3rd owner or the name of the subject)

Representative of the State
 Veterinary Service _____

(signature/seal) (Full name)

" ___ " _____ 20__ year

Note: When buying an animal (gift), the owner of the animal must contact a representative of the state veterinary service at the place of permanent or temporary residence to register the animal within seven days

IC.) WHEN SLAUGHTERING AN ANIMAL

I, _____ the _____ owner _____ of _____ the animal _____

(Full name or name of the subject)

Identification № _____ animal, handed over for slaughter

(signature)

_____ area, _____ district, _____ MSD.), _____ street, _____ house

representative of a specialized slaughterhouse

(name)

/identification № _____ I confirm the slaughter animal

(position)

(signature)

(Full name)

" ___ " _____ 20__ year.

C.) PREVENTION AND MANDATORY VACCINATION, ETC.) ACTIVITIES

№	number	Activities carried out	Executor	
			Full position	name, signature

№	number	Diagnosis of the disease	Result, number	Executor	
				Full name, position	signature

CERTIFICATE OF ANIMAL SLAUGHTER F200 No. _____

A certificate is given that the owner of the animal _____

Full name (name) _____

Identification number _____ No _____ animal _____

_____ region, _____ district,
_____ M.S.D.),

_____ street, _____ house
_____ the slaughter was done in a specialized

slaughterhouse _____ (name)

Preliminary results of the survey:

Carcass weight: _____ kg
meat examination results:

The results of the examination of internal organs (lungs, liver, kidneys, spleen, etC.):

Identified parasitic diseases:

Suspected infectious diseases:

Measures taken:

Veterinarian _____

of a specialized slaughterhouse _____" 20 ____ D.)

M. P.

To the Regulation on the identification procedure, registration, de-registration of animals and animal welfare 8-application

4. After the identification of animals, a representative of the state veterinary service makes a report in accordance with Annex 6 to this Regulation and submits it to the district (city) Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Departments for inclusion in the electronic information system.

The signs preserving the veterinary passport and the identification number of slaughtered (killed, destroyed) animals, as well as in the cases provided for in paragraph 15 of this Regulation, are destroyed by the relevant district (city) state veterinary service.

When the owner of the animal changes, as well as when moving from one site to another, the attribute in which the identification number is stored does not change, and the electronic information system and the veterinary passport change accordingly.

If imported breeding animals have documents confirming their pedigree, the attribute containing the identification number assigned to them in the country of export of these animals does not change.

After quarantine inspection of imported animals in accordance with the established procedure, the relevant information about them is entered into the electronic information system in accordance with this Regulation and a veterinary passport is issued.)

In the absence of documents confirming that the animals imported for feeding and breeding are breeding animals, they are identified in accordance with the requirements of this Regulation.

Animals imported for slaughter are not subject to identification. These animals must be slaughtered within seven calendar days from the date of delivery.

In case of loss or inability to identify the identification number due to damage, the identification numbers of animals are clarified within five days by comparing them with the identification numbers of other animals and veterinary passports in the electronic information system. During this period, the sale (donation), exchange and slaughter (delivery for slaughter) of an animal is prohibited.) The re-identification of these animals is carried out in accordance with the procedure established by this Regulation.

Pet owners are required to pay for identification services.

Within three working days after assigning an identification number to an animal, a representative of the State Veterinary Service issues a veterinary passport to the owner of the animal in accordance with Annex 7 of this rule.

A veterinary passport is issued for each animal kept (a group veterinary passport can be issued for sheep and goats).

The veterinary passport indicates the identification number of the animal (together with the newborn animal, information about the animal that gave birth to it), information about the prevention of animal diseases and their treatment.

New data are entered into the veterinary passport during the period of veterinary measures (prevention, diagnosis and treatment), as well as when changing the owner of the animal and in other cases.

The veterinary passport is signed and sealed by the head of the district (city) Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Department.

7-Lesson.

Topic.) «THE PROCEDURE FOR REGISTERING AND DE-REGISTERING ANIMALS».

plan:

- 1. The procedure for registering and de-registering animals.**
- 2. Rules for keeping animals in conditions that meet the requirements of veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations.**

Registration and de-registration of animals

Accounting of cattle, sheep and goats is carried out no later than a month after the birth of offspring, camels, mules and donkeys from the age of four months, piglets from the age of one month, dogs and cats from the age of three months.

In order to protect the population from diseases common to animals and humans, the buyer (recipient) applies to a representative of the state veterinary service at the place of permanent or temporary residence to register the animal within seven days when buying (receiving a gift).

Registration of animals is carried out by the state veterinary service at the request of animal owners within three days according to the scheme given in Annex 1 to this Regulation.

If the number of animals of individuals and legal entities is large, a separate schedule will be developed for their identification.

After registration of animals, a veterinary passport is issued on the basis of an identity document of its owner.

An attribute with an identification number and a veterinary passport must be kept throughout the life of the animal.

The attending veterinarian must make a note in the veterinary passport about the treatment of animals or other preventive measures. In this case, the account is issued in accordance with Annex 2 of this Regulation, signed by the owner of the animal, a veterinarian and transferred to the relevant state veterinary service for inclusion in the electronic information system.

At the birth of an animal, animal owners apply to a representative of the

state veterinary service at the place of permanent or temporary residence for identification, within the time limits established in accordance with paragraph 25 of this Regulation.

Animals that do not have an attribute or a veterinary passport with an identification number are considered unidentified.)

It is prohibited to delete, change an attribute containing an animal identification number, replace it with another animal identification number, arbitrarily change and supplement a veterinary passport, make various entries, as well as an attribute and a veterinary passport containing the identification number of dead (slaughtered, destroyed) animals.

After registering the animals, the owners of the animals get acquainted with the requirements of this Regulation.

When slaughtering (killing, destruction) an animal, within seven days a representative of the state veterinary service at the place of permanent or temporary residence must submit an attribute and a veterinary passport (veterinary passport in electronic identification) with the identification number of the animal for de-registration.

The veterinarian of the slaughterhouse must also provide a certificate "On the slaughter of an animal" issued to the owner of the animal in accordance with Annex 8 of this Regulation.

The State Veterinary Service de-registers animals based on the identification number and veterinary passport of the animal (in the case of electronic identification, only the veterinary passport).

In the veterinary passport, animal owners are required to confirm to a Representative of the State Veterinary Service that the animal was sold or donated, and animal owners are also required to present an identity document.

Animals are kept in premises (buildings) in conditions that meet the requirements of veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations.

The limits of the number of animals on the territory of the city are set by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the khokimiyats of the regions and Tashkent.

Cattle, sheep and goats, pigs, horses, donkeys and camels are not allowed in multi-storey dwellings.

In order to protect the population from diseases common to animals and humans, the maintenance and feeding of "unidentified" animals by legal entities and individuals is prohibited.) Collection, storage, disposal and incineration of waste, manure on streets, intersections, parks, highways and railways and in open areas are prohibited.)

Animal waste and manure are stored and disposed of in accordance with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations.

Trapping and keeping of animals

Trapping, transportation and keeping of stray animals is carried out by the departments of keeping stray animals of the district (city) improvement department in accordance with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations.

Owners of animals who suspect them of infectious diseases, as well as aggressive animals, should contact the departments of homeless animals of the district (city) improvement department, state veterinary services.

If the slaughtered animals kept in the department of homeless animals of the district (city) improvement department are not picked up by the owners of the animals within thirty days, then these animals are transferred to the departments of the district (city) improvement department in this territory and are slaughtered only for processing after a veterinary inspection of the state veterinary service.

Rights and obligations of animal owners

Pet Owners:

- they can receive information from the veterinary service about the state of animal disease, epizootic situation, as well as the results of special examinations of animals, the amount of payment for veterinary services rendered to them and other information;

- conclude contracts with the relevant veterinary services for the provision of veterinary services, as well as with business entities engaged in private veterinary activities;

- purchase and sell animals, products and raw materials of animal origin, feed, feed additives, veterinary drugs and equipment in accordance with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations;

Pet owners may have other rights under the law.

Pet owners must:

- comply with the requirements of veterinary legislation;
- comply with the regulations of the state veterinary service;
- implementation of organizational, economic and veterinary measures aimed at the prevention of animal diseases at their own expense, with the exception of measures financed from the State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

- treat sick animals, if necessary, according to the instructions of the relevant state veterinary inspector to ensure its slaughter or destruction in accordance with the established procedure;

- immediately notify the relevant state veterinary service of the sudden death of animals or cases of abnormal behavior;

- to ensure the implementation of appropriate quarantine and other veterinary measures to protect animals from infectious diseases, as well as the entire complex of therapeutic and preventive measures;

- preserve livestock and other animal storage facilities in accordance with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations;

- timely disinfection, disinsection, deratization in rooms where animals are kept and fed;

- sale of animals in accordance with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations;

- Non-use of veterinary drugs and food additives in animals not registered by the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

compliance with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and norms of animal slaughter for slaughter;

slaughter of animals for slaughter only at a specialized slaughterhouse (for personal use with the permission of a veterinarian and with the exception of forced slaughter);

registration and identification of animals in the state veterinary service;

ensuring the safety of the identification number and veterinary passport of the animal;

is obliged to make the prescribed payments for the identification number and veterinary passport assigned to the animal.

Pet owners may have other responsibilities under the law.

Animal owners are responsible for the health of animals and their maintenance in accordance with this Regulation, as well as for any damage caused by animals to humans.

8-lesson.

Topic.) PLANNING OF VETERINARY ACTIVITIES AND ITS TYPES.

Plan:

1. The main types, objects and principles of planning, the procedure for their preparation and approval.

2. The plan of epizootic measures.

3. A plan for the prevention of non-communicable diseases in livestock.

1. PLANNING is one of the essential functions of veterinary business management, an important element of its organization. All the work of veterinary authorities and specialists is based on appropriate plans. Planning of veterinary measures is mandatory for all levels of the state, departmental and private veterinary service of the country.

The activities of veterinary workers are primarily aimed at preventing losses at all stages of agricultural production, trade and storage of livestock products. Therefore, it is very important to plan the development of veterinary medicine in the national economic plan of the district, region and republic.) By planning all aspects of veterinary activities, agricultural and veterinary authorities contribute to improving the effectiveness of veterinary measures, ensure the veterinary welfare of animal husbandry, the production of high-quality products and raw materials of animal origin.

Veterinary action plans contribute to the proper organization, timely and successful implementation of measures, rational use of material, financial resources, labor and ensuring a high economic effect of the labor and funds spent on their implementation.

THE MAIN TYPES OF PLANNING OF VETERINARY ACTIVITIES.

Depending on the period for which the implementation of specific activities is calculated, there are: Prospective - Current - Operational planning.)

Long-term plans include the most important activities designed for 5-10-15

years or more. They are related to the plans of economic and social development of the regions and the Republic as a whole. This includes: a plan for the elimination of chronic infectious and invasive diseases, a plan for the development of veterinary science and technology, a plan for breeding a veterinary network, a plan for training and retraining, personnel and construction.

Current plans of veterinary measures are being developed for the first year, and some of them are broken down by months and by quarters.

Annual plans of veterinary measures are the main defining planning documents. They include measures for the prevention and elimination of infectious and invasive animal diseases, methods for preserving the veterinary and sanitary well-being of the farm, etC.)

Operational plans of veterinary measures are designed for a certain immediate period.) An example of such a plan is the plan for the elimination of an epizootic outbreak (for example, foot-and-mouth disease) Operational plans are calculated for 10 days, for the first month or for the first quarter.

Planning objects. Planning of veterinary measures is based on knowledge of objective patterns (conditions and trends) of animal morbidity, in particular the epizootic process, the use of the latest achievements of science and technology, the study of zonal natural and economic factors, prospects for the development of animal husbandry.

Planning objects include:

- an event for the prevention and elimination of infectious and invasive animal diseases;

- an event for the prevention of non-contagious animal diseases;

- material and technical support and supply of veterinary measures;

- development of veterinary science and technology;

- training of personnel;

- development of a network of veterinary institutions;

Annual plans of veterinary measures are the main defining planning documents. They include measures for the prevention and elimination of infectious and invasive animal diseases, methods for preserving the veterinary and sanitary well-being of the farm, etC.)

Operational plans of veterinary measures are designed for a certain immediate period.) An example of such a plan is the plan for the elimination of an epizootic outbreak (for example, foot-and-mouth disease) Operational plans are calculated for 10 days, for the first month or for the first quarter.

Planning objects. Planning of veterinary measures is based on knowledge of objective patterns (conditions and trends) of animal morbidity, in particular the epizootic process, the use of the latest achievements of science and technology, the study of zonal natural and economic factors, prospects for the development of animal husbandry.

Planning objects include:

- an event for the prevention and elimination of infectious and invasive animal diseases;

- an event for the prevention of non-contagious animal diseases;
- material and technical support and supply of veterinary measures;
- development of veterinary science and technology;
- training of personnel;
- development of a network of veterinary institutions;

BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR VETERINARY ACTION PLANS

When developing veterinary action plans, the following requirements are taken into account:

- a) Veterinary action plans should maximally facilitate the implementation of state and on-farm livestock development plans.
- b) The plan should be based on veterinary statistics for a number of years.
- c) Take into account the results of the work done and the economic indicators of veterinary measures.
- d) All planned works must be specific, have quantitative expression, deadlines, costs to perform.
- e) The reality of the plans (forces, means and cedars corresponded).
- f) When planning, take into account the veterinary and sanitary condition and the epizootic situation in the farm.
- g) Take into account natural and climatic features and patterns of diseases.
- h) The preventive, curative and health-improving effectiveness of veterinary measures should be combined with their economic feasibility.

When developing veterinary action plans, the following requirements are taken into account:

- a) Veterinary action plans should maximally facilitate the implementation of state and on-farm livestock development plans.
- b) The plan should be based on veterinary statistics for a number of years.
- c) Take into account the results of the work done and the economic indicators of veterinary measures.
- d) All planned works must be specific, have quantitative expression, deadlines, costs to perform.
- e) The reality of the plans (forces, means and cedars corresponded).
- f) When planning, take into account the veterinary and sanitary condition and the epizootic situation in the farm.
- g) Take into account natural and climatic features and patterns of diseases.
- h) The preventive, curative and health-improving effectiveness of veterinary measures should be combined with their economic feasibility.

PRINCIPLES OF PLANNING VETERINARY ACTIVITIES

The following planning principles have been developed for the veterinary service: unity, complexity, democracy and the leading link.

- Unity of plans - provides for the mandatory planning of veterinary activities on specific issues in a certain territory, regardless of the departmental affiliation of farms, joint-stock companies and other enterprises.

- Complexity - presupposes combinations in terms of special measures for the prevention and elimination of diseases and organizational and economic

measures. Some measures are aimed at increasing the resistance of the animal organism to diseases, others at destroying the pathogen, others at preventing the disease and treating sick animals, etC.)

- Democratic - provides for planning veterinary activities from the bottom up. Only in some cases, higher veterinary authorities give instructions on the need to carry out appropriate specific measures for the planned period.)

- The leading link - in the planned complex is the primary or main event, without which other events will not give the expected effect. It is sent for recovery from brucellosis - a monthly study for brucellosis and forced slaughter for meat.

Approved plans acquire the force of law and are mandatory for implementation.

2. Plan of veterinary-preventive and antiepidemiological measures

The plan of veterinary-preventive and antiepidemiological measures for 20__ year according to _____ to the district

Types of events	Total number of animals to be processed	Including quarterly				The cost of processing one head, ruB.)	Total cost of treatments, ruB.)
		I	II	III	IV		

A.) Diagnostic studies

Research on sap:

(horses, donkeys, mules)

Tuberculosis research:

cattle

pigs

poultry

Research on brucellosis:

cattle

sheep and goats

pigs

camels

Types of activities

Research of horses for accidental illness

Study of horses for epizootic lymphangitis (etC.))

B.) Preventive immunization

Vaccination against anthrax:

horses

cattle

sheep and goats

of other animals

Vaccination against emphysematous carbuncle

Vaccination against porcine erysipelas

Vaccination against swine fever

Vaccination against sheep bradzot
 Vaccination against avian plague (etC.))

C. Therapeutic and preventive treatments

Bathing sheep against scabies

Treatment against pyroplasmidosis:

horses
 cattle
 sheep

Deworming against fascioliasis:

cattle
 sheep

Deworming against dictyoculosis:

cattle
 sheep

20 ____ Chief veterinarian of the district _____.
 (signature)

3. Action plan for the prevention of non-contagious animal diseases in the farm.

Action plan for the prevention of non-communicable animal diseases on the farm for 20 ____ year

Types of events	The total number of animals according to the plan for the year	Including by quarters, heads								Performance per year, goals
		I		II		III		IV		
		Plan	Accomplishment	Plan	Accomplishment	Plan	Accomplishment	plan	accomplishment	

Clinical examination:

cattle
 small cattle
 pigs
 horses

Dispensary examination of animals:

cattle
 pigs

Inspection of the sanitary condition of livestock premises before and after wintering of livestock

Control of the microclimate of livestock premises, taking into account the age

groups of animals, the study of the level of metabolism in animals:

cows

pigs

Checking the condition of the udder of cows

Checking the condition of the hooves of cows and other animals

Determination of pregnancy of cows and heifers

Ultraviolet irradiation:

calves

piglets

chickens

Application of vitamin concentrates:

calves

piglets

chickens

Quality study (certification) of feed:

hay

haylage

silage

concentrates

Assessment of the nutritional value of diets according to laboratory studies of feed

Application of mineral and vitamin supplements (premixes):

cattle

pigs

sheep

The use of natural and artificial gastric juice:

for calves

and piglets

9-lesson.

Topic.) «PLANS OF VETERINARY ACTIVITIES».

Plan:

- 1. Development of recovery plans for animals from chronic infectious diseases.**
- 2. Development of plans for the prevention of infectious diseases on livestock farms.**
- 3. On-farm veterinary planning.**
- 4. Development of work schedules in livestock farms, organizations and state veterinary institutions.**

When developing veterinary action plans, the following requirements are taken into account:

a) Veterinary action plans should contribute as much as possible to the implementation of state and on-farm livestock development plans.

- b) The plan should be based on veterinary statistics for a number of years.
- c) Take into account the results of the work done and the economic indicators of veterinary measures.
- d) All planned works must be specific, have quantitative expression, deadlines, costs to perform.
- e) The reality of the plans (forces, means and cedars corresponded).
- f) When planning, take into account the veterinary and sanitary condition and the epizootic situation in the farm.
- g) Take into account natural and climatic features and patterns of diseases.
- h) The preventive, curative and health-improving effectiveness of veterinary measures should be combined with their economic feasibility.

Plan of veterinary-preventive and antiepizootic measures

In all farms, districts, cities, regions, annually, depending on the epizootic state of the area, a plan of veterinary-preventive and anti-epizootic measures for the coming year is planned.)

The plan of veterinary-preventive and antiepizootic measures consists of 3 sections:

- 1. Diagnostic studies.**
- 2. Preventive immunization.**
- 3. Therapeutic and preventive treatments.**

Diagnostic studies are usually planned for the following diseases: brucellosis, tuberculosis of animals (2 times a year), paratuberculous enteritis, trichomoniasis, leukemia, vibriosis of cattle, glanders and case disease of horses, pullorosis of birds, etC.)

In prosperous farms, cows, heifers before and after insemination, main sows, breeding bulls and adult breeding poultry are examined for tuberculosis. Cattle of prosperous breeding, reproductive farms located outside areas that are safe for tuberculosis are checked for tuberculosis 2 times a year. In all other farms that have been safe for tuberculosis for 4 years or more, animals are examined once a year, starting from the age of two months. At poultry factories, at least 10% of the adult poultry population and the entire repair young from the age of 6 months are examined.) The poultry of the breeding stock is checked for pullorosis.

On brucellosis and follow cows and heifers before insemination and after it, sheep, the main sows of bulls, boars of sheep-producers. Cattle farms of all categories located in areas unfavorable for brucellosis, check 2 gifts per year, starting from 3-4 months of age. In other farms in prosperous areas for 4 years or more - 1 time per year.

The study of horses on sap is planned annually (1 time) with coverage of the entire livestock.

For trichomoniasis, all cows entering the farms of bulls, heifers of a random age are examined at least 3 times with an interval of 10 days. Bulls - producers - quarterly. At breeding stations of artificial insemination, breeding bulls are checked for vibriosis every 6 months.

Animals leaving the farm, as well as animals arriving here, are re-diagnosed

regardless of the previous check and its results.

Tuberculinization in cattle is carried out from the age of two months with an intradermal method of administration, and cows and breeding bulls are checked twice a year, in spring and autumn. All newly arrived animals are checked during the quarantine period.)

At poultry farms, all adult poultry, as well as poultry eggs that will be delivered for incubation, must be examined for tuberculosis and pullorosis once a year.

All adult cattle, sows, sheep, as well as all purebred male cattle in a safe farm should be tested for brucellosis, serological and allergic methods.

In the maternal group of birds, they are tested for pullorosis by transfusion of a drip reaction of blood.)

If leukemia is suspected, serological (RID) or hematological studies are carried out 1 time a year (bulls of producers 2 times a year).

Regardless of the statute of limitations in all disadvantaged areas, cattle, horses, pigs and all sheep are vaccinated against anthrax.

In all dysfunctional farms, young animals aged from 3 to 4 months, 2 weeks before pasture, are vaccinated against foot-and-mouth disease. If the disease is detected in the farm for the last 2 years, cows and sows are vaccinated 3 times, with an interval of 10 days, 1.5-2 months before delivery. On the 2nd day after birth, calves and piglets are vaccinated for days 7 and 15, against paratyphoid and colibacteriosis.

Preventive vaccinations of cattle and pigs against leptospirosis, pasteurellosis, Auesca disease are planned in farms that are constantly at risk of infectious diseases, and breeding farms.

Preventive vaccinations are planned against the following diseases:

Anthrax - in permanently disadvantaged and protected areas (vaccinate all livestock of cattle, horses, pigs and sheep);

Emphysematous carbuncle – in permanently dysfunctional farms (vaccinate cattle aged 3 months to 4 years);

Erysipelas of pigs (all livestock are vaccinated in all farms, starting from the age of 2 months);

Paratyphoid and colibacteriosis of calves and piglets (pregnant cows and pregnant sows, calves, piglets are vaccinated in farms in which the disease has been noted for the last 2 years);

Leptospirosis of k r s and pigs - in permanently disadvantaged, threatened and breeding farms;

Pasteurellosis of cattle and pigs - in dysfunctional farms;

Plagues and diseases of pigs - in dysfunctional and threatened farms.

To draw up the plan, the relevant materials are prepared: data on the available livestock, the estimated number of animals at the beginning of the planned year, as well as the expected arrival of offspring of breeding and use animals during the year, information on the episodic state of farms, settlements and the area (the presence of infectious and invasive animal diseases); determine

diseases in which diagnostic studies are necessary, preventive vaccinations, therapeutic and preventive treatments.

The plan of veterinary-preventive and antiepidemiological measures for 20__ year according to _____ to the district

Types of events	Total number of animals to be processed	Including quarterly				The cost of processing one head, ruB.)	Total cost of treatments, ruB.)
		I	II	III	IV		

A.) Diagnostic studies

Research on sap:

(horses, donkeys, mules)

Tuberculosis research:

cattle

pigs

poultry

Research on brucellosis:

cattle

sheep and goats

pigs

camels

Types of activities

Research of horses for accidental illness

Study of horses for epizootic lymphangitis (etC.))

B.) Preventive immunization

Vaccination against anthrax:

horses

cattle

sheep and goats

of other animals

Vaccination against emphysematous carbuncle

Vaccination against porcine erysipelas

Vaccination against swine fever

Vaccination against sheep bradzot

Vaccination against avian plague (etC.))

C. Therapeutic and preventive treatments

Bathing sheep against scabies

Treatment against pyroplasmidosis:

horses

cattle

sheep

Deworming against fascioliasis:

cattle

sheep

Deworming against dictyoculosis:

cattle

sheep

20 ___ Chief veterinarian of the district _____.

(signature)

**PLANNING OF VETERINARY MEASURES AT LIVESTOCK
COMPLEXES**

When starting planning for the next calendar year, a veterinary specialist specifies the number of animals on each farm, in a locality; the area of livestock facilities, paddocks, summer camps; the epizootic state of each farm, locality; helminth fauna, the presence of harmful insects, rodents; determines the technical means for the implementation of veterinary and sanitary measures, clarifies their condition.

The calendar plan of the work of the veterinary service of the economy.

To ensure the rational use of the working time of veterinary specialists, the best organization of their work to preserve the veterinary welfare of animal husbandry on the farm, it is recommended to have a calendar (monthly, decadal or weekly) work plan. The specialist in each individual case clarifies the activities to include them in the next calendar plan.

Planning of veterinary measures in industrial livestock complexes.

These plans are drawn up for a specific system. In accordance with this system, each type of a single veterinary action plan is developed.)

The annual plan of general preventive measures provides for the implementation of general measures to prevent infectious and non-communicable diseases. To plan general preventive measures, it is necessary to analyze beforehand:

- the provision of feed, the usefulness of diets, compliance with the feeding regime of animals;

- results of laboratory studies of feed, water, soil;

- indoor microclimate (temperature, relative humidity, air velocity, content of harmful gases);

- compliance with the rules of placement of animals in machines, rules of recruitment of production groups, animal care;

- results of biochemical studies of animal blood;

- reproduction indicators (yield of offspring, quality and viability of offspring, selection of repair young, replacement of the main herd by them); etC.)

Annual plan of general preventive antiepzootic measures. To plan measures to protect the complex from the introduction of pathogens of infectious and invasive diseases and their spread within the farm, it is necessary to analyze:

- epizootic state of the surrounding area and farms, where animals and feed come from;

- the system of completing the complex with animals;

- the possibility of contact of the animals of this complex with the animals of

neighboring farms, individual use, with wild animals, migratory birds, dogs, cats, etC.);

- plans-schedules for disinfection, disinsection and deratization in the premises, feed shop, warehouses and other facilities of the complex.

After a comprehensive analysis of possible ways of introducing pathogens of infectious and invasive diseases and their spread within the farm, specific measures are planned to protect the complex for the planned year.

Technological map of veterinary animal treatments. The basis for drawing up technological maps of veterinary animal treatments at the complexes is the technological schedule of production, reflecting the movement and number of animals in the workshops, the tasks of ensuring the veterinary welfare of the herd in a specific epizootic situation, the analysis of morbidity and mortality of animals, the conditions of keeping and feeding animals of different age and production groups.

Planned labor intensity of veterinary measures.

To plan the complexity of performing veterinary measures, the standards of time spent by different categories of veterinary workers on conducting diagnostic studies, vaccination, deworming, other animal treatments, disinfection, etC.) are used.) The

calculation of the complexity of measures is carried out according to the formula:

$$T = Nt Mp$$

Where T is the labor intensity of the veterinary event (person - h);

Nt – the established standard of time spent by veterinary workers on the implementation of measures (per unit of time);

M – the amount of work (number of heads, 1000m², m³, etC.);

n – the multiplicity of events during the planned period.)

10-lesson.

Topic.) «ORGANIZATION OF GENERAL PREVENTIVE AND CURATIVE MEASURES».

Plan:

- 1. Clinical examination and delivery of animals.**
- 2. Carrying out general preventive measures and drawing up acts on holding events.**
- 3. The procedure for carrying out veterinary and sanitary measures, drawing up and execution of the act.**

1. Clinical examination of animals has diagnostic and preventive value. It is carried out by veterinarians of farms and the state veterinary network. There are individual, group, general, scheduled and unplanned inspections.

Individual examination provides for the study of the general condition of each animal, group - a group of animals, general - the condition of the entire herd.)

Depending on the direction and purpose of the farm and local conditions, the inspection of animals is carried out 2 times a year, quarterly, 1-2 times a month. In the presence of an acute disease, animals are examined daily or several times during the day.

In ordinary farms, a planned livestock inspection of animals is organized in the spring, before the cattle are driven to pasture, and in the autumn, before they are put on stable maintenance. Cattle sent to seasonal pastures are inspected before moving. At industrial complexes, the inspection is carried out 2 times a month or more.

An unscheduled clinical examination of animals is organized in the event of mass infectious and non-infectious diseases, as well as before sale and slaughter.

A veterinary specialist, at each visit to a livestock farm or complex, conducts a general inspection of animals, paying attention to changes in the condition of animals during the distribution of feed, intake of feed and water, as well as during movement. Animals with deviations from the norm are separated into a separate group and subjected to thermometry, a thorough individual examination and examination.

For the best organization of the inspection, the veterinarian and the animal technician notify the farm managers in advance about the day of the inspection, coordinate with them the procedure for its conduct. Sometimes the inspection of animals in farms is combined with bonitization or mass preventive treatment.

According to the results of the work, an inventory of the examined animals and an act on the allocation for treatment or isolation of patients are made. In the first document, general data about animals are recorded, indicating the type, individual number (nickname), age, in the second - the clarified pathology, preliminary diagnosis, treatment, feeding regimen and conditions of detention.

An organized inspection of animals belonging to the population is carried out with the participation of a rural gathering of citizens. If the epizootic situation allows, the owners take the cattle to the hospital (site) or to another place on the instructions of the veterinary institution and the Council. Otherwise, specialists bypass the yards of citizens, where they inspect the animals.

List of cattle breeds breeding farms farms

№	Nickname (inC.) number)	Age	Study periods in 20__D.)			
			March 15th		October 16	
			fatness	health, deviations, diagnosis	fatness	health, deviations, diagnosis

Act (approximate)

A commission consisting of a senior veterinarian therapist _____ of the regional veterinary station of the region, _____ head.) interdistrict veterinary laboratory

_____ head veterinarian of the farm, _____ chief animal technician, _____ the veterinary assistant conducted a medical examination of cattle in order to assess the general condition of the herd of the breeding farm.

650 cows and 70 heifers were subjected to medical examination. The blood, urine and milk of 75 cows and heifers were examined.)

In a clinical study of animals, it was found: average and above-average fatness, in 17 cows - a violation of the functional activity of the cardiovascular system, in 5 cows - resorption of the last tail vertebrae, weakness of the last pair of ribs. A biochemical study of blood samples revealed a decrease in the content of carotene in 7 cows and 5 heifers.

Other blood counts are within normal limits. Urine and milk indicators - without deviations from the norm.

Offers. 1. All cows and heifers with symptoms of heart failure, a reduced amount of carotene in the blood serum and other abnormalities should be allocated to a separate group, once again comprehensively investigate and prescribe treatment.

2. Introduce biologically complete feeds, feed additives (premixes) enriched with carotene and minerals into the diet of all animals.

Signatures: _____

Medical examination of farm animals.

This is a system of planned diagnostic and therapeutic and preventive measures aimed at timely detection of subclinical and clinical signs of diseases, prevention of diseases and treatment of patients, especially highly productive animals.

The purpose of medical examination is to preserve the health of animals and prevent a decrease in their productivity, to create a breeding stock resistant to adverse environmental factors.

The medical examination is conditionally divided into 3 stages: clinical, therapeutic and preventive.

Stage 1, provides for a general study of each animal (its general condition, mucous membranes, lymph nodes, skin, hair, backbone, including the condition of the last tail vertebrae, ribs, hooves, udders, etC.); study of the cardiovascular, respiratory, digestive, genitourinary, nervous, movement and sensory organs. Systems and organs with deviations from the Norm are examined more thoroughly: laboratory tests of blood, urine, milk, etC.) are carried out.

The results of the first stage of medical examination are compared with the data obtained in previous studies.

At the 2nd stage of medical examination, all sick animals are examined repeatedly and more thoroughly to clarify the diagnosis and prescribe individual or group treatment.

At the 3rd stage of medical examination, the causes that cause or condition the disease of animals are eliminated.)

The results of the medical examination of animals are entered in the dispensary card.) The maps serve as the basis for drawing up an act and making specific proposals to the management of farms.

Control over the implementation of recommendations is carried out by managers and chief specialists of the farm (agronomist, veterinarian, zootechnician).

In farms with chief veterinarians (art.vet.vr.), and in State veterinary institutions by managers or veterinary therapists. The effectiveness of medical work in animal husbandry depends on timely and correct diagnosis, qualification of a veterinary specialist. The main goal of a veterinarian or paramedic in the treatment of sick animals is to restore their health, productivity and efficiency. Depending on the severity of the course, there are: emergency medical care, treatment of sick animals that do not require urgent care, and treatment as planned.)

If urgent care is not required, the animals are treated on the spot: outpatient and inpatient.

In farms and farms, chief veterinarians organize hospitals with a capacity of 2.5-3% of the number of cows. Documents are kept: F-No. 1-vet, F-No.1-vet A-Ist.diseases.

Dispensary card of the animal

Nickname (inventory number) _____

Year of birth _____

Gender _____

Breed _____

Date	Fatness	Results of the clinical study

(Reverse side)

Date of the study	Blood							Urine			Milk		Conclu sion (dia gnos is)	
	Hemoglobi n	white blood cells	Calcium	Phosphorus	Carotene	Protein	reserve alkalinity	Sugar	ketone bodies	Protein	ketone bodies	mastitis test		acidity

2. In the system of veterinary measures, the leading place is occupied by general preventive measures aimed at preventing infectious and non-infectious animal diseases. Along with economic and zootechnical measures (providing the entire livestock with sufficient and full-fledged fodder base, premises and proper animal care). These measures include compliance with zootechnical and veterinary-sanitary norms and rules on farms, constant veterinary monitoring of the condition of animals using clinical examinations and medical examinations, and quality control of coarse, juicy and concentrated feeds and drinking water is also mandatory. Specialists of farms - veterinarians and animal technicians periodically

send samples of feed to veterinary and agrochemical laboratories to determine the content of nutrients, vitamins, mineral salts, pesticides and toxic substances in them.

Veterinarians and animal technicians of farms periodically send samples of feed to veterinary or agrochemical laboratories to determine the content of nutrients, vitamins, mineral salts, as well as pesticides and toxic substances in them. When assessing the quality of silage and haylage, the pH of the medium and the content of organic acids are also determined.) The recommendations of veterinary and agrochemical laboratories are the basis for prohibiting the feeding of substandard feed to animals. The same way is done when assessing the quality of water intended for watering animals.

An indispensable condition for the prevention of diseases of livestock and poultry is a systematic study of the veterinary and sanitary condition of the area, settlements, livestock farms, complexes, poultry farms, as well as enterprises for the procurement and processing of products and raw materials of animal origin. Information about the epizootic and veterinary-sanitary condition of livestock farms is obtained in various ways.

Veterinarians working directly in farms and institutions of the state veterinary network should know the epizootic situation in the district, region. According to your farm (in your zone), you need to have the following data: the incidence of animals by seasons (by soil infections for 20-25 years); topographic and soil features of the territory of livestock farms, pastures, watering places (to eliminate possible transmitters of infectious agents); locations of old animal burial grounds, their sanitary condition, other burial sites animal corpses; the location of meat processing enterprises, warehouses for storing meat and raw materials, recycling plants and their sanitary condition. The veterinarian should know the results of blood tests and pathological material conducted in veterinary laboratories.

Surveys of farms and farms are planned, but unscheduled, forced surveys are not excluded.)

When examining livestock farms, attention is paid to the state of the animal population by age and production groups, and its compliance with accounting and zootechnical accounting data is established.) Livestock premises are checked, paying attention to their technical and sanitary condition, the serviceability of ventilation and sewerage systems, as well as the compliance of animal placement with established standards. When evaluating feeds, their quality, the usefulness of diets, and feeding regimen are taken into account.

They study the level of morbidity of animals in the past and at the time of examination, analyze the reports of veterinary specialists serving farms, check the correctness of the carried out therapeutic and preventive or health measures.

The information obtained during the study of the veterinary-sanitary and epizootic state of livestock facilities is used by specialists in their work. According to the results of each survey, employees of state veterinary institutions draw up an act in which they note the actual indicators characterizing the veterinary and

epizootic situation on livestock farms and complexes, give conclusions and recommendations on eliminating deficiencies, improving the conditions of keeping animals on farms. In the presence of diseases and deaths of animals, indicate their causes, suggest preventive and treatment measures, determine deadlines and appoint responsible persons.

Below is an approximate act of veterinary and sanitary inspection of a livestock farm.

ACT(approximate)

Veterinary and sanitary inspection of a livestock farm

in the village of Charkhin, Pastrogom district, January 15, 2020.

I, the State Veterinary Inspector of the Pastrogom district I. M. Akhmedov, together with the head of the Charkhinsky district veterinary hospital P.M. Khudoerov, in the presence of the chief zootechnician of the Mirage joint-stock company I. I. Shevchenko and the chief veterinarian of the company A.)C.) Khodzhaev, conducted a veterinary and sanitary inspection of the pig farm of the Mirage joint-stock company on January 14-15, 2020.

As of January 14, 2020, there were 7816 pigs on the farm, including 612 main sows, 408 tested, 56 producing boars, 1580 suckling pigs, 2426 baby pigs, 824 piglets, 1910 fattening pigs.

The fatness of animals of all ages is meat, with the exception of baby pigs in the amount of 240 heads, among which more than 50% have lower-average and skinny fatness.

The pig feeding conditions are satisfactory. The diets of pigs of all ages are mostly ageD.)

The room where weaned pigs are kept is damp, there is no heat source, ventilation does not function, the sewer system is cloggeD.)

Among the piglets of this group, the disease and death have been registered since 10.02 this year.: 10.02 — 16 goals; 11.02 — 9; 12.02 — 5; 13.02 — 10; 14.02 — 6 heads; Fell: 11.02— 4 heads; 12.02 — 3; 13.02 — 6; 14.02 — 4 heads.

In sick piglets, cough, wheezing, mucous discharge from the nasal cavities, and an increase in body temperature were observeD.) General exhaustion, focal pneumonia, catarrhal inflammation of the bronchi were noted during the autopsy of piglets. Treatment of sick animals using penicillin, streptomycin was not effective enough. No pathogenic microflora was isolated during bacteriological examination of pathological material in the veterinary laboratory.

During a commission clinical examination of sick piglets, depression of the general condition of the animals, lethargy, an increase in body temperature by 1— 1.5 " C, hyperemia of the mucous membranes of the eyes and nasal cavities, increased breathing, cough, wet wheezing, copious mucopurulent discharge from the nose were establisheD.) At the autopsy of four corpses, exhaustion, pallor of the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose, focal bronchopneumonia of the diaphragmatic and apical lobes of the lungs were noteD.)

Conclusion. Excessive humidity (90%), excessive concentration of ammonia and other harmful gases in the room, hypothermia of the body contributed to the

development of acute catarrhal bronchopneumoniA.)

Offers:

1. Install furnace or electric heating of the room, put in order the supply and exhaust ventilation and clean the sewer system (responsible - head.) farm I. M. Kilichev, term - 20.01.2020).

2. Floors in the corridors sprinkle with a mixture of sawdust and freshly slaked lime.

3. Specialists of the local veterinary hospital, together with the veterinarian of the joint-stock company, conduct a course of treatment of piglets with catarrhal bronchopneumonia (antibiotics and tissue biostimulants).

4. Disinfection unit of the veterinary station in February of this year to carry out a double aerosol disinfection of the premises.

5. The chief zootechnician and veterinarian of the joint-stock company should organize biologically complete nutrition of piglets using AVC (PABC), strengthen control over the maintenance of young pigs.

State Veterinary Inspector of the district (Full name) _____

(signed)

Head of the district veterinary hospital (Full name) _____

(signature)

Chief Veterinarian

of the Voskhod Joint Stock Company (Full name)

(signature)

Chief Animal Technician of the Voskhod Joint Stock Company (Full name) _____

(signature)

11-lesson.

Topic.) «THE PROCEDURE FOR RECEIVING AND SENDING MATERIALS FOR LABORATORY RESEARCH».

Plan:

1. The procedure for receiving and sending materials for laboratory tests.

2. The procedure for conducting laboratory tests by veterinary specialists.

Veterinary laboratory is an appropriately equipped veterinary diagnostic institution, located in accordance with veterinary and sanitary requirements, provided with qualified personnel, in which materials (blood, corpses, animal organs, feed, meat, milk, honey, fish, etc.) are examined, their properties, composition, structure and processes occurring in them are studied.) biochemical processes and the presence of dangerous and harmful substances for animal health.

According to Article 21 of the Law "On Veterinary Medicine",

Laboratory tests are carried out:

- in order to prepare conclusions of veterinary and veterinary-sanitary examination;
- when carrying out state veterinary supervision;
- in order to determine the health status of the animal, to assess the compliance of goods and biological waste controlled by the state veterinary service with the requirements established by veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations;
- for research purposes.

Laboratory studies in the field of veterinary medicine are carried out by state and other veterinary laboratories in accordance with the established procedure.

Veterinary laboratory and diagnostic work is carried out by legal entities and individuals on the basis of a license.

The main tasks of the veterinary laboratory are to conduct diagnostic studies using methods that allow to establish a laboratory diagnosis of animal diseases, to identify the causes of their diseases, mortality, decreased productivity, reproductive functions, immunological status, to assess the quality and safety in veterinary terms of animal products, feed and feed additives.

Veterinary laboratories conduct bacteriological, biological, virological, pathoanatomic, histological, serological, immunological, chemical-toxicological, biochemical, radiological and other studies of materials and issue conclusions and recommendations based on the results of these studies.

STATE LABORATORY OF VETERINARY AND SANITARY EXPERTISE IN FOOD MARKETS

The main tasks of the state Veterinary Medical Examination laboratory are the protection of the population from diseases common to humans and animals; ensuring the safety of food products of animal origin coming for sale on the market, as well as the organization of measures to prevent the spread of infectious animal diseases through products subject to veterinary and sanitary examination.

Laboratories are organized in markets of any organizational and legal form, where non-industrial food products of animal and vegetable origin are traded.) The sale of products is allowed after the veterinary examination and the receipt by traders of conclusions certifying the compliance of products with the veterinary and sanitary requirements of veterinary regulations, norms and rules of veterinary examination.

Laboratories should be equipped with appropriate equipment and instruments, instruments, reagents, paints, detergents and disinfectants, laboratory utensils, overalls, inventory and other auxiliary materials. The laboratories are headed by heads - veterinarians with practical experience in veterinary and sanitary examination of food products, who have received special training and certification.

The staff of the laboratory includes veterinarians, laboratory assistants, trichinelloscopists and veterinary orderlies.

Vetsanexpertiza laboratories carry out: daily measures to control (supervision) the compliance of the conditions for the sale of non-industrial animal and vegetable food products on the food markets with the veterinary and sanitary

requirements of veterinary rules and regulations;

checking the availability and correctness of veterinary and other accompanying documents;

inspection and veterinary and sanitary assessment of batches of food products of animal origin of industrial manufacture supplied to the market, vehicles, containers and containers in which they are delivered; control (supervision) of food safety in terms of radiation;

inspection, sampling and veterinary examination of food products of non-industrial manufacture and products of plant origin;

branding of meat, bacon, animal offal of non-industrial manufacture;

monitoring (supervision) of compliance with the temperature regime and food storage conditions on refrigerators;

registration and issuance of conclusions based on the results of veterinary and sanitary examination, authorizing the sale of food products;

disinfection, denaturation, disposal, destruction of spent samples, veterinary seizures;

issuance of conclusions-prescriptions on the further use of food products recognized as substandard and dangerous;

providing the Chief State Inspector of the district (city) with information on the detection of zoonothropous and zoonotic diseases;

keeping veterinary medical examination logs and providing information on form No. 5-vet.

Laboratory specialists have the right to:

freely visit trade pavilions, shops, refrigerators, warehouses and other objects of food trade in the market;

to check the safety of food products during delivery and sale and to control the conduct of disinfection, deratization and disinsection;

receive information and documents necessary for the implementation of product control measures;

to take food samples for veterinary examination and laboratory tests;

issue conclusions based on the results of veterinary medical examination, authorizing the sale of food products, and conclusions - prescriptions to owners of low-quality and dangerous products to remove them from sale;

to make proposals on the implementation of measures aimed at compliance with vet requirements;

prohibit the sale of food products that have not been subjected to veterinary medical examination and are recognized as not conforming to veterinary norms and rules.

The rules provide for the establishment of laboratory staff, based on the amount of work carried out and labor costs. In laboratories carrying out 50 examinations per day, 3 positions are planned (veterinarian, laboratory assistant and veterinarian), up to 150 examinations - 4 (in addition - veterinarian), up to 250 examinations — 6 (in addition - 1 laboratory assistant, 1 veterinarian), up to 350 examinations - 8 (head, 2 veterinarians, 2 laboratory assistants, trichinelloscopist, 2

veterinarians).

With an increase in the number of examinations over 350 per day, the positions of a veterinarian and a laboratory assistant are introduced into the staff. In the territories affected by radiation accidents, a veterinarian-radiologist, a dosimetric technician are included in the staff.

When drawing up the staffing table of laboratories, the time spent on veterinary examination of cattle meat (20.5 minutes) is conditionally taken for one examination, the time for veterinary examination of other products is converted into the number of examinations by dividing by the conditionally accepted time for veterinary examination of cattle meat. The approximate calculation of the number of conditionally accepted examination units and the time spent on conducting veterinary examination of animal and plant products are given in the rules.

The State Laboratory of Veterinary and Sanitary Examination is headed by the head, appointed and dismissed by the head of the animal disease control station (state veterinary association).

Journals of veterinary laboratories

“Journal of bacteriological research” (form No. 14). The journal is kept in the form of examination cards, sewn and bound in a single book of 100 pieces. The form of the journal is as follows:

(Even page)

Examination No. _____

Date of receipt of the material

Address and name of the farm

What was sent for research _____

In what condition is the material accepted

— What to explore _____

Research progress

Pathoanatomic and organoleptic data _____

— Microscopic examination of the source material _____

(painting method)

(morphology of microbes)

Crops

The name of the material from which the sowing was made	Media name	The nature of growth on media			
		date of the study			
Blood	MPA MPB				
Spleen	MPA MPB				
Bile	MPA MPB				
Liver	MPA MPB				
Bud	MPA MPB				

(Odd page)
Microscopy _____ of
cultures _____
(morphological properties
microbe, isolated cultures)

Date _____ of _____ replanting

Biochemical properties of the isolated microbe

Date of the study	Name of organs (material)	Glucose	Lactose	Маннит	Мальтоза	Milk	Xylose					Serological studies

Biological research

Type and number of animals	Date and time of infection	What kind of material	Dose and place of infection	Date and time of death or slaughter	Results of autopsy and bacteriological examination

1	2	3	4	5	6

Research results (including the result of pathogen typing) _____

The results of research conducted in other departments and the number of their examinations _____

Conclusion _____

Recommendation _____

Date _____ Signature of the veterinarian _____

The first part of the examination is filled out immediately upon receipt of the pathological material in the laboratory, and the studies are recorded as they are carried out and the results are evaluateD.)

In the heading "Research results" write down the conclusions on all types of studies performed in this examination (name and type of pathogen). When isolating cultures of pathogens of brucellosis, tuberculosis, leptospirosis, listeriosis, vibriosis, paratyphoid, colibacteriosis, a number of anaerobic and other infections, the type of isolated pathogen must be indicateD.) In the "Conclusion" they write a bacteriological and general diagnosis, which is reported to the institution (organization, farm) that sent the material for the study.

"Journal of Virological Research" (form No. 15). It is kept in the same order as the journal of form No. 14, according to the following form.

(Even page)

Examination No. _____

Date of receipt of the material

Address and name of farms

What was sent _____
 What is the condition of the material

_____ Date of death or slaughter of the animal

Preliminary diagnosis _____
 Anamnestic data _____

Research methods

I. Pathoanatomic changes _____

II. The result of histological examination _____

III. The result of a bacteriological study _____

IC.) Virological research _____

1. Microscopy:

a) light _____

b) luminescent _____

(specify which material, coloring method, result)

2. Biological research:

a) on experimental animals

No	Date of infection	Type of animals	Age or weight	Quantity of animals	What kind of material	Method of infection, dose	Date of death or slaughter	Pat.-anatomical changes	Microscopy	Result

(Odd page)

b) on chicken embryos

No	Date of infection	Type of animals	Age or weight	Quantity of animals	What kind of material	Method of infection,	Date of death or slaughter	Pat.-anatomical changes	Microscopy	Result

				als		dose				

c) on tissue culture

Name of the tissue culture	Date of infection	What passage	Number of vials , or test tubes	The date of appearance of the CPD	Evaluation of the CPD in crosses	Results

3. Immunobiological reactions

Name of the test material	Name of a specific serum or antigen	Research results						
		RSK	RG	RZG A	RDP	PH		

The result of virological examination (including the result of typing) _____ virus

—

Conclusion: _____

Recommendations _____

Response date _____ Signature of the veterinarian

The procedure for filling out the examination form is the same as the examination for bacteriological examination

In the heading "Result of virological examination" indicate the type and type of isolated virus In the "Conclusion" record the general diagnosis.

"Journal of Serological Blood Studies" (Form No. 16). The journal is intended for registration of blood tests on RA, RSC, RDSC, as well as on the reaction of microagglutination and lysis (RMAiL).

The form of the journal is as follows:

(Even page)

№	Examination number	Date of receipt of the material	The name of the farm. Address	Вид ЖИВОТНЫХ	What to explore	Well-being of the farm	Initially, repeatedly	Number of samples
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

(Odd page)

Research method	Research results			Date of rechecking of doubtful samples or re-examination	Components (biofactory, series, date of manufacture, title)	Signature of the veterinarian	Date the response was sent
	positive Gray type	questionable Serotype	self-retention or self-agglutination				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

In the journal, according to the specified form, records are kept of serological studies provided for by the "Methodological guidelines for conducting a mandatory minimum of research in veterinary laboratories".

An entry in the journal is made immediately upon receipt of the material for research. In column 2, also indicate the number of the statement according to which the samples were sent.

The number of samples taken for research is recorded in column 9, in the same column, the denominator is put down the number of samples that turned out to be suitable for research. Column 10 indicates the method by which the blood is examined (RSK, RA, RDSK, RMAiL), and in columns 11-13 – the results of the studies, in column 15 - a brief description of the components used to formulate the reaction.

"Journal of research of samples of leather and fur raw materials for anthrax" (form No. 17) The journal records all samples of raw materials tested for anthrax by precipitation reaction both in general veterinary laboratories and in specialized laboratories of Ascoli

The form of the journal is as follows:

(Even page)

№	Examination No.	Date of receipt	The name of the company, organization. Address	Type of leather raw materials	Preservation of raw materials	Series No.	Bale or stack No.	Sample No., from no. ___ to no. ___	Number of samples
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

(Odd page)

Research results				Serial number, name of the biofactory, date of manufacture of precipitating serum and anthrax antigen	The result of the control of the precipitating serum (the time of the appearance of the precipitating ring)	Note	Signature of the veterinarian who performed the study
primary research		verification and control study					
результат	№ и дата ответа	результат	№ и дата ответа				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

The relevant information about the samples received for research is recorded in the log immediately upon their receipt. In column 5, indicate the type of raw materials, for example, sheepskin, goat, cattle skins, etC.); in column 6 - the type of canned salted, dry, wet-salted, steamed, etC.); in column 8 - the number of the bale or stack according to the information from the accompanying document to the samples. In column 10 – the total number of samples received for research, and in column 9 - their numbers, and indicate only the initial number and the last (from No. 1 to No. 99, etC.)); The number of the series of these samples is in column 7 according to the instructions in the accompanying document.

In columns 11-14, write the results of the study and the date when the response was sent.

In column 15, data on the precipitating serum with which the samples were examined must be recorded: the number of its series, where it was manufactured and the date of manufacture, and in column 16 - data on its control.

"Journal of laboratory research on parasitic diseases of animals" (form No. 18). All materials sent to the laboratory for research on helminthiases, hemosporidiosis and arachnoentomoses are recorded in this journal.

The form of the journal is as follows:

(Even page)

№	Date of receipt	Name of the farm, Address	Type of animal and its age	Number of animals in a herd, flock, group	Date of taking the material	Name of the received material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

(Odd page)

Number of samples received		What to investigate and the research method	Results of the study (name of the isolated pathogen, its characteristics)		Date the response was sent, Examination No., signature of the doctor who conducted the study
primary	again		primary	again	
8	9		10	11	

"Journal of Toxicological and Mycological studies of feed and other materials" (Form No. 19). The journal records samples of feed tested in the laboratory for infection with poisonous fungi.

The form of the journal is as follows:

(Even page)

No	Date of receipt	Examination No.	Name of the farm Address	Name and quantity of the received material	The purpose of the research	Start and end date of research
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

(Odd page)

Results of toxicological and mycological studies							Conclusion based on the results of studies of samples and recommendations for the use of feed	Signature of the doctor who conducted the study, date of sending the response
feeds , etc . materials			mushroom cultures					
Organoleptic	mycological	skin tests	drinking to mice; feeding to poultry, etC.)	on paramercia (time of death)	skin tests	subcutaneous administration to laboratory animals		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

In column 8, the results of organoleptic examination of feed samples are indicated, guided by the "Methodological guidelines for sanitary mycological examination of feed", the degree of grain spoilage is noted (1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th). Column 9 should indicate the type of fungus isolated from the feed by various research methods (paragraphs 21-32 of the "Guidelines"); column 10 indicates the degree of toxicity of the feed (1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th), determined by a skin test, and in the 11th - by introducing the extract into the stomach of mice or feeding it to a

birD.) In column 12, the time (minutes, hours) elapsed from the moment of exposure of the mushroom culture to the paramecia to the moment of their death is recorded, in 13 - the degree of toxicity of the culture, and in 14 - the time of death of the laboratory animal. In column 15, write down the general conclusion on the results of the study.

It is recommended to keep an entry in the journal according to preliminary working notes in a draft notebook, in which the progress of all studies is recorded in detail.

"Journal of Chemical and Toxicological Research" (Form No. 20). It is intended for recording studies of materials in order to determine their toxicity or to establish the presence of toxic substances in them.

The form of the journal is as follows:

(Even page)

№	Date of receipt	Examination No.	The name of the farm and its address	Name and quantity of the received material (ready, samples)	What to explore
1	2	3	4	5	6

(Odd page)

Research methods		Results of the sample study	Date of sending the response, signature of the doctor who conducted the study
qualitative reactions	quantitative reactions		
7	8	9	10

The journal records samples of feed (hay, grass, etC.), pathological material (parts of organs, contents of the gastrointestinal tract, etC.) or other materials suspected of being the cause of death of animals. Column 5 indicates, in addition to the name of the material, from which number of heads (feed and others) it was taken, or the number of samples. In column 9, if the result of the study is positive, it is recorded which toxic substances and in what quantity are found in the material.

"Journal of Biochemical and Laboratory Clinical Research" (Form No. 21). The journal records blood and milk samples received for research in order to determine the state of metabolic processes in the body of animals, as well as feed samples to determine the content of nutrients in them.

The form of the journal is as follows:

(Even page)

№	Date of receipt	Examination number	The name of the farm and	Name of the received	What to Explore	Research method	The nickname or

			its address	material			number of the animal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

(Odd page)

carotene	Research results on									Conclusion and recommendations	Date of sending the response, signature of the doctor
	total protein	reserv e alkali nity	calciu m	phos phorus	sugar	keton e bodie s					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

In column 3, put down the serial number of the examination of samples (blood, milk) from one animal, regardless of their number. The results of the feed research are entered in the corresponding columns of the same journal.

"Journal of Hydrochemical and Toxicological studies of fishery reservoirs (Form No. 22) The journal is conducted by veterinary doctors-ichthyopathologists or chemical toxicological departments of veterinary laboratories. The journal records the results of chemical and toxicological studies of samples of water, soil, plankton and fish sent by veterinary specialists and institutions serving the relevant reservoirs.

The form of the journal is as follows:

(Even page)

№	Date of receipt of the material	Name of the farm, reservoir	Name of the material	Results of hydrochemical studies of water									
				Co lo ur	Tu rbi dit y	activ e pH reacti on	Oxidizabi lity		oxyg en cont ent	album inoid nitrog en	saline ammo nia	Nitr ites	nitrates
							ле то м	зимо й					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

(Odd page)

Results of hydrochemical studies of water	Results	No. and
---	---------	---------

Phosphates	carbon dioxide	hydrogen sulfide	Alkalinity	stiffness (total) in degrees	common iron	Chlorides	Sulfates	BO D,	of chemical toxicological studies	date of the report on the results of the study
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

Column 4 indicates which material was sent for research (samples of water, soil, plankton, fish, etC.). Column 24 indicates the results of the study of the relevant material for the presence of toxic and other chemicals that cause poisoning and death of fish.

29. In the journals of registration of laboratory research on the forms № 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 record the final results of the conducted research on the basis of entries in workbooks or journals. Workbooks or journals are kept in any form, but with the obligatory reflection in them of the research provided for by the current methods.

Logs of the work of the laboratory of veterinary and sanitary examination

"Journal of veterinary and sanitary examination of meat, fish, crayfish, eggs at the meat and dairy and food control station" (form No. 23).

The magazine is intended for daily accounting of meat, meat products, fish, crayfish and eggs entering the market for sale and subjected to inspection and veterinary and sanitary examination. The ordinal numbering (column 1) is uniform - from the beginning of the entry in the journal until its end, and the examination numbers (column 2) - from the first number for each day of work (for each shift). An ordinal number is assigned to each successive product owner. The date of the examination is indicated at the beginning of the shift on one of the pages of the journal

In column 5, indicate the number and date of the certificate (certificate) with which the product entered the market. In columns 6-10, the numerator must be the number of carcasses and the denominator is the weight in kilograms. If a part of the carcass is delivered, the numerator is crossed out. If internal organs are also delivered for inspection, then their names are listed in column 11. In column 12, the results of the examination of organoleptic properties are indicated, for example: fresh meat (steamed), chilled, frozen, the state of fatness (fat, medium, etC.), as well as the detected defects; in column 15 - the results of bacterioscopy and in column 16 - the results of trichinelloscopy (pork, wild boar meat, bear meat, etC.). In column 21, the date of sending samples to the laboratory is marked if for some reason it is required to subject meat or fish to bacteriological examination, and in 22 - the result of the study, the number and date of conclusion.

If the meat is allowed to be sold as conditionally fit after sterilization, this is indicated in column 23, the amount of meat confiscated and sent for disposal is indicated in column 24. If all the meat (or part of it) is not allowed for sale and

returned to the owner, this is written in column 25 and column 26 (note) and indicate why the meat is not allowed for sale and what instruction is given to its owner.

"Journal of veterinary and sanitary examination of milk and dairy products at the meat and dairy and food control station" (form No. 24).

The entry in this journal is kept in the same order as in the journal of form No. 23 (on meat examination). In column 20 (note), the result of the laboratory examination of dairy products (if they were sent to the laboratory), the number and date of the examination are noted.)

"Journal of the examination of food products of plant origin at the meat and dairy and food control station" (form No. 25). The procedure for maintaining this journal is the same as the journal of form No. 24.

"Journal of honey examination at the meat and dairy and food control station" (form No. 26).

An entry in column 22 is made in the case of sending honey for laboratory testinD.) In column 23, indicate whether honey has been released for sale or not, in the latter case, indicate the reason for the rejection of the product.

FORM No. 23

(Even page)

No	Examination No.	The name of the farm. organizations, full name of the product owner	Address (region, region, district, locality)	Date and No. vet. dokumyungta	Bee f (carcass /kg)	Mutton (carcass /kg)	Pork (carcass /kg)	Poultry meat (carcasses / kg)	Meat about whose animals	The presence of internal organs	Fish, crayfish (kg)	Egg (pcs .)
1	2	3	4	6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Research results									Quantity of products (kg)			Note
Organoleptic (identified defects)	Bacterioscopy	Trichinelloscopy	Biochemical					Bacteriological	released under restrictive conditions	confiscated and sent for disposal	not allowed for sale and returned to the owner	
			PH	Peroxidase	hydrogen sulfide	Ammonia	sent to the laboratory (date)					
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

FORM No. 24

(Even page)

Examination No.	Name of the farm, organization; surname, first name, patronymic of the owner of the product	Address (region, krai, republic, district, locality)	Oil (kg)	Milk		Sour cream		Cottage cheese		Varenet s and other lactic acid products (places)
				мест	ЛИТРОВ	мест	КГ	мест	КГ	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Analysis results							Conclusion of the station doctor	Note
Organoleptic	Acidity	Density	fat (%)	mechanical contamination	moisture, dry residue	other research		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

FORM No. 25

(Even page)

Examination No.	Наименование хозяйства, организации и ФИО владельца продукции	Адрес (область, район, населенный пункт)	Помидоры		Капуста		Огурцы		Крахмал		Грибы	
			мест	КГ	мест	КГ	мест	КГ	мест	КГ	мест	КГ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

(Odd page)

Vegetable oil		Other products		Analysis results					Conclusion of the station doctor	Note
Places	kg	places	kg	organoleptic	acidity	salt content	impurities, falsification	other research		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

FORM No.26
(Even page)

№ Examination No.	Name of the farm, organization, Full name of the owner	Address (region, region, republic, district, locality)	Amount of honey (kg)	Analysis results								
				organoleptic				specific gravity	Humidity	Acidity	fall	
				Consistency	Taste	Smell	Colour					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	13

(Odd page)

Результаты анализа								Conclusion of the veterinary laboratory, date and No.	Conclusion of the station doctor	Note
acidity	artificial inverted sugar	amount of natural inverted sugar	Molasses		Microscopic		other research			
			Starch	Beetroot	flower pollen	crystallization				
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

FORM No. 27
(Even page)

№	Month and date	The name of the station and the road (pier, shipping companies) departures	Cargo owner and his address	By whom and where the vet certificate was issued, its number and date	Name of the station and road (wharf, shipping company) destination of the cargo	Inspected						Wagons, ships	Train No., arrival time (date, hours)	Train No., departure time (date, hours)	
						Loading (L), unloading (U), transit (T)	Horses	Cattle	Pigs	sheep and goats	Birds				quantity their numbers (name of the vessel)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

(Odd page)

Date and name of the station (pier) of the last vet inspection of animals in transit	Found sick and suspicious of the disease			Medical care has been provided	Events have been held						Process ed wagons , vessels on the site by categor y		Sent wagons, ships to the DPP and DPS for processing by category			Doctor's signature	Note			
	type of animals	name of diseases	the number of cases and suspected cases		removed corpses	not allowed to follow further	Destroyed	sent for slaughter	Vaccinated	quarantined	I	II	I	II	III					
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34			

12-session.

Topic.) «MEASURES FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES»

- 1. Carrying out preventive measures against epizootics and drawing up acts on the measures taken, drawing up an act for carrying out veterinary and sanitary measures.**
- 2. Preparation of a draft decision on quarantine or restriction in case of detection of infectious diseases.**

General measures are a set of measures to increase the stability of the animal organism, protect farms from the introduction of pathogens of infectious diseases, take into account the epizootic state of the area, mass veterinary educational work, in which the following must be performed: compliance with the norms of zoohygienic rules, disinfection, cleaning, neutralization, gate fencing, veterinary - sanitary passes

Special measures include:

- a) Diagnostic studies
- b) Immunization animal vaccination
- c) Antiparasitic treatments

Diagnostic studies include: planned and forced, allergic, virological, microscopic, caprological, serological, etC.)

After the research, an inventory of animals is compiled and activatedD.)

For immunization prepare - vaccines (serum) and the animals themselves. Then they are activatedD.)

So are antiparasitic treatments.

Measures to protect farms from the introduction of pathogens of infectious diseases, carried out by veterinary specialists, are of great importance, especially at large livestock complexes, poultry farms, and breeding farms. This is a strict veterinary and sanitary regime that excludes contact of animals on farms with animals of the local population and other farms, fencing the territory of farms with a solid fence, construction of veterinary and sanitary checkpoints equipped with sanitary and disinfection blocks, entry and exit disinfection barriers.

Epizootic monitoring (Article 26.) - systematic collection and processing of information on the identification of pathogens of contagious animal diseases.

Epizootic monitoring is carried out by the state veterinary service in order to:

- forecasting the epizootic situation, developing a set of measures to limit the spread of contagious animal diseases and their pathogens;
- making a decision on the establishment or removal of restrictive measures (quarantine);
- clarification of the epizootic situation in enterprises, institutions and organizations whose activities are related to the keeping of animals, their slaughter, processing of products and raw materials of animal origin, for the safe implementation of economic activities;
- determination of the epizootic situation in the country for international trade and transportation of goods controlled by the state veterinary service.

Procedure for veterinarians:

- Accurate diagnosis and act on the registration of a particularly dangerous infectious disease.
- draft decision on mouth. quarantine Khokim of the city (district)
- appropriate measures to eliminate the infection
- an act on the elimination of an infectious disease
- draft decision on lifting the quarantine of the Khokim of the city (district)

(sample)

Act

Veterinary and sanitary examination of a livestock farm

Me, the state veterinary inspector of the Krasnovsky district I.M. Zagladin,

together with the head.) Ilyinsky district veterinary hospital P.M. Petrova in the presence of the chief livestock specialist of the Voskhod farm P.I. Shevchenko and veterinarian E.C.) Vasin on February 14-15, 2020, a veterinary and sanitary inspection of the pig farm of the Voskhod farm was carried out.

As of February 15, 2020, there were 7816 pigs on the farm, including 612 main sows, 408 inspected sows, 56 stud boars, 1580 suckling piglets, 2426 weaned piglets, 824 gilts, 1910 fattening pigs .

The fatness of animals of all ages is meat, with the exception of one group of weaned piglets in the amount of 240 heads, among which more than 50% have a lower average and lean fatness.

Feeding conditions for pigs are satisfactory. The diets of pigs of all ages generally meet the needs of the animals. The room where the weaned piglets are kept is damp, there is no heat source, ventilation does not function, the sewer system is clogged.)

Among the piglets of this group, the disease and mortality were recorded from 2.02 this year. Got sick: 2.02 - 16; 3.02 - 9; 4.02 - 5; 5.02 - 10; 7.02 - 6; 8.02 - 8; 9.02 - 5 piglets. Fell from among the sick: 5.02 - 4; 6.02 - 3; 8.02 - 6; 9.02 - 4 heads.

In sick piglets, coughing, wheezing, mucous outflow from the nasal cavities, an increase in body temperature by 0.5-1.50C were observed.) At the autopsy of the corpses of piglets, general exhaustion, focal pneumonia, and catarrhal inflammation of the bronchi were noted.) Treatment of sick animals with penicillin, streptomycin was not effective enough. During bacteriological examination of the pathological material in the district veterinary laboratory, no pathogenic microflora was identified.)

During a commission clinical examination of sick piglets, oppression, lethargy of animals, an increase in body temperature by 1-1.5 ° C, hyperemia of the mucous membranes of the eyes and nasal cavities, increased respiration, cough, moist rales, and profuse mucopurulent outflow from the nose were established.) An autopsy of four corpses revealed emaciation, pallor of the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose and mouth, focal bronchopneumonia in the diaphragmatic and apical lobes of the lungs.

Conclusion: excessive humidity (90%), excessive concentration of ammonia and other harmful gases in the room, hypothermia contributed to the development of acute catarrhal bronchopneumonia.)

Offers. 1. Install a stove or electric heater for space heating, put in order the supply and exhaust ventilation and clean the sewer system (responsible - farm manager I.M. Klyachin, deadline 20.02.20).

2. Sprinkle the floors in the corridors with a mixture of sawdust and freshly slaked lime.

3. Specialists of the district veterinary clinic, together with the veterinarian of the farm, conduct a course of treatment for piglets with catarrhal bronchopneumonia (antibiotics and tissue biostimulants).

4. The dezotryad of the district veterinary station to conduct a double aerosol disinfection of the premises in February.

5. The chief zootechnician and veterinarian of the farm should organize biologically complete nutrition of piglets using ABA (PABA), strengthen control over the content of young pigs.

State veterinary inspector of the region /signature/

Head district veterinary clinic/signature/

Veterinarian of the Voskhod farm / signature/

During a commission clinical examination of sick piglets, depression, lethargy of animals, an increase in body temperature . . . by 1-1.5 ° C, hyperemia of the mucous membranes of the eyes and nasal polities, increased breathing, cough, wet wheezing,-abundant mucopurulent discharge from the nose. The autopsy of four corpses revealed exhaustion, pallor of the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose and mouth, focal bronchopneumonia of the diaphragmatic and apical lobes of the lungs.

Conclusion: excessive humidity (90%), excessive concentration of ammonia and other harmful gases in the room, hypothermia of the body contributed to the development of acute catarrhal. bronchopneumonia.)

Pr ed l o the same and I. 1. Install a furnace or electric heater - "Zdy heating, premises, put in order the supply and exhaust,-4th ventilation and clean the sewer system (responsible - head of the farm I. M. Klyachin, term 20.02.1986). -

Sprinkle the floors in the corridors with a mixture of sawdust and :-fresh lime. . ;4-:444

3. Specialists of the local veterinary clinic, together with the veterinarian of the collective farm, conduct a course of treatment of piglets with catarrhal bronchopneumonia (antibiotics and tissue biostimulants).

- , 4. The Dezotryad of the district station should carry out a double aerosol disinfection of the premises in February.

5, The Chief zootechnician and the veterinarian of the collective farm should organize a bio

-logically complete nutrition of piglets using ABC (MPEC), strengthen control over the maintenance of young pigs.

.State Veterinary inspector of the district /signature/ 1 Head.) district veterinary hospital /signature/

. Veterinarian of the collective farm "Voskhod" / signature/

Chief zootechnician of the farm /signature/

Organization of measures to eliminate infectious diseases of animals.

In the event of infectious diseases of animals, veterinary authorities and specialists require quick and prompt solutions. The main attention should be directed to measures for the relief and elimination of the disease that has arisen. The main organizers and performers of antiepidemic health measures are veterinary specialists. They are obliged to mobilize all veterinarians, paramedics to prevent the spread of epizootics and eliminate the foci of infection that have arisen.

At the same time, each veterinary specialist receives a specific task. Specialists are placed so that events are held simultaneously in all disadvantaged settlements and on farms.

Identification of the source of the causative agent of infection.

The source of the causative agent of infection can only be an infected animal organism, which is the natural habitat of a pathogenic microorganism.

Objects of the external environment, seeded with pathogenic microbes, serve as factors of transmission of the causative agent of infection. Veterinary specialists, having diagnosed an infectious disease, take urgent measures to find out the source of the causative agent of infection, eliminate it and prevent the spread of the disease through similar transmission routes. Sick and suspicious animals are immediately isolated. The place where the patients were thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, thereby breaking the epizootic chain.

Definition of an epizootic focus and organization of its elimination.

An epizootic focus is the place of interaction of all three links of the epizootic chain or the location of the source of the pathogen and infection, which can cause its transmission to susceptible animals. The places of the epizootic focus include premises for livestock and poultry, the territory around them with animals located there in which this infection is detected.)

Declaration of localities as dysfunctional and threatened by infectious diseases.

In cases of the appearance of animal diseases (including birds, fur-bearing animals, fish, bees), an infectious disease of farms (localities, reservoirs) is declared unfavorable for this disease, in the flesh until full recovery.

Organization of measures to eliminate chronic infectious diseases

In a number of infectious diseases, quarantine is not established, but appropriate veterinary restrictions are introduced, the order of introduction of which has its own characteristics and requires no less attention than the organization of anti-epizootic measures in quarantined settlements. Mandatory restrictions are provided for brucellosis, tuberculosis, scabies, ringworm, necrobacteriosis, mycoses, etc.) In accordance with the instructions for the prevention and elimination of these infectious diseases, it is prohibited to enter and remove susceptible animals from the farm and export products.

Veterinary restrictions, comprehensive plans for the health of farms are introduced and approved by the decisions of the khokimi when declaring the problems of livestock farms, settlements for certain infectious diseases.

The duration of veterinary restrictions depends on the specifics of the manifestation of infectious and invasive animal diseases.

2. Measures for the organization of quarantine or restrictions for infectious diseases of animals are regulated on the basis of the law "On Veterinary Medicine" (Article 28) "Quarantine or restrictions for particularly dangerous infectious diseases of animals".

In cases of detection of foci of contagious animal diseases, the declaration of certain territories of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions, districts, cities,

towns, villages, auls as unfavorable points and the establishment of restrictive measures (quarantine) in them are carried out by decisions of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the khokims of the regions and the city of Tashkent, districts and cities on the recommendation of the relevant chief state veterinary inspectors or by a resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the recommendation of the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Restrictive measures (quarantine) from certain territories of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions, districts, cities, towns, villages, auls are removed after the expiration of the established deadlines and after the elimination of foci of infectious animal diseases, as well as the necessary veterinary measures by decisions of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, khokims of regions and the city of Tashkent, districts and cities that have established restrictive measures (quarantine), on the recommendation of the relevant chief State veterinary inspectors or by a resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the recommendation of the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Khokim of Bulungur district

decision

" ____ " _____ 20 ____ D.)

About the removal of software quarantine from the locality

Having heard the information of the chief veterinarian of the district and having considered the materials on measures to eliminate cattle carried out according to the instructions, on measures to prevent and accelerate agricultural animals, the khokim of the Bulungur district decided:

Khokim of the district:

(F.I.O.)

Secretary:

(F.I.O.)

Form of the accompanying document for blood samples

Veterinary laboratory mark:

Date of receipt

Samples delivered

Rejected

To the veterinary laboratory

At the same time, blood samples (serum) from cattle belonging to the farm are sent for serological examination for brucellosis according to RA, RSC, etC.)

The farm (department, team) is safe for brucellosis: The study is carried out primarily, secondarily (underline).

Date and result of the previous study

Date of blood collection " ____ " _____ 20__ D.)

Appendix: An inventory of animals in 2 copies.

INVENTORY

of blood samples (serum) of cattle belonging to the farm

№	Name of the farm, full name of the owners	Animal Code	Age, suit	InC.) No. or nickname	The result of the study	
					PA	PCK
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

13- lesson

TopiC.) QUARANTINE (RESTRICTIVE MEASURES) FOR THE SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Plan:

- 1. Planning of general and special preventive measures in animal husbandry. Treatment, its types and documents.**
- 2. Application of measures to eradicate infectious diseases.**

Drawing up an act.

In all farms, districts, cities, regions, annually, depending on the epizootic state of the area, a plan of veterinary-preventive and anti-epizootic measures for the coming year is planned.)

The plan of veterinary-preventive and antiepizootic measures consists of 3 sections:

1. Diagnostic studies.
2. Preventive immunization.
3. Therapeutic and preventive treatments.

Diagnostic studies are usually planned for the following diseases: brucellosis, tuberculosis of animals (2 times a year), paratuberculous enteritis, trichomoniasis, leukemia, vibriosis of cattle, glanders and case disease of horses, pullorosis of birds, etC.)

In prosperous farms, cows, heifers before and after insemination, main sows, breeding bulls and adult breeding poultry are examined for tuberculosis. Cattle of prosperous breeding, reproductive farms located outside areas that are safe for tuberculosis are checked for tuberculosis 2 times a year. In all other farms that

have been safe for tuberculosis for 4 years or more, animals are examined once a year, starting from the age of two months. At poultry factories, at least 10% of the adult poultry population and the entire repair young from the age of 6 months are examined.) The poultry of the breeding stock is checked for pullorosis.

On brucellosis and follow cows and heifers before insemination and after it, sheep, the main sows of bulls, boars of sheep-producers. Cattle farms of all categories located in areas unfavorable for brucellosis are checked 2 times a year, starting from 3-4 months of age. In other farms in prosperous areas for 4 years or more - 1 time per year.

The study of horses on sap is planned annually (1 time) with coverage of the entire livestock.

For trichomoniasis, all cows entering the farms of bulls, heifers of a random age are examined at least 3 times with an interval of 10 days. Bulls -producers - quarterly. At breeding stations of artificial insemination, breeding bulls are checked for vibriosis every 6 months.

Animals leaving the farm, as well as animals arriving here, are re-diagnosed regardless of the previous check and its results.

Tuberculinization in cattle is carried out from the age of two months with an intradermal method of administration, and cows and breeding bulls are checked twice a year, in spring and autumn. All newly arrived animals are checked during the quarantine period.)

At poultry farms, all adult poultry, as well as poultry eggs that will be delivered for incubation, must be examined for tuberculosis and pullorosis once a year.

All adult cattle, sows, sheep, as well as all purebred males of cattle in a safe farm should be tested for brucellosis, serological and allergic methods.

In the maternal group of birds, they are tested for pullorosis by transfusion of a drip reaction of blood.)

If leukemia is suspected, serological (RID) or hematological studies are carried out 1 time a year (bulls of producers 2 times a year).

Regardless of the statute of limitations in all disadvantaged areas, cattle, horses, pigs and all sheep are vaccinated against anthrax.

In all dysfunctional farms, young animals aged from 3 to 4 months, 2 weeks before pasture, are vaccinated against foot-and-mouth disease. If the disease is detected in the farm for the last 2 years, cows and sows are vaccinated 3 times, with an interval of 10 days, 1.5-2 months before delivery. On the 2nd day after birth, calves and piglets are vaccinated for days 7 and 15, against paratyphoid and colibacteriosis.

Preventive vaccinations of cattle and pigs against leptospirosis, pasteurellosis, Auesca disease are planned in farms that are constantly at risk of infectious diseases and breeding farms.

Preventive vaccinations are planned against the following diseases:

Anthrax - in permanently disadvantaged and protected areas (vaccinate all livestock of cattle, horses, pigs and sheep);

Emphysematous carbuncle – in permanently dysfunctional farms (vaccinate cattle aged 3 months to 4 years);

Erysipelas of pigs (all livestock are vaccinated in all farms, starting from the age of 2 months);

Paratyphoid and colibacteriosis of calves and piglets (pregnant cows and pregnant sows, calves, piglets are vaccinated in farms in which the disease has been noted for the last 2 years);

Leptospirosis of k r s and pigs - in permanently disadvantaged, threatened and breeding farms;

Pasteurellosis of cattle and pigs - in dysfunctional farms;

Plagues and diseases of pigs - in dysfunctional and threatened farms.

To draw up the plan, the relevant materials are prepared: data on the available livestock, the estimated number of animals at the beginning of the planned year, as well as the expected arrival of offspring of breeding and use animals during the year, information on the episodic state of farms, settlements and the area (the presence of infectious and invasive animal diseases); determine diseases in which diagnostic studies are necessary, preventive vaccinations, therapeutic and preventive treatments.

MEASURES TO ELIMINATE INFECTIOUS ANIMAL DISEASES

In the event of contagious animal diseases, veterinary authorities and specialists require quick and prompt solutions. At the same time, the main attention is focused on measures to stop and eliminate the disease that has arisen.

Heads of agricultural enterprises and organizations, local self—government bodies, citizens - owners of animals and police bodies participate in the elimination of infectious diseases. The main organizers and performers of antiepidemic measures are veterinary specialists. The role of the chief state veterinary inspectors is especially great. They are obliged to mobilize all veterinarians, paramedics to prevent the spread of epizootics and eliminate the foci of infection that have arisen. At the same time, each veterinary specialist receives a specific task. Specialists are placed so that events are held simultaneously in all disadvantaged settlements and farms. The nature and scope of antiepidemic measures depend on the features of the etiology of infectious diseases, the time of their manifestation, economic and economic relations and other conditions.

The complex of measures for the relief and elimination of infectious animal diseases provides for the following: diagnosis; registration of cases of infectious disease; notification of local governments, veterinary services of adjacent areas; identification of sources of infection; isolation, isolation of sick and suspicious animals; treatment of patients; forced slaughter or destruction of animals; carrying out preventive and forced vaccinations, diagnostic tests; declaration of settlements or localities where the disease is detected as unfavorable for this contagious disease, as well as settlements and localities under threat of infection; quarantine of dysfunctional farms, settlements, districts or the introduction of restrictions; veterinary surveillance of animals in disadvantaged and threatened areas;

disinfection, other veterinary and sanitary measures and mass explanatory work among the population.

The legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of veterinary medicine provides that the heads of agricultural enterprises, institutions and organizations, as well as animal owners are obliged to immediately notify the veterinary institution (organization), the Chief State Veterinary Inspector, veterinary specialist about all cases of sudden death or simultaneous illness of several animals. Veterinary specialists, having received a notification of an animal disease, are obliged to immediately arrive at the farm, find out the causes of the disease and establish a diagnosis, inform the chief veterinarian of the farm and the district. When establishing a contagious disease of animals, a veterinarian (paramedic) the district veterinary station, veterinary hospital, site must immediately inform the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the district (city) in the form of an urgent report and the higher organization subordinate to which the farm is dysfunctional due to a contagious animal disease.

Simultaneously with the submission of an urgent report, the Chief Veterinary Inspector of the district is obliged to make an entry in the journal about the epizootic state of the district (city) and enter the corresponding indicators on the epizootic map.

The source of the causative agent of infection can only be an infected animal organism, which is the natural habitat of a pathogenic microorganism. Both microbial carriers and animals with a clinical manifestation of the disease are equally dangerous. Environmental objects seeded with pathogenic microbes are factors of transmission of the causative agent of infection.

Veterinary specialists, having diagnosed infectious diseases, take urgent measures to find out the source of the causative agent of infection, eliminate it and prevent the spread of the disease through similar transmission routes. Sick and suspicious animals are immediately isolated.) The location of the patients is subjected to thorough cleaning and disinfection, thereby breaking the epizootic chain or epizootic process.

In the future, depending on the nature of the disease, the measures provided for in the instructions for combating this disease are carried out. If it is difficult to identify the source of the causative agent of infection, questionnaires are drawn up indicating possible ways of introduction and the source of the causative agent of the infectious disease is determined by the exclusion method.)

Epizootic focus is the place of interaction of all three links of the epizootic chain or the location of the source of the causative agent of infection, which may cause its transmission to susceptible animals. The places of the epizootic focus include premises for livestock and poultry, the territory around them with animals located there, in which this infection is detected.)

The primary epizootic focus is the location of sick animals and their excrement, and the immediate one is the location of the corpses of forcibly killed animals, premises with stored meat from sick animals, raw materials of animal origin and other products of livestock slaughter, as well as cow milk infected with

the causative agent of the disease and handed over to the dairy, etC.)

It is very important to quickly determine the boundaries of the focus, especially when it comes to acute infectious disease. When starting to determine the epizootic focus, veterinary specialists must reliably establish all the places where sick, fallen, killed animals were, carefully check their condition and take measures to neutralize the epizootic focus, as provided by the instructions for the corresponding animal disease. In case of disease of animals (including birds, fur-bearing animals, fish, bees) with a contagious disease of the farm (localities, reservoirs, etC.) P.) are declared dysfunctional until they are completely restored. Individual yards, herds, flocks, herds, farms, ponds, apiaries, agricultural enterprises, breeding plants, racetracks, procurement bases, pond, auxiliary and other farms, their brigades, farms, departments can be attributed to the objects declared unfavorable for infectious diseases.

Measures for the organization of quarantine or restrictions for infectious diseases of animals are regulated on the basis of the law "On Veterinary Medicine" (Article 28. "Quarantine or restrictions for particularly dangerous infectious diseases of animals").

In cases of detection of foci of contagious animal diseases, the declaration of certain territories of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions, districts, cities, towns, villages, auls as unfavorable points and the establishment of restrictive measures (quarantine) in them are carried out by decisions of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the khokims of the regions and the city of Tashkent, districts and cities on the recommendation of the relevant chief state veterinary inspectors or by a resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the recommendation of the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Restrictive measures (quarantine) from certain territories of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions, districts, cities, towns, villages, auls are removed after the expiration of the established deadlines and after the elimination of foci of infectious animal diseases, as well as the necessary veterinary measures by decisions of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, khokims of regions and the city of Tashkent, districts and cities that have established restrictive measures (quarantine), on the recommendation of the relevant chief state veterinary inspectors or by a resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the recommendation of the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Epizootic monitoring —Article 26.) - systematic collection and processing of information on the identification of pathogens of infectious diseases of animals.

Epizootic monitoring is carried out by the state veterinary service in order to:

forecasting the epizootic situation, developing a set of measures to limit the spread of infectious animal diseases and their pathogens;

making a decision on the establishment or removal of restrictive measures (quarantine);

clarification of the epizootic situation in enterprises, institutions and organizations whose activities are related to the maintenance of animals, their slaughter, processing of products and raw materials of animal origin, for the safe implementation of economic activities;

determination of the epizootic situation in the country for international trade and transportation of goods controlled by the state veterinary service.

Procedure of action of veterinary specialists:

- accurate diagnosis and certificate of registration of a particularly dangerous infectious disease.

- draft decision on the quarantine of the Khokim of the city (district)

- appropriate measures to eliminate infection

- an act on the elimination of an infectious disease

- draft decision on lifting the quarantine of the Khokim of the city (district)

- The basis for making a decision on the introduction of quarantine are acts on the establishment of a contagious disease (anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, plague, Aujesky's disease, brucellosis, tuberculosis, trichinosis, finnosis, etC.)). representation of the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the district or city. He also prepares a draft resolution of the executive authority of the district, city, in which he indicates a locality that is unfavorable for a contagious disease, subject to quarantine; sources of infection; settlements located in the threatened zone; measures to be implemented by the heads of agricultural enterprises, police bodies to ensure compliance with quarantine rules. Measures for the elimination of infectious animal diseases provided for in the resolution of the executive authority of the municipal formation of the district must comply with the requirements of veterinary legislation and instructions. The draft resolution may have the following content

Khokim (sample)
of the district
of the region

Resolution
No. 24 May 2020.

On the establishment of quarantine for swine fever on the settlement of the village . Charkhin

Having heard the information of the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the district about the appearance on May 23 , 2020 in the settlement of the village . Charkhin of swine fever, I decree:

1. Establish a quarantine for swine fever in the village. Charkhin and the pig farm of the joint-stock company "Whirlwind" and declare the settlements of the village of Chortut, the village of Arabkhona and the village of Urtacharkhin threatened by the introduction of this infection.

2. Approve the action plan for the elimination of swine fever in the

settlement of the village. Charkhin according to the appendix.

3. Oblige the head of the Charkhinsky Council of the citizens' assembly A.) N. Akimov:

- set up pickets on the entrance roads to the village . Charkhin with the announcement of quarantine for swine fever;

- prohibit the export of pigs from the village and import into it in the quarantined territory; prohibit trade in pigs, pork, lard and other raw pig slaughter products at the bazaar in Juma and in Samarkand;

- to assist veterinary workers in organizing anti-plague measures in the individual sector in the village . Charkhin;

to ensure the total household maintenance of pigs in the settlements of the village . Charkhin, P. Chortut, S. Arabkhona and S. Urtacharkhin.

4. Oblige the chairman of the joint-stock company "Whirlwind" S. F. Denisov: to close access to the territory of the pig farm to outsiders and to terminate the economic connection between individual pigsties and farms;

- deliver swine fever patients to the sanitary slaughterhouse of the meat processing plant in specially equipped vehicles for slaughter within the time agreed with the directorate of the meat processing plant;

- ensure strict compliance with all quarantine rules and the implementation of the plan for the elimination of the epizootic outbreak.

5. Oblige the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the district D.) N. Vasin and the chief veterinarian of the joint-stock company "Whirlwind" I. S. Simonov:

- within three days, vaccinate all pigs of public and individual use on the territory of the joint-stock company and the village. Charkhin;

- systematically instruct workers involved in the elimination of the outbreak of swine fever on the rules for preventing the spread of infection outside the dysfunctional farm;

- all other activities should be carried out according to the instructions.

To the director of the Samarkand Meat Processing Plant I. N. Konev to ensure the immediate slaughter at the sanitary slaughterhouse of all pigs coming from the joint-stock company "Whirlwind", in compliance with the veterinary and sanitary rules of slaughter and processing of swine fever patients.

6. Control over the execution of this decision should be entrusted to the deputy khokim of the Pastdar district N. M. Toshev and the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the district D.) N. Vasin.

7. Khokim of the Pastdargom district _____

(signature)

Depending on the nature of the disease, the quarantine conditions may be different, but they must strictly comply with the requirements of the current instructions. In case of particularly dangerous diseases that tend to spread rapidly (for example, foot-and-mouth disease), emergency measures are introduced under quarantine conditions. It may be prohibited for people to leave the quarantined zone, temporary dormitories, boarding schools are equipped, transshipment points are organized to provide people with clothes, shoes, food, etC.) Workers,

employees of state farms, collective farmers, police officers are attracted to protect the quarantined zone. In some cases, special veterinary and quarantine detachments are created to monitor compliance with quarantine rules from among police officers. Those responsible for compliance with quarantine rules are heads of farms, enterprises and authorities. Veterinary specialists, together with the heads of farms and executive authorities, should widely inform the population about quarantine and responsibility for its compliance. When quarantining individual yards, animal owners are instructed in detail about quarantine rules and mandatory measures set out in the plan for the elimination of a contagious disease and the resolution of the head of the district administration. A subscription is taken from the owner of the animal stating that he has been instructed and undertakes to strictly comply with the requirements presented to him. At the same time, the population of this point and neighboring settlements are notified of quarantine. When quarantine is established, quarantine announcements are posted on the roads at the entrance and exit. Security and quarantine posts with round-the-clock duty are being installed on the roads. Roads are blocked with a barrier, detour signs are installed, and de-barriers are equipped to disinfect the wheels of transport.

The veterinary specialist of the farm or veterinary institution immediately after the establishment of the disease should conduct a general clinical examination of animals, which are divided into three groups: sick, suspicious of the disease and suspected of infection. Animals of the first and second groups are immediately isolated, and veterinary supervision is established for animals of the third group (they are examined daily, temperature is measured). Animals isolated in the isolation ward are kept in separate utility rooms with separate entrance doors. For the care of isolated animals, special service personnel are appointed, instructing them about personal preventive measures and rules for the care of animals placed in isolation cells. It is allowed to remove animals from the isolation unit only after final recovery and with the permission of the responsible veterinarian. At the same time, thorough disinfection is carried out in the hearth.

In some cases, in order to quickly eliminate the focus of sick animals, they are slaughtered or destroyed.) The list of diseases for which animal slaughter is provided is given in the veterinary legislation. Instructions on slaughter or destruction are given by the State Veterinary Inspector of the district, city or the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the region (republic), or his deputy.

Depending on the nature of the epizootic, the livestock of animals of the disadvantaged point and the threatened zone are subjected to preventive vaccinations, sometimes regardless of the duration of planned preventive vaccinations. When organizing the immunization of animals, the veterinary specialist is guided by the relevant instructions and instructions. The procedure for this work is the same as for routine preventive vaccinations. Vaccination is recorded in the journal of antiepidemic measures. At the same time, a complex of veterinary and sanitary measures is carried out: destruction of animal corpses, cleaning, disinfection, deratization of premises, disinfection of manure, etc.) In some cases, corpses are burned or disposed of without skinning in

conditions that exclude the spread of the causative agent of the disease. If, under the conditions of quarantine, the removal of skins from corpses is allowed, then this is carried out only in a specially designated place within the time limits provided for by the instructions.

The term of quarantine removal depends on the fulfillment of the conditions provided for in the instructions: the expiration of a certain period from the date of the last case of death or recovery of a sick animal, the implementation of measures to eliminate this disease and final disinfection. Before removing the quarantine, the veterinary specialist carefully checks the implementation of all measures provided for by the disease elimination plan, the sanitary condition of the premises, animal care items, the territory around farms, yards, manure storage, watering places and organizes the final disinfection. The results of the verification of the implementation of the plan for the elimination of a contagious disease are recorded in a special act drawn up in two copies. One copy of the act remains with the veterinarian who checked the fulfillment of the quarantine conditions, and the other is sent to the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the district for submission to the head of the district administration together with a draft decision on the abolition of quarantine. The Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the district personally checks the status of the implementation of all measures provided for in the instructions, which is the basis for the draft decision on the abolition of quarantine.

The duration of veterinary restrictions depends on the peculiarities of the manifestation of infectious and invasive animal diseases. Before removing restrictions, the implementation of a comprehensive action plan is carefully checked, veterinary and sanitary repairs are carried out, and the final disinfection of the premises is carried out.

Draw up an act of verification of the implementation of a comprehensive plan for the improvement of the economy and a draft decision of the local government on the abolition of veterinary restrictions. After making a decision, the veterinarian makes an appropriate entry in the journal of the epizootic district (city).

Khokim

Pastdargomsky district

decision

" ____ " _____ 20 ____ D.)

About the removal of software quarantine from the locality

Having heard the information of the chief veterinarian of the district and having considered the materials on measures to eliminate cattle carried out according to the instructions, on measures to prevent and accelerate agricultural animals, the khokim of the Pastdargom district decided:

Khokim of the district:

(F.I.O.)

Secretary:

(F.I.O.)

Form of the accompanying document for blood samples

Veterinary laboratory mark:

Date of receipt

Samples delivered

Rejected

To the veterinary laboratory

At the same time, blood samples (serum) from cattle belonging to the farm are sent for serological examination for brucellosis according to RA, RSC, etC.)

The farm (department, team) is safe for brucellosis: The study is carried out primarily, secondarily (underline).

Date and result of the previous study

Date of blood collection " ____ " _____ 20__ D.)

Appendix: An inventory of animals in 2 copies.

14 - lesson

TopiC.) ORGANIZATION OF CONSTRUCTION OF VETERINARY BUILDINGS.

Plan:

1. Development of plans for the construction of veterinary institutions.
2. Allocation of land for the construction of a veterinary complex.
3. Development of design and estimate documentation for the construction of veterinary facilities.

Veterinary construction is understood as the construction of buildings, structures for state veterinary institutions, departmental veterinary services of farms, enterprises and organizations. Along with carrying out antiepidemic, therapeutic and preventive, veterinary and sanitary measures, directly on farms and other institutions of the veterinary service, where medical, etC.) veterinary work directly in veterinary institutions. This requires them to be provided with appropriate production facilities, equipment and equipment.

The organization of veterinary construction includes:

1. planning the construction of veterinary facilities.
2. Allocation of land plots.
3. Preparation of design estimates.
4. Financing of construction, provision of construction materials.
5. Quality control of construction.
6. Commissioning of veterinary.

Development of Plans for the construction of veterinary institutions.

The construction of veterinary institutions is planned by the veterinary authorities of the regions and the republic, respectively. They develop plans for the construction of veterinary facilities based on the proposals of district and city

veterinary departments. Based on comprehensive plans for the social and economic development of the national economy, taking into account the amount of state funding allocated for these purposes.

The role of chief veterinarians of districts, cities, veterinary departments in planning the construction of veterinary institutions is reduced to the timely submission of justified applications for the proposed construction to higher authorities.

Allocation of land for the construction of a veterinary complex.

To select a land plot for the construction of a veterinary institution, it is determined by the working commission of the khokimiyat, the corresponding district, which includes - the architect, the chief sanitary doctor of the district (city, etC.), the chief veterinarian of the district (city, etC.), representatives of the fire inspection of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan, who take into account the following:

- at a distance of 500 m from the central highway;
- at a distance of 500-1000m of water channels;
- opposite directions in relation to settlements;
- where are the deeper underground waters;
- fire safety;

By the decision of the relevant khokimiyat, the selected land plot is allocated and then the boundaries are set.

Development of design and estimate documentation for the construction of veterinary facilities.

Veterinary institutions are built according to standard projects. The standard project provides for a complex of industrial and residential premises in which the production activities of the veterinary institution take place and satisfactory living conditions are provided for the specialists of the institution. In some cases, when there are no standard projects for the construction of veterinary institutions, construction is carried out according to individual projects developed on the basis of special design assignments.

In the main building there should be a room of specialists, an office of the head, a diagnostic room, a playpen - reception, a washing-autoclave, a pharmacy.

When choosing a project for the construction of a veterinary institution, the following requirements must be taken into account:

- special purpose of the project;
- compliance with its climatic conditions:
- design features (of what material are the walls, coverings, ceilings, roofs designed);
- building area
- construction volume; - economic indicators (estimated cost of 1 m³ of building and 1 m² of usable area);

The project organization also draws up the estimated documentation. On the basis of a standard estimate, taking into account local prices, they make up:

- a summary estimate for the technical project for the construction of a

veterinary institution;

- estimated calculations for the construction of individual facilities;
- estimates for the purchase of equipment for each object and the cost of its installation.

Control of the construction of veterinary premises.

Quality control of construction works at veterinary construction sites is carried out by a construction engineer of a veterinary authority and the head of a veterinary institution (the customer is a developer). The quality of the work performed is checked at every stage of construction, starting with the land works. At the same time, they monitor the compliance of the work performed with the working drawings of the project and the requirements of building codes and regulations.

Commissioning of ready-made facilities.

When the constructed veterinary institutions are put into operation, special rules are applied.) To accept veterinary institutions into operation, a working commission is created consisting of the head of the veterinary institution (chairman of the commission), representatives of the general contractor, super-contracting organizations, the general designer, the city (district) sanitary and epidemiological station, the state fire supervision bodies of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the technical labor inspectorate of the district (city) trade union organization.

The Working Commission checks:

- quality and compliance of the completed construction and installation works;

- labor protection measures;
- ensuring explosion safety;
- fire safety;
- environmental protection;
- design and estimate documentation standards, building codes;
- accepts equipment after individual tests;
- checks the remaining structures, components of buildings and structures and accepts buildings and structures for presentation to the state acceptance commission.

According to the results of inspections, an act of readiness of completed construction buildings and structures is drawn up for presentation to the state acceptance commission.

The State Acceptance Commission checks all documents, Troubleshooting (if any), the readiness of the facility for acceptance and draws up an acceptance certificate of the veterinary institution.

15 - lesson. TopiC.) «INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF VETERINARY MEASURES».

Plan:

1. Economic indicators used to analyze the economic efficiency of veterinary measures.

2. Determination of the economic effectiveness of antiepidemiological measures.

3. Determination of the economic efficiency of the application of veterinary achievements and experimental research in production.

In modern conditions, the activities of the veterinary service should be aimed at improving the efficiency of animal husbandry in every possible way. With the further intensification of this branch of production, economic analysis of the effectiveness of veterinary measures that reduce the incidence and death of animals, increase their productivity, reduce the time of illness, improve the quality of products and raw materials of animal origin, prevent their spoilage, create healthy herds of animals in farms and joint-stock companies becomes important.

To characterize the economic efficiency of preventive, health and therapeutic measures aimed at preventing diseases, animal deaths, losses of animal products, a system of the following indicators is used: actual and prevented economic damage; economic effect resulting from veterinary measures; economic effect on 1 sum of costs, return on capital investments; total index; productivity of veterinary specialists.

Economic damage in animal husbandry is understood as monetary losses caused by animal diseases. Animal diseases lead to various types of economic damage: from the death, forced slaughter or destruction of animals; from a decrease in the productivity and value of animals, a decrease in the quality of products, culling of affected products; from the loss of offspring, downtime of working animals, etc.) Monetary assessment of economic damage caused by animal diseases is carried out at average selling prices for products of animal origin. When evaluating it for a longer period (5-10 years), comparable prices are used.)

The prevented damage is the economic result of veterinary measures, characterizing the amount of prevention of possible product losses in a particular disease due to the operational complex implementation of veterinary measures, the use of new, more modern methods and means of their implementation. The prevented damage includes the cost of animals protected from death, and the cost of products saved as a result of preventing animal diseases, as well as by preventing a decrease in the quality and spoilage of products.

The economic efficiency of veterinary measures is understood as the amount of damage prevented in animal husbandry, which includes the cost obtained additionally by increasing the quantity and improving the quality of products; savings in labor and material costs as a result of the use of new means and methods of veterinary measures and savings in related industries.

The economic efficiency of veterinary measures consists of the following

indicators: elimination of damage from reduction or termination of death, forced slaughter, destruction of animals, reduction of losses of products and live weight; prevention of loss of breeding value of animals and reduction of quality of animal products; reduction of loss of offspring; reduction of downtime of working animals; saving material and labor resources for antiepidemiological, veterinary and sanitary, therapeutic and preventive measures through the use of more effective means, drugs, methods; the cost of additionally obtained products of animal origin due to an increase in the mass of animals;

additional cost obtained by improving the quality of products; savings obtained in related industries as a result of the implementation of a set of veterinary measures; savings created in healthcare and in the field of environmental protection as a result of the prevention and elimination of animal diseases.

The economic efficiency of veterinary measures is determined in a separate farm, district, region, republic.) There are economic, sectoral and national economic effects. The economic effect is determined in one or more farms. The sectoral economic effect is the sum of the effects obtained on the scale of the industry. The national economic effect is understood as the sum of the effects obtained in two or more industries.

Depending on the purpose of economic calculations, the expected, expected, planned and actual economic effects are distinguished.) The expected economic effect is determined at the planning stage of scientific research on veterinary measures. The expected effect is calculated based on completed research works for the economic justification of scientific recommendations. The planned economic effect is determined when developing plans for the introduction of new veterinary measures. The actual economic effect is determined by the results of veterinary measures in the farm, district, region, province, republic and country.

The economic efficiency of 1 sum of costs characterizes the return of the work of veterinary specialists invested in the implementation of veterinary measures, as well as material and monetary costs used for these purposes.

The total efficiency index of veterinary measures is a generalizing statistical indicator that characterizes the level of effectiveness of measures in various farms, the degree of effectiveness of various methods and means of preventing animal diseases and methods of treating sick animals, as well as the economic efficiency of veterinary measures by year.

The productivity of veterinary specialists is understood as the degree of fruitfulness of their work. It is measured by the amount of work performed per unit of working time.

Actual damage and methods of its determination, determination of the damage received.)

Diseases of farm animals cause economic damage of various kinds. With many contagious and non-contagious diseases, animals die, often there is a need for their alienation, forced slaughter or destruction due to lack of treatment; animal productivity and product quality decrease; reproductive ability is impaired,

offspring are not received.)

Economic damage from the death, alienation, forced destruction or slaughter of animals (Y) is calculated as the difference between the cost of animals in selling prices (or in prices for breeding cattle) and cash proceeds from the sale of slaughter products or disposal of corpses. The calculation is made according to the formula

$$Y = MZHC - Sf,$$

where M is the number of fallen, or alienated, or forcibly destroyed, or killed animals; W is the average weight of animals of each sex and age group, kg; C is the unit sales price, sum; Sf is the cash proceeds from the sale of slaughter products or cadaveric raw materials (meat, hide, gorie), sum.

Example. On the farm, two heads of young animals with an average live weight of 250 kg each fell from an emphysematous carbuncle of cattle. The selling price of 1 kg of live weight of young animals of average fatness is 50 t.s. The corpses of fallen animals were destroyed by burninD.) Damage from the case

$$U] = 2 \cdot 250 \cdot 50 = 25\,000\,000 \text{ sum.}$$

In case of death, forced slaughter of young farm animals, economic losses will be greater than the cost of these animals at purchase prices, since much more labor and material resources are spent on obtaining offspring and raising young animals. In this regard, the economic damage from the death, forced slaughter or destruction of young farm animals (calves up to 6 months, piglets, lambs up to 4 months) is determined taking into account the actual cost of young animals on the day of death, alienation, forced slaughter or destruction according to the formula

$$Y, = M(Sp + VpTC) - Sf,$$

where Sp is the cost of the offspring at birth (the methodology for determining it is set out below), ruB.); Vp is the average daily increase in the live weight of young farm animals, kg; T is the age of the fallen, forcibly killed or forcibly destroyed animal, days; C is the unit sales price, sum; Sf is the cash proceeds from sales slaughter products or cadaverous raw materials, sum.

The economic damage caused by a decrease in animal productivity (U2 - milk yield, live weight gain, wool shearing, egg production) is determined in two ways: 1) by comparing the productivity of prosperous and disadvantaged herds of animals; 2) by comparing the productivity of healthy and sick animals in one herd.)

The first method of calculation is based on comparing the productivity of prosperous and disadvantaged herds of animals with infectious and invasive diseases in compliance with the principle of analogues (by breed, productivity, age of animals, conditions of their feeding and maintenance). Its advantage lies in the fact that the calculation takes into account the prevailing climatic and economic conditions during the registration of diseases. The disadvantages of this method include certain difficulties in choosing a similar prosperous farm for comparison with each dysfunctional one.

The second method of calculation makes it possible to determine the economic damage from a decrease in animal productivity by comparing the level

of productivity of healthy and sick animals in a dysfunctional herd.) This method can be recommended for calculating economic damage in non-contagious, as well as infectious and invasive diseases that do not tend to spread rapidly. When using it, the main attention is paid to the selection by breed, age, weight, terms of the productive period, the level of productivity before the disease of animals in the same conditions of feeding and keeping analogs.

Economic damage is calculated according to the formula:

$$Y_2 = (S_{H_3} - I_N) \cdot C$$

where Y_2 is the number of diseased animals; B_3 and C is the average daily productivity of healthy and sick animals or a prosperous and dysfunctional herd, kg; T is the average duration of monitoring changes in animal productivity (quarantine period, trouble, illness), days; C is the unit sales price, ruB.)

The total amount of economic damage caused by a particular disease is defined as the sum of all types of damage according to the formula

$$U = U_h + U_{h_3} + U_3 + U_4 + U_5 + U_6.$$

It should be noted that not all types of damage are the result of a particular disease. Only such losses are taken into account, which are directly related to the peculiarities of the manifestation of a particular disease.

ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY ANTI-EPIZOOTIC MEASURES

A lot of money is spent on the prevention and elimination of infectious diseases. It is necessary to ensure the rational use of these funds and to find cost-effective means and methods of conducting anti-epizootic measures.

The calculation of the economic efficiency of preventive and health-improving anti-epizootic measures, as well as methods for the elimination of certain infectious diseases of animals, is carried out using morbidity and mortality coefficients, as well as specific values of losses of basic products, which are established for the main infectious diseases of animals

The coefficients are recommended to be used before the establishment of differentiated zonal standards characterizing the features of the development of infectious diseases in each natural and economic zone and the adopted system of animal husbandry.

Below are some examples of calculating the economic efficiency of individual anti-epizootic measures.

Example. Determination of the economic efficiency of preventive measures in case of pig Aujeszki disease.

Task condition. There were 1 million pigs in the region that were subjected to preventive treatments against Aujeszki's disease. During the year, 5,000 pigs fell ill with this disease. The morbidity rate of pigs in the region is 0.0239, the specific value of losses of the main products is 19.3 kg, the price of 1 kg of live weight is 40 soums. The costs for the prevention of the disease of Aujeszki pigs are equal to 2 million soums.

Solution:

calculation of the damage prevented as a result of the prevention of Aujeszki disease of pigs in the region,

$Pu_3 = W(KL - M_3)KUTS = (1\ 000\ 000 \cdot 0,0239 - 5000)19,3 \cdot 40 = 14\ 590,8$ million soums;

the economic effect obtained as a result of the prevention of Auyeski disease of pigs,

$-E = Pu_3 - P_{in} = 14\ 590,8 \text{ thousand} - 2000 \text{ thousand} = 12\ 590,8 \text{ thousand soums};$

economic effectiveness of preventive measures based on 1 sum of costs
 $E_r - E_v: S_v = 12\ 590,8 \text{ thousand} : 2000 \text{ thousand} = 6,29 \text{ sum.}$

ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF IMPLEMENTATION

ACHIEVEMENTS OF VETERINARY SCIENCE IN PRODUCTION

The economic effect (3) from the use of new tools, methods and veterinary measures related to one-time investments in production funds and ensuring savings in production resources is calculated by the formula

$$3 = (J - Z_g)L_2,$$

where J and Z_g are the reduced costs per unit of implementation (work) in the compared variants, sum; L_2 is the volume of production work in the new variant, goal.

The annual economic effect of the use of new tools, methods, veterinary measures, the creation and implementation of which are associated with capital investments made over a number of years, is calculated taking into account the time factor. To do this, pre-production costs lead to the beginning of the calculation year by coefficients, the economic effect of using new tools, methods, veterinary measures not related to one-time investments in production funds is calculated by the difference in the cost of a unit of measures, means, methods multiplied by the annual volume of implementation, according to the formula

$$E = (C_1 - C_2)A$$

where C_1 and C_2 are the unit cost of basic and new measures, means and methods, rub.)

The economic effect of using new measures, means and methods related to one-time capital investments, but differing in cost, biological activity, output and quality of products and providing savings in related industries, in healthcare and environmental protection, is calculated by the formula

$$E = [(C_1 + ENKH) - (C_2 + ENKH_2) + (Y_1 - Y_2) + C, R + + (\#2 - C)Rs/A_2 + EL + e_zl + eos,$$

where E_n is the normative efficiency coefficient of capital investments, equal to 0.15; K_1 and K_2 are specific capital investments in the basic and new variants, sum.; Z_1 and Z_2 are the amount of economic damage per unit of the implemented measure, means, method, respectively, in the basic and proposed variants, sum.; C_2 — the average selling price of products using a new method, means, measures, sum.; P_1 — the average selling price of a unit of production, rubles.; P_2 — productivity gain in the proposed version in natural units; R_s — the average productivity of livestock in the new version in physical units; $-$ the economic effect obtained in related industries as a result of the use of new veterinary measures, methods, means (calculated by industry methods, for

example, the economic effect obtained in the meat and dairy industry, calculated by the method of "Economic calculations in the design and implementation of new equipment in meat and dairy industry"); — the economic effect obtained in healthcare; E0 s — the economic effect obtained in the field of environmental protection.

16 – lesson.

Topic.) «METHODS FOR DETERMINING THE REAL AND RECEIVED DAMAGE».

Plan:

1. Identification of types of economic damage in veterinary measures, actual and received losses.

2. Types of real damage and methods of their calculation. The use of coefficients in determining the damage received.)

The variety of objects of veterinary activity, the versatility of the appointment of veterinary measures necessitated the creation of a system of special economic indicators.

There is a system of the following indicators:

- actual and prevented economic damage;
- the economic effect obtained as a result of veterinary measures
- efficiency per ruble of costs
- return on capital investments
- total index
- produce the works of veterinary specialists;

Economic damage - in animal husbandry, losses caused by animal diseases and expressed in monetary form are understood.)

There are the following types of damage: death, slaughter, forced destruction, reduced productivity and value of animals, reduced product quality and rejection, lack of offspring and idle working animals.

The prevented damage is an economic result of the implementation of veterinary measures characterizing the amount of prevention of possible losses of products in a particular disease due to the operational, comprehensive implementation of measures.

The costs of carrying out veterinary measures are the totality of all costs associated with their implementation, which are compounded with the payment of labor, the cost of disinfectants, medicines, biological products, transport, special clothing, etC.)

Some formulas used in determining the economic damage caused by animal diseases

Damage from death, forced slaughter, destruction of animals for each age group and species:

$$Y1 = M \times W \times C - Vf. (1)$$

where, Y1 is the damage sought, M is the number of fallen, forcibly killed

animals or destroyed animals of the appropriate age group and type; W is the average live weight of 1 animal by age group and type (kg); C is the purchase price of a unit of production (sum); Vf - proceeds from the sale of products and raw materials of animal origin (sum).

Damage from a decrease in the productivity of animals due to their illness.

$$Y2 = M3 \times (A3 - Ab) \times T \times Ts \quad (2)$$

where, M3 is the number of diseased animals (head); A3 and Ab are the average daily amount of products (milk, meat, wool, eggs) obtained respectively from healthy and sick animals per head: T is the average duration of animal disease (days): The value of Y and C is given in formula 1.

Damage from the loss of offspring due to the youngness of the queens.

$$Y3 = (Kr \times Rv - Rf) \times Sp. \quad (3)$$

where: Kr - fertility rate (for cattle, small cattle - according to the planned indicator); Rv - the probable contingent of queens for brood; Rf - the actual number of calves born (piglets, lambs); Sp - the conditional cost of one head of offspringD.)

Damage to the loss of offspring due to the disease of the queens of agricultural animals.

$$Y4 = \frac{Mb (Tb - T8) Kr}{Tp - T8} \times Sp \quad (4)$$

where, Mb is the number of queens that have been ill (goal). Tb and T8 - the average duration of the period from calving (lambing, farrowing) to fertilization, respectively, of sick and healthy queens (days): T11 - the average duration of pregnancy (days): Cr and Sp are given in formula 3.

Damage from loss of breeding value of animals

$$Y5 = Mu \times (Tsv - Tsu) \quad (5)$$

where: Mu is the number of animals that have lost their breeding value: Cp and Tsu are the average selling price of breeding and lost breeding value, respectively.

Damage caused by a decrease in the quality of products and raw materials of animal origin

$$Y6 = Ap \times ((Ts - Cb) \quad (6)$$

where: Ap - the number of products sold of reduced quality: C3 and Cb - the selling price of a unit of products obtained, respectively, from healthy and sick animals.

Actual damage and methods of its determination, determination of the damage receivedD.)

Diseases of farm animals cause economic damage of various types.

Damage from death, forced slaughter, destruction of animals for each age group and species:

$$Y1 = M \times W \times C - Vf. \quad (1)$$

where, Y1 - the damage sought, M - the number of fallen, forcibly killed animals or destroyed animals of the appropriate age group and type; W - the

average live weight of 1 animal by age group and type (kg); C - the purchase price of a unit of production (sum); Wf - revenue from the sale of products and raw materials of animal origin (sum).

Damage from the decrease in productivity of animals due to their illness.

$$Y2 = Mz \times (Az - Ab) \times T \times Ts \quad (2)$$

where, M3 is the number of diseased animals (head); A3 and Ab are the average daily amount of products (milk, meat, wool, eggs) obtained respectively from healthy and sick animals per head: T is the average duration of animal disease (days): The value of Y and C is given in formula 1.

Damage from the loss of offspring due to the youngness of the queens.

$$Y3 = (Kr \times Rv - Rf) \times Sp. \quad (3)$$

where: Kr - fertility rate (for cattle, small cattle - according to the planned indicator); Rv - the probable contingent of queens for brood; Rf - the actual number of calves born (piglets, lambs); Sp - the conditional cost of one head of offspring.)

Damage to the loss of offspring due to the disease of the queens of agricultural animals.

$$Y4 = \frac{Mb (Tb - T8) Kr}{Tp - T8} \times Sp \quad (4)$$

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$$Y5 = Mu \times (Tsv - Tsu) \quad (5)$$

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Damage caused by a decrease in the quality of products and raw materials of animal origin

$$Y6 = Ap \times ((Ts - Cb) \quad (6)$$

where: Ap - the number of products sold of reduced quality: C3 and Cb - the selling price of a unit of products obtained, respectively, from healthy and sick animals.

The concept of coefficients

Coefficients are set on the scale of the district, region, economic zone on the basis of a sample survey of farms for the period of their trouble for infectious diseases and registration of non-infectious diseases, according to experiments and special observations in accordance with the requirements of mathematical statistics.

The coefficient of potential morbidity in disadvantaged herds (preventive measures were not carried out for one reason or another), the average morbidity (the organization of veterinary enterprises corresponds to the average level) is the

ratio of the number of sick animals to the entire population of disadvantaged herds (farms).

The coefficient of lethality, forced slaughter and destruction is the ratio of the number of fallen, forcibly killed and destroyed to the number of sick animals.

The coefficient of economic damage per sick, fallen, ill, forcibly killed animal is the ratio of the total amount of damage from the disease, death, illness, forced slaughter to the number of sick, fallen, ill and forcibly killed animals: per available animal is the ratio of the total amount of economic damage to the number of available animals by the onset of the disease or to the average annual livestock.

The cost coefficient for veterinary measures is the ratio of the total amount of costs to the number of sick animals.

Task 1. During the year, 8 pigs with poor erysipelas were registered in the district. In 4 surveyed farms on the date of the appearance of the disease, 1684 out of the total number of 8,420 pigs fell ill, of which 253 heads fell. During the period of the disease, the loss in live weight averaged 9.3 kg, and in those who were ill - 8.4 kg, with the purchase price of pork 1.7 rubles. It is necessary to determine the coefficient of morbidity, mortality, damage per sick and over-sick animal.

Task 2. In the farm "B" during the last 5 years, 185, 173, 168, 57 and 35 heads fell ill with bronchopneumonia, respectively, by years. The birth of calves was 1100, 1210, 1320, 1450 and 1600 heads. From the number of cases by year fell: 22, 10, 15, 10 and 5. To determine the total number of patients and the average annual morbidity, the total number of calves born and the average annual livestock, the total number of deaths and the average annual mortality and, ultimately, to establish the morbidity and mortality rates of animals.

17 – lesson.

Topic.) «METHODS FOR DETERMINING THE ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF VETERINARY MEASURES».

Plan:

1. Methods for determining the economic efficiency of veterinary measures, determination of Oz, Is, Vx and Ss by types of damage, the process of calculating the cost of veterinary measures.

The economic efficiency of veterinary measures is understood as prevented damage, additional cost, savings in labor and material costs of the veterinary service, savings in related industries, healthcare and environmental protection. The economic efficiency of veterinary measures consists of the following indicators:

- adamage prevented from reduction or termination of death, forced slaughter, destruction of animals;
- abbreviations reduction of losses of products and live weight;
- prevention prevention of loss of breeding value of animals;
- сниженияreducing the quality of animal products;
- сокращенияreduction of offspring losses;

-economy saving material and labor resources for antiepidemiological, veterinary and sanitary, therapeutic and preventive measures due to their rational use, the use of more effective means, drugs, methods;

-the cost of additionally obtained animal products by increasing their mass;

-Additionally additional value obtained by improving the quality of products;

-economy savings obtained in related industries as a result of the implementation of a set of veterinary measures;

-economy savings created in healthcare and environmental protection as a result of the prevention and elimination of animal diseases.

The prevented economic damage is determined using the regulatory framework, which includes the average rates of morbidity and mortality of animals, economic damage caused by diseases, the costs of veterinary measures. Each of these indicators is established on the basis of sample studies for the period of economic distress, registration of non-communicable diseases, as well as experimental data.)

Possible coefficients of morbidity and mortality of animals in certain diseases are established.)

The morbidity rate in disadvantaged herds (A^{\wedge}) of farms characterizes the morbidity of animals in natural conditions when, for one reason or another, preventive measures were not previously carried out. It is determined by dividing the number of sick animals in the conditions of the natural course of the disease by the number of susceptible animals in these farms. This coefficient is used to determine the effectiveness of measures in the districts and regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The mortality rate (CI) is set by dividing the number of fallen animals by the number of sick.

The specific value of losses of the main products per sick animal (Kp) is established by dividing the total volume of conditional main products (milk, live weight, etc.) by the number of sick animals. Such values are established for infectious, invasive and non-infectious animal diseases. They are used in determining the damage prevented as a result of preventive or health measures.

Example 1. In the district, the disease of calves with salmonellosis was registered in two farms in which preventive measures were not carried out. There were 400 calves in these farms at the time of the disease, 304 of them fell ill, 58 calves fell.

As a result of the disease and the death of calves, the main products (live weight) in the amount of 2706 kg were lost.

The morbidity rate is $304 : 400 = 0.76$, the mortality rate is $58 : 304 = 0.19$, the specific value of the loss of the main product (live weight) per sick animal is $2706 : 304 = 8.9$.

The damage prevented as a result of the treatment of sick animals is determined by the difference between the possible economic damage caused by the case and the actual damage caused by the disease as a result of the illness and

death of animals, according to the formula:

$$Pu2 = MLCLC - Y,$$

where, Ml is the number of diseased animals treated;

Kl-animal mortality rate;

W – average live weight of animals, kg;

C – unit price, sum;

Y – actual economic damage, sum.

Example 2. 100 piglets with gastroenteritis were treated. The mortality rate is 0.081, the average live weight of one piglet is 30 kg, the price of 1 kg is 90 soums., the actual economic damage is 8 thousand soums.

Damage prevented as a result of treatment of sick animals:

$$100 \cdot 0,081 \cdot 30 \cdot 90 - 8000 = 13\ 870 \text{ sum.}$$

The damage prevented as a result of the prevention and elimination of animal diseases (Pu3) in the region is determined by the formula:

$$Pu3 = (MoQz2 - Moh) KpC,$$

where, Mo is the number of susceptible animals in the region (district, region, republic, etC.);

Kz2- coefficient of possible morbidity of animals: region;

Moh – the number of sick animals in the region, heads;

Kp is the specific value of losses of the main products per sick animal, ts;

C – unit price, sum.

The damage prevented as a result of surgical operation to animals is determined by the formula:

$$Pu4 = MhC - Sf,$$

where, Mx is the number of animals subjected to surgical operation, heads;

C – the average cost of one animal (balance or at sale prices), ruB.);

Sf– possible cash proceeds from forced slaughter of operated animals, sum.

The economic effect obtained as a result of veterinary measures (Ev) is determined by the formula:

$$Ev = Pu + Ds + Ez - Zv,$$

where Pu is the damage prevented as a result of veterinary measures, ruB.);

Ds is the cost obtained additionally by increasing the quantity and improving the quality of products;

$$Ds = (Vpo - Vpe)An,$$

where Vpo, Vpe is the cost of products obtained by applying more effective and reference veterinary measures, sum.;

An is the volume of new, more effective measures;

Ez - saving labor and material costs as a result of the use of more effective veterinary measures;

$$Ez = (Sb + EnKb) - (Ch + EnKn)An,$$

where Sb, Ch are the current production costs for veterinary measures, respectively, in the basic and new versions (periods) per treated animal (unit of work);

E_n is the regulatory efficiency coefficient of capital investments equal to 0.15;

K_b , K_n – specific capital investments per unit of work, respectively, in the basic and new versions (periods);

A_n – the amount of veterinary work performed with the use of new means and methods of prevention, elimination of diseases and treatment of animals; Z_v – the cost of veterinary measures, sum.

The economic efficiency of veterinary measures on the sum of costs (E_r) is determined by the formula:

$$E_r = E_v / S_v,$$

where, E_v is the economic effect, sum.;

S_v is the cost of carrying out veterinary measures, sum.

The labor productivity of veterinary workers (P_t), which characterizes the degree of fruitfulness of their work, is determined by natural and cost indicators. Natural indicators are calculated according to the formulas:

$$P_t = A_n / T; P_t = VP / T; P_t = VP / Cr;$$

$$P_t = T/A_n; P_t = T/VP,$$

where A_n is the volume of veterinary work performed, heads, m_2 , m_3 ; T is the working time spent on performing the specified amount of veterinary work, h, min; VP is the gross output obtained as a result of veterinary measures, ts;

Cr – the number of veterinary workers in the farm, enterprise, institution.

The cost indicators of labor productivity (P_t) are expressed by the following formulas:

$$P_t = SVP/T; P_t = T/SVP,$$

where SVP is the cost of gross output received as a result of veterinary measures, sum.;

T is the working time spent on the implementation of the specified volume of veterinary measures, h, min.

The total efficiency index of veterinary measures is a statistical indicator that characterizes the level of effectiveness of veterinary measures in one farm compared to a similar farm. The index is determined by the formulas:

$$I_1 = UZ_{v1} / U_1Z_{v1};$$

$$I_2 = U_2Z_{v2} / U_1Z_{v1};$$

$$I = U_pZ_v / U_1Z_{v1},$$

where Y_1Z_{v1} is the minimum product of the specific values of economic damage and costs of veterinary measures per animal, sum;

U_1 , U_2 , ..., U_p – economic damage caused by a particular disease in different farms per animal, sum.;

Z_{v1} , Z_{v2} , Z_{vp} – the cost of veterinary measures in different farms per animal, sum.

The highest economic efficiency of veterinary measures is achieved in the farm where the total index is equal to 1, since this indicator is obtained at the lowest cost of carrying out veterinary measures and the smallest amount of economic damage caused by the disease under study. The increase in the indicator

of the total index indicates a decrease in the economic efficiency of veterinary measures in farms.

Along with this, according to the total index, you can make a comparative evaluation of different methods of treatment of sick animals, methods of preventive and health measures.

Example 3. Salmonellosis of calves has been eliminated in two farms. In the first farm, the economic damage per animal amounted to 260 soums, the cost of implementing health-improving anti-salmonella measures per animal was 70 soums, in the second farm, the economic damage was 270 soums, the cost was 85 rubles. Consequently, the total efficiency index of anti-salmonella measures in the first farm will be 1, and in the second – 1.26.

The health measures carried out in the first farm turned out to be 26% more cost-effective than in the second.)

18 – lesson.

Topic.) «FINANCING AND ESTIMATES OF VETERINARY ACTIVITIES».

Plan:

- 1. Sources of financing.) Financial planning of veterinary activities.**
- 2. Preparation of estimates of the veterinary institution.**
- 3. Accounting in veterinary institutions.**

Article 29 of the Law "On Veterinary Medicine" of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Maintenance and financing of the State Veterinary Service" specifically provides the main sources of maintenance and financing of the state veterinary service, which is given in the following:

The State Veterinary Service is maintained at the expense of:

- funds of the republican and local budgets;
- deductions from state animal insurance funds;
- funds received by veterinary enterprises, institutions and organizations for the provision of paid services;
- the amounts of administrative fines for violation of this Law are transferred to the epizootic funds of the regions and the city of Tashkent.

Measures for the prevention and elimination of infectious animal diseases, the list of which is established by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, are carried out at the expense of the budget.

On the basis of Article - 14 of the Law "On Veterinary Medicine", the departmental veterinary service is maintained by the relevant ministries, state committees, departments, enterprises, institutions, organizations, farms.

Article 17. Private veterinary activity

The private veterinary service is maintained and financed by its own funds and premises, which is privately owned.)

Currently, the financing of veterinary measures has the following sources:

1. Budget allocations.

In accordance with Article 29 of the "Law on Veterinary Medicine" of the Republic of Uzbekistan, issued by Resolution No. 361 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 25, 2016 "On Budget financing".

The list of Quarantine especially dangerous animal diseases, prevention and elimination measures that are funded from the budget:

Yashur, brucellosis, B.)Auyeski, trichinosis, tularemia, leptospirosis, siberian ulcer, rabies, inf.encephalomyelitis, listirosis, tuberculosis, ku-fever.

Plague of cattle, cant pleuropneumonia, zlokach.nat.fever, emkar.

Mr.willow, smallpox, plague of willow, bradzot, enterotoglosis.

Swine rabies, resproul, reprosyndrome, cl.plague.

B.)horses - SAP, INAN, conte, pleuropneumoniA.)

B.)birds, ruminants - smallpox, inf.laryngotracheitis.

B.)furry animals - rabbits and chalk. live.hem.

2. Deductions from payments on state insurance.

3. Funds of livestock farms and other agricultural enterprises.

4. Special means of veterinary institutions.

5. Funds of institutions and organizations held on self-accountinD.)

6. Funds due to fines, violating veterinary legislation, by veterinary inspectors.

In case of occurrence of infectious diseases not specified in this list and not previously registered on the territory of the republic, the entire complex of veterinary measures is carried out at the expense of the budget.

Budget allocations allocated to veterinary services are spent for the following purposes:

remuneration of veterinary workers;

purchase of medicines, dressings, tools, equipment and devices used for the treatment of animals, as well as special and sanitary clothing, shoes, household equipment, furniture, fodder, fuel, fuel and other property, including expenses for the purchase of uniforms for employees of border control veterinary points;

carrying out anti-epizootic measures; construction and repair of industrial and residential buildings and structures, institutions of the state veterinary network;

purchase of vehicles (motorcycles, sleds, motorboats, boats), special machines ("Veterinary care", "Veterinary Laboratory"), disinfection units (DUK-2, VDM) and other equipment;

office and household expenses, including expenses for the payment of utilities for veterinarians, paramedics with secondary special education, stations for the control of animal diseases, district hospitals, veterinary sites, points located in rural areas, urban-type work settlements, as well as the payment of utilities to retired veterinarians and paramedics, if their the total work experience in rural areas is at least 10 years;

Funds of owners of animals and products of animal origin of agricultural enterprises of various forms of ownership, enterprises processing products of animal origin, peasant, farm and personal subsidiary farms of citizens are used for

the treatment of sick animals and planned preventive measures, which are attributed to the cost of animal products. The following measures are carried out at the expense of farms:

antiepizootic measures for diseases not included in the list of free veterinary services; treatment of sick animals;

construction of veterinary and sanitary and medical facilities (veterinary points, isolators, medical and sanitary points, sanitary inspection, etC.);

organizational, economic and veterinary measures for the treatment of animals from chronic infectious and invasive diseases (with brucellosis, tuberculosis, leukemia, helminthiasis, etC.);

purchase of antibiotics and biogenic stimulants to obtain increased weight gain of animals, multiple fertility, better development of young animals, reduction of feed consumption per unit of production (FFA, vitamin preparations, premixes, BVMD, etC.);

the fight against midges and other processing of the terrain (pastures, paddocks, etC.);

extermination of flies, ticks, mouse-like rodents in the premises for keeping animals and in auxiliary buildings and structures (feed warehouses, feed shops, etC.);

mechanical cleaning and disinfection of livestock premises, paddocks and territories around them.

The use of farm funds for veterinary purposes is provided for in the production and financial plans of joint-stock companies and other agricultural enterprises.

The procedure for spending funds received by the veterinary service from other sources

a) Deductions from state animal insurance funds are made from the following for this purpose, annually deducted 4 no. from the received amount of payments for property insurance of cooperative and other farms 8-10No. from payments for property insurance of public organizations and citizens, which will be spent for the following purposes of Public Services, construction and repair of premises, electrification and telephony, purchase of veterinary devices and tools, overalls, vehicles for expenses for epizootic events, payment of travel expenses and wages, for educational work of the veterinary service.

b) Funds received by vet.enterprises, institutions and organizations for the provision of paid services are spent on the basis of approved relevant documents for internal needs in the form of wages, salary allowances, encouragement and purchase of medicines and tools.

c) The amounts of administrative fines for violation of the law "On Veterinary Medicine" are centrally transferred to the regional epizootic funds of the State Veterinary Administration and the city of Tashkent, which are also centrally spent on the purchase of antiepizootic drugs and wages.

d) The funds allocated by all types of farms engaged in animal husbandry

are spent on the maintenance of the departmental veterinary service and on the purchase of veterinary equipment for the safe implementation of the veterinary service on the farm. These expenses according to the promfinplan of the farm are included in the cost of manufactured products and raw materials of animal origin

e) Funds of the private veterinary service, wages on the basis of contracts with farms and individuals are spent according to the provision of a private entrepreneur for the purchase of veterinary products and payment to employees within the framework of current legislation

The plan for financing veterinary measures is developed based on the annual plan of anti-epizootic measures and estimated standards for the cost of veterinary therapeutic and preventive treatments. It is made according to a certain form. It includes the name of the company, the annual volume, the cost of a unit or a set of measures and the total amount of money required.) For individual diseases, calculations of the costs of maintaining a veterinary quarantine unit, a veterinary police post, a disinfection unit operating in unfavorable farms during the elimination of epizootics are given.

In any veterinary institution, cost estimates are made for all sources of financing: budget allocations, self-supporting funds, etC.) The cost estimates of veterinary institutions are made by the head and accountant, coordinated with the Veterinary and animal husbandry development department, etC.) in ascending order.

1. "Wages" provide for expenses for the payment of wages according to established official salaries, rates, rates to all full-time employees; payment of salary allowances for years of service, for harmfulness, for work in rural areas serving animal husbandry.

2. "Payroll accruals" include expenses for the payment of contributions to state social insurance from wages accounted for under the article.

3. "Stationery and household expenses" include expenses for the purchase of stationery, drawing and writing supplies and materials; production and purchase of books and forms of accounting and reporting, books for office work; printing costs; payment for services of computer centers; communication costs (subscription fee for telephone, long-distance negotiations, payment for mail); expenses for the purchase of reference and periodical literature; household expenses (rental of premises, heating, lighting of premises, water supply, sewerage, sanitation, payment for fuel, electricity, water, maintenance of premises); expenses for the maintenance of motor and freight transport.

4. "Business trips and official travel" provide for the costs of travel, per diem and lodging for business trips; lifting and daily allowances for the movement of employees; business trips to courses and educational institutions.

5. "Expenses for educational, research work, purchase of books for libraries" include expenses for the purchase of materials and items for research work, veterinary literature.

6. "Purchase of medicines and dressings" includes expenses for the purchase of medicines and other means for medical and veterinary institutions, films for X-

rays, materials for the production of analyzes.

7. "Purchase of equipment and inventory" provides for the costs of purchasing veterinary equipment, tools, equipment, appliances, tables, cabinets, chairs and other office furniture, hangers, wall clocks, computers and other office equipment.

Cost estimates

the veterinary institution allocated to the veterinary institution allocation for veterinary measures of expenses according to the estimate, which is coordinated with the financial department of the relevant district or city

Sample

Approved

Wages

" _____ " _____ 20__ D.)

Cost estimates of the district department

№	Name of expenses	Year				year			
		including by quarters				including by quarters			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	Wages								
2	Accrual of salary								
3	Office expenses								
4	Business trips and official trips								
5	Scientific work								
10	Purchased medicines, dressings								
11	Purchase of equipment								
12	Capital investments								
13	Purchase of soft equipment and uniforms								
14	Capital investments for construction.								
15	Overhaul and maintenance								
	Total								

Head of the district.vet.st.: (full name)

Accountant: (full name)

"I APPROVE"

"AGREED"

"AGREED"

**Chairman of the State
Veterinary Committee of
the Republic of Uzbekistan**

**Deputy Minister of
Finance of the
Republic of
Uzbekistan**

**Deputy Minister of
Employment and
Labor Relations of
the Republic of
Uzbekistan**

« _____ » _____ 20 _____

_____ y.

№ _____

« _____ » _____ 20 _____

_____ y.

№ _____

« _____ » _____ 20 _____

_____ y.

№ _____

Tariff categories for remuneration of managers and specialists of the State Veterinary Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Title of positions category of remuneration

Chairman 18

First Deputy Chairman 17

Deputy Chairman 16

Business Manager 15

Assistant to the Chairman 13

Head of the Department of Coordination and Licensing of Veterinary Activities, Head of the Department of State Veterinary Supervision, Head of the Department of Animal Health Protection 15

Deputy Head of the Department of Coordination and Licensing of Veterinary Activities, Deputy Head of the Department of State Veterinary Supervision, Deputy Head of the Department of Animal Health Protection 15

Head of Department 13

Head of Department 13

Deputy Head of Department 13

Heads of sector 12

Chief Accountant 15

Head of the Legal Department 14

Chief Legal Adviser 12

Chief Specialist 11

Leading Specialist 10

Head of the Office 11

Chief HR Specialist 11

Head of household 7

Clerk 4

Archivist 4

Duty pass office 3

Bus driver (length up to 5 meters) 1

Bus driver (length 5-6.5 meters) 2

Bus driver (length 6.5-7.5 meters) 3

Bus driver (length 7.5-9.5 meters) 4

Driver (engine capacity over 3.5-) 3
Driver (engine capacity over 1.8-3.5) 2
Driver (engine capacity up to 1.8) 1
Telephone operator 2
Cashier 7
Electrician 4
Plumber 2
Watchman 1
Gardener 2
Janitor services.premises 1

Note:

to the deputy heads of structural divisions — up to 5 percent below the rate of the corresponding head;

to the chief accountants of the staff of the committee and departments heading structural divisions and carrying out methodological and organizational management of accounting and reporting — at the level of the official rank of the head of the main department and the leading department, in accordance with the approved structure of the official ranks of this committee (department), in other cases - at the level of the official rank of the head of the independent management and department, the department of the chief management, sub-department;

Accounting in veterinary institutions is conducted in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Responsibility for accounting is assigned to managers and accountants of veterinary institutions. With the centralization of accounting, the heads of veterinary institutions retain the right to: conclude contracts for the provision of veterinary services, labor agreements for the performance of work; make advances to their employees for economic needs; pay expenses at the expense of appropriations provided for in the budget; spend materials; approve advance reports, inventory documents, acts for the write-off of fixed assets and other tangible assets that have become unusable.

Accounting should systematically monitor the progress of the execution of cost estimates, the status of settlements with enterprises, organizations, individuals, the safety of funds and material assets.

Accountants of veterinary institutions are obliged to: carry out preliminary control over the timely and correct execution of documents and the legality of financial transactions; control the correct and economical expenditure of funds in accordance with the estimates; account for income and expenses according to estimates of special and self-supporting funds; calculate and timely carry out settlements with institutions, organizations, enterprises; participate in the inventory of cash funds, calculations and material values; to instruct financially responsible persons on accounting and safety of valuables; to prepare and submit accounting reports in due time; to prepare and coordinate cost estimates with the heads of veterinary institutions; to securely store accounting documents.

Accounting in veterinary institutions is conducted according to the

memorial-order or journal-order form. To account for operations on the use of the cost estimates of veterinary institutions, appropriate accounts are opened.)

19-lesson.

Topic: " VETERINARY MATERIAL SUPPLY AND PREPARATION OF REQUESTS

Plan:

- 1. Bodies and objects of veterinary support.**
- 2. The procedure of veterinary services. Types of applications and their processing.)**
- 3. Accounting, storage, use and disposal of veterinary medicines, disinfectants and equipment.**

Veterinary supply is the activity of a system of institutions and organizations to provide the state veterinary network, the veterinary service of farms and joint-stock companies, as well as the private veterinary service with the property necessary for them to carry out veterinary measures (preventive, curative, diagnostic and veterinary-sanitary).

State veterinary inspectors exercise control over the use of biological, chemical and other drugs in animal husbandry and veterinary medicine.

In the market of veterinary goods of the Republic of Uzbekistan, they carry out their activities:

state and municipal unitary enterprises and organizations, including biofactories (biocombinates), trade organizations of the Zoovetsnaba system, stations for combating animal diseases, district veterinary institutions, etc.);

private practicing veterinarians registered as individual entrepreneurs in accordance with the established procedure;

The veterinary supply system of our country solves the following main tasks:

- provision of medicines, biologics, disinfectants, laboratory equipment and reagents, dressings and instruments, physiotherapy equipment, disinfection devices, apparatuses, installations, special and sanitary clothing and footwear, equipment for artificial insemination of animals, measuring instruments;

provision of agricultural enterprises, farms with veterinary medicines, biological products, disinfectants for veterinary and zootechnical purposes; provision of veterinary institutions of the state veterinary network with all the above-mentioned veterinary and zootechnical goods, as well as furniture, dishes, harness, slides, models, visual aids, forms of accounting and reporting books;

provision of private veterinary institutions, veterinarians and paramedics engaged in entrepreneurial activities with the necessary veterinary equipment;

provision of veterinary research institutes, higher veterinary educational institutions, veterinary technical schools and departments with medicines and other veterinary products;

provision of artificial insemination stations and plant enterprises with

equipment, reagents and other means for artificial insemination of animals;
provision of agrochemical laboratories with appliances, dishes, reagents and other means;

providing the feed industry with vitamins, trace elements, antibiotics, etc

. "Biological preparations occupy a special place in the supply of the veterinary service.

Medicines and disinfectants for veterinary needs are manufactured mainly at the factories of the pharmaceutical, food, chemical, and microbiological industries. Creolin and individual medicines are manufactured at chemical and pharmaceutical plants for special veterinary purposes. Medicines and disinfectants are produced at small enterprises established at research veterinary institutes, veterinary laboratories and other enterprises.

Veterinary supply depends on the list and volume of planned veterinary activities in farms, districts, regions. Conversely, the volume and timeliness of the implementation of therapeutic and preventive, veterinary and sanitary and antiepidemiological measures depend on the level of organization of veterinary supplies and timely delivery of necessary veterinary drugs. The need for veterinary equipment, tools, biological products, medicines and other means is determined by veterinary specialists of farms, state institutions, as well as veterinary specialists-entrepreneurs.

The objects of veterinary supply include:

- biological preparations (vaccines, serums, diagnostics, stimulants);
- medicines (medicinal pharmacological substances, including hormones, vitamins, acids, alkalis, antimicrobial and antiparasitic agents, etc.);
- disinfectants and galenic preparations;
- laboratory equipment and reagents;
- devices for animal fixation and clinical diagnostics
- dressings and instruments;
- Physiotherapy and X-ray equipment;
- disinfection devices, apparatuses and installations;
- special and sanitary clothing and shoes;
- objects and means of veterinary propaganda;
- forms of veterinary records management.

In total, about 5 thousand items are supplied for veterinary medicine, and the nomenclature of drugs and devices is constantly being updated and expanded.)

Types of applications:

1. Application for medicines, biopreparations, deodorants;
2. Application for chemical reagents and devices;
3. Application for vet.tools and equipment;
4. Application for devices, apparatuses and labs.dishes;
5. Application for vet., agr. and lab.) equipment.

The structure of zoovetsnab

"Uzsoovettamminotkhismat" GUP-DUK

The association "Uzsoovettamminotkhismat" GUP in the regions
--

Veterinary property entering the farm and veterinary institution is subject to mandatory inspection, accounting and transfer to a financially responsible person. In medical and preventive veterinary institutions, one of the veterinarians and paramedics is appointed as a financially responsible person, in veterinary laboratories and laboratories of veterinary and sanitary examination — one of the laboratory assistants, in the enterprises of the agro-industrial complex - the head of the veterinary pharmacy (veterinarian or paramedic).

In livestock farms, the quantitative accounting of veterinary goods is carried out by a financially responsible person, and the cost accounting is carried out by an accountant for accounting costs in animal husbandry. The veterinary worker keeps a special journal (book), where he records the name of the product, unit of measurement, price, date of receipt, according to which document he received, from where, quantity, mass (arrival, consumption and balance).

The planning, procedure and conditions of veterinary supply are directly dependent on the planned veterinary measures that are planned to be carried out in the farm, district, region, republic.) The volume, quality and timeliness of performing therapeutic and preventive, antiepidemic and veterinary-sanitary works, in turn, depend on the timeliness and completeness of deliveries of necessary veterinary goods.

Determining the volume, time of delivery and nomenclature of devices, instruments, drugs and other veterinary goods is the responsibility of managers, veterinary services or institutions (organizations). So in farms and livestock (poultry) joint-stock companies, this is assigned to the chief (senior) veterinarian, and in general, the head of the veterinary department of the district (regions),

These persons draw up annual applications with quarterly distribution for all types of veterinary property within the time limits established by the association of zoovetsnab and submit them to local organizations of Zoovetsnab, there are five application forms in the zoovetsnab system:

- application for medicines, biologics and disinfectants, in which all goods are divided into three groups: chemical and pharmaceutical preparations; disinfectants - acaricidal, insecticidal and deratization agents; biologics - vaccines, phages, serums, etc.)

- applications for clinical reagents and drugs
- applications for veterinary instruments and equipment
- applications for instruments, instruments and laboratory utensils
- applications for veterinary and agronomic laboratory equipment.

All applications must specify the address of the customer, the consignee, the payer. Applications are signed by the heads of the organization and the chief (senior) accountant, whose signatures are sealed.)

All veterinary property received by the institution and organizations of the veterinary service is subject to inspection, accounting and transfer to a financially responsible person. Such a person in the district veterinary department, in the

district hospital may be a veterinary paramedic, in a veterinary laboratory - a laboratory assistant, in a livestock and poultry joint-stock company and in farms the head of a pharmacy (doctor, paramedic).

The arrival and consumption of medicines and other therapeutic and preventive means are taken into account in quantitative and quantitative-summary terms.

In quantitative accounting, a special journal is kept in which the name of the material, the unit of measurement, the form, the date of receipt, according to which document was received (invoice, act, receipt, etc.), as well as the arrival, expense and balance are recorded.)

At the behest of the quantitative and total accounting of materials, it is registered in the book in the following form (attached).

There are special requirements for accounting, rules for storage and release of poisonous and potent medicines intended for veterinary purposes.

Toxic medicines belonging to group "A" in their pure form are allowed to be stored (subject to appropriate conditions) at the bases, pharmacies of Zoovetaminot.

In all other veterinary institutions and farms, they are stored only in the form of ready-made Forms (solutions, ointments, baits).

Potent medicines belonging to group "B" used in veterinary medicine are allowed to be stored in all veterinary institutions, in veterinary pharmacies of farms, joint-stock companies (livestock), but in safes, metal or iron-clad wooden cabinets and under lock and key. Metal grilles must be installed in the windows of the pharmacy premises.

The room where poisonous medicines are stored, as well as the safes or cabinets with the specified funds located in it, are locked and sealed or sealed after a working day.

Timely write-off of veterinary property contributes to maintaining at an optimal level of the stopped norms of transferring residues of veterinary goods.

Prescriptions, acts and requirements are kept in the files of the veterinary institution; They serve as the basis for writing off the specified materials and funds.

And also, logs for the registration of sick animals in the Form No. 1-vet, is also the basis for the write-off of veterinary medicines.

The procedure for storing veterinary goods in institutions requires equipping separate rooms for medicines, disinfectants, volatile flammable substances, biological products, etc.)

The availability of drugs and the correctness of their consumption are established by an annual inventory with the preparation of an act. If there is a shortage of drugs, the reasons are found out. Write-off is made in cases when the drugs have become unusable or their shelf life has expired.) To write off veterinary goods, prescriptions, requirements, acts for holding events, logs of registration of sick animals, medical histories, etc.) are used.)

Form of the form
card of quantitative and total accounting of materials

institution _____ Date _____
 Name of the medicine (vet.goods) _____
 Account No. _____ Unit of measurement _____
 Price _____ Cipher _____

Date	From whom it was received, to whom it was released (document number and date)	Comin g	Expenditure		Remains				
			quantit y	the amount	quantit y	the amount	quantit y	the amount	

THE ACT

on the write-off of veterinary drugs

" " year of Samarkand

We are the undersigned, Chief Physician _____, name of the farm _____

we have drawn up this act stating that we have carried out vaccination in the number of heads against using the vaccine

The following has been used to carry out the procedures:

Vaccine

Alcohol

Cotton

Needle Syringe

The remainder of the vaccine in the amount of ml has been neutralized.)

Considering the above, we ask you to write off the spent vet.goods with financial responsibility

of the chief medical officer

What we sign about: _____

20-lesson.

Topic . "VETERINARY SERVICE IN THE DISTRICTS AND ITS MANAGEMENT".

Plan:

- 1. The district Veterinary Service, its organizational structure.**
- 2. District veterinary network, the charter of veterinary institutions.**
- 3. District Veterinary Department.**
- 4. Veterinary station.**
- 5. Veterinary laboratory.**

6. Guidance in veterinary work and state veterinary supervision.

The veterinary service in the rural administrative district is the main link in the veterinary business system. The rural area, where most farms are located and the bulk of livestock products are produced, is the place of work of most veterinary workers. The veterinary service of the district accounts for 90% of the total volume of preventive, curative, antiepidemic and veterinary-sanitary measures carried out in the republic.) That is, the district veterinary service is a kind of headquarters of the veterinary service of the corresponding district.

Article 10 of the Law on Veterinary Medicine emphasizes the leadership of the veterinary service in the districts that carry out regional veterinary and animal husbandry development.

Article 10. "Management of the State veterinary Service"

The heads of veterinary and animal husbandry development departments of districts (cities) are appointed and dismissed by the Chairman of the Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the heads of veterinary and animal husbandry development departments of the regions and the city of Tashkent, respectively, on the proposal of the khokims of districts and cities;

The district veterinary station is the central headquarters of the veterinary service of the district, the staff units of which consist of 11-19 veterinary workers, taking into account the presence of livestock in the location and the total area of the district.

The staff units of the district veterinary laboratory also, depending on the availability of livestock, can be 9-12 veterinary workers.

The head of the veterinary association or station of the district is a specialist organizer of veterinary events. It is directly subordinated to the Department of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development in the region. State veterinary institutions are subordinate to Him, hired veterinary workers of agricultural enterprises, commercial veterinary organizations, institutions, enterprises and veterinary specialists-entrepreneurs are controlled by Him.

Draft resolutions of the district administration on veterinary issues are developed by the head of the veterinary department of the district; he is personally responsible for the veterinary welfare of the district.

The head of the veterinary department of the district deals with the following issues: planning of veterinary measures and organization of their implementation; organization of the work of veterinary institutions and specialists; selection and placement of veterinary personnel; logistical support of veterinary institutions; development of measures to improve the veterinary and sanitary culture of animal husbandry; development of proposals for the observance of sanitary order at slaughter enterprises and in procurement organizations; state veterinary control; organization of prevention and elimination of infectious, invasive and non-infectious diseases. He holds meetings of veterinarians, maintains constant contact with local health authorities. Systematically informs the district khokimiat about the state of veterinary affairs, about the veterinary and

sanitary state of animal husbandry and takes measures to improve them.

Currently, veterinary work on the territory of the rural district is carried out by institutions of the state veterinary network of district subordination (veterinary association, animal disease control station, district veterinary hospitals, veterinary sites, points, state laboratories of veterinary and sanitary expertise in food markets), hired veterinary workers of livestock complexes, poultry farms, other agricultural enterprises, veterinary cooperatives, small veterinary enterprises, veterinary specialists, engaged in entrepreneurial activity.

In most districts, the state veterinary network includes a station for combating animal diseases, a district veterinary laboratory, a veterinary pharmacy, a district veterinary clinic, a veterinary station, a veterinary point, and a state laboratory for veterinary and sanitary examination at food markets. Institutions of the state veterinary network occupy a leading place in the implementation of veterinary work in the district. They serve animal husbandry of agricultural enterprises, farms, and personal subsidiary farms.

"I approve"

№	Name	The amount
	The balance of funds on " ____ " _____ y. Income Receipt of fines for violation of veterinary legislation	
	Receipt from organizations	
	Total income Expenses For the purchase of veterinary medicines (vaccines, disinfectants, medicines, etC.) For overhaul and installation of telephone communication	
	Purchase of inventory	
	Overhaul and maintenance of special vehicles (purchase of gasoline and tires) Purchase and maintenance of experimental animals	
	Total expenses Balance of funds for the year	

Head of the veterinary Department with the State Veterinary Inspectorate of the Samarkand region.

APPENDIX No. 8
to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 28,
2019 No. PP-4254
TYPICAL STRUCTURE
of the Veterinary and Livestock Development Department of districts (cities)



**The total maximum number of management personnel is 7 units.
The number of technical and maintenance personnel is determined in accordance with established standards.**

APPENDIX No. 15

to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 28, 2019 No. PP-4254

TYPICAL STRUCTURE

state centers for the diagnosis of animal diseases and food safety of districts (cities)



The total maximum number of employees is 7 units, including management personnel - 2 units, production personnel - 5 units.

The number of technical and maintenance personnel is determined in accordance with established standards.

Animal disease control station. It is the central veterinary institution on the territory of a rural district, designed to direct practical veterinary work, monitor it, and put into practice the achievements of science and best practices.

The station performs the following main functions: develops long-term and annual plans for veterinary activities in the area, organizes the prevention and elimination of animal diseases;

- conducts outpatient and inpatient treatment of animals; organizes the introduction of new methods and means of prevention and treatment;
- manages the activities of local veterinary hospitals, veterinary stations, veterinary posts, hired veterinary specialists working in agricultural enterprises and organizations;
- carries out state veterinary supervision on farms, pastures, driving routes, incubator and poultry stations, slaughterhouses, slaughter sites, in peasant, farmer, subsidiary farms of citizens, livestock cooperatives, reservoirs, etC.);
- organizes financing of veterinary measures, provides veterinary institutions with medicines, biological products, disinfectants, tools, etC.) others .

The veterinary station includes a veterinary clinic, antiepidemiologic and disinfection units, a veterinary pharmacy. The station's staffing depends on the total number of farm animals for public and individual use.

The chief veterinarian of the station is also the deputy head of the station for antiepidemiologic work. He directly directs the work of all institutions of the state veterinary network, coordinates the work of hired veterinary specialists, commercial veterinary institutions and veterinary specialists-entrepreneurs for the prevention of infectious, invasive animal diseases, personally organizes events in the foci of infection, is responsible for timely and high-quality performance of antiepidemiologic work, rational use of biological products.

The head of the veterinary and sanitary detachment organizes and conducts planned veterinary and sanitary work in farms and enterprises: disinfection, disinsection, deratization and disinfection; conducts forced measures in foci of infection. He is responsible for the timely and high-quality performance of veterinary and sanitary work, the rational use of disinfectants.

In some areas, veterinary specialists of animal disease control stations use a brigade form of labor organization. Specialized groups are being created in certain areas of veterinary activity:

- the group for the fight against infectious and invasive diseases headed by the deputy head for antiepidemiologic work;
- a group on veterinary and sanitary work headed by the head of the veterinary and sanitary detachment;
- a group on medical work led by a veterinarian, a therapist, etC.)!

This system of work organization allows you to save material and monetary resources, use labor resources more efficiently, and provide paid services to a greater extent.

Local veterinary institutions.

The district veterinary hospital is a medical and preventive institution of the state veterinary network intended for veterinary services of animals at agricultural enterprises, in farmers, peasants, subsidiary farms of citizens both at the expense of the state budget and on the basis of contracts with the owners of animals. The hospitals are assigned a service area according to the decree of the head of the local administration. There are about 7 people in the staff of veterinary hospitals. When local veterinary hospitals switch to economic calculation, their staffing and

structure are determined by the labor collective, depending on the amount of work and income received from the provision of veterinary services.

The veterinary section is a mass medical and preventive institution of the state veterinary network. The appointment is the same as the veterinary clinic, the staff is about 3 people.

In the area of their activity, local veterinary institutions carry out measures to maintain veterinary and sanitary culture on farms of agricultural enterprises, and in case of diseases, organize and carry out quarantine and other veterinary and sanitary measures. They carry out preventive inspections of livestock, treatment of sick animals, prevention of infertility of animals; monitor compliance with the requirements of the Law "On Veterinary Medicine", veterinary and sanitary rules for feeding and keeping animals, rules of trade in livestock, animal products; disinfection, deratization, disinfection are carried out on farms, warehouses and other facilities.

Veterinary specialists of local veterinary hospitals and veterinary sites have the right to:

- to give orders to managers and employees of livestock farms, peasants, farmers, tenants, cooperators on carrying out veterinary and sanitary measures; to issue veterinary certificates and certificates; to brand meat;
- to bring those guilty of violating veterinary legislation to disciplinary and administrative responsibility.

Veterinary laboratory is an appropriately equipped veterinary diagnostic institution, located in accordance with veterinary and sanitary requirements, provided with qualified personnel, in which materials (blood, corpses, animal organs, feed, meat, milk, honey, fish, etC.) are examined, their properties, composition, structure and processes occurring in them are studied.) biochemical processes and the presence of dangerous and harmful substances for animal health. In the system of the State Veterinary Service and Animal Husbandry, veterinary laboratories are divided into interregional, regional (regional, republican), interdistrict (zonal), district and district.

The main tasks of the veterinary laboratory are to conduct diagnostic studies using methods that allow to establish a laboratory diagnosis of animal diseases, to identify the causes of their diseases, mortality, decreased productivity, reproductive functions, immunological status, to assess the quality and safety in veterinary terms of animal products, feed and feed additives.

Veterinary laboratories conduct bacteriological, biological, virological, pathoanatomic, histological, serological, immunological, chemical-toxicological, biochemical, radiological and other studies of materials and issue conclusions and recommendations based on the results of these studies.

The veterinary laboratory has an independent account, it is maintained at the expense of the budget. In the infusion currently, veterinary laboratories, regardless of their legal status, conduct laboratory research both at the expense of the state budget and at the expense of the funds earned by them. The social list of laboratory tests conducted for a fee on the basis of contracts with customers has been

approved.)

To plan the paid number of employees of veterinary laboratories, a special methodology and time standards have been developed.)

The basis for the development of time standards is based on the following data:

- a list of the main types of laboratory tests for the diagnosis of infectious, invasive, non-infectious animal diseases, determination of the quality of animal products, feed and other materials;

- technologies for performing laboratory tests provided for by the veterinary legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

- photos of the working day of veterinarians, laboratory assistants, veterinarians;

- time-lapse and photochronometric observations of labor processes in laboratory studies;

- characteristics of laboratory equipment, apparatuses, instruments;

- technical calculations;

- reference literature.

The time standards are set for one performer by types of laboratory tests, taking into account the participation of veterinarians, laboratory assistants and veterinary nurses.

The time standards are developed for the most common conditions for performing laboratory tests and contain norms of operational time, time for performing preparatory and final and other types of work, for rest and personal needs.

The norms of operational time by categories of veterinary workers are determined based on one study for various diseases of animals, the studied material, research methods in minutes. The norms of time for preparatory and final and other types of work, rest and personal needs are defined for each category of employees for a year in hours.

Equipping veterinary laboratories with equipment, equipment, instruments, instruments, laboratory utensils, reagents and other means is carried out according to current standards.

The full-time staff of veterinary laboratories is determined by the formulas:
the

number of veterinarians = $\frac{A}{N_v} \cdot S_w$: 60:1203; the number of laboratory assistants = $\frac{A}{N_v} \cdot S_{ANV}$: 60: 1268.5; the number of veterinarians = $\frac{A}{N_v} \cdot S_{LV}$: 60: 1122.5,

where A is the volume of each type of laboratory research; N_v is the norm of time for one laboratory study, min; 1203, 1268,5 and 1122,5 - an annual reserve of operational time, respectively, of a veterinarian, laboratory assistant and veterinarian, h

. Location and equipment of the district veterinary department.

District state departments are usually located in the district center together with the vet.station of the corresponding district.

Veterinary institutions of the district are equipped with equipment, equipment, tools, as well as vehicles and special machines according to approved standards.

MANAGEMENT OF VETERINARY BUSINESS IN THE TERRITORY OF THE DISTRICT

Veterinary business on the territory of the districts is organized by the heads of the veterinary and livestock development departments of the districts, who are the main state veterinary inspectors of the respective districts. He reports directly to the head of the Veterinary and Livestock Development Department of the region. The head of the Veterinary and animal husbandry Development Department of the district is personally responsible for the implementation of national veterinary tasks, the implementation of programs for the prevention and elimination of infectious, invasive and mass non-infectious animal diseases, for the quality and effectiveness of veterinary services for animal husbandry of agricultural enterprises, peasant (farmer) and private households of citizens, the quality and safety of animal products produced and implemented on the territory of the service areA.) State veterinary institutions exercising their functions on the territory of a rural district and a city are subordinate to it, hired veterinary workers of agricultural and processing enterprises, veterinary specialists accredited in accordance with the established procedure, carrying out entrepreneurial veterinary activities on the territory of a rural district and a city are controlled by it.

The head of the central veterinary institution controls and supervises the activities of veterinary specialists on the territory of the rural district and the city, compliance with the requirements of veterinary legislation on the territory of the rural district and the city by legal entities and individuals.

In accordance with veterinary legislation, the Chief State Veterinary Inspector has the right to:

- prohibit the withdrawal, export of animals, animal products from rural areas and cities;
- do not allow animals to be driven through the territory of a rural area and a city if their well-being is threatened;
- suspend the work of meat processing plants, dairy plants and other enterprises in violation of veterinary and sanitary rules;
- to close the places of trade in raw products of animal origin;
- to detain and prevent the sale of products deemed conditionally fit for food until neutralization;
- reject, confiscate, denature products deemed unfit for food;
- prohibit the sale of unsupervised products; prohibit the keeping of animals in premises that do not meet the requirements of veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations;
- prohibit the feeding of animals with substandard feed and feed additives;
- prohibit the use of water and water sources that do not meet the requirements of veterinary and sanitary regulations;

Article 13. Powers of State veterinary inspectors

Chief State veterinary Inspectors, their deputies and State veterinary inspectors within their powers:

- give mandatory instructions to state and economic management bodies, legal entities and individuals to carry out the necessary veterinary, veterinary-sanitary and anti-epizootic measures;

- give mandatory instructions for legal entities and individuals on the slaughter or destruction of animals in cases of detection of diseases of these animals with diseases that pose a danger to animal and human health, as well as on the destruction, processing or other use of products and raw materials of animal origin recognized as unfit for consumption;

- freely visit facilities controlled by the state veterinary service and give mandatory instructions for the elimination of detected violations of veterinary legislation;

- prohibit the use of railway wagons, ships, airplanes and other vehicles when establishing that their condition does not comply with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations;

- prohibit the operation of animal husbandry facilities, meat and dairy industry enterprises, enterprises for processing and storage of products and raw materials of animal origin in case of violations of veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations;

- suspend the commissioning of newly built, restored and reconstructed facilities on livestock farms, enterprises for processing and storage of products and raw materials of animal origin in case of violations of veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations;

- monitor the implementation of veterinary legislation by animal owners, as well as organizations engaged in the processing, storage and trade of products and raw materials of animal origin;

- inform the relevant authorities and organizations about the current epizootic situation in the border areas, neighboring states, carry out appropriate veterinary measures and give the necessary recommendations;

- control the production and use of veterinary medicines, feed additives in animal husbandry and veterinary medicine, assess their impact on animal health and the quality of products and raw materials of animal origin;

- make representations to the relevant state bodies when identifying foci of infectious animal diseases on declaring the relevant territories as unfavorable points and establishing restrictive measures (quarantine) in them, as well as on lifting restrictive measures (quarantine) after the elimination of foci of infectious animal diseases;

take administrative penalties against officials and other persons in accordance with the established procedure for violating the requirements of the legislation on veterinary medicine.

21-lesson. Topic.) "VETERINARY SERVICE IN CITIES AND ITS MANAGEMENT".

Plan:

1. Veterinary service in the city, its organizational structure.
2. Features of the service of urban veterinary institutions.
3. Rights and obligations of employees.
4. Veterinary service in zoo-veterinary and zootechnical points, its features, staff.

1. More than 30% of the population take root in the cities of our Republic, in this regard, the veterinary service is given great tasks and responsibility to ensure the veterinary and sanitary welfare of cities, especially central and port ones. Because industry is developed in cities in all directions, including those enterprises where products and raw materials of animal origin are produced and processed. For example, such as meat processing plants, tanneries, refrigerators, etc.)

On the basis of the "Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Veterinary Medicine", veterinary departments are organized in cities under the khokimiyat of the city, which are headed by chiefs appointed by state veterinary administrations in coordination with the khokims of the respective cities.

In addition to the city of Tashkent, which is directly subordinate to the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development.

APPENDIX No. 8

to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 28, 2019 No. PP-4254

TYPICAL STRUCTURE

of the Veterinary and Livestock Development Department of districts (cities)



The total maximum number of management personnel is 7 units.

The number of technical and maintenance personnel is determined in accordance with established standards.

APPENDIX No. 15
to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 28, 2019 No. PP-4254

TYPICAL STRUCTURE

state centers for the diagnosis of animal diseases and food safety of districts (cities)



The total maximum number of employees is 7 units, including management personnel - 2 units, production personnel - 5 units.

The number of technical and maintenance personnel is determined in accordance with established standards.

MANAGEMENT OF VETERINARY BUSINESS ON THE TERRITORY OF A RURAL DISTRICT AND A CITY

Veterinary business in the city is organized by the Chief State Veterinary Inspector, who is also the head of the Department of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development (animal disease control stations). He reports directly to the Head of the Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Department in the region. The head of the Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Department in the city is personally responsible for the implementation of national veterinary tasks, the implementation of programs for the prevention and elimination of infectious, invasive and mass non-infectious animal diseases, for the quality and effectiveness of veterinary services for animal husbandry of agricultural enterprises, farmers and private households of citizens, the quality and safety of animal products produced and sold on territories of the service area.) State veterinary institutions exercising their functions on the territory of a rural district and a city are subordinate to it, hired veterinary workers of agricultural and processing enterprises, veterinary specialists accredited in accordance with the established procedure, carrying out entrepreneurial veterinary activities on the territory of a rural district and a city are controlled by it.

The head of the Department of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development controls and supervises the activities of veterinary specialists in the city, compliance with the requirements of veterinary legislation in the city by legal entities and individuals.

In accordance with the veterinary legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, (Article 13. Powers of state veterinary inspectors) Chief state veterinary inspectors, their deputies and state veterinary inspectors within their powers:

they give mandatory instructions to state and economic management bodies, legal entities and individuals to carry out the necessary veterinary, veterinary-sanitary and anti-epizootic measures;

give mandatory instructions for legal entities and individuals on the slaughter or destruction of animals in cases of detection of diseases of these animals with diseases that pose a danger to animal and human health, as well as on the destruction, processing or other use of products and raw materials of animal origin recognized as unfit for consumption;

they freely visit facilities controlled by the state veterinary service and give mandatory instructions for the elimination of detected violations of veterinary legislation;

prohibit the use of railway wagons, ships, airplanes and other vehicles when establishing that their condition does not comply with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations;

prohibit the operation of animal husbandry facilities, meat and dairy industry enterprises, enterprises for processing and storage of products and raw materials of animal origin in case of violations of veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations;

suspend the commissioning of newly built, restored and reconstructed facilities on livestock farms, enterprises for processing and storage of products and raw materials of animal origin in case of violations of veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations;

exercise control over the implementation of veterinary legislation by animal owners, as well as organizations engaged in the processing, storage and trade of products and raw materials of animal origin;

inform the relevant authorities and organizations about the current epizootic situation in the border areas, neighboring states, carry out appropriate veterinary measures and give the necessary recommendations;

control the production and use of veterinary medicines, feed additives in animal husbandry and veterinary medicine, assess their impact on animal health and the quality of products and raw materials of animal origin;

they make representations to the relevant state bodies when identifying foci of infectious animal diseases about declaring the relevant territories as unfavorable points and establishing restrictive measures (quarantine) in them, as well as about lifting restrictive measures (quarantine) after the elimination of foci of infectious animal diseases;

take administrative penalties against officials and other persons in accordance with the established procedure for violating the requirements of the legislation on veterinary medicine.

Restriction, suspension and prohibition of the activities of business entities on the grounds provided for in part one of this article for a period of more than ten working days shall be carried out in court.

The Chief State veterinary inspectors, their deputies and State veterinary inspectors may exercise other powers in accordance with the legislation.

2. Features of the activities of veterinary institutions in cities.

Numerous industrial enterprises processing products and raw materials of animal origin are concentrated in the cities. On these enterprises I receive animals, products and raw materials from different districts, regions, as well as from foreign countries. Therefore, veterinary specialists of city institutions, organizations and enterprises should systematically carry out the strictest veterinary control over imported animals, products and raw materials, especially imported ones.

There are many markets in the cities, where meat, eggs, milk, fruits, vegetables come from different districts, regions, republics of the country. Bus stations, railway stations, river ports, airports are concentrated in cities.

It is known that there are a lot of birds, dogs, cats, wild animals in cities, which are sometimes difficult to take into account. Environmentalists note that in modern conditions there is a migration of wild animals, especially wild birds, to cities, where they easily find good living conditions.

Finally, quite a large number of farm animals are concentrated in cities, both in the individual use of citizens and in the subsidiary farms of industrial enterprises. These animals are located in a large area of the city and are also difficult to accurately account for.

All these features inherent in the working conditions of urban veterinary institutions create significant difficulties in organizing veterinary activities in cities.

The animal disease control station in the city is the central veterinary institution of the State Veterinary Service. Its main task is to ensure the veterinary and sanitary well-being of the city. The staff of the veterinary station includes: a chief, an accountant, a dezotryad (the head of the detachment and a veterinary orderly), a veterinary clinic (head, vet assistant, 2 veterinary nurses), a veterinary examination laboratory (head, veterinarian, 1-3 laboratory assistants, 1-2 nurses). In the presence of a pharmacy, the position of a veterinary paramedic is introduced into the staff of the station — the head of the pharmacy, and in the presence of an X-ray cabinet - a veterinary radiologist.

Several stations are being created in large cities. City stations for the control of animal diseases take into account all organizations, institutions that have animals (cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, dogs, fur and wild animals, laboratory animals, etC.), organizations, institutions, enterprises engaged in the procurement, storage, processing of products and raw materials of animal origin, as well as animals of all kinds in enterprises and in the individual use of citizens. They study the epizootic state of the city and its adjacent districts, as well as districts, regions, territories, republics that supply animal products to the enterprises of the city.

VETERINARY INSTITUTIONS OF CITIES

/ on the example of the city of Samarkand/

In the cities of the veterinary department, depending on the volume of work and the specifics of veterinary activities, the following institutions can be organized:

a/ City Veterinary station for the control of animal diseases is the central

institution of the state veterinary service in the city, its main tasks are as follows:

- organization and implementation of antiepidemic and therapeutic and preventive measures.

- organization and conduct of veterinary and sanitary measures and implementation of veterinary and sanitary supervision

- preventing the occurrence of diseases transmitted from animals to humans

- management of the activities of other institutions subordinate to it

- draws up plans of veterinary measures, conducts and relevant reports.

The city veterinary station is funded by the local budget.

In Samarkand, the city veterinary station has the following staff units:

Head of the City Department of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry

Development

Deputy Chief

Head of the epizootic squad

Head of the dezotryad

Veterinary paramedic, head of pharmacy

Veterinary nurse

Cleaner stoker

Chauffeur

St. accountant

b/ City Veterinary Laboratory - is headed by the director of the laboratory and its activity consists of laboratory and diagnostic studies on the territory of the whole city, including the VSE laboratory - in the markets.

By districts and areas of the territory there is:

in / district veterinary hospital - headed by: the head, who is responsible for the performance of the tasks assigned to it by the hospital, as well as for the safety and material and property values.

Managers and other employees are appointed and dismissed by the head of the city veterinary station

g/ VSE Laboratory - conducts VSE of products and raw materials of animal and vegetable origin mainly in the markets. And also, together with veterinary inspectors of the municipal veterinary station, they conduct veterinary and sanitary supervision at retail outlets. Staff: up to 50 samples - 1 vet. vr. head.) + 1 lab.)

d / Veterinary sites operate in certain areas of the city and carry out therapeutic and preventive measures.

The main tasks of the veterinary service in the city are:

- protection of human health from diseases common to humans and animals;

- treatment of sick animals in livestock farms and in the personal property of citizens;

- control over the veterinary and sanitary condition of the city and conducting timely veterinary and sanitary examination of animal products at processing enterprises and markets;

- organization and implementation of preventive measures to prevent infectious and non-infectious animal diseases;

implementation of measures to eliminate infectious and invasive diseases, including animal rabies and ringworm of cats;

- veterinary control over the construction and repair of enterprises for processing products and raw materials of animal origin;

- control over the disposal of corpses of fallen animals, over the veterinary and sanitary condition of meat and bone meal production plants;

- promotion of veterinary knowledge among the population, consultation on veterinary issues of heads of enterprises and organizations of the city, as well as citizens - owners of animals.

The district veterinary hospital in the serviced area of the city performs the following functions:

- conducts preventive, curative, antiepidemic and veterinary-sanitary measures to ensure the veterinary well-being of farms and farms, as well as animals that are in the personal property of citizens;

- coordinates the work of hired veterinary specialists of enterprises and organizations;

- carries out veterinary supervision in livestock farms, processing enterprises of meat, dairy and other industries;

- implements measures to prevent the occurrence of diseases transmitted from animals to humans.

The district veterinary hospital is headed by the head, who is responsible for the fulfillment of these tasks, as well as for the safety of the material values of the hospital. The head and other employees of the hospital are appointed to work and are released from it by the head of the city station for combating animal diseases.

Rabies control stations organize the activities of teams to catch stray dogs, stray cats, plan and implement a set of measures to prevent and eliminate animal rabies.

Emergency veterinary care stations are usually set up in large cities and operate on a self-supporting basis.

The state Veterinary Association on the territory of the city is an independent city veterinary service with the rights of a legal entity. It is organized in accordance with the current legislation for veterinary care of animals belonging to state, cooperative and public enterprises, organizations, institutions, as well as the population.

Its tasks:

- operational management of veterinary activities in the city; development and implementation of programs to create a stable veterinary well-being in the city; organization and implementation of measures to prevent and eliminate infectious, invasive, non-infectious diseases, poisoning and injuries of animals;

- carrying out state veterinary supervision on the territory of the city.

The Association builds its work on the principles of economic calculation using two sources of financing: allocations from the state budget (for the implementation of mandatory anti-epizootic measures and state veterinary control) and funds received for the performance of work under contracts with state,

cooperative and public enterprises, farms and peasant farms, as well as for the provision of veterinary services to citizens for the protection of animal health. The main indicator of the financial and economic activity of the city state veterinary association is profit.

Article 11. Functions of the State Veterinary Service

The State Veterinary Service:

- a) carries out epizootic monitoring;
- b) analyzes the causes of diseases and deaths of animals, develops recommendations for their prevention and treatment;
- c) carries out state veterinary supervision in the following areas:
 - protection of the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan from the introduction of pathogens of infectious animal diseases, as well as harvesting, movement (transportation), export and import of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin, veterinary medicines, feed and feed additives;
 - production of products and raw materials of animal origin in accordance with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations;
- d) implements measures to prevent and eliminate infectious diseases of animals;
- e) eliminate, together with health authorities and other bodies, foci of infectious diseases dangerous to animals and humans, and also carry out mutual exchange of information;
- f) controls the veterinary and sanitary condition of all animal husbandry facilities, slaughterhouses, enterprises processing products and raw materials of animal origin, retail outlets, warehouses selling and storing products and raw materials of animal origin, carries out veterinary expertise of the construction and reconstruction of these facilities, as well as excavation work;
- g) conducts laboratory and other studies in order to diagnose animal diseases, assess the quality of feed, as well as drinking water at livestock facilities;
- h) requires legal entities and individuals to take measures to prevent the spread and elimination of infectious animal diseases, as well as to provide information necessary to clarify the epizootic situation;
- i) when detecting animal diseases that pose a danger to animal and human health, establishes mandatory requirements for legal entities and individuals regarding the slaughter or destruction of animals, neutralization (disinfection) of products and raw materials of animal origin, their processing or disposal;
- j) controls and coordinates the activities of veterinary specialists of state and departmental veterinary services, as well as, in accordance with the established procedure, monitors compliance with licensing requirements and conditions by business entities engaged in private veterinary activities;
- l) provides assistance in the development of scientific research in the field of veterinary medicine.

The main veterinary service is carried out by specialists of the "city animal disease control station" Whose tasks are the following:

- organization and implementation of veterinary and sanitary measures, as

well as veterinary supervision in livestock farms, enterprises and organizations engaged in animal slaughter, harvesting, processing, storage and transportation of feed products and raw materials of animal origin and trade in them.

- prevention of the occurrence of diseases transmitted from animals to humans

- management of the activities of local veterinary hospitals, sites, the VSE laboratory, as well as veterinary specialists of farms and other controlled enterprises and organizations located in the city.

22-lesson. Topic.) "VETERINARY SERVICE IN PRODUCTION AND ITS MANAGEMENT".

Plan:

1. Organization of veterinary services in joint stock companies of animal husbandry and poultry farming, determination of their staff.

2. State norms in shirkats and farms. Determining the scope of work for specialists.

3. Assess the staffing needs of specialists and plan the staffing table.

Article 16. Production veterinary services

Enterprises, institutions, organizations whose activities are related to the organization and management of animal husbandry, animal husbandry, production, processing, storage, transportation and sale of products and raw materials of animal origin, feed, feed additives and veterinary medicines intended for the treatment of animals, can create production veterinary services at their own expense.

Veterinary specialists of production veterinary services are obliged to:

- require the head of an enterprise, institution, organization to carry out measures provided for by the legislation on veterinary medicine to prevent the spread and elimination of infectious diseases, as well as to provide information necessary to clarify the epizootic situation;

- to carry out antiepizootic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at serviced enterprises, institutions and organizations;

- if there is a suspicion of animal disease with particularly dangerous infectious diseases, immediately report this to the state veterinary service and take all necessary measures to localize the disease;

- if an epizootic occurs, carry out veterinary measures according to the instructions of the state veterinary service.

Veterinary specialists of production veterinary services may also bear other duties in accordance with the legislation.

Industrial animal husbandry is caused by an increase in the number of livestock and an increase in the productivity of livestock and birds to achieve high efficiency of this important branch of agricultural production. Livestock farms of industrial type include livestock and poultry joint-stock companies. The livestock joint-stock company is a large livestock enterprises in which specialized farms,

farms and workshops are united, stable reproduction of the herd and production of high-quality feed is organized, industrial technology is used, scientific organization of labor and management, ensuring maximum continuous production of livestock products with minimal labor and money costs.

The veterinary service at livestock and poultry farms is departmental in nature and differs little from the veterinary service of a large farm, it is controlled by the state veterinary service and is part of the district veterinary service. Its special activities are directed and coordinated by the Chief Veterinarian of the district, as well as the veterinary department of the association or trusts to which these livestock and poultry joint-stock companies are subordinate.

The veterinary service at the JSC has its own significant features due to the specialization of the farm, the concentration of thousands of animals in limited areas, complex mechanization and automation of production processes, as well as the cyclical nature of production technology.

Reliable protection against the introduction of pathogens of infectious and invasive animal diseases of the strictest veterinary and sanitary regime and systematic disinfection, disinsection and deratization are required at the JSC.)

The joint-stock company operates on the principle of closed-type enterprises and has capital fences with two protective zones: 1) external and 2) internal (protection)

The first zone is intended for forage crops and pastures. The second narrow zone is located directly in front of the fence line of the complex and serves as a protective barrier against the introduction of pathogens of infectious animal diseases, which is also divided into two:

a) industrial and b) administrative and economic

a) The production area includes: premises for animals, walking and feeding grounds with a hard surface and canopies, a veterinary point, an insulator, etc.)

b) In the administrative and economic zone there are: administrative buildings, a feed mill, warehouses and feed storages, a boiler room and other facilities for economic purposes.

The tasks, duties and rights of veterinary specialists of livestock complexes are regulated by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Veterinary Medicine", in articles No. 14,15,16.

The chief (senior) veterinarian is directly subordinate by order of the director (head) of this joint-stock company, In special matters he is controlled by the superior head of the veterinary service of the district and the association.

3. Definition: conditional livestock. For a conditional head (that is, for a unit of calculation), it is considered to be one cow (bull). Young cattle and other types of animals are calculated in the corresponding coefficients to the conditional head, So, for young cattle of adult cattle on fattening and grazing, the coefficient is 0.66; pigs of all ages - 0.16; sheep (except Karakul and Romanov) and goats of all ages - 0.06; Karakul and Romanov sheep of all ages - 0.1; horses, camels and working oxen of all ages - 0.66; adult poultry (not at a poultry farm) - 0.025; for young poultry - 0.002. Therefore, if, based on the breeding stock of cattle, the position of

one veterinary specialist is set for 850 cows, then for servicing young animals of the same animal species - for 1300 heads. In a pig farm, one specialist serves 5,300 pigs of all ages, etC.)

Let's assume that there are only 3,250 cattle on the farm, including 1,000 cows, as well as 2,650 pigs of all ages. Using these standards, we determine that 1.17 full-time units of veterinary specialists are required for veterinary care of cows; approximately 1 unit for servicing 1350 calves and 0.5 units for servicing pigs. Thus, in order to provide veterinary services to all available livestock, it is necessary to have approximately 2.67 full-time units (rounded 3 units) of a veterinarian or a paramedic (not counting the chief veterinarian of the farm) on the farm.

The following ratios of positions of veterinarians and veterinary assistants are recommended, respectively: for breeding plants - 1:1; for livestock complexes - 1:2; for feedlots (departments, farms) - 1:3.

The head of the farm is granted the right to increase the number of specialists of a particular category (within the total number of production personnel allocated to him). When deciding on the number of veterinary specialists, local conditions are also taken into account, for example, the epizootic situation, conditions for the placement of farms, departments, herds, etC.)

Conversion coefficients to conditional heads are also established for animals bred on farms, as well as for bee colonies. In animal husbandry, the calculation is based on the main herd of females, namely, one mink is considered to be 0.2 of the conditional head; a female arctic fox - 0.6; a female fox - 0.5; a female sable - 0.4; a female nutria - 0.08, a rabbit - 0.16. One bee family is considered to be 0.2 conditional heads.

In a breeding farm, an additional coefficient equal to 1.4 is introduced for calculation, that is, the coefficients established for the corresponding animal species are multiplied by 1.4. Therefore, for servicing, for example, breeding cattle, one veterinarian or paramedic is required not for 850, but for 600-610 physical heads (cows). This amendment was adopted in connection with more intensive maintenance of breeding animals.

In many cases, these standards are also applied in farms. This issue in each farm is decided by its board, taking into account local conditions: the specialization of farms, the share of animal husbandry in its economy, the epizootic situation in the farm and in the area, etC.)

Extract from the Norms of time for performing veterinary work at dairy complexes.

Types of work	Units of measurement	Norms of time per unit of measurement, min		
		for the veterinarian	for wind processing operators	
			Animals	premises
Taking blood for	«	4,8	4,8	-

diagnostic tests				
Tuberculinization	«	3,1	3,1	-
Vaccination against:				
Anthrax	«	0,6	-	-
Trichophytosis	«	-	1,0	-
paratyphoid, colibacteriosis	«	-	1,5	-
Therapeutic and preventive treatments against hypodermatosis	-	-	2,3	-
Treatment of animals:				
in diseases of the reproductive organs	«	16	5	-
in diseases of the digestive system	«	5	11	-
in diseases of the respiratory system	«	13	30	-
in case of injuries	«	8	18	-
Autopsy of fallen animals	Dead body	26	20	-
Disinfection of premises	1000 m ²	-	-	2034,0
Disinsection	«			176,4
Deratization	«			121,0

The norm of the number of veterinary workers is a regulated scientifically-based number of veterinary workers of the appropriate professional qualified personnel necessary to perform the amount of work or service animals under certain production conditions.

The degree of efficiency of time spent on the implementation of wind farms characterizes the coefficient of use of working time and indicators of reserves to increase labor productivity.

The coefficient of utilization of the working time of vet workers is determined by the formula:

where: T_o - time of work; T_{eas} - prepared to conclude. slave.

T_r - a regulated break; T_{ru} - the duration of the working day.

Reserve for increasing the productivity of vet workers by combining time to perform other types of work.

(M) - by eliminating unregulated breaks;

(M2) - calculated according to the formula:

where: T - bp. for vip of other works; T - non-regulation. break; T_{en} - time. operas of work.

The total reserve for increasing labor productivity is the sum of two types of reserves:

Taking into account the norms of labor costs for performing various wind works, the number of staff of veterinary workers of livestock complexes is

determined.) The norm of the number of vet workers is calculated according to the formula:

where: H is the norm of the number of vet workers, $T_{p1} T_{p2}$ is the time norms for the corresponding types of work, $A_1, A_2, A_3 + \dots + A_p$ - the annual volume of work and types in the corresponding units of measurement, Tg - the annual volume of working time, hour.

Tasks:

1. Types of livestock farms
 - 1.1. Dairy JSC
 - 1.2. JSC for growing heifers
 - 1.3. Pig breeding
 - 1.4. Poultry farming joint-stock companies
 2. The rate of time spent
 3. The norm of the number of vet workers
 4. Standard staffing schedules by types of livestock and poultry farms
- Technological map of veterinary enterprises at pig-breeding joint-stock companies.

23-lesson. Topic.) "PRIVATE VETERINARY SERVICE AND ITS MANAGEMENT".

Plan:

1. Veterinary reforms in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Achievements in veterinary practice.

2. Service points, rights and obligations of pet owners, cost of services, price list. Conclusion of contracts with animal owners.

In recent years, after the declaration of independence of Uzbekistan, a number of reforms have been taking place in all sectors of the national economy, as well as in agriculture and in the structure of the veterinary service of the Republic in connection with the transition to market relations to improve the state of affairs.

Article 17. Private veterinary activity

Legal entities and individuals may carry out private veterinary activities in accordance with the legislation.

To carry out private veterinary activities, legal entities and individuals - business entities are required to have a license issued by the State Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee.

Veterinary doctors - citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, other states and stateless persons have the right to engage in private veterinary practice. Veterinary paramedics and technicians are engaged in private practice under the supervision of a veterinarian. Veterinary specialists engaged in private practice are required to have the appropriate permits /license/ issued in accordance with the established procedure

Business entities engaged in private veterinary activities have the right to:

- establish the diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, except for cases of animal diseases, in respect of which restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law are applied;
- carry out preventive vaccination of animals, as well as advise animal owners;
- to engage in the production, manufacture and sale of veterinary medicines and technical means, feed additives.

Business entities engaged in private veterinary activities are obliged to:

- if there is a suspicion of the presence of a contagious disease in animals, immediately report it to the state veterinary service and take all necessary measures to localize the disease;
- if an epizootic occurs, carry out veterinary measures according to the instructions of the state veterinary service.

Business entities engaged in private veterinary activities may have other rights and bear other responsibilities in accordance with the legislation.

On the basis of this law, the following types of self-supporting and private units were formed in the structure of the veterinary service:

1. self-supporting detachments and groups of veterinary specialists functioning at district, city and regional state veterinary departments and departments, which work on the basis of a self-supporting contract and are financed at the expense of the "customer"
2. Departments of district or regional veterinary laboratories operating on the basis of self-financing (partially)
3. Paid veterinary points "Zoovetservice" at the state veterinary departments of the districts.
4. Private veterinary service - small enterprise, pharmacies and firms.

All self-supporting and private veterinary structures listed above are functioning on the basis of the Law "On Veterinary Medicine", "On Private Property" with the consent of financial and tax authorities, as well as after the decision of the khokim of the relevant administrative district and obtaining a "License" of the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

To register and make a decision of the khokim of the districts to start working for the above-mentioned units, the following documentation is required: / In the example of a small enterprise "Veterinarian"/.

1. Application of the initiative group
2. Minutes of the General Meeting
3. List of members and the head of the MP
4. The Charter of the MP
5. Registration and decision of the district khokim
6. Production of seals and stamps
7. Opening an account at a local bank branch /Tadbirkor/
8. "License" on the activities of MP (GlaC.)vet.Management of RUz

9. Conclusion of contracts

10. Production activities

11. Financial documentation and record keeping

The first and main document of small enterprises and private veterinary pharmacies is the "Charter" of the MP, which specifically states the following:

- MP name
- Purpose and objectives
- Types of services
- Rights and obligations of MP members
- Production and economic activity
- Education and use of financial resources
- Organization of payment and labor discipline
- Management and control bodies

The initiator of the group of the MP being created with an application and the charter, all documents are handed over to the khokim of the district, where, in coordination with the financial and veterinary department and after discussion, the decision of the khokim is made and the "MP" is registered

After that, the initiator or the head of the group, with the permission of the internal organs in the printing house, makes his seal and stamp.

The head of the group submits an application to a branch of a local bank to open a current account. In the bank, samples of the signature of the head and accountant with a seal and stamp are reflected on the corresponding cards.

Subdivisions of the Private Veterinary Service require official "Licenses" of the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Financing and funds of a small enterprise are formed at the expense of income received from the sale of veterinary services and other receipts. These revenues from its activities are used to reimburse material costs, make mandatory payments and deductions, and pay taxes.

The income of the MP is directed to the following:

- development fund - up to 15%
- insurance fund - up to 3-5%
- employee payments - up to 80%

Self-supporting units can provide services to livestock farms and populations of payment for services, determined on the basis of the contract and the "Price List" of paid services approved by the khokim of the district with the consent of the financial and veterinary departments.

The rights and obligations of the parties, as well as the resolution of disputes, are specified in the contract and are resolved on the basis of current legislation.

Regulations on licensing of veterinary activities

General provisions

1. This Regulation defines the procedure for licensing veterinary activities;
2. Licensing of veterinary activities is carried out by the Main State

Veterinary Administration of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan (hereinafter - the licensing authority);

An expert commission is created in the licensing authority to review documents on the issuance of a license, extend their term, and prepare conclusions on them. The composition and regulations of the expert commission are approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Meetings of the expert commission are held at least once a month.

3. Veterinary activities subject to licensing include the following areas:

Veterinary therapeutic and preventive and laboratory diagnostic work:

Production, manufacture and sale of veterinary medicines, including medicines for veterinary purposes, feed additives, biological products, zoohygienic products and attributes of veterinary use.

The list of veterinary therapeutic and preventive and laboratory diagnostic works is determined by the licensing authority.

4. Standard simple licenses are issued for the right to carry out veterinary activities.

5. Licenses for the right to carry out veterinary activities to legal entities and individuals are issued for a period of 5 years. A license may be issued for a period of less than 5 years at the request of the license applicant.

6. Veterinary activity may be carried out by a legal entity or an individual only according to the works specified in the license.

If the licensee has branches (geographically separate divisions and facilities) used for the licensed activity, copies of it certified by the licensing authority are issued simultaneously with the license according to the number of these branches (geographically separate divisions and facilities) indicating the location of each of them.

Article 18. Rights of owners of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin

Owners of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin have the right to:

conclude agreements on veterinary services with relevant veterinary services, as well as business entities engaged in private veterinary activities;

receive information from the veterinary service on the state of animal morbidity, epizootic situation, as well as the results of special studies of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin;

to acquire and sell, including abroad, animals, products and raw materials of animal origin, feed, feed additives, veterinary medicines and technical means in accordance with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations;

appeal against illegal decisions of state and other bodies, actions (inaction) of their officials to a higher authority or official in the order of subordination or directly to the court.

Owners of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin may have other rights in accordance with the legislation.

Financing and funds of a small enterprise are formed at the expense of

income received from the sale of veterinary services and other income. These revenues from its activities are used to reimburse material costs, make mandatory payments and deductions, and pay taxes.

The income of the MP is directed to the following:

- development fund - up to 15%
- insurance fund - up to 3-5%
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Self-supporting units can provide services to livestock farms and populations of payment for services, determined on the basis of the contract and the "Price List" of paid services approved by the khokim of the district with the consent of the financial and veterinary departments.

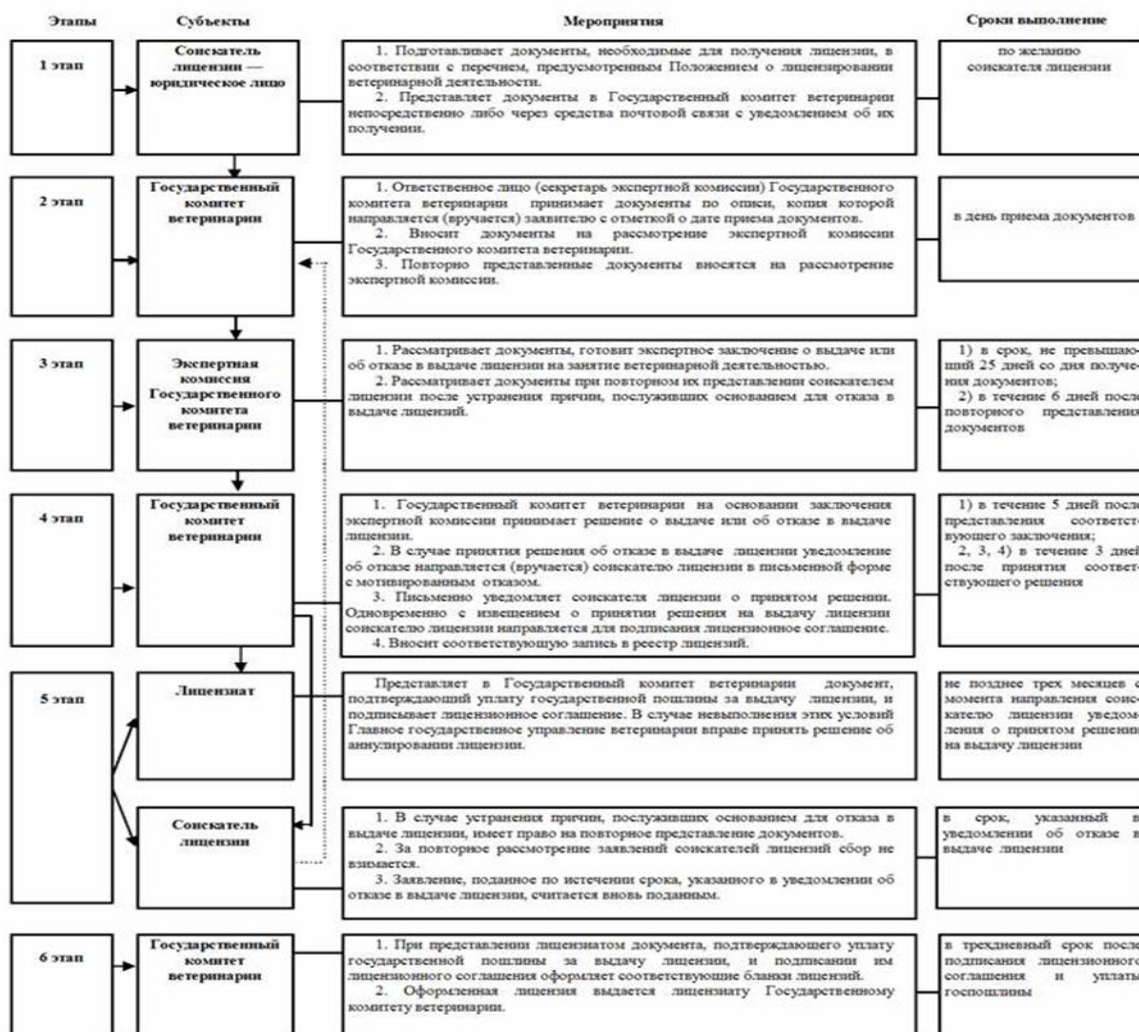
The rights and obligations of the parties, as well as the resolution of disputes, are specified in the contract and are resolved on the basis of current legislation.

application

to the Regulation on the procedure for licensing

veterinary activities

Veterinary activity licensing SCHEME



24-lesson. Topic.) "VETERINARY AND SANITARY SUPERVISION AND ITS ORGANIZATION".

Plan:

- 1. State veterinary supervision, cooperation with the sanitary and epidemiological service.**
- 2. Veterinary and sanitary inspection in animal husbandry, transport and at the state border.**
- 3. Documents of veterinary and sanitary supervision..**

Veterinary supervision is understood as a system of continuous control carried out by veterinary specialists in various sectors of the national economy.

Target veterinary and sanitary supervision:

- prevention and suppression of violations of veterinary and sanitary rules; prevention of consequences associated with violation of veterinary and sanitary rules;

- ensuring the production of safe livestock products;

- prevention of the occurrence and spread of animal diseases;

- protection of human health from diseases common to humans and animals.

Article 25. Objects of state veterinary supervision

The objects of state veterinary supervision include:

animals, their sexual and somatic cells;

pathogens of infectious animal diseases;

products and raw materials of animal origin, vegetable food products sold on the markets, veterinary medicinal and technical means, feed and feed additives, pathological material, biological waste, as well as water, air and soil samples;

vehicles, containers, packaging materials that may be factors in the transmission of infectious animal diseases;

activity of legal entities and individuals in the field of veterinary medicine;

territories and production premises of legal entities and individuals who grow, harvest, produce, store, process, transport, sell or use goods controlled by the state veterinary service;

cattle tracks, routes, biothermal pits, animal burial grounds, territories of pastures and watering places of animals;

documentation on veterinary accounting and reporting;

veterinary certificates, licenses, permits, certificates, certificates and certificates;

regulatory and technical documentation on the production, procurement (slaughter), storage and processing of goods controlled by the state veterinary service.

The main tasks of veterinary and sanitary supervision are as follows:

1/ Protection of animals from diseases to ensure the continuous development of animal husbandry and obtaining sanitary-quality livestock products;

2/ Protection of the population from diseases of zoonoses and other diseases that may occur when people come into contact with sick animals and

substandard animal products.

Veterinary sanitation has not only great economic, but also important social significance. In that area, as emphasized above, the tasks and activities of veterinary and medical workers are most closely intertwined.)

Veterinary and sanitary supervision is a system of continuous control carried out in various sectors of the national economy by veterinary specialists.

Methods of veterinary and sanitary supervision: monitoring of veterinary surveillance facilities; inspections, examinations, inspections; special studies; veterinary and sanitary assessment (examination) of facilities; verification of relevant documentary data.)

The organization of veterinary supervision is regulated by veterinary legislation, which sets out the main provisions of veterinary and sanitary supervision, veterinary and sanitary rules for various types of livestock farms. Depending on the subordination of organizations engaged in veterinary supervision, there are state veterinary, departmental veterinary and sanitary and industrial veterinary supervision. State veterinary supervision is carried out only by the state veterinary inspection of the country, republic, territory, region and state veterinary institutions (district and city state veterinary associations, veterinary and sanitary examination laboratories, transport veterinary and sanitary sites, border control veterinary points, etc.)). Functions of state veterinary supervision: - identification of causes and conditions of occurrence and the spread of infectious and mass non-infectious animal diseases; organization of anti-epizootic measures, including measures to prevent and eliminate foci of diseases common to humans and animals, measures to protect the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan from the introduction of infectious animal diseases from foreign countries and control their implementation; - development of veterinary rules, other regulations mandatory for animal husbandry, animal husbandry, production, storage, transportation and sale of animal products; control over the conduct by enterprises, institutions, organizations and citizens of organizational, production and veterinary preventive measures, their compliance with the applicable veterinary rules; - establishing the procedure for the production and use of biological, chemical and other preparations in veterinary medicine; carrying out special measures to protect animals from the damaging effects of extreme factors, natural and man-made disasters; - implementation of measures to prevent violations of the veterinary legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the application of sanctions established by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Veterinary Medicine".

Article 12. State veterinary inspectors

The Chairman of the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee is the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the Republic of Uzbekistan, his deputies are the deputies of the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the Republic of Uzbekistan (except for the Deputy Chairman for Economic Affairs and Deputy Chairman - Chief Director of the Agency "Uzchorvanasl"), veterinary specialists of the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee, the State Veterinary Supervision Department at the state border and transport — state

veterinary inspectors within the limits of their powers.

The Head of the State Veterinary Supervision Department at the State Border and Transport is the chief state veterinary inspector at the state border and transport, his deputies are the deputies of the Chief State veterinary Inspector at the state border and transport.

The Chairman of the Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the heads of veterinary and livestock development departments of the regions and the city of Tashkent are the main state veterinary inspectors of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent, their deputies are respectively the deputy chief state veterinary inspectors of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent.

The heads of veterinary and livestock development departments of districts (cities) are the main state veterinary inspectors of the respective districts (cities).

The heads of veterinary sites and laboratories of veterinary and sanitary examination in the markets are state veterinary inspectors at the relevant sites and markets.

The heads and veterinarians of border and transport veterinary posts (sections) are state veterinary inspectors of the relevant border and transport veterinary posts (sections).

Article 13. Powers of State veterinary inspectors

The chief state veterinary inspectors, their deputies and state veterinary inspectors within their powers:

give mandatory instructions to state and economic management bodies, legal entities and individuals to carry out the necessary veterinary, veterinary-sanitary and anti-epizootic measures;

give mandatory instructions for legal entities and individuals on the slaughter or destruction of animals in cases of detection of diseases of these animals with diseases that pose a danger to animal and human health, as well as on the destruction, processing or other use of products and raw materials of animal origin recognized as unfit for consumption;

they freely visit facilities controlled by the state veterinary service and give mandatory instructions for the elimination of detected violations of veterinary legislation;

prohibit the use of railway wagons, ships, airplanes and other vehicles when establishing that their condition does not comply with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations;

prohibit the operation of animal husbandry facilities, meat and dairy industry enterprises, enterprises for processing and storage of products and raw materials of animal origin in case of violations of veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations;

suspend the commissioning of newly built, restored and reconstructed facilities on livestock farms, enterprises for processing and storage of products and raw materials of animal origin in case of violations of veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations;

exercise control over the implementation of veterinary legislation by animal owners, as well as organizations engaged in the processing, storage and trade of products and raw materials of animal origin;

inform the relevant authorities and organizations about the current epizootic situation in the border areas, neighboring states, carry out appropriate veterinary measures and give the necessary recommendations;

control the production and use of veterinary medicines, feed additives in animal husbandry and veterinary medicine, assess their impact on animal health and the quality of products and raw materials of animal origin;

they make representations to the relevant state bodies when identifying foci of infectious animal diseases about declaring the relevant territories as unfavorable points and establishing restrictive measures (quarantine) in them, as well as about lifting restrictive measures (quarantine) after the elimination of foci of infectious animal diseases;

take administrative penalties against officials and other persons in accordance with the established procedure for violating the requirements of the legislation on veterinary medicine.

Restriction, suspension and prohibition of the activities of business entities on the grounds provided for in part one of this article for a period of more than ten working days shall be carried out in court.

The Chief State veterinary inspectors, their deputies and State veterinary inspectors may exercise other powers in accordance with the legislation.

The term "veterinary sanitation" means a set of health measures based on veterinary science data and aimed at obtaining herds of healthy animals as a result of creating favorable environmental conditions for them, as well as protecting people from diseases common to humans and animals.

Veterinary sanitation is one of the most important aspects of the activities of organizations and state veterinary medicine and veterinary specialists of livestock farms have been established.) The main tasks of which are as follows:

1/ Protection of animals from diseases to ensure the continuous development of animal husbandry and the production of sanitary-quality livestock products;

2/ Protection of the population from diseases of zoonoses and other diseases that may occur when people come into contact with sick animals and substandard animal products.

Veterinary sanitation has not only great economic, but also important social significance. In that area, as emphasized above, the tasks and activities of veterinary and medical workers are most closely intertwined.)

The basis of veterinary sanitation is a combination of veterinary and sanitary supervision with other veterinary and sanitary measures.

Veterinary and sanitary supervision on livestock farms.

Veterinary supervision in livestock farms is carried out by veterinary specialists of the agro-industrial complex (production veterinary supervision) and representatives of the state veterinary service (state veterinary supervision).

Veterinary supervision in animal husbandry consists of control over the

implementation of veterinary and sanitary requirements for the construction of livestock facilities, rules for keeping and feeding animals, control over the harvesting of animals, products and raw materials, as well as veterinary and sanitary measures. Veterinary supervision of the construction of livestock facilities consists in the participation of veterinary specialists in the selection of a construction site, the dislocation of individual buildings, constant monitoring of the progress of construction and acceptance of premises into operation. The requirements of veterinary supervision in the field of construction are provided for in special veterinary and sanitary norms of technological design. For example, the distance between cattle, pigs, horses and sheep farms should be 150 m, all these farms are removed from poultry farms by 200 m, from animal and rabbit farms - by 1500 m. The entire territory of the farm is fenced with a solid fence with a height of at least 2 m, green spaces with a width of 3-5 m are planted around.)

ORGANIZATION OF VETERINARY SUPERVISION ON TRANSPORT

Veterinary supervision on transport is carried out for the transportation of farm animals, including birds, fur-bearing animals, fish, caviar, crayfish, bees, meat, milk, animal products. Their loading, unloading and transportation are controlled by veterinary specialists.

State veterinary inspectors in transport face the following tasks: protection of livestock farms from the introduction of infectious diseases; prevention of the spread of diseases by vehicles; prevention of disease, emaciation and death of animals on the way; prevention of spoilage of products and raw materials of animal origin during transportation.

Transportation of animals and products of animal origin must be carried out in strict compliance with the requirements of veterinary legislation and the rules for the transportation of animals and goods of animal origin.

In accordance with the current rules, it is allowed to transport and drive only healthy animals from safe farms. In some cases, it is allowed to transport animals with infectious diseases (brucellosis, tuberculosis, etc.) to meat processing plants.

Veterinary supervision on transport is carried out by specialists of state veterinary institutions, chief state veterinary inspectors of districts and cities, state veterinary inspectors on transport.

Animals intended for withdrawal or removal from the farm are subject to on-site inspection, if necessary, diagnostic studies and preventive treatments.

Special veterinary certificates are issued for animals, products and raw materials, confirming the well-being of animals, products, raw materials and the area for infectious diseases.

The transportation of animals along dirt and highway roads and cattle tracks is carried out in compliance with special rules. Veterinary supervision in this case is carried out by state veterinary institutions (district and city stations for the control of animal diseases, district state veterinary associations, district veterinary clinics, veterinary stations).

The chief veterinary inspectors of the districts or executive authorities in the field of veterinary supervision inform veterinary institutions about the upcoming

transportation (stages) of animals on the territory of the district.

The duties of veterinary inspectors when controlling the transportation (overtaking) of animals include: inspection of animals; identification of sick or suspicious animals with infectious diseases; taking necessary measures to prevent the spread of diseases. In case of transportation (transportation) of animals without veterinary documents (veterinary certificates or certificates), a veterinary specialist has the right to delay the transportation or transportation by notifying the Chief Veterinary Inspector of the district.

When organizing the transportation of livestock to seasonal pastures, they are guided by a special instruction containing requirements for the transportation of animals. It is recommended that the animals being distilled be accompanied by veterinary specialists from farms or state veterinary institutions, which ensures more effective control over compliance with the rules of distillation and better veterinary care.

To carry out veterinary supervision on the railway, special state veterinary institutions have been established (transport veterinary and sanitary points, veterinary supervision at dezpromyvochny stations and points).

The tasks of veterinary institutions in railway transport are as follows:

ensuring veterinary and sanitary welfare of transported animals, animal products;

prevention of emaciation, disease and death of animals on the way;

prevention of product spoilage;

protection of farms from the introduction of pathogens of infectious animal diseases;

carrying out veterinary measures in case of detection of infectious and non-infectious animal diseases;

control over the receipt of vehicles for veterinary and sanitary treatment;

monitoring compliance with the rules of transportation.

Veterinary specialists of transport veterinary control points inspect animals and products during loading, unloading and transit, monitor the implementation of veterinary and sanitary rules, compliance with transportation conditions, check the feed base, watering places, study the veterinary condition of areas and farms adjacent to the railway, check veterinary documents. They provide medical care to sick animals and carry out urgent antiepidemiological measures. The veterinary staff at the traffic police and DPP checks the quality of cleaning the wagons, monitors the sanitary condition of the station territory, disinfection of unloaded manure, disposal of corpses, etC.)

According to the results of veterinary supervision on railway transport, the following measures may be taken:

prohibition of transportation of animals, products of animal origin in violation of the requirements provided for in the rules of transportation;

removal of sick animals en route at one of the stations;

cleaning and disinfection of vehicles; temporary closure of stations;

prohibition of loading or unloading of animals, products of animal origin;

preparation of acts of violation of the rules of transportation; confiscation of products deemed unsuitable for use;

Veterinary supervision in air transport is carried out by specialists of state veterinary institutions (district and city veterinary associations) or border veterinary control points (at international airports). Specialists perform inspection during loading, unloading of goods and customs inspection.

Article 24. Protection of the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan from the introduction of infectious animal diseases

Goods controlled by the State veterinary Service, transported across the State Border of the Republic of Uzbekistan, are subject to mandatory state veterinary supervision.

Import into the Republic of Uzbekistan and export from the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as transit through the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan of goods controlled by the state veterinary service from other states that are safe in epizootic terms, is allowed in compliance with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations.

Goods controlled by the State veterinary service are moved through border veterinary points (sites) located on the State Border of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In case of occurrence of particularly dangerous infectious animal diseases, mass animal diseases of unknown etiology and previously unregistered infectious animal diseases on the territory of other states, the decision to ban, restrict and resume the movement of goods controlled by the State Veterinary Service is made by the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Before importing goods controlled by the State veterinary service, legal entities and individuals have the right to receive free information from the state veterinary service about the epizootic situation in the countries of the exporter and transit.

The main tasks of the border state veterinary supervision:

- control over compliance with veterinary regulations during international transportation of controlled goods, import and export abroad of pathogens of particularly dangerous animal diseases, biological and chemical-pharmaceutical veterinary products and testing of samples of foreign veterinary drugs;

- determination, together with the interested central bodies of the khokimiyat, checkpoints across the State border of the Republic of Uzbekistan of controlled goods, organization of veterinary supervision at these points;

- development of national programs to protect against the introduction of infectious animal diseases from foreign countries and spread on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, monitoring their implementation on the ground, as well as conducting protective veterinary measures in the border zone;

- development of draft instructions, regulations, manuals, rules and other regulatory documents on the implementation of veterinary control at checkpoints across the state border and protection of the territory of the Republic from the introduction of infectious diseases of animals from foreign countries;

- development of veterinary requirements for the purchase and import from

foreign countries of all types of livestock goods, conditions of transportation, processing and use within the country;

- participation in the development of unified rules for the selection and laboratory methods of research of pathogens of particularly dangerous animal diseases;

- control over the veterinary and sanitary condition of motor transport, ships, airplanes, wagons, containers, warehouses, quarantine bases, loading and unloading sites and other special facilities before loading and after unloading livestock cargoes, disinfection and washing complexes, as well as for the collection and disposal of separations in international sea and air ports, on border railway stations and highways.

In accordance with the Regulations on the Use of means and methods of control when carrying out the passage of persons, vehicles, goods, goods and animals across the State Border of the Republic of Uzbekistan, border control veterinary points apply the following methods of control:

- verification of documents in order to establish their affiliation, the reliability of the information contained, the correctness of their registration, determination of compliance of imported products with the requirements of international treaties of the Russian Federation concerning the quarantine of animals;

- oral interview of individuals, including representatives of organizations, owners of goods, animals in order to prevent the introduction and spread of particularly dangerous animal diseases;

- getting explanations for additional information about cargo and animals;

- surveillance; includes targeted, systematic or one-time surveillance of the territory of checkpoints, individuals, vehicles, cargo, animals;

- escort of vehicles, cargo, animals in order to exclude uncontrolled loading, unloading of cargo, animals;

- inspection of vehicles, cargo, animals, products of animal origin in order to identify pathogens of animal diseases, detection of substandard products of animal origin;

- inspection of vehicles, cargo, animals; includes examination in order to prevent and suppress violations of federal legislation and international treaties of the Russian Federation, detection of illegally transported goods, animals across the border, determination of the need for disinfection of vehicles, cargo;

- inspection of premises and territories of border crossing points. It is carried out to detect illegally transported goods, animals;

- sampling (samples) for research. It is carried out in order to establish their quality, compliance with the requirements of technical regulations, identification of pathogens of infectious and mass non-infectious animal diseases, substandard products of animal origin.

The Border State Veterinary Control has the right to:

- to inspect controlled goods coming from foreign countries and exported abroad and make a decision on the possibilities and conditions of their further

transportation;

- freely enter the territory of sea and river ports (marinas), airports, railway stations, post offices, quarantine bases, loading and unloading sites, other farms, various enterprises and organizations, regardless of their departmental subordination and organizational and legal forms, individuals, as well as enterprises engaged in harvesting, storage, processing and export-import transportation of controlled goods;

- receive from the administration of customs and river ports (marinas), airports, railway stations and other organizations all the necessary information about arriving, stored and shipped goods of animal origin and relevant documents;

- to detain controlled goods imported into the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan without the permission of veterinary supervision and relevant veterinary certificates, to suspend or prohibit the unloading, loading and transit of these goods in case of violations of the veterinary conditions of their supply;

- to give binding instructions on the elimination of detected violations of veterinary regulations during the transportation of controlled goods, to make a decision on the procedure for the sale or destruction of confiscated controlled goods;

- to take samples of animal products for inspection and subsequent laboratory examinations.

25- lesson.

Topic.) "REGISTRATION OF VETERINARY OBSERVATION DOCUMENTS".

Plan:

1. The procedure for registration of veterinary control documents for the transportation of animals and by-products from them, as well as certificates, certificates issued for the transportation of animals and animal products, products and raw materials.

2. The procedure for registration of veterinary documents for tracking goods under veterinary control.

Regulation on the procedure for issuing a veterinary and sanitary conclusion on the compliance of a specialized slaughter enterprise with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations.

1. This Regulation, in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Veterinary Medicine" and "On licensing procedures in the field of entrepreneurial activity", determines the procedure for issuing a veterinary and sanitary conclusion on the compliance of a specialized slaughter enterprise with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and norms.

This Regulation does not apply to slaughter products and meat products produced by citizens at home, as well as the processes of production, storage, transportation, disposal of slaughter products and meat products intended for

personal consumption that are not subject to release into circulation on the territory of the republic.)

2. The issuance of a veterinary and sanitary conclusion on the compliance of a specialized slaughter enterprise with veterinary and veterinary-sanitary norms and rules is carried out in accordance with the scheme in accordance with Annex No. 1 to this Regulation.

3. A veterinary and sanitary certificate is issued for a period of five years.

4. The following basic concepts are applied in this Regulation:

the applicant is a business entity (a legal entity or individual entrepreneurs) who submits documents to the department of the state veterinary service of the district or city for obtaining a veterinary and sanitary conclusion;

the authorized body is the veterinary department of the district or city that reviews the applicant's application for the issuance of a veterinary and sanitary conclusion and takes a decision on the issuance or refusal to issue a veterinary and sanitary conclusion in accordance with the established procedure;

veterinary and sanitary conclusion is a document issued by the authorized bodies of the state veterinary service to business entities carrying out their activities for the slaughter of animals;

specialized slaughtering enterprise is an enterprise that has buildings and premises for slaughtering animals equipped with modern mechanized or automated equipment;

slaughter animals — large and small cattle, pigs, horses, camels, rabbits, all kinds of poultry;

pre-slaughter veterinary inspection — examination of slaughtered animals carried out in accordance with the established procedure by a veterinary specialist in a specialized slaughter enterprise before they are sent from the farm to slaughter;

post-slaughter inspection — veterinary examination of carcasses and organs of a slaughtered animal carried out in accordance with the established procedure by a veterinary specialist in a specialized slaughtering enterprise to determine their suitability for food.)

5. Healthy animals not younger than 14 days of age are allowed for slaughter for meat, and all types of poultry - from 30 days of age.

Veterinary supervision over the receipt, storage and processing of milk is reduced to systematic monitoring of the following rules: cleanliness in milking parlors and dairy; protection of premises from flies; regular cleaning of cowsheds and territory from manure and garbage; daily cleaning of the skin of cows; washing of udders and nipples before milking; washing and sterilization of dairy dishes, milking machines, milk pipelines; compliance with hygienic rules of milking cows, milk storage; compliance with personal hygiene rules by service personnel; compliance with the rules for receiving milk from sick cows.

Veterinary supervision of animal slaughter is carried out by veterinary specialists of the farm. Both during planned and forced slaughter, veterinary and sanitary rules for on-farm slaughter of livestock for meat must be strictly observed.) In case of forced slaughter, samples are necessarily sent for laboratory

testing for anthrax and salmonellosis. Meat of forcibly killed animals is boiled under the supervision of veterinary specialists. When purchasing breeding and used animals, the main task of veterinary supervision is to ensure the veterinary welfare of animals, preventing the introduction of infectious diseases into farms. Veterinary supervision is guided by the Rules of Veterinary Treatment of animals during their selection and sale to collective farms, state farms and other enterprises and organizations and during the inter-farm exchange of animals for breeding and production purposes. Veterinary supervision during the purchase of animals is carried out by specialists of the state veterinary network. In accordance with the current Rules, they carry out inspections of livestock, mandatory studies and therapeutic and preventive treatments against certain infectious and invasive diseases. Depending on the epizootic situation, the chief veterinarian of the district determines additional studies and treatments to which the animals should be subjected.) Slaughter cattle are directly imported to meat processing plants and other processing enterprises. It is allowed to harvest animals with brucellosis, tuberculosis and some other diseases for slaughter in compliance with the special conditions of their transportation and slaughter.

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Veterinary supervision of animal slaughter is carried out by veterinary specialists of the farm. Both during planned and forced slaughter, veterinary and sanitary rules for on-farm slaughter of livestock for meat must be strictly observed.) In case of forced slaughter, samples are necessarily sent for laboratory testing for anthrax and salmonellosis. Meat of forcibly killed animals is boiled under the supervision of veterinary specialists. When purchasing breeding and used animals, the main task of veterinary supervision is to ensure the veterinary welfare of animals, preventing the introduction of infectious diseases into farms. Veterinary supervision is guided by the Rules of Veterinary Treatment of animals during their selection and sale to collective farms, state farms and other enterprises and organizations and during the inter-farm exchange of animals for breeding and production purposes. Veterinary supervision during the purchase of animals is carried out by specialists of the state veterinary network. In accordance with the current Rules, they carry out inspections of livestock, mandatory studies and therapeutic and preventive treatments against certain infectious and invasive diseases. Depending on the epizootic situation, the chief veterinarian of the district determines additional studies and treatments to which the animals should be

subjected.) Slaughter cattle are directly imported to meat processing plants and other processing enterprises. It is allowed to harvest animals with brucellosis, tuberculosis and some other diseases for slaughter in compliance with the special conditions of their transportation and slaughter.

The veterinary supervision is subject to leather, fur raw materials, sheepskin, wool, hair, bristles, bones, horns, hooves, intestinal raw materials, animal fluff, feather and bird fluff, mezdra, etC.) Procurement of raw materials is allowed by the chief veterinarian of the district and exclusively in settlements, farms, joint-stock companies and other enterprises that are safe for infectious diseases. Veterinary supervision is carried out to ensure compliance with the rules of procurement and storage of raw materials and mandatory testing for anthrax. The skins of horses, cattle, sheep, goats, donkeys, mules, yaks, buffaloes, camels, deer, elk, wild goats, raccoon dogs and pig skins of non-Boen origin are subject to research for anthrax. The skins of the slaughterhouse origin, as well as Karakul lambs and all other animals not listed above, are not subject to anthrax testinD.) Samples of raw materials are sent for research. Prior to the study, leather materials are not allowed to be shifted, sorted and transporteD.) The results of the study are sent to the veterinarian, who must find out the origin of the skin that gave a positive reaction during the study, and inform the chief veterinarian of the district, the director of the veterinary laboratory. At the same time, a stack of skins is transferred to an insulator, the skin that gave a positive reaction is put in a metal box and sealeD.) A second sample is sent from her. When the result is confirmed, this skin is burned, and the rest are disinfectedD.) Then the branding of the leather raw materials is carried out. There are six types of brands: for meat processing plants, veterinary and sanitary examination laboratories, slaughterhouses, slaughterhouses, branding of prefabricated examined raw materials, disinfected raw materials. When harvesting wool, attention is paid to the well-being of anthrax, tularemia and other diseases. The final act of veterinary supervision in farms is the conduct of veterinary and sanitary measures.

Article 22. "Veterinary requirements in the production and turnover of goods controlled by the State Veterinary Service"

The production of goods controlled by the state veterinary service must be carried out at production facilities that comply with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations.

Veterinary medicines and feed additives in circulation on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan must comply with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations.

State registration of veterinary medicines and feed additives is carried out according to the results of their veterinary examination and testing in accordance with the procedure established by law.

The production, sale, use and import into the Republic of Uzbekistan of veterinary medicines and feed additives are carried out only after their state registration by the State Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee.

26 - lesson.

VETERINARY SANITARY CONTROL AT THE STATE BORDER

Plan:

1. Animals, rights and obligations of owners of products and raw materials of animal origin
2. Veterinary requirements during the production of goods under the supervision of the state Veterinary Service and their circulation
3. Seizure, disposal, decontamination (decontamination) and processing of goods under the supervision of the state Veterinary Service

State Veterinary Control is organized according to the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on Veterinary Medicine" on the basis of the State Department of Veterinary Control on the state border and transport, which is part of the system under the state committee for the development of Veterinary and livestock of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The main task of the state Veterinary Control Department is to organize and monitor the implementation of the protection of the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan from the passage of infectious diseases of animals from other countries. The Department of State Veterinary Control performs the following functions in accordance with the tasks assigned to it:

- Development and implementation of measures to protect and prevent the spread of the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan from the introduction of pathogens of infectious diseases of animals;

- to exercise control over compliance with veterinary and sanitary requirements in international transportation according to the permission of the state committee for the development of Veterinary and livestock of the Republic of Uzbekistan of goods under the supervision of the state veterinary service of automobile, railway, water and air transport of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin, Veterinary Medicines, feed and feed additives;

- Ensuring the transfer of goods under the supervision of the state Veterinary Service carried out through the state border of the Republic of Uzbekistan from state Veterinary Control;

- To provide paid veterinary service in the Export, import, reexport and transit of products and raw materials of animal origin, veterinary drugs, feeds and feed additives and other types of goods under the supervision of the state veterinary service through chngara and transport points (precinct), regardless of the form of ownership in order to obtain the entry and spread of pathogens of infectious diseases;

- to establish the activities of the border and transport veterinary points and the veterinary and sanitary site, to provide them in material, technical and financial terms, to solve the personnel issue;

- to carry out control over the handling and disposal of vehicles vacated or intended for transportation of goods under the supervision of the state veterinary service on the basis of current veterinary and sanitary requirements and to provide instructions that must be met;

-to inform the State Committee for the development of Veterinary and livestock of the Republic of Uzbekistan, territorial veterinary departments, and to carry out all necessary measures to prevent the spread of the disease when a disease has been detected or an illness has been suspected or animals have died;

- ensure timely delivery of orders, instructions and other regulatory documents related to the border and transport veterinary points and the veterinary and sanitary site, as well as their full implementation in due time;

- regular provision of compliance with the requirements of the current instructions for the international transportation of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin, veterinary drugs, feed and feed additives and other types of goods under the supervision of the state Veterinary Service and the instructions of the state committee for the development of Veterinary and livestock of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Veterinary control on highways and dirt roads

Carried out by specialists from the local state Veterinary network, the chief veterinary doctors in the regions where the animal or product moves are warned in advance, and on the borders between the regions, veterinary checkpoints are organized with the participation of a veterinary officer. They have the right to examine animals, take the necessary measures when there is an assumption of infectious diseases. Also, in the absence of the necessary document on the animals and products being transported or moving, the point supervisors are given the right to keep them and report them to the relevant veterinary organizations.

While driving cattle to seasonal pastures, flocks should be started by the veterinary staff themselves. And this comes in handy in the easy solution of problems that depend on the veterinarian.

Veterinary and sanitary control of railway and river transport

Veterinary control of railway and river transport is carried out by the State Committee for the development of Veterinary and livestock in coordination with the leadership of the communications routes and the water fleet. For this, Veterinary and sanitary plots will be organized at large railway stations and ports and will have their own territorial border, which will conduct control.

The heads of these plots will be the veterinary doctor, and the Chief state veterinary inspector in this y y y y Alda is also. And his deputy is the chief epizootologist. Employees of Veterinary and sanitary plots, together with the examination of animals and poultry, as well as livestock products, monitor the implementation of the relevant veterinary and sanitary rules for their increase, transportation and disembarkation. In these veterinary and sanitary plots, journals of examination of animal and pet products are kept, and in cases contrary to veterinary law, a cargo ban or fine may be imposed by the head of the site.

Veterinary control in the navies is carried out by the local state Veterinary organization, and export and import problems are assigned to the border state Veterinary Service.

Veterinary and sanitary control at the state border

The export and import processes of Interstate animals, livestock products

and feed are carried out by border veterinary control points.

Veterinary points of this type are also organized at airports connected by foreign airlines. Border veterinary checkpoints operate at the expense of the state budget and are subordinate to the State Committee for the development of Veterinary and livestock of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Their main concern is not to introduce infectious diseases from abroad on the territory of our state and to send aside healthy animals and products from it.

Border veterinary checkpoints must examine, quarantine and provide appropriate veterinary and sanitary treatment for animals and products transferred from abroad.) And sick moles are treated with preservation.

The point veterinary staff, on the basis of the certificate of the animal being sent, prepares and permits a veterinary certificate document for it.

27 - lesson.

TopiC.) VETERINARY AND SANITARY SUPERVISION AT SLAUGHTER

Plan:

- 1. The importance of veterinary and sanitary supervision at slaughter.**
- 2. Veterinary and sanitary supervision at slaughterhouses.**
- 3. Veterinary supervision of animal slaughter.**
- 4. Veterinary inspection after slaughter.**

The organization of this supervision is based on an unshakable principle: no animal sent for slaughter, no meat carcass can be left without veterinary examination and expertise. First of all, the task of protecting people's health requires this.

Wherever the slaughter of animals for meat is carried out - in farms, slaughterhouses, meat processing plants, poultry farms, in all cases, the heads of farms, enterprises, veterinary workers are obliged to organize the case so that a reliable vet is provideD.)control over the sanitary quality of meat and meat products.

In farms, slaughterhouses, meat processing plants, poultry processing plants, the administration must provide appropriate conditions for the inspection of animals, examination of slaughter products (workplace equipment, provision of appropriate funds, compliance with veterinary supervision instructions on product rejection, sanitation of workshops, etC.)).

In farms of various forms of ownership, animal inspection, veterinary examination of meat is carried out by hired veterinary specialists, and at processing enterprises - specialists of departments of the state veterinary supervision.

Divisions of the state veterinary supervision at enterprises for processing and storage of animal products consist of veterinarians, veterinary paramedics, trichinelloscopists, veterinary orderlies, thermometrists.

Article 27. Seizure, destruction, neutralization (disinfection) and processing of goods controlled by the State veterinary service

Animals, products and raw materials of animal origin that pose a danger to animal and human health, depending on the degree of their danger, are subject to mandatory withdrawal and destruction or mandatory neutralization (disinfection) and processing without withdrawal in accordance with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations.

The list of animal diseases that pose a danger to animal and human health, in which the seizure and destruction of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin is carried out, is approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The list of animal diseases that pose a danger to animal and human health, in which neutralization (disinfection) and processing without withdrawal of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin, veterinary medicines, feed and feed additives is carried out, is approved by the State Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee.

Veterinary sanitary supervision of slaughter animals is carried out in two stages:

I. Veterinary specialists of livestock farms individually conduct a clinical examination and thermometry before sending all slaughtered animals to slaughter. Then he issues a certificate or veterinary certificate to a clinically healthy animal and is allowed to slaughter. Otherwise, the process stops. If the slaughter of an animal is carried out in the slaughterhouses of the farm itself, then veterinary and sanitary examination of carcasses is also carried out there.

In many cases, after processing the relevant document, the animals are sent to meat processing plants.

Upon arrival of the batch of slaughtered animals, the veterinarian / paramedic / of the meat processing plant / slaughterhouse, PF/ is obliged to check the correctness of the veterinary certificate. After that, the veterinarian gives instructions on the procedure for receiving animals, placing them on the bases of the enterprise and establishes veterinary supervision of these animals, including thermometry. The party in which animals with infectious diseases, in a state of agony, forcibly killed or corpses are found, as well as in case of non-compliance with the number of heads indicated in the veterinary certificate, is quarantined until the diagnosis and causes of non-compliance are established, but not more than 3 days.

The terms of pre-slaughter exposure of animals: with unlimited watering, cattle, MPC, camel, deer are kept without feed for at least 15 hours, pigs - 10 hours, rabbits - 5 hours, land poultry - 8-12 hours, waterfowl - 4-8 hours, including the time spent on the road when delivering them by road.)

P. The second stage begins with the slaughter process of animals and continues with the separation of carcasses, internal organs, veterinary and sanitary supervision in the refrigerator, in the workshop for the treatment of intestines, sausage shop and raw materials warehouses /Ascoli, precipitation - skin on a

Siberian ulcer/.

Veterinary and sanitary examination of meat carcasses and other slaughter products is necessarily an integral part of veterinary supervision during animal slaughter. The examination is carried out by OPEC veterinary specialists.

An important point in the work of the veterinary service of slaughter enterprises is the branding of the meat produceD.) Meat carcasses are branded with a single veterinary and varietal brand, the shape of which and the color of the paint correspond to a certain category of meat

1.1. The categories of slaughter pets include: Cattle /including yaks, buffaloes/ pigs, sheep, goats, deer, rabbits, horses, donkeys, mules, camels, poultry of all kinds.

Animals younger than 14 days / nation are not subject to slaughter for meat. the dish karakulsk./

1.2. Healthy pets are allowed to be slaughtered for meat. The slaughter of animals that are sick and suspected of being infected with infectious diseases or are at risk of death is permitted in cases provided for by the relevant instructions and these Rules.

1.3. Slaughter for animal meat is prohibited

1.3.1. Patients and suspected cases of anthrax, emcar, cattle plague, camel plague; rabies, tetanus, malignant edema, brodzote, sheep enterotoxemia, catarrhal fever of cattle and sheep, African swine fever, tularemia, botulism, sap, epizootic lymphogonitis, /false sap/, rabbit myxomatosis, classical bird plague.

1.3.2. Being in agony, which is determined only by a veterinarian.

1.3.3. Vaccinated with vaccines, as well as treated against anthrax within 14 days after vaccinations / treatment / in forced cases, with the permission of a veterinarian, slaughter of vaccinated animals is allowed earlier than the specified period, provided that the animal has a normal body temperature and there is no reaction to vaccination / complications / and subject to the conditions specified in paragraph3.6.1. these rules.

1.3.4. Ungulates / horses, mules, donkeys / not subjected to mallenization at a meat processing plant or slaughterhouse. In case of slaughter, they are sent for disposal.

1.4. It is prohibited to send to slaughter clinically ill with tuberculosis, brucellosis, after vaccination with foot-and-mouth disease earlier than 21 days, anthrax - 14 days, anti-ulcer serum less than 14 days.

Cattle cannot be sent for slaughter within 30 days, and poultry - 10 days after the last case of feeding them fish, fish waste and fish meal.

Regulation on the procedure for issuing a veterinary and sanitary conclusion on the compliance of a specialized slaughter enterprise with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations

1. This Regulation, in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Veterinary Medicine" and "On licensing procedures in the field of entrepreneurial activity", determines the procedure for issuing a veterinary and sanitary conclusion on the compliance of a specialized slaughter enterprise with

veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and norms.

This Regulation does not apply to slaughter products and meat products produced by citizens at home, as well as the processes of production, storage, transportation, disposal of slaughter products and meat products intended for personal consumption that are not subject to release into circulation on the territory of the republic.)

2. The issuance of a veterinary and sanitary conclusion on the compliance of a specialized slaughter enterprise with veterinary and veterinary-sanitary norms and rules is carried out in accordance with the scheme in accordance with Annex No. 1 to this Regulation.

3. A veterinary and sanitary certificate is issued for a period of five years.

4. The following basic concepts are applied in this Regulation:

the applicant is a business entity (a legal entity or individual entrepreneurs) who submits documents to the department of the state veterinary service of the district or city for obtaining a veterinary and sanitary conclusion;

the authorized body is the veterinary department of the district or city that reviews the applicant's application for the issuance of a veterinary and sanitary conclusion and takes a decision on the issuance or refusal to issue a veterinary and sanitary conclusion in accordance with the established procedure;

veterinary and sanitary conclusion is a document issued by the authorized bodies of the state veterinary service to business entities carrying out their activities for the slaughter of animals;

specialized slaughtering enterprise is an enterprise that has buildings and premises for slaughtering animals equipped with modern mechanized or automated equipment;

slaughter animals — large and small cattle, pigs, horses, camels, rabbits, all kinds of poultry;

pre-slaughter veterinary inspection — examination of slaughtered animals carried out in accordance with the established procedure by a veterinary specialist in a specialized slaughter enterprise before they are sent from the farm to slaughter;

post-slaughter inspection — veterinary examination of carcasses and organs of a slaughtered animal carried out in accordance with the established procedure by a veterinary specialist in a specialized slaughtering enterprise to determine their suitability for food.)

5. Healthy animals not younger than 14 days of age are allowed for slaughter for meat, and all types of poultry - from 30 days of age.

APPENDIX No. 1

to the Regulation on the procedure for issuing a veterinary and sanitary conclusion on the compliance of a specialized slaughter enterprise with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations.

SCHEME

issuance of a veterinary and sanitary conclusion on the compliance of a specialized slaughter enterprise with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules

and regulations

Этапы	Субъекты	Мероприятия	Срок выполнения
I этап	Заявитель	<p>1. Подготавливает документы, необходимые для получения ветеринарно-санитарного заключения, в соответствии с пунктом 7 Положения.</p> <p>2. Представляет в уполномоченный орган документы непосредственно, через средства почтовой связи или в электронной форме с уведомлением об их получении.</p>	По желанию заявителя.
II этап	Уполномоченный орган	<p>1. Принимает от заявителя документы непосредственно, через средства почтовой связи или в электронной форме с уведомлением об их получении.</p> <p>2. Ветеринарными специалистами уполномоченного органа по результатам изучения представленных документов готовится акт о соответствии для внесения предложения руководству о выдаче или об отказе в выдаче ветеринарно-санитарного заключения (в т.ч. в случае повторного представления документов заявителем после устранения причин, послуживших основанием для отказа в выдаче ветеринарно-санитарного заключения).</p> <p>3. Руководитель (начальник или его заместитель) на основании акта о соответствии подписывает ветеринарное заключение или отказывает в его выдаче.</p> <p>4. Выдает (направляет) заявителю ветеринарно-санитарное заключение или уведомление его в письменной форме об отказе в его выдаче.</p> <p>5. В случае принятия решения об отказе в выдаче ветеринарно-санитарного заключения уведомление об отказе направляется (вручается) заявителю в письменной форме, в том числе в электронной форме через информационную систему, с указанием причин отказа, конкретных норм законодательства и срока, в течение которого заявитель, устранив указанные причины, может представить документы для повторного рассмотрения.</p>	<p>В день приема документов.</p> <p>В срок, не превышающий 7 рабочих дней со дня получения заявления.</p> <p>Не позднее 1 рабочего дня после принятия соответствующего решения.</p>

28 - lesson.

Topic.) «VETERINARY SANITARY CONTROL AT SLAUGHTERHOUSES».

Plan:

- 1. Livestock products - veterinary and sanitary supervision in the meat, dairy and raw materials industries.**
- 2. Veterinary and sanitary supervision in places of collection and disposal of animal carcasses.**
- 3. Veterinary and sanitary supervision in the sale of livestock products and raw materials.**

The state veterinary supervision at the meat processing plant carries out: vet inspection, preliminary veterinary inspection of livestock; thermometry, control over the exposure of livestock on a starvation diet; veterinary examination of carcasses, heads, organs, control over compliance with the rules of blood collection, examination for trichinosis and branding of carcasses; bacteriological examination; veterinary and sanitary inspection of intestinal raw materials; control over the cooling regime, storage and sanitary condition of refrigeration workshops and chambers; control over the production of products and the issuance of veterinary certificates.

When infectious diseases are detected at the meat processing plant, a set of measures is carried out to prevent the removal of the causative agent of the disease with sewage, workers and employees of the plant and persons visiting the meat processing plant when handing over livestock, receiving products. The complex of veterinary measures depends on the detected disease. For example, if anthrax is detected among slaughtered animals at a slaughterhouse, events are held only at this base. Sick animals are isolated and treated, the territory is thoroughly and repeatedly disinfected.)

When animals with anthrax are found on the conveyor, carcasses, organs, skins, all products that have come into contact with them are burned.) Carcasses of patients with emphysematous carbuncle and malignant edema of animals are burned completely. With tuberculosis, foot-and-mouth disease, swine fever, carcasses are processed in compliance with special conditions aimed at preventing the removal of pathogens from the meat processing plant.

When checking meat processing plants, veterinary supervision specialists pay attention to: the design capacity of meat processing plants; the range of products; the location of the enterprise; the sanitary condition of the workshops and the territory; availability of personnel, water, steam, cold; availability of overalls, shoes and protective equipment; availability of conditions for compliance with the rules of personal hygiene; availability of veterinary and sanitary facilities; staffing veterinary personnel; correctness of veterinary accounting and reporting; organization of input control of raw materials;

availability of disinfectants and detergents; availability of regulatory and technical documentation; capacity of the slaughterhouse, the condition of the

overpass; availability of a sanitary slaughterhouse, quarantine isolation unit; the order of sanitary treatment of vehicles; the order of wastewater disposal;
correctness of registration of veterinary accompanying documents;
compliance with the rules of transportation of animals; organization of veterinary control of incoming animals;
procedure for disposal of animal corpses;
rules for the reception, storage and research of meat of forcibly killed animals;
compliance with veterinary requirements in general; compliance with the instructions for branding meat; monitoring compliance with the temperature regime in the refrigerator;
implementation of anti-epizootic and other veterinary measures.

In accordance with the regulations on poultry farms, an independent state veterinary supervision service has been established in poultry farms, which is part of the district (city) state veterinary association or animal disease control station. The state veterinary inspector at the poultry farm is appointed to the position of the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the district (city) and reports to him.

The gosvetnadzor service at the poultry farm carries out:

state veterinary supervision over the company's compliance with the requirements of veterinary legislation and veterinary regulations in the production, processing, storage and sale of poultry products at all production sites and facilities;

veterinary and sanitary examination of poultry meat, meat products, eggs;
control over the release of food, feed, technical products of animal origin, safe in veterinary and sanitary terms;

control over the implementation of measures aimed at diagnostics, prevention and elimination of infectious diseases common to humans and animals, including birds.

Employees of the state veterinary control service are obliged to:

carry out state veterinary supervision over the receipt of slaughter poultry and auxiliary materials at the slaughterhouse (workshop) of the enterprise;

to identify the causes of morbidity and mortality of poultry; to conduct veterinary examination and pre-slaughter inspection of poultry;

conduct veterinary and sanitary examination of meat, poultry slaughter products and eggs;

control the neutralization and processing of conditionally fit meat and other slaughter products, disposal of poultry corpses, rejected meat;

keep veterinary records and prepare veterinary reports according to the established forms;

issue veterinary accompanying documents for manufactured products, issue conclusions on rejected products;

monitor the operation of veterinary and sanitary facilities, disinfection measures, preparation, storage and use of sodium nitrite.

State veterinary inspectors at poultry farms have the right to: give instructions to the heads of the enterprise on compliance with the proper veterinary and sanitary condition of the enterprise, timely anti-epizootic measures and the release of high-quality products and raw materials; conduct sampling of raw materials, products and materials for laboratory research; freely visit all poultry farm facilities; inform the chief state veterinary inspector of the district about the need to suspend the work of individual workshops or enterprises; make decisions about the possibility of poultry slaughter.

Veterinary supervision over the receipt, storage and processing of milk is reduced to systematic monitoring of the following rules: cleanliness in milking parlors and dairy; protection of premises from flies; regular cleaning of cowsheds and territory from manure and garbage; daily cleaning of the skin of cows; washing of udders and nipples before milking; washing and sterilization of dairy dishes, milking machines, milk pipelines; compliance with hygienic rules of milking cows, milk storage; compliance with personal hygiene rules by service personnel; compliance with the rules for receiving milk from sick cows.

Leather, fur raw materials, sheepskins, wool, hair, bristles, bones, horns, hooves, intestinal raw materials, animal down, feather and bird down, mezdra, etC.) are subject to veterinary supervision. Procurement of raw materials is allowed by the Chief State Veterinary Inspector and exclusively in settlements that are safe for infectious diseases, agricultural enterprises.

Veterinary supervision is carried out to ensure compliance with the rules of procurement and storage of raw materials and mandatory testing for anthrax. The skins of horses, cattle, sheep, goats, donkeys, mules, yaks, buffaloes, camels, deer, elk, wild goats, raccoon dogs and pig skins of non-military origin are subject to research for anthrax. The skins of the slaughterhouse origin, as well as Karakul lambs and all other animals not listed above, are not subject to anthrax testinD.) Samples of raw materials are sent for research. Prior to the study, leather materials are not allowed to be shifted, sorted and transportedD.) The results of the study are sent to the veterinarian, who must find out the origin of the skin that gave a positive reaction during the study, and inform the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the district, the director of the veterinary laboratory. At the same time, a stack of skins is transferred to an insulator, the skin that gave a positive reaction is put in a metal box and sealedD.) A second sample is sent from her. When the result is confirmed, this skin is burned, and the rest are disinfectedD.) Then the branding of the leather raw materials is carried out.

There are six types of brands: for meat processing plants; veterinary and sanitary examination laboratories; slaughterhouses; slaughterhouses; branding of prefabricated examined raw materials and disinfected raw materials. When harvesting wool, attention is paid to the well-being of anthrax, tularemia and other diseases.

The final act of veterinary supervision in farms is the conduct of veterinary and sanitary measures.

Veterinary and sanitary supervision in places of collection and disposal of

animal carcasses.

Timely cleaning of animal corpses is of great epizootic and epidemiological importance. Supervision of the implementation of veterinary and sanitary rules at the same time must be carried out by specialists of the farm and institutions of the state network. The heads of farms and herms are responsible for the timely and proper cleaning of animal corpses.

The most perfect in sanitary and economic terms; the method of destroying animal corpses is their processing at recycling plants / plants for the production of meat and bone meal/, for example: Charkhinsky scrap.the plant of the Pastdargomsky district.

Currently, the technical disposal and destruction of animal corpses is carried out in special recycling plants, corpse-burning furnaces, at recycling plants (meat and bone meal production plants).

In farms, veterinary supervision over the disposal and destruction of corpses is carried out by hired veterinary specialists, and at recycling plants - a special veterinary service.

In the farms of the zone of activity of scrap factories, special collection points for corpses are equipped, where cadaveric material is concentrated.) At the request of farms, representatives of scrap factories come for this material on their own transport. At the factory, the corpses are examined for anthrax, subjected to autopsy and then processed into meat and bone meal. Veterinary specialists issue a veterinary certificate for flour when exported outside the district.

Veterinary supervision in the markets is carried out by state laboratories of veterinary and sanitary expertise.

Article 23. "Veterinary requirements for the circulation and destruction of biological waste"

Biological waste, with the exception of animal husbandry waste, is allowed into circulation or is subject to destruction only based on the results of a veterinary and sanitary examination confirming their veterinary safety.

Article 27. Seizure, destruction, neutralization (disinfection) and processing of goods controlled by the State veterinary service

Animals, products and raw materials of animal origin that pose a danger to animal and human health, depending on the degree of their danger, are subject to mandatory withdrawal and destruction or mandatory neutralization (disinfection) and processing without withdrawal in accordance with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations.

The list of animal diseases that pose a danger to animal and human health, in which the seizure and destruction of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin is carried out, is approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The list of animal diseases that pose a danger to animal and human health, in which neutralization (disinfection) and processing without withdrawal of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin, veterinary medicines, feed and feed additives is carried out, is approved by the State Veterinary and Animal Husbandry

Development Committee.

Biological waste includes:

typical corpses of animals and birds;

aborted and stillborn fetuses;

veterinary seizures (meat, fish, other products of animal origin) detected during veterinary medical examination at slaughterhouses, cold slaughterhouses, meat and fish processing enterprises, trade organizations, markets and other facilities;

other waste obtained during the processing of food and non-food raw materials of animal origin.

In accordance with the Veterinary and Sanitary Rules for the collection, disposal and destruction of biological waste, animal owners are required to report the presence of biological waste within a day and deliver them for recycling to recycling plants. It is prohibited to bury in the ground, discharge into reservoirs, rivers and swamps, household garbage containers,

export to landfills, control stations/ organized at markets in cities, urban-type settlements and district centers. They are under the jurisdiction of district/inter-district/veterinary laboratories or district veterinary stations, as well as city veterinary stations and departments.

Biological waste contaminated or contaminated with pathogens of particularly dangerous animal diseases and not previously registered on the territory of Russia is subject to destruction by incineration. Managers of farms and farms, farmers, tenants and other animal owners are responsible for timely and proper cleaning of biological waste.

Tasks of veterinary specialists:

КОНТРОЛЬ control over the implementation of veterinary rules for the cleaning and disposal

of animal corpses;

КОНТРОЛЬ control over the sanitary condition of the burial sites of corpses (animal burial grounds, biothermal pits);

control over the prevention of grazing of animals in these places.

Currently, biological waste is destroyed in special recycling plants, corpse incinerators, at recycling plants (meat and bone meal production plants) at high temperatures (up to 1300C).

In farms veterinary supervision over the disposal and destruction of corpses veterinary specialists conduct their own, and a special veterinary service operates at scrap plants. Special collection points for biological waste are equipped in the farms of the zone of activity of the recycling plants. At the request of the farm, representatives of scrap factories come for this material on their own transport. At the factory, the corpses are examined for anthrax, opened, then processed into meat and bone meal. Veterinary specialists issue a veterinary certificate for flour when it is exported outside the district (Form No. 2).

Veterinary and sanitary supervision in the sale of livestock products and raw materials.

Veterinary supervision at food markets is carried out by state laboratories of veterinary and sanitary expertise.

Veterinary supervision in the market solves the following tasks:

- conducts veterinary and sanitary examination of meat, meat products, fish, milk, dairy, vegetable and other food products;
- monitors the sanitary condition of the places of trade in these products;
- prohibits the sale of substandard products;
- takes measures to prevent human diseases with zoonoses, toxicoinfections, etC.)

Each laboratory should have separate rooms:

- for the examination of meat and meat products;
- for checking milk and dairy products;
- for the examination of other products;
- for laboratory research.

29 - lesson.

Topic.) “THE USE OF CLIPS (STAMPS) AND STAMPS IN VETERINARY AND SANITARY SUPERVISION”.

Plan:

1. The procedure for using clips (stamps) and stamps in veterinary and sanitary supervision.

2. Veterinary seal and stamp for sealing meat and meat products.

According to the Regulation (Cabinet of Ministers No. 748 of 22.09.2017 approved the Regulation on the procedure for identification, registration, de-registration and keeping of animals), the identification of animals includes:

- * assigning an individual number to animals depending on their species (tagging, labeling, tagging, chip installation);
- entering information about animals into the electronic information database;
- registration of a veterinary passport.

The procedure for using clips (stamps) and stamps in veterinary and sanitary supervision consists of:

- assignment of individual numbers to animals in accordance with the procedure established by paragraph 6 of these Rules;
- enter information about the identification of animals into the electronic information system;
- registration of a veterinary passport.

Assignment of individual numbers to animals by species is carried out by the following methods:

- a) fastening method - this method is carried out by wearing labels on the ears of cattle, sheep and goats, camels, pigs;

b) tapping (stamping) method - this method is applied to horses and donkeys, that is, an individual number is placed on the left side of the body of horses and donkeys in the area of the shoulder blade, where the district of the republic, the region code, using liquid nitrogen is marked.) At the same time, the height of the brand (stamp) should be 50 mm in height and 30 mm in width;

c) token method - this method is applied to dogs and cats, tokens are tied with special collars;

g) chip installation method (electronic identification) - this method is applicable to all animal species.

Identification numbers in the methods provided for in paragraph 6 of these Rules consist of twelve characters:

- the first two characters are the letter code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (in accordance with the code of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO));

- the third sign is the letter code of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent;

- the fourth character is the digital code of the animal species;

- from the fifth to the twelfth sign - the individual number of animals (except horses and donkeys), consisting of an eight-digit number. Individual numbers of horses and donkeys consist of a four-digit number.

Ear tags and tokens containing the identification number specified in Annex 3 to this Regulation are used for the unification and tokenization of animals.

Alphabetic codes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent for the identification of animals are established in accordance with Annex 4 to this Regulation, and the digital code of the type of animal - in accordance with Annex 5.

After the identification of the animals, the representative of the state veterinary service draws up a report in accordance with Annex 6 to this Regulation and submits it to the district (city) Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Departments for inclusion in the electronic information system.

The signs preserving the veterinary passport and the identification number of slaughtered (killed, destroyed) animals, as well as in the cases provided for in paragraph 15 of this Regulation, are destroyed by the relevant district (city) state veterinary service.

When the owner of an animal changes, as well as when moving from one site to another, the attribute in which the identification number is stored does not change, and the electronic information system and the veterinary passport change accordingly.

If imported breeding animals have documents confirming their pedigree, the attribute containing the identification number assigned to them in the country of export of these animals does not change.

After quarantine inspection of imported animals in accordance with the established procedure, the relevant information about them is entered into the electronic information system in accordance with this Regulation and a veterinary

passport is issued.)

In the absence of documents confirming that the animals imported for breeding are breeding animals, they are identified in accordance with the requirements of this Regulation.

Animals imported for slaughter are not subject to identification. These animals must be slaughtered within seven calendar days from the date of delivery.

In case of loss or due to damage and inability to identify, the identification numbers of animals are specified within five days by comparison with the identification numbers of other animals and veterinary passports in the electronic information system. During this period, the sale (donation), exchange and slaughter (delivery for slaughter) of an animal is prohibited.) The re-identification of these animals is carried out in accordance with the procedure established by this Regulation.

Pet owners are required to pay for identification services.

Registration of a veterinary passport for an identified animal

Within three working days after assigning an identification number to an animal, a representative of the State Veterinary Service issues a veterinary passport to the owner of the animal, in accordance with Annex 7 of this Regulation.

A veterinary passport is issued for each animal kept (a group veterinary passport can be issued for sheep and goats).

The veterinary passport indicates the identification number of the animal (together with the newborn animal, information about the animal that gave birth to it), information about the prevention of animal diseases and their treatment.

New data are entered into the veterinary passport during the period of veterinary measures (prevention, diagnosis and treatment), as well as when changing the owner of the animal and in other cases.

The veterinary passport is signed and sealed by the head of the district (city) Department of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development.

In case of loss or invalidity of the veterinary passport, a duplicate is issued.)

The application for the loss or invalidity of the veterinary passport (together with the veterinary passport in case of its invalidity) is submitted to the representative of the state veterinary service, the lost or invalid veterinary passport is considered invalid from the date of submission of the application by the owner of the animal.

Within three days from the date of filing an application for a duplicate, a representative of the State Veterinary Service issues a new veterinary passport to the owner of the animal with the inscription "DUPLICATE" in the upper right corner.

Types and standards of ear tags, tokens with an identification number

For animals, an ear tag made of elastic and polymer materials resistant to heat and cold is recommended.)

Depending on the type of animal, the ear tag can be of different types, colors and shapes.

Plastic ear tag for cattle: width 57 mm, height 77 mm (FiD.) 1).

For camels: width - 40 mm, height - 45 mm (FiD.) 2).

For sheep and goats: width - 37 mm, length - 41 mm (FiD.) 3).

For pigs, it is advisable to use tags in the form of buttons with a diameter of 25 mm (FiD.) 4).



Ear tags are installed in accordance with the technique of installing tags on the ears of animals.

Coins made of heat-resistant and frost-resistant elastic polymer and aluminum are recommended for pets.

For pets, it is recommended to use a button token with a diameter of 30 mm (Figure 5).



Digital code of the animal species

Cattle - 1

Sheep and goats - 2

Camels - 3

Horses - 4

Donkeys - 5

Pigs - 6

Dogs - 7

Cats - 8

2. Seal is a means that is used for additional official confirmation by an authorized person of the validity of the will expressed by him or other information, for which a special procedure for manufacturing, storage and use is established.)

A stamp is a means of certifying information or registering documents, for which a special procedure for manufacturing, storage and use is established.) Stamps are divided into angular, registration (accounting), informational, as well as personal.

Branding of meat products is a mandatory measure, especially when it comes to healthy food of animal and avian origin. For these purposes, special veterinary stamps and stamps with generally accepted parameters and inscriptions are used.) Branding also takes place according to the instructions legalized in 1994, where all the nuances of this procedure are described in detail. This document should be studied by everyone who works with meat products, namely:

- Specialists in the veterinary field (veterinarians);
- Heads and deputies of enterprises and farms related to the processing of livestock and poultry meat;
- * Heads of markets and refrigerators for meat products;
- * Citizens who will eventually buy meat.

Branding of meat products occurs only after the veterinary and sanitary examination (VSE) of the carcass and internal organs by licensed specialists. As a result of its completion, it is determined whether the meat of livestock or birds is suitable for further sale or will be sent for disposal / neutralization.

Accordingly, with the conclusion, a certain stamp or stamp is placed on the carcass (carcass), which determines exactly where the products will be sent.

Prerequisite: the marking tool must be kept only by a licensed veterinarian who has the right to brand meat. It must be stored in a secure, guarded place to exclude the possibility of illegal use. Otherwise, it will be a violation of the law, for which the responsible person will incur administrative punishment.

For the branding procedure, only dyes approved by the State Sanitary and Epidemiological Supervision are used.)

Stamps and stamps are oval and rectangular in shape, namely:

Oval, measuring 4 by 6 cm. They are used only after the VSE is completed.) This brand confirms that the products are suitable for sale without any restrictions. The tool has three pairs of digits, with which you can determine from which area and company the products arrived.) The same brands, but smaller in size (2.5 by 4 cm), are used for marking the carcasses of rabbits and birds.

Rectangular stamps – 4 by 6 cm . This brand has the name "Preliminary inspection". It is used to confirm the inspection of animals. Labeling does not give the right to sell meat products, but it can be obtained after examination.

Rectangular stamps. They mark carcasses and carcasses that are subject to neutralization and processing into other meat products, for example, "for canned food".

Additional stamps. It is used to designate a variety of meat. Thus, the inscription on the stamp may read "Horse meat", "Beef", etc.) Additional stamps have a small size – 2 by 5 cm.

Electric brandinD.) It is used on poultry farms and poultry farms.

Requirements for branding cattle and pork meat,

According to the Instructions, the following veterinary stamps and stamps on the suitability of meat for food are installed:

a) the veterinary stamp is oval in shape, has three pairs of digits in the center, the first of which indicates the serial number of the region, the city of republican subordination, the second - the serial number of the district (city) and the third - the serial number of the institution, organization, enterprise. At the top of the stamp is the name of the country, and at the bottom - "Gosvetnadzor".

Oval-shaped stamp:

Size: 40 x 60

Rim width: 1.5mm

Letter height: 6 mm

The height of the digits: 12 mm

b) the veterinary stamp is rectangular in shape, has the inscription "Veterinary Service" at the top, "Preliminary inspection" in the center, and three pairs of digits at the bottom: the first indicates the serial number of the region, the city of republican subordination, the second - the serial number of the district (city) and the third - the serial number of the institution, organization, enterprises. A rectangular stamp confirms that the meat was obtained from slaughtered animals.

The stamp is rectangular in shape:

Size: 40 x 60

Rim width: 1.5mm

Height of letters and numbers: 7 mm

Veterinary stamps are rectangular in shape, have the inscription "Veterinary Service" at the top, in the center - the designation of the type of disinfection: "Cooking", "Boiled sausage", "Meat loaves", "Canned food", etC.); at the bottom - three pairs of digits: the first indicates the serial number of the region, the city of republican subordination, the second - the serial number of the district (city), the third is the serial number of the institution, organization, enterprise.

Veterinary stamps:

Size: 40 x 70

Rim width: 1.5mm

Height of letters and numbers: 7 mm

On the meat of all types of animals, the impression of a veterinary stamp or stamp is placed in the following order:

Labeling of beef and veal is made depending on fatness:

- the first category - a round stamp;
- the second category - with a square stamp;
- skinny - with a triangular brand.)

On the half-carcasses of bulls, a stamp of the corresponding category of fatness is placed with the designation of the letter "B" inside the stamp.

On carcasses (half carcasses) calves are branded with the appropriate category of fatness with the designation of the letter "T" inside the brand.)

On the half-carcasses from the young to the right of the stamp, the letters "M" are stamped, on the half-carcasses from the skinny young, the letters "M" are

not stamped.)

On the half-carasses from young animals intended for the production of baby food products, to the right of the stamp, instead of the stamp of the letter "M", the stamp of the letter "D" is stamped.)

When labeling half-carasses from adult cattle and young animals, accepted by weight and quality of meat, use stamps for the corresponding categories of fatness with designations inside the stamp of the letters B, C, H:

V - the highest fatness;

C - average fatness;

N - lower-average fatness.

On the half-carasses (carasses) of beef and veal with processing defects (with incorrect separation along the spinal column, disruptions of subcutaneous fat and muscle tissue exceeding the permissible limits), the letters "PP" are stamped to the right of the stamp - industrial processing.)

On the half-carasses of beef of the first and second categories, two brands are placed - one on the scapular and femoral parts.

On the half-carasses of veal of the first and second categories, the brand is placed on the shoulder blade; on the carasses of veal, the brand is placed on the shoulder blade on one side of the carcass.

On the half-carasses of lean beef and carasses (half-carasses) of lean veal, one stamp is placed on the scapular and femoral parts.

On the half-carasses of beef intended for industrial processing on site and supplied under direct contracts to meat processing enterprises, one stamp is placed on the shoulder blade.

Only a veterinary stamp indicating the method of neutralization or diagnosis should be placed on meat and offal to be released only after neutralization and sent for processing to sausage and other products, and an oval stamp is not placed.)

Labeling of individual parts of pork carcass in accordance with the above GOST standards is carried out as follows:

a) when released from industrial enterprises (meat processing plant, refrigerator) - by attaching labels to each unit of packaging with the designation of the name of the part and the meat variety;

b) in stores - by laying out parts of carasses separately by varieties with the designation of the variety and price.

Pork labeling is applied in accordance with the rules approved in the prescribed manner, indicating the following data:

- first category (bacon) - a round stamp with a diameter of 40 mm;

- the second category (meat - young) - a square stamp with a side size of 40 mm;

- the third category (bold) - with an oval stamp with a diameter of D1 - 50 mm and D2 - 40 mm;

- the fourth category (industrial processing) - with a triangular stamp the size of the side 45 - 50 - 50 mm;

- the fifth category (piglet meat) - a round stamp with a diameter of 40 mm,

the letter "M" with a height of 20 mm on the right side of the stamp.

On the half-carcasses intended for baby food, they put a stamp of the corresponding category of fatness with the designation of the letter "D" inside the stamp.

In addition to the veterinary stamp, the boar meat is stamped "Boar PP" (the letters "PP" denote industrial processing).

Carcasses and half carcasses of pork - of the fourth category, without skin, with sweeps from bruises and bruises or disruptions of subcutaneous fat exceeding the permissible requirements (no more than 10% of the surface - stripping; no more than 15% of the surface of the half carcass or carcass of the second, third, fourth categories - disruptions of subcutaneous fat) - on the shoulder blade with one brand of appropriate quality, and to the right of the stamp is an impression of the letters "PP" with a height of 20 mm.

On the half-carcasses of pork of the first, second (except for piglets in the skin), third and fourth categories, the stamp is placed on the shoulder blade.

On the carcasses of piglets in the skin (pork of the second category), the stamp is placed on the shoulder blade on one side of the carcass.

A plywood tag with a round stamp with a designation inside the letter "M" is tied to the carcasses of piglets (to the hind leg) with twine.

On the half-carcasses of boars, a stamp "Boar PP" is stamped on the shoulder blade.

In addition to the stamps during the customs inspection of cattle meat and pork, the official of the customs body carrying out the customs inspection of the goods pays attention to the fulfillment of the requirements regarding the packaging and labeling of the transport container in which this product is delivered.)

30- lesson.

Topic.) «VETERINARY SERVICES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND COOPERATION WITH THEM».

Plan:

- 1. International veterinary organizations, World Veterinary Association.**
- 2. International Epizootic Bureau.**
- 3. Veterinary Department of the World Health Organization.**

1. World Veterinary Association (WVA). The formation and development of world veterinary medicine was greatly influenced by the creation and work of international veterinary organizations. One of these non-governmental organizations is the World Veterinary Association (WVA), whose headquarters is located in Geneva.) In April 1863, at a meeting of professors of veterinary schools and veterinary doctors, Professor D.) Gembji from the Veterinary College in Edinburgh proposed to discuss and establish uniform rules for combating epizootics of infectious animal diseases. The proposal to convene the first International Veterinary Congress was prompted by the appearance of the cattle plague, which quickly spread throughout Europe and caused great economic

damage. Professor Gembji, putting forward the proposal to convene the congress, was guided by the fact that "control over epizootics cannot be regulated independently by each country individually, but only jointly by all states", that it is necessary to discuss topical issues, especially with regard to the causes of the spread and prevention of widespread animal diseases. The first International Congress of the VVA was held from July 14 to July 18, 1863 in Hamburg.) At this congress, it was decided to hold periodic international meetings. For this purpose, the Standing Committee of the World Veterinary Congresses was established, which in 1962 was reorganized into the World Veterinary Association (WVA).

101 delegates from European countries took part in the work of the First International Congress. The Congress participants discussed measures to combat epizootics of plague and general pneumonia of cattle, foot-and-mouth disease, rabies, sheep pox. The First International Veterinary Congress aimed the veterinary community to find out as soon as possible the etiology, causes of the spread of mass widespread animal diseases and the development of measures aimed at stopping these diseases. At this congress, it was decided to hold periodic international meetings. For this purpose, the Standing Committee of the World Veterinary Congresses was established.)

Two years later, in 1865, the Second International Veterinary Congress was convened in Vienna, which was attended by 170 delegates. They expanded the recommendations on measures to combat bovine plague and rabies and pointed to the great role of rail transport as a factor in the spread of infectious animal diseases. Appropriate preventive measures were proposed.) The Regulation on the Standing Committee of International Veterinary Congresses was adopted at a special meeting in 1906 in Baden-Baden. Subsequently, at a meeting of the Standing Committee of Representatives of the Participating Countries in 1962, the World Veterinary Organization was established.) At the same time, its Constitution and Rules were adopted, which defined the main goals and objectives of the VVA, the organizational structure, membership of countries and individual associations of veterinarians, the procedure for paying membership fees, holding international veterinary congresses and other aspects of the veterinary activities of the VVA.) The main objectives of the VVA: to constantly expand the links between national veterinary associations; to organize and hold world veterinary congresses; to exchange information; to assist in improving veterinary education; to promote the strengthening of the social status of the veterinary profession; to establish relations with organizations whose goals are related to the goals of the association.

The Association is headed by the President, whose assistants are vice-Presidents, Secretary-Treasurer, administrative Director, members of the Stock and Standing Committees.

The Standing Committee occupies a central place in the structure of the BBA.) It unites representatives of national veterinary associations; associate members of international associations of veterinary specialists; members with observer status (FAO, International Union of Women Veterinarians, Pan American

Veterinary Association; European Union of Veterinarians; Asian Association of Veterinarians); representatives of international industrial firms supporting the activities of the VVA.)

In the period between the meetings of the Standing Committee, the work of the VVA is led by a Bureau consisting of the President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer and his deputy. There is a fund committee that regulates the financing of the VVA.) As part of the VVA, there are commissions dealing with issues of animal protection, protection of wild fauna and veterinary education.

The WVA associate members include: world associations of veterinary anatomists, physiologists, pharmacologists and biochemists, veterinary parasitologists, hygiene of animal products, animal husbandry, veterinary pathologists, microbiologists, immunologists and specialists in infectious diseases, small animals, cattle diseases, pig diseases, bird diseases, on the history of veterinary medicine, etC.)

The WVA closely cooperates with other major international organizations, takes an active part in scientific research and meetings organized by FAO and the World Scientific Organization.

International veterinary congresses. According to the Constitution and the Rules of the WVA, international veterinary congresses are held once every four years. During the break between congresses, a Standing Committee works, which considers topical issues at annual meetings, and also prepares the convocation of the next congress. The Organizing Committee of the country where the congress will meet is preparinD.) The topics of the next congress are developed by the Organizing Committee and approved by the Standing Committee of the VVA.) When approving the program, the wishes of previous congresses, as well as veterinary services of different countries, veterinary scientific associations, higher schools and research institutions are taken into account.

The official languages of the Congress are: English, French, German, Spanish and Russian. The decision to recognize Russian as the official language of the Congress was made in 1967 at the XVIII World Veterinary Congress in Paris. It was decided that 4 out of five official languages will be the official languages of the next congresses, which is established by the Standing Committee of the WVA on the proposal of the Organizing Committee.

The International Veterinary Congress conducts its work at the expense of membership fees received from the WVA member countries, as well as partly at the expense of the governments of those countries where the congress operates. The amount of membership fees for each country is set depending on the number of veterinarians in the country that is part of the VVA.)

The first International Veterinary Congress opened on July 14, 1863 in HamburD.) 101 delegates from 10 countries, including Russia, took part in the work. The main idea of the first veterinary congress is to find out as soon as possible the etiology, causes of the spread and prevention of widespread animal diseases, such as plague and PVL of cattle, foot-and-mouth disease, rabies, sheep pox. Veterinary and police measures were recognized as one of the main measures

to combat these diseases.

The Second International Veterinary Congress was convened in Vienna in 1865; 170 delegates attended. 6 delegates from Russia took part: Professors F. S. Intenberg, A. D. Galitsky, I. I. Ravich, P. P. Yesen and veterinarians X. F. Undritz and R. Weideman. Topics of the congress - cattle plague, rabies; disinfection of wagons.

The Third International Veterinary Congress was opened in September 1867 in Zurich. 188 delegates took part in the work. The Russian scientist, Professor I. I. Ravich was elected Vice-chairman of the III Congress. The first International Veterinary Congress opened on July 14, 1863 in Hamburg. 101 delegates from 10 countries, including Russia, took part in the work. The main idea of the first veterinary congress is to find out as soon as possible the etiology, causes of the spread and prevention of widespread animal diseases, such as plague and PVL of cattle, foot-and-mouth disease, rabies, sheep pox. Veterinary and police measures were recognized as one of the main measures to combat these diseases.

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The Third International Veterinary Congress was opened in September 1867 in Zurich. 188 delegates took part in the work. The Russian scientist, Professor I. I. Ravich was elected Vice-chairman of the III Congress. The issue of introducing meat inspection and its sanitary assessment in order to protect human health was discussed in detail in the first place. The issues of veterinary education were considered. The Congress participants considered it necessary to legalize the right to engage in veterinary practice only for persons with special education and recognized the expediency of creating secondary veterinary institutions.

The fourth International Veterinary Congress was held in 1883 in Brussels. 217 delegates were present. We discussed issues of veterinary education and the organization of the veterinary service. A decision was made on the organization of an International Veterinary and Sanitary Service and the conclusion of a convention between States on timely notification of the appearance of plague, foot-and-mouth disease, and general pneumonia. For the first time, a decision was published on the mandatory presentation of veterinary certificates on the condition of animals during transportation by transport. A decision has been made to periodically publish an International Bulletin on the Emergence and Cessation of Animal Diseases.

The Fifth International Veterinary Congress was convened in Paris in 1889. Five delegates from Russia took part in its work, one of them (Professor E. M. Semmer) he was elected vice President. For the first time, the congress raised the issue of organizing an international veterinary service to combat epizootics, and of immediately notifying States when epizootics appear in countries that are parties to the convention. The main provisions of the veterinary and sanitary service have

been developed; the issues of the strictest veterinary and sanitary control at the borders over the movement of animals and animal products are considered.)

The sixth International Veterinary Congress was held in Bern in 1895. The congress was attended by 680 delegates, including 12 from Russia.) The congress discussed issues of vaccinations against certain infectious diseases, veterinary anatomical nomenclature, the impact of veterinary science on social development and the rise of national welfare. The Congress recognized it expedient to establish an International Veterinary and Sanitary Bureau to publish a bulletin on the movement of infectious diseases among animals.

The Seventh International Veterinary Congress was convened in 1889 in Baden-Baden. 958 delegates from 26 countries attended.) The director of the Yuriev Veterinary Institute M. Rauch and Professor of the Kazan Veterinary Institute K. M. Goltsman participated from Russia.) At the congress, a decision was made on preventive vaccinations against foot-and-mouth disease, measures to combat tuberculosis, and the procedure for using meat and milk from tuberculous animals.

In the future, these congresses were convened regularly every four years, with the exception of the periods of the First and Second World Wars. The most significant of them in recent decades should be noted the following:

The XXV World Veterinary Congress was held in 1995 in Yakagama and was held jointly with the XX Congress of the World Association of Small Animals. The congress was attended by about 8 thousand specialists from more than 80 countries of the world.) The delegation from Russia consisting of 8 people was headed by C.) M. Avilov, Head of the Veterinary Department of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation. The congress was aimed at discussing such important issues as veterinary ethics and animal welfare, animal health and food hygiene in international trade, specialization in veterinary medicine, control and prevention of pig diseases in the XXI century, biotechnology and vaccine development, methods of disease diagnosis.

The XXVI World Veterinary Congress was held in 1999 in Lyon. The congress addressed issues on topical issues of veterinary medicine: pig diseases, bird diseases, the development of international trade and human and animal diseases.

The XXVII World Veterinary Congress was held in 2002 in Tunis. The Congress was organized by the Tunisian Veterinary Council in alliance with the World Veterinary Organization. The theme of the Congress: "When veterinary medicine embraces ancient civilizations." It was the first major veterinary congress of the 3rd millennium.

3 . International Epizootic Bureau. At the beginning of the last century, despite significant successes, mass infectious diseases of animals remained a problem. Therefore, in January 1924, representatives of 28 states signed an agreement on the establishment of a veterinary scientific and technical organization - the International Epizootic Service, with the location of the International Epizootic Bureau (OIE) in Paris. The main tasks of the OIE were

defined;

- coordination of research on pathology and prevention of those infectious diseases of animals for which international cooperation is necessary,
- collection and distribution to governments and their veterinary institutions of information on the spread of infectious diseases of general interest and concerning the course of epizootics of individual diseases and the means used to combat them,

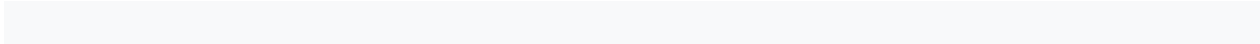
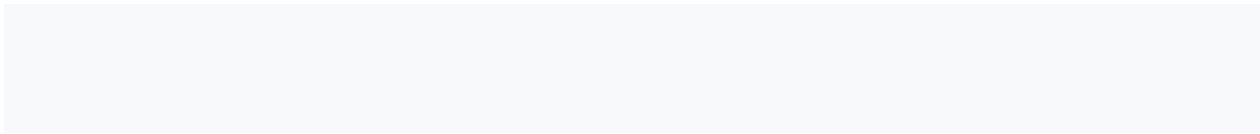
The OIE has its own regional divisions and divisions for the epizootology of specific infectious diseases. Such units inform governments and veterinary services about the epizootic situation in different countries, which makes it possible to organize and carry out the necessary preventive measures in a timely manner.

Thus, in the 19th - XX centuries, the main events contributing to the development and strengthening of veterinary medicine were:

- organization of veterinary schools and training of qualified specialists in the field of maintenance, care and feeding of animals, treatment and prevention of their diseases, horse forging, obstetrics and some surgical operations. The basis of the curricula of these schools were meaningful and verified data of folk veterinary medicine,
- achievements of individual researchers in the field of medicine (E. Jenner), in the field of physics (A. Leeuwenhoek), in the field of physiology (Harvey), numerous prerequisites for the role of living invisible organisms that cause massive infectious diseases of animals and humans, etc.),
- the discovery of the bacterial and viral nature of infectious diseases of animals and humans and the development of technologies for working with such infectious agents (L. Pasteur, R. Koch, D. I. Ivanovsky, their employees, students and followers),
- discovery of the nature of immunity (L. Pasteur, P. Ehrlich, I. I. Mechnikov and their followers),
- creation of state structural veterinary management bodies, popularization of veterinary knowledge and functioning of branches of the national economy serving veterinary medicine,

INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY COOPERATION OF THE Republic OF Uzbekistan

On the basis of the current legislative documents "On Veterinary Medicine", our republic is engaged in and concludes international agreements with the OIE, etc.) organizations dealing with veterinary issues represented by the Chairman of the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development. Thanks to this cooperation, on October 22, 1998, at the initiative of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the OIE, the CIS Cooperation Council was held in Tashkent with the participation of representatives of the OIE, a number of international treaties and documents were adopted. Among which a special place is occupied by the "Instructions for issuing an accompanying document to goods subject to veterinary supervision" and "instructions for branding meat" which will operate on the territory of the CIS countries.



3.3. Content of self-study of students

TOPIC 1: STUDY OF LEGAL AND REGULATORY DOCUMENTS ON THE FIELD OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

(Prepared from literature, filling out document forms and completing assignments)

Questions:

1. Organization of scientific research in Uzbekistan.
2. Management and management of the vetrinaria service.
3. Study of the Charter of the state Veterinary committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
4. Organization of vetrinaria activities.

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5. www.goldenpages.uz
6. www.ziyonet.uz

TOPIC 2: STUDY OF REPORTING FORMS AND THEIR FORMALIZATION AT THE VET

(Prepared from literature, filling out veterinary reports and completing assignments)

Questions:

1. Reports at the vet and their clearance.
2. Vetrinaria report forms.

Used INBIOTICS

In the mainbiotics:

1. Abduraxmonov T.A., Davlatov R.B. “Veterinariya ishini tashkillashtirish va uning iqtisodi”. Darslik, Zarafshon nashriyoti, 2004.
2. Davlatov R.B., B.T.Norqobilov., SH.X.Qurbonov., “Veterinariya ishini tashkil etish va iqtisodi”. Darslik. Samarqand, 2019.

Foreign dabiotes:

1. James S. Gaynor., William W. Muir. Handbook of Veterinary Pain Management. 2014
2. Lila Miller, Kate Hurley. Infectious Disease Management in Animal Shelters. Midwest Book Review. 2010

Additional literature:

1. Veterinariya qonunchiligi. 1 – tom, Toshkent, 1998.
2. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi “Veterinariya to‘g‘risida”gi qonuni. Toshkent, 2018.
3. Veterinariya sohasiga oid Farmonlar, Qarorlari, Nizomlar, qoidalar, yo‘riqnomalari va me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar.
4. Zooveterinariya jurnallari. Toshkent.

Internet and Ziyonet sites

1. www.Chemwed.com
2. www.Vetas.uz
3. www.Vetgov.uz
4. www.veterinary@actavis.ru
5. www.goldenpages.uz
6. www.ziyonet.uz

**TOPIC 3: STUDY OF JOURNAL FORMS AND THEIR
FORMALIZATION AT THE VET**
(Preparation from literature and registration of veterinary journals)

Questions:

1. Journal forms to be maintained at the vet.
2. Veterinarian's registration of journals.

Used INBIOTICS

In the mainbiotics:

1. Abduraxmonov T.A., Davlatov R.B. “Veterinariya ishini tashkillashtirish va uning iqtisodi”. Darslik, Zarafshon nashriyoti, 2004.
2. Davlatov R.B., B.T.Norqobilov., SH.X.Qurbonov., “Veterinariya ishini tashkil etish va iqtisodi”. Darslik. Samarqand, 2019.

Foreign dabiotes:

1. James S. Gaynor., William W. Muir. Handbook of Veterinary Pain Management. 2014
2. Lila Miller, Kate Hurley. Infectious Disease Management in Animal Shelters. Midwest Book Review. 2010

Additional literature:

1. Veterinariya qonunchiligi. 1 – tom, Toshkent, 1998.
2. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi “Veterinariya to‘g‘risida”gi qonuni. Toshkent, 2018.
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5. www.goldenpages.uz
6. www.ziyonet.uz

TOPIC 4: ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURE

(Making a synopsis and preparing a presentation using literature)

Questions:

1. Study of relevant regulatory and huqui documentation on animal identification.
2. The procedure for issuing identification numbers of animals and maintaining their electronic base.

Used INBIOTICS

In the mainbiotics:

1. Abduraxmonov T.A., Davlatov R.B. “Veterinariya ishini tashkillashtirish va uning iqtisodi”. Darslik, Zarafshon nashriyoti, 2004.
2. Davlatov R.B., B.T.Norqobilov., SH.X.Qurbonov., “Veterinariya ishini tashkil etish va iqtisodi”. Darslik. Samarqand, 2019.

Foreign dabiotes:

1. James S. Gaynor., William W. Muir. Handbook of Veterinary Pain Management. 2014
2. Lila Miller, Kate Hurley. Infectious Disease Management in Animal Shelters. Midwest Book Review. 2010

Additional literature:

1. Veterinariya qonunchiligi. 1 – tom, Toshkent, 1998.
2. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi “Veterinariya to‘g‘risida”gi qonuni. Toshkent, 2018.
3. Veterinariya sohasiga oid Farmonlar, Qarorlari, Nizomlar, qoidalar, yo‘riqnomalari va me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar.
4. Zooveterinariya jurnallari. Toshkent.

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6. www.ziyonet.uz

TOPIC 5: STUDYING THE PROCEDURE FOR ISSUING A VETERINARY PASSPORT

(prepared from the literature, filling out a veterinary passport and completing assignments)

Questions:

1. The procedure for drawing up a veterinary passport for animals.
2. The procedure for accounting and write-off of animals.

Used INBIOTICS

In the mainbiotics:

1. Abduraxmonov T.A., Davlatov R.B. “Veterinariya ishini tashkillashtirish va uning iqtisodi”. Darslik, Zarafshon nashriyoti, 2004.
2. Davlatov R.B., B.T.Norqobilov., SH.X.Qurbonov., “Veterinariya ishini tashkil etish va iqtisodi”. Darslik. Samarqand, 2019.

Foreign dabiotes:

1. James S. Gaynor., William W. Muir. Handbook of Veterinary Pain Management. 2014
2. Lila Miller, Kate Hurley. Infectious Disease Management in Animal Shelters. Midwest Book Review. 2010

Additional literature:

1. Veterinariya qonunchiligi. 1 – tom, Toshkent, 1998.
2. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi “Veterinariya to‘g‘risida”gi qonuni. Toshkent, 2018.
3. Veterinariya sohasiga oid Farmonlar, Qarorlari, Nizomlar, qoidalar, yo‘riqnomalari va me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar.
4. Zooveterinariya jurnallari. Toshkent.

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TOPIC 6: DRAWING UP A PLAN OF VETERINARY PREVENTIVE AND ANTI-EPIZOOTIC MEASURES

(Preparing from literature and drawing up an action plan against epizootia)

Questions:

1. The main types of planning of Veterinary events.
2. Veterinary preventive and anti-epizootic action plan.
3. Plan for the recovery of animals from chronic infectious diseases.
4. An operational plan for the completion of an acute infectious disease drone.

Used INBIOTICS

In the mainbiotics:

1. Abduraxmonov T.A., Davlatov R.B. “Veterinariya ishini tashkillashtirish va uning iqtisodi”. Darslik, Zarafshon nashriyoti, 2004.
2. Davlatov R.B., B.T.Norqobilov., SH.X.Qurbonov., “Veterinariya ishini tashkil etish va iqtisodi”. Darslik. Samarqand, 2019.

Foreign dabiotes:

1. James S. Gaynor., William W. Muir. Handbook of Veterinary Pain Management. 2014
2. Lila Miller, Kate Hurley. Infectious Disease Management in Animal Shelters. Midwest Book Review. 2010

Additional literature:

1. Veterinariya qonunchiligi. 1 – tom, Toshkent, 1998.
2. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi “Veterinariya to‘g‘risida”gi qonuni. Toshkent, 2018.
3. Veterinariya sohasiga oid Farmonlar, Qarorlari, Nizomlar, qoidalar, yo‘riqnomalari va me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar.
4. Zooveterinariya jurnallari. Toshkent.

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6. www.ziyonet.uz

TOPIC 7: DRAWING UP A PLAN OF NON-INFECTIOUS DISEASE PREVENTION MEASURES

(Preparing from literature and drawing up an action plan)

Questions:

1. Measures to prevent non-infectious diseases of animals
2. Plan of measures to prevent non-infectious diseases of animals: analysis and writing of acts

Used INBIOTICS

In the mainbiotics:

1. Abduraxmonov T.A., Davlatov R.B. “Veterinariya ishini tashkillashtirish va uning iqtisodi”. Darslik, Zarafshon nashriyoti, 2004.
2. Davlatov R.B., B.T.Norqobilov., SH.X.Qurbonov., “Veterinariya ishini tashkil etish va iqtisodi”. Darslik. Samarqand, 2019.

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1. James S. Gaynor., William W. Muir. Handbook of Veterinary Pain Management. 2014
2. Lila Miller, Kate Hurley. Infectious Disease Management in Animal Shelters. Midwest Book Review. 2010

Additional literature:

1. Veterinariya qonunchiligi. 1 – tom, Toshkent, 1998.
2. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi “Veterinariya to‘g‘risida”gi qonuni. Toshkent, 2018.
3. Veterinariya sohasiga oid Farmonlar, Qarorlari, Nizomlar, qoidalar, yo‘riqnomalari va me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar.
4. Zooveterinariya jurnallari. Toshkent.

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6. www.ziyonet.uz

TOPIC 8: ORGANIZATION OF VETERINARY CONTROL IN ANIMAL CONSERVATION

(Making a synopsis and preparing a presentation using literature)

Questions:

1. Organization of veterinary-preventive and therapeutic measures in the spring-summer and autumn-winter periods on the farm.
2. Organization of general preventive measures
3. Control of animal conservation, feeding and nutrition.

Used INBIOTICS

In the mainbiotics:

1. Abduraxmonov T.A., Davlatov R.B. “Veterinariya ishini tashkillashtirish va uning iqtisodi”. Darslik, Zarafshon nashriyoti, 2004.
2. Davlatov R.B., B.T.Norqobilov., SH.X.Qurbonov., “Veterinariya ishini tashkil etish va iqtisodi”. Darslik. Samarqand, 2019.

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2. Lila Miller, Kate Hurley. Infectious Disease Management in Animal Shelters. Midwest Book Review. 2010

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1. Veterinariya qonunchiligi. 1 – tom, Toshkent, 1998.
2. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi “Veterinariya to‘g‘risida”gi qonuni. Toshkent, 2018.
3. Veterinariya sohasiga oid Farmonlar, Qarorlari, Nizomlar, qoidalar, yo‘riqnomalari va me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar.
4. Zooveterinariya jurnallari. Toshkent.

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6. www.ziyonet.uz

TOPIC 9: PARTICIPATION OF VETERINARY SPECIALISTS IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

(Preparing from literature and making presentations on the organization of events)

Questions:

1. Organization of Veterinary Service in farms.
2. Duties of Veterinary Specialists in farms.
3. Veterinary events held on farms by veterinary specialists.

Used INBIOTICS

In the mainbiotics:

1. Abduraxmonov T.A., Davlatov R.B. “Veterinariya ishini tashkillashtirish va uning iqtisodi”. Darslik, Zarafshon nashriyoti, 2004.
2. Davlatov R.B., B.T.Norqobilov., SH.X.Qurbonov., “Veterinariya ishini tashkil etish va iqtisodi”. Darslik. Samarqand, 2019.

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1. James S. Gaynor., William W. Muir. Handbook of Veterinary Pain Management. 2014
2. Lila Miller, Kate Hurley. Infectious Disease Management in Animal Shelters. Midwest Book Review. 2010

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1. Veterinariya qonunchiligi. 1 – tom, Toshkent, 1998.
2. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi “Veterinariya to‘g‘risida”gi qonuni. Toshkent, 2018.
3. Veterinariya sohasiga oid Farmonlar, Qarorlari, Nizomlar, qoidalar, yo‘riqnomalari va me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar.
4. Zooveterinariya jurnallari. Toshkent.

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TOPIC 10: STUDY OF THE EPIZOOTOLOGICAL STATE OF LIVESTOCK FARMS.

(Collection of information from the literature on preparation and the study of the epizootic state)

Questions:

1. Study of the epizootic state of livestock farms.
2. Activities that are carried out when infectious diseases are detected in livestock farms.
3. Organization of Veterinary and preventive and therapeutic measures on farms.

Used INBIOTICS

In the mainbiotics:

1. Abduraxmonov T.A., Davlatov R.B. “Veterinariya ishini tashkillashtirish va uning iqtisodi”. Darslik, Zarafshon nashriyoti, 2004.
2. Davlatov R.B., B.T.Norqobilov., SH.X.Qurbonov., “Veterinariya ishini tashkil etish va iqtisodi”. Darslik. Samarqand, 2019.

Foreign dabiotes:

1. James S. Gaynor., William W. Muir. Handbook of Veterinary Pain Management. 2014
2. Lila Miller, Kate Hurley. Infectious Disease Management in Animal Shelters. Midwest Book Review. 2010

Additional literature:

1. Veterinariya qonunchiligi. 1 – tom, Toshkent, 1998.
2. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi “Veterinariya to‘g‘risida”gi qonuni. Toshkent, 2018.
3. Veterinariya sohasiga oid Farmonlar, Qarorlari, Nizomlar, qoidalar, yo‘riqnomalari va me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar.
4. Zooveterinariya jurnallari. Toshkent.

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5. www.goldenpages.uz
6. www.ziyonet.uz

TOPIC 11: SPECIAL ANTI-EPIZOOTIA ACTIVITIES

(Preparing from literature and collecting data on the organization of anti-epizootic events)

Questions:

1. Infectious disease prevention measures.
2. Measures to combat infectious diseases.

Used INBIOTICS

In the mainbiotics:

1. Abduraxmonov T.A., Davlatov R.B. “Veterinariya ishini tashkillashtirish va uning iqtisodi”. Darslik, Zarafshon nashriyoti, 2004.
2. Davlatov R.B., B.T.Norqobilov., SH.X.Qurbonov., “Veterinariya ishini tashkil etish va iqtisodi”. Darslik. Samarqand, 2019.

Foreign dabiotes:

1. James S. Gaynor., William W. Muir. Handbook of Veterinary Pain Management. 2014
2. Lila Miller, Kate Hurley. Infectious Disease Management in Animal Shelters. Midwest Book Review. 2010

Additional literature:

1. Veterinariya qonunchiligi. 1 – tom, Toshkent, 1998.
2. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi “Veterinariya to‘g‘risida”gi qonuni. Toshkent, 2018.
3. Veterinariya sohasiga oid Farmonlar, Qarorlari, Nizomlar, qoidalar, yo‘riqnomalari va me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar.
4. Zooveterinariya jurnallari. Toshkent.

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4. www.veterinary@actavis.ru
5. www.goldenpages.uz
6. www.ziyonet.uz

TOPIC 12: QUARANTINE OR RESTRICTIVE MEASURES WHEN INFECTIOUS DISEASES SPREAD

(Preparing slides about the rules for setting quarantine or restrictive measures, prepared from the literature)

Questions:

1. Infectious disease prevention measures.
2. Measures to combat infectious diseases.

Used INBIOTICS

In the mainbiotics:

1. Abduraxmonov T.A., Davlatov R.B. “Veterinariya ishini tashkillashtirish va uning iqtisodi”. Darslik, Zarafshon nashriyoti, 2004.
2. Davlatov R.B., B.T.Norqobilov., SH.X.Qurbonov., “Veterinariya ishini tashkil etish va iqtisodi”. Darslik. Samarqand, 2019.

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1. James S. Gaynor., William W. Muir. Handbook of Veterinary Pain Management. 2014
2. Lila Miller, Kate Hurley. Infectious Disease Management in Animal Shelters. Midwest Book Review. 2010

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1. Veterinariya qonunchiligi. 1 – tom, Toshkent, 1998.
2. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi “Veterinariya to‘g‘risida”gi qonuni. Toshkent, 2018.
3. Veterinariya sohasiga oid Farmonlar, Qarorlari, Nizomlar, qoidalar, yo‘riqnomalari va me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar.
4. Zooveterinariya jurnallari. Toshkent.

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TOPIC 13: ANALYSIS OF THE ECONOMIC EFFECTIVENESS OF VETERINARY MEASURES.

(Making a synopsis and preparing a presentation using literature)

Questions:

1. Study of the economic effectiveness of Veterinary Measures.
2. Methods for determining the economic efficiency of Veterinary Measures.

Used INBIOTICS

In the mainbiotics:

1. Abduraxmonov T.A., Davlatov R.B. “Veterinariya ishini tashkillashtirish va uning iqtisodi”. Darslik, Zarafshon nashriyoti, 2004.
2. Davlatov R.B., B.T.Norqobilov., SH.X.Qurbonov., “Veterinariya ishini tashkil etish va iqtisodi”. Darslik. Samarqand, 2019.

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1. Veterinariya qonunchiligi. 1 – tom, Toshkent, 1998.
2. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi “Veterinariya to‘g‘risida”gi qonuni. Toshkent, 2018.
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4. Zooveterinariya jurnallari. Toshkent.

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TOPIC 14: ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF EVENTS AGAINST DISEASES.

(Analysis of the economic efficiency of events against diseases using the literature and preparation of presentations)

Questions:

1. Cost-effectiveness of Veterinary Measures Against protein disease of cattle.
2. The cost-effectiveness of treatment and preventive measures in the period of non-infectious diseases.
3. The economic efficiency of events against helminthiasis

Used INBIOTICS

In the mainbiotics:

1. Abduraxmonov T.A., Davlatov R.B. “Veterinariya ishini tashkillashtirish va uning iqtisodi”. Darslik, Zarafshon nashriyoti, 2004.
2. Davlatov R.B., B.T.Norqobilov., SH.X.Qurbonov., “Veterinariya ishini tashkil etish va iqtisodi”. Darslik. Samarqand, 2019.

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1. James S. Gaynor., William W. Muir. Handbook of Veterinary Pain Management. 2014
2. Lila Miller, Kate Hurley. Infectious Disease Management in Animal Shelters. Midwest Book Review. 2010

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1. Veterinariya qonunchiligi. 1 – tom, Toshkent, 1998.
2. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi “Veterinariya to‘g‘risida”gi qonuni. Toshkent, 2018.
3. Veterinariya sohasiga oid Farmonlar, Qarorlari, Nizomlar, qoidalar, yo‘riqnomalari va me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar.
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TOPIC 15: DETERMINATION OF THE ECONOMIC EFFECTIVENESS OF TREATMENT AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

(Study of methods for determining economic efficiency using the literature)

Questions:

1. Determination of the economic effectiveness of therapeutic measures.
2. Determination of the economic efficiency of preventive measures.

Used INBIOTICS

In the mainbiotics:

1. Abduraxmonov T.A., Davlatov R.B. “Veterinariya ishini tashkillashtirish va uning iqtisodi”. Darslik, Zarafshon nashriyoti, 2004.
2. Davlatov R.B., B.T.Norqobilov., SH.X.Qurbonov., “Veterinariya ishini tashkil etish va iqtisodi”. Darslik. Samarqand, 2019.

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2. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi “Veterinariya to‘g‘risida”gi qonuni. Toshkent, 2018.
3. Veterinariya sohasiga oid Farmonlar, Qarorlari, Nizomlar, qoidalar, yo‘riqnomalari va me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar.
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5. www.goldenpages.uz
6. www.ziyonet.uz

TOPIC 16: FINANCIAL AND MATERIAL SUPPORT OF VETERINARY EVENTS

(Preparing from literature and completing practical assignments)

Questions:

1. Financial support of veterinary activities and its organization
2. Methods for the implementation of the material supply of Veterinary Measures

Used INBIOTICS

In the mainbiotics:

1. Abduraxmonov T.A., Davlatov R.B. “Veterinariya ishini tashkillashtirish va uning iqtisodi”. Darslik, Zarafshon nashriyoti, 2004.
2. Davlatov R.B., B.T.Norqobilov., SH.X.Qurbonov., “Veterinariya ishini tashkil etish va iqtisodi”. Darslik. Samarqand, 2019.

Foreign dabiotes:

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2. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi “Veterinariya to‘g‘risida”gi qonuni. Toshkent, 2018.
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4. Zooveterinariya jurnallari. Toshkent.

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TOPIC 17: STUDY OF THE PRIVATE VETERINARY SERVICE AND DOCUMENTATION RELATED TO IT

(Study of documents related to the private veterinary service using the literature)

Questions:

1. Necessary documents to engage in private veterinary activities.
2. Who can engage in private veterinary activities.
3. Rights of specialists engaged in private veterinary activities.
4. Tasks of specialists engaged in private veterinary activities.
5. The procedure for obtaining a license to engage in private veterinary activities.

Used INBIOTICS

In the mainbiotics:

1. Abduraxmonov T.A., Davlatov R.B. “Veterinariya ishini tashkillashtirish va uning iqtisodi”. Darslik, Zarafshon nashriyoti, 2004.
2. Davlatov R.B., B.T.Norqobilov., SH.X.Qurbonov., “Veterinariya ishini tashkil etish va iqtisodi”. Darslik. Samarqand, 2019.

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1. Veterinariya qonunchiligi. 1 – tom, Toshkent, 1998.
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TOPIC 18: VETERINARY SANITARY CONTROL ON ROAD AND DIRT ROADS

(Study of documents on veterinary sanitary control on roads using the literature)

Questions:

1. Organization of Veterinary Control on Highway
2. Organization of Veterinary Control on dirt roads
3. The importance of veterinary service on road and dirt roads
4. Rules for transporting animals from car and dirt roads

Used INBIOTICS

In the mainbiotics:

1. Abduraxmonov T.A., Davlatov R.B. “Veterinariya ishini tashkillashtirish va uning iqtisodi”. Darslik, Zarafshon nashriyoti, 2004.
2. Davlatov R.B., B.T.Norqobilov., SH.X.Qurbonov., “Veterinariya ishini tashkil etish va iqtisodi”. Darslik. Samarqand, 2019.

Foreign dabiotes:

1. James S. Gaynor., William W. Muir. Handbook of Veterinary Pain Management. 2014
2. Lila Miller, Kate Hurley. Infectious Disease Management in Animal Shelters. Midwest Book Review. 2010

Additional literature:

1. Veterinariya qonunchiligi. 1 – tom, Toshkent, 1998.
2. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi “Veterinariya to‘g‘risida”gi qonuni. Toshkent, 2018.
3. Veterinariya sohasiga oid Farmonlar, Qarorlari, Nizomlar, qoidalar, yo‘riqnomalari va me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar.
4. Zooveterinariya jurnallari. Toshkent.

Internet and Ziyonet sites

1. www.Chemwed.com
2. www.Vetas.uz
3. www.Vetgov.uz
4. www.veterinary@actavis.ru
5. www.goldenpages.uz
6. www.ziyonet.uz

TOPIC 19: VETERINARY CONTROL CARGO STUDY OF MATERIALS RELATED TO NUTRITION.

(Making a synopsis and preparing a presentation using literature)

Questions:

1. Veterinary sanitary control in the transportation of livestock.
2. Documents on the transportation of livestock.
3. Veterinary sanitary control in the transport of livestock products and raw materials.
4. Documents on the transportation of livestock products and raw materials.
5. Documents on the transportation of products and raw materials of the animal world.

Used INBIOTICS

In the mainbiotics:

1. Abduraxmonov T.A., Davlatov R.B. “Veterinariya ishini tashkillashtirish va uning iqtisodi”. Darslik, Zarafshon nashriyoti, 2004.
2. Davlatov R.B., B.T.Norqobilov., SH.X.Qurbonov., “Veterinariya ishini tashkil etish va iqtisodi”. Darslik. Samarqand, 2019.

Foreign dabiotes:

1. James S. Gaynor., William W. Muir. Handbook of Veterinary Pain Management. 2014
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2. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi “Veterinariya to‘g‘risida”gi qonuni. Toshkent, 2018.
3. Veterinariya sohasiga oid Farmonlar, Qarorlari, Nizomlar, qoidalar, yo‘riqnomalari va me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar.
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4. www.veterinary@actavis.ru
5. www.goldenpages.uz
6. www.ziyonet.uz

TOPIC 20: STUDY OF THE VETERINARY SERVICE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(Acquaintance with the veterinary service of foreign countries using the literature)

Questions:

1. International veterinary organizations and their importance.
2. Duties of the international epizootic Bureau
3. International Health Organization
4. All over the World Veterinary Association
5. Relations with international veterinary organizations.

Used INBIOTICS

In the mainbiotics:

1. Abduraxmonov T.A., Davlatov R.B. “Veterinariya ishini tashkillashtirish va uning iqtisodi”. Darslik, Zarafshon nashriyoti, 2004.
2. Davlatov R.B., B.T.Norqobilov., SH.X.Qurbonov., “Veterinariya ishini tashkil etish va iqtisodi”. Darslik. Samarqand, 2019.

Foreign dabiotes:

1. James S. Gaynor., William W. Muir. Handbook of Veterinary Pain Management. 2014
2. Lila Miller, Kate Hurley. Infectious Disease Management in Animal Shelters. Midwest Book Review. 2010

Additional literature:

1. Veterinariya qonunchiligi. 1 – tom, Toshkent, 1998.
2. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi “Veterinariya to‘g‘risida”gi qonuni. Toshkent, 2018.
3. Veterinariya sohasiga oid Farmonlar, Qarorlari, Nizomlar, qoidalar, yo‘riqnomalari va me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar.
4. Zooveterinariya jurnallari. Toshkent.

Internet and Ziyonet sites

1. www.Chemwed.com
2. www.Vetas.uz
3. www.Vetgov.uz
4. www.veterinary@actavis.ru
5. www.goldenpages.uz
6. www.ziyonet.uz

3.4. Glossary on the subject (in Uzbek, Russian, English h)

Uzbek language	English language	Russian language	Meaning
Veterinariya	Veterinary Medicine	Ветеринария	The field of scientific and practical activities aimed at ensuring the protection of animal life and health, preventing the occurrence, spread and elimination of animal diseases, protecting the population from diseases common to animals and humans, protecting the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan from the introduction of infectious animal diseases, providing veterinary services to animals, as well as ensuring the veterinary welfare of the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, veterinary, veterinary and sanitary safety of goods controlled by the state veterinary service;
Biologik chiqindilar	Biowaste	Биологические отходы	Animal corpses, products and raw materials of animal origin recognized as dangerous in veterinary and sanitary terms, waste from the veterinary biological industry
Veterinariya, veterinariya-sanitariya qoidalari va normalari	Veterinary and sanitary rules and norms	Ветеринарные, ветеринарно-санитарные правила и нормы	Documents establishing requirements in the field of veterinary medicine, which are mandatory for compliance by state and other bodies, legal entities and individuals
Veterinariya dori vositalari	Veterinary medicines	Ветеринарные лекарственные средства	Drugs obtained from medicinal substances (substances) or from a mixture of medicinal substances (substances) of natural and synthetic origin, intended for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of animal diseases, as well as for changing the state and

			functions of their body
Veterinar osoyishtalik	Veterinary welfare	Ветеринарное благополучие	A condition in which there are no harmful effects of negative factors on animal health, epizootics, and favorable conditions for animal life are provided
Davlat veterinariya xizmati nazorati ostidagi tovarlar	Under control of the State Veterinary Service Products	Подконтрольные государственной ветеринарной службе товары	Animals, products and raw materials of animal origin, veterinary medicines, strains of microorganisms, feed and feed additives, veterinary technical means, as well as vegetable food products sold on the markets
Kelib chiqishi hayvonotga mansub mahsulot	Animal Products	Продукция животного происхождения	Meat and meat products, milk and dairy products, fish and fish products, eggs and egg products, as well as bee products
Kelib chiqishi hayvonotga mansub xomashyo	Raw animal	Сырьё животного происхождения	Products obtained from animals intended for processing
Noboppunkt	Disadvantaged point	Неблагополучный пункт	The territory where the focus of infectious animal diseases is established
Ozuqa	Feed	Корма	Vegetable and animal products used for animal feeding
Ozuqabop qo'shimchalar	Feed additives	Кормовые добавки	Substances of organic, mineral and synthetic origin used as sources of missing nutrients and minerals and vitamins in the diet of animals
Cheklovchi tadbirlar (karantin)	Restrictive measures (quarantine)	Ограничительные мероприятия (карантин)	Administrative, antiepidemic and other measures aimed at localization and elimination of foci of infectious animal diseases, prevention of their spread, providing for a special regime of economic and other activities, restriction of movement of the population, vehicles, goods and (or) goods
Epizootiya	Epizootic	Эпизоотия	The spread of especially

			dangerous and other infectious diseases of animals in the relevant territory
Epizootiyaga qarshi tadbirlar	Anti-epizootic measures	Противоэпизоотические мероприятия	The system of organizational and special veterinary measures for the prevention, detection or elimination of epizootics
Hayvonlarning yuqumli kasalliklari	Contagious animal diseases	Заразные болезни животных	Diseases, the occurrence of which is caused by the impact of pathogens on animals if there is a possibility of spreading and transmission to other animals and humans
Yo'riqnomalar	Instructions	Инструкция	A document establishing mandatory measures in veterinary medicine
Qoidalar	Rules	Правила	A document establishing the procedure and conditions for keeping animals on farms or their sale
Qo'llanma	Benefit	Пособие	Implementation of some veterinary measures
Tavsiyalar	Recommendation	Рекомендация	A document on mandatory veterinary measures established by scientific institutions and carried out in the period before the approval of the relevant instructions, for example, a recommendation on the control of flies in animal husbandry
Ko'rsatma	Designation	Указания	a document of the khokimiyat in the field of veterinary supervision on the conduct of one-time or periodic events on the scale of the district, region, for example, an instruction on checking the veterinary and sanitary condition of pig farms and farms
Nizom	Position	Положение	Документ, устанавливающий обязанности, права и юридический статус ветеринарных органов, учреждений, организаций и

			ДОЛЖНОСТНЫХ ЛИЦ ветеринарной службы
Istiqboliy reja	Planning ahead	Перспективное планирование	They include the most important events designed for 5-10-15 years or more.
Joriy (yililk) reja	Kurrent planning (Anua)	Текущее планирование (годовое)	Veterinary measures are being developed for the first year, and some of them, broken down by months and by quarters, are the main defining planning documents. They include measures for the prevention and elimination of infectious and invasive animal diseases, methods of preserving the veterinary and sanitary well-being of the farm, etC.) for the coming year.
Tezkor (operativ) reja	Operational planning	Оперативное планирование	Veterinary measures are designed for a certain immediate period.) An example of such a plan is the plan for the elimination of an epizootic focus (for example, foot-and-mouth disease). Operational plans are calculated for 10 days, for the first month or for the first quarter
Yaxlitlik	Unity	ЕДИНСТВО ПЛАНОВ	It provides for the mandatory planning of veterinary measures on specific issues in a certain territory, regardless of the departmental affiliation of farms
Umumiylik	Complexity	КОМПЛЕКСНОСТЬ	It involves combinations in terms of special measures for the prevention and elimination of diseases and organizational and economic measures
Ommaviylik (demokratlik)	Democracy	ДЕМОКРАТИЧНОСТЬ	It provides for the planning of veterinary measures from the bottom up, i.e. the development of primary plans of veterinary measures starting with farms,

			joint-stock companies and other enterprises and ending with the highest veterinary authorities
Yetakchi tadbir	Leading link	Ведущее звено	In the planned complex, it is a priority or main event, without which it is impossible to fulfill other points of the planned plan
Iqtisodiy samaradorlik	Cost-effectiveness	Экономическая эффективность	Elimination of damage from reduction or termination of death, forced slaughter, destruction of animals, reduction of losses of products and live weight.
Haqiqiy zarar	Economic damage	Экономический ущерб	monetary losses caused by animal diseases
Oldi olingan zarar	Prevented economic damage	Предотвращённый экономический ущерб	This is the economic result of conducting veterinary measures, characterizing the amount of prevention of possible product losses in a particular disease due to the operational complex implementation of veterinary measures, the use of new, more modern methods and means of their implementation
Kasallanish koeffitsiyenti	Incidence ratio	Коэффициент заболеваемости	This is the ratio of the number of sick animals to the entire population of disadvantaged herds (farms)
O'lim koeffitsiyenti	Mortality ratio (CFR)	Коэффициент падежа(летальность)	- this is the ratio of the number of fallen, forcibly killed and destroyed to the number of sick animals.
Zarar koeffitsiyenti	Damage ratio	Коэффициент экономического ущерба	- this is the ratio of the total amount of damage from the disease, death, illness, forced slaughter to the number of sick, fallen, sick and forcibly killed animals

I.) Certification questions on the subject

4.1. I Interim Control oral questions:

1. When was the veterinary law adopted?
2. How many chapters and articles does the veterinary law consist of?
3. What are the legislation on veterinary medicine?
4. Underground acts of veterinary law and the procedure for their formalization.
5. Tell me the types of punishment that are prescribed in violation of the veterinary law?
6. The procedure for formalization of relevant decisions and declarations in case of violation of Veterinary legislation?
7. In what order is the administrative penalty applied when the veterinary sanitary rules and norms are violated?
8. In what order material punishment is applied in case of violation of Veterinary sanitary rules and norms?
9. In what order is jinoi liable for violations of Veterinary and sanitary rules and norms?
10. The procedure for imposing a fine in case of violation of Veterinary sanitary rules and norms?
11. Comment on the penalties applied in violation of the rules of animal quarantine and other veterinary sanitary rules?
12. What is the amount of fines imposed on citizens in violation of the rules for feeding dogs and cats in the population punks in the regions?
13. In case of violation of Veterinary sanitary rules and norms, which veterinary nazoart bodies carry out the procedure for imposing a fine?
14. How are the fines levied in case of violation of Veterinary sanitary rules and norms?
15. The essence and importance of veterinary care today?
16. Comment on the features and functions of the veterinary service?
17. Tell me the objects of activity of Veterinary Specialists?
18. Tell me the types of Veterinary Services in our republic?
19. Tell me the organizational structure of the State Department, departments and departments of Veterinary and Livestock Development?
20. From what organizations is the organizational structure of the state Centers for the diagnosis of animal diseases and food safety?
21. Give an understanding on the issues of managing and guiding the veterinary system?
22. What do you understand when the veterinarian says to take into account?
23. The importance of Veterinary accounting documents?
24. What does veterinary accounting cover include?
25. How many magazine forms are there in total in the vet?
26. Treatment veterinary institutions, Farm, Journal forms and procedure for their registration?
27. Forms of magazines on poultry farms and the procedure for their formalization?

28. Forms of journals in veterinary laboratories and the procedure for their formalization?
29. Journal forms and their formalization procedures in veterinary and sanitary expertise laboratories in the markets?
30. Forms of magazines and the procedure for their registration in transport veterinary sanitary control units?
31. Forms of magazines on border veterinary sanitary control units and the procedure for their formalization?
32. Who will be photographed on toomni in the Journal of the diet of sick animals?
33. By whom is the epizootic state of the district (city) formalized in the journal Kam?
34. Report forms in the vet and the procedure for their formalization?
35. By whom and how many copies are veterinary reports prepared?
36. Tell your veterinarian the topshirish deadlines of your reports?
37. How to formulate a database on identified animals?
38. How many characters will the identification numbers consist of?
39. What earring units and tokens are used to store the identification number for the birding and jetting of animals?
40. Procedure for registration of Veterinary passports to identified animals?
41. What is the procedure for accounting and deregulation of animals?
42. What is considered when catching and keeping animals?
43. What are the rights and obligations of animal owners?
44. The importance of planning veterinary activities?
45. Tell planning facilities?
46. What are the requirements for the plans of Veterinary events?
47. What do you understand when you say the principles of planning?
48. Tell me the types of plans and their name?
49. Give an example of plans for a year?
50. How are the plans for many years called?
51. When and by whom are operational plans drawn up?
52. How long will the plans be drawn up and approved by whom?
53. Tell me a plan of Veterinary prophylactic and epizootic measures?
54. Comment on the plan to end infectious and invasive diseases?
55. What is the plan for the recovery of animals from chronic infectious diseases?
56. What is the plan for the termination of an acute infectious disease furnace?
57. The procedure for drawing up calendar work plans in farms, offices and state veterinary institutions?
58. Tell me the importance and types of veterinary activities?
59. General prophylactic activities and how are they conducted?
60. How to learn the veterinarian-sanitary and epizootic state of the farm?
61. How many stages does the dispensary take place?
62. How is the treatment work organized?

63. Tell the Veterinary Specialists the coefficients of calculating the correct amount of work?
64. Tell me how to organize measures to prevent and combat infectious diseases (epizooty)?
65. Do you know the measures that will keep the infection from entering the farm?
66. How to learn the epizootic state of the farm or territory?
67. Explain the organization of preventive and special events against epizooty?
68. What measures will be taken when an infectious disease comes out on the farm?
69. How are the general and special measures for the Prevention of infectious diseases conducted?
70. Organize activities for the detection of infectious diseases and its termination (quarantine measures) iSox?
71. Restrictive measures (quarantine) during the detection of foci of infectious diseases of animals ?
72. How to carry out health care measures from chronic infectious diseases?
73. Tell me how to determine the zone (zone)that poses a threat to the disease?
74. How to carry out quarantine or restrictive measures in infectious diseases?
75. Who decides to conduct quarantine or restrictive measures in infectious diseases?
76. Who organizes the construction of veterinary institutions?
77. Who plans the construction of veterinary institutions?
78. In what order is the land area allocated for veterinary institutions?
79. What employees of the Working Group participate in the allocation of land for veterinary institutions?
80. How far should the land allocated for veterinary institutions be from the central highways?
81. How far should the land allocated for veterinary institutions be from the channels through which water passes?
82. What should be the level of depth of groundwater allocated to veterinary institutions?
83. Construction of veterinary institutions project-estimate documents by whom?
84. Drawing up project-estimate documentation of the construction of veterinary facilities?
85. Tell me how to control the construction of veterinary facilities?
86. What attention will be paid to when submitting to the use of completed structures?
87. Who will form a working group in the assignment of the use of completed facilities?
88. What are the importance and functions of analyzing the economy of veterinary activities?
89. Tell me the costs spent on veterinary activities and the ways of calculating

them?

90. Explain the system of indicators used in the economic analysis of veterinary activities?
91. Tell me the methods for calculating the economic efficiency of Veterinary Measures?
92. What is said to be true and the damage taken?
93. Types of actual damage and indicators of their detection?
94. Tell me methods of calculating veterinary costs?
95. Do you know the real damage and ways to detect it?
96. Tell me the method of determining the received damage (Little)?
97. What are the costs for veterinary activities and how to calculate them?
98. How is the summer index of economic efficiency of veterinary activities determined?
99. How to determine the economic effectiveness of anti-epizootic measures?
100. Is the economic effectiveness of treatment and prophylactic measures in the period of non-infectious diseases?
101. How to determine the economic effectiveness of anti-helminthosis measures?
102. What is the financial support of veterinary activities and by whom is it carried out?
103. Indicate the sources of supply of veterinary activities?
104. Tell me the goals of spending the funds allocated to the veterinary service?
105. How to allocate budgetary funds to the veterinary service?
106. With what funds will the veterinary service be financed?
107. How are the funds allocated to the Veterinary Service spent?
108. Who confirms the list of extremely dangerous infectious diseases that can be encountered among animals, provided from the budget account?
109. Tell me the order of spending special funds and fine money?
110. The importance of the implementation of veterinary supplies?
111. What is included in the obeqts of veterinary supplies?
112. Methods of implementation of Veterinary procurement?
113. Organizations and institutions that carry out veterinary care?
114. How many forms of Veterinary Supply applications are available?
115. Who will issue veterinary applications?
116. How many groups are the applicants divided and what are they?
117. Who is engaged in the import of Veterinary taverns and equipment.
118. What is the procedure for storing veterinary drugs?
119. Procedure for registration of veterinary drugs from the account?
120. The procedure for the calculation, storage and cost of disinfectants, equipment of veterinary drugs?

4.2. II Interim Control oral questions

1. How to organize veterinary work in districts?
2. Tell me the organizational structure of the district veterinary service?
3. What is the activity of the Department of Veterinary and livestock development of the district?
4. How to manage veterinary work in the district?
5. Who heads the district veterinary and Livestock Development Department?
6. Location and equipment of the district veterinary and Livestock Development Department?
7. Tell me the methods of managing veterinary work in the district?
8. Tell the district the activity of the State Center for the diagnosis of animal diseases and safety of food products?
9. What should be the mode of work of veterinary institutions?
10. How is veterinary work organized in the cities?
11. Organizational structure of the city veterinary service?
12. Features of Veterinary Services in cities?
13. Explain the branches of the Department of Veterinary and livestock development of the city?
14. Types of Veterinary Services in cities?
15. Explain the branches of the Department of Veterinary and livestock development of the city?
16. Veterinary and sanitary control in cities?
17. Veterinary and sanitary expertise laboratories?
18. What are the functions of the veterinary sanitary expert laboratory?
19. What are the rights and responsibilities of the laboratory?
20. How to organize the activity of the laboratory of Veterinary and sanitary expertise?
21. Functions of the Department of Veterinary and livestock development of the city?
22. Tell me the types of Veterinary Services of the city?
23. How to organize vetrinarian service in livestock farms?
24. Tuscite vetrinaria service on farms?
25. Comment on Articles 14, 15, and 16 of the veterinary law of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
26. Functions of the vetrinarian service in livestock farms?
27. Explain the departmental veterinary service?
28. What are the rights and obligations of Veterinary Specialists of the departmental veterinary service?
29. Organizational structure of Veterinary Service in farms?
30. Methods for determining the state of Veterinary Specialists?
31. Rights and duties of Veterinary Specialists in farms?
32. What kind of work did the stockholder societies do in the cultivation of the mole?
33. What are the veterinary services in production?

34. Features of Veterinary Service in livestock farms?
35. The procedure for the organization of private veterinary services?
36. How to carry out private veterinary activities?
37. Comment on Article 17 of the law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
38. Who was engaged in private veterinary services?
39. Tell me the general provisions of the regulation on the licensing of veterinary activities?
40. Explain the requirements and terms of the license in the regulation on the licensing of veterinary activities?
41. What documents are required when obtaining a license, opening a branch or changing the addresses of the activity (branch)?
42. Explain the consideration of applications and the decision to issue a license or refuse to issue a license?
43. What do you understand when you say re-registration of licenses, issuance of duplicates?
44. How to control compliance with the requirements and conditions of the license?
45. Explain the suspension, suspension, termination of the validity of the license?
46. Naiman understand when you say Register of licenses?
47. How is the state fee charged for the issuance of a license?
48. Explain the sequence of stages of granting a license to veterinary activity?
49. Tell the owners of the animal the rules of Veterinary Service?
50. How to take orders for service (work)products and formalize them?
51. How is the service (performance of work) carried out in veterinary activities?
52. Find out the order and form of payment for the service (work)in veterinary activities?
53. Rules for the provision of private veterinary services?
54. Necessary documents for obtaining a license in order to engage in the private veterinary service?
55. Who will issue a license to engage in the private veterinary service?
56. Zoovetservice punks and contracts with them?
57. How to organize veterinary and sanitary control?
58. What is the essence and purpose of Veterinary sanitary control?
59. Tell me the objects of Veterinary and sanitary control?
60. Veterinary sanitary supervision in the care of animals?
61. What kind of Veterinary and sanitary controls do you know in the transportation, export and import processes of animals, livestock products and OMS?
62. What veterinary surveillance documents are issued when transporting the goods under the supervision of the state veterinary service within the Republic?
63. Who will issue veterinary surveillance documents to the tatars under the

supervision of the state Veterinary Service?

64. NIMs to veterinary surveillance documents?
65. Veterinary and sanitary control at the state border?
66. What is veterinary sanitary control in the transportation of animals, livestock products and raw materials, export and import processes?
67. When was the rule adopted to issue veterinary surveillance documents in the transportation of tokens under the supervision of the state veterinary service within the Republic?
68. What veterinary surveillance documents are there in the transportation of tokens under the supervision of the state Veterinary Service in the Republic?
69. What requirements do you know about veterinary surveillance documents?
70. What is the control over the turnover of veterinary surveillance documents?
71. Do you know the list of shipments under the supervision of the state veterinary service, to which the 1-form veterinary certificate is issued?
72. Do you know the list of shipments under the supervision of the state veterinary service, where the 2-form veterinary certificate is issued?
73. Do you know the list of shipments under the supervision of the state veterinary service, to which the 3-form veterinary certificate is issued?
74. Veterinary and sanitary control in port?
75. Veterinary sanitary control on motor and soil roads?
76. Veterinary sanitary supervision of railway and Riverside works?
77. Veterinary sanitary control in enterprises that prepare, store and process animal raw materials?
78. How is veterinary sanitary control carried out at the state border?
79. Do you know the rights of the owners of animals, products of animal origin and raw materials?
80. What is the veterinary sanitary control in the enterprises that prepare, store and process animal raw materials?
81. Veterinary sanitary control in the markets?
82. Veterinary sanitary control in enterprises that prepare, store and process animal raw materials?
83. Explain the control of Veterinary sanitation in manufacturing enterprises?
84. Processes of implementation of Veterinary and sanitary control in specialized slaughter enterprises?
85. Veterinary sanitary control in the process of slaughter of animals?
86. Procedure for veterinary sanitary examination of slaughtered animal bodies and members after slaughter?
87. How to utilize and eliminate the bodies (dead) of animals?
88. Rules for labeling animal goods with veterinary stamp and stamp?
89. What should be veterinary stamps and stamps?
90. The process of labeling meat and its residual products?
91. Establishing relations with international veterinary organizations and cooperation with them?
92. Functions of international veterinary organizations?

93. Founded in the international epizootic byuro nechanchi?
94. Where is the headquarters of the international epizootic byuro?
95. How many states have joined the international epizootic byuro?
96. When was Uzbekistan a member of the international epizootic byuro (HEB)?
97. At what time does the session of the international epizootic byuro take place every year?
98. When was the Butunjahon Veterinary Association founded and how many states were members of it?
99. How many years in the World Veterinary congresses are held?
100. What does the International Health Organization deal with?
101. How to determine the economic effectiveness of anti-helminthosis measures?
102. What is the financial support of veterinary activities and by whom is it carried out?
103. Indicate the sources of supply of veterinary activities?
104. Tell me the goals of spending the funds allocated to the veterinary service?
105. How to allocate budgetary funds to the veterinary service?
106. With what funds will the veterinary service be financed?
107. How are the funds allocated to the Veterinary Service spent?
108. Who confirms the list of extremely dangerous infectious diseases that can be encountered among animals, provided from the budget account?
109. Tell me the order of spending special funds and fine money?
110. The importance of the implementation of veterinary supplies?
111. What is included in the objects of veterinary supplies?
112. Methods of implementation of Veterinary procurement?
113. Organizations and institutions that carry out veterinary care?
114. How many forms of Veterinary Supply applications are available?
115. Who will issue veterinary applications?
116. How many groups are the applicants divided and what are they?
117. Who is engaged in the import of Veterinary taverns and equipment.
118. What is the procedure for storing veterinary drugs?
119. Procedure for registration of veterinary drugs from the account?
120. The procedure for the calculation, storage and cost of disinfectants, equipment of veterinary drugs?

4.3. Final Control oral questions

1. The essence of veterinary business?
2. Veterinary measures?
3. State veterinary inspectors?
4. Private veterinary practice?
5. Responsibility for violation of veterinary legislation?
6. Veterinary reporting?
7. Who is appointed the chief veterinarian of the city?
8. How many sections are there in the law on veterinary medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan (new edition)?
9. Which article of the law "on veterinary medicine" (new edition) of the republic specifies the powers of state veterinary inspectors?
10. State veterinary medicine?
11. Tasks of the state veterinary service?
12. The organizational structure of veterinary medicine?
13. The right of owners of animals and livestock products?
14. Magazine No. 2-vet?
15. Form No. 1 – vet.reporting?
16. Terms of storage of accounting documents?
17. Who issues the veterinary certificate form No. 2?
18. In which article of the law "on veterinary medicine" (new edition) Are the main directions of veterinary medicine indicated in the Republic of Uzbekistan?
19. Who runs the vet service?
20. By whom is the chief physician of the district appointed?
21. Long-term plans of veterinary measures?
22. Principles of planning veterinary measures?
23. A plan for the prevention of non-communicable diseases?
24. The calendar plan of the veterinary service of the economy?
25. Organization of general preventive measures in animal husbandry?
26. Medical examination of animals?
27. Documentation of medical work in veterinary medicine?
28. Veterinary and sanitary inspection of the farm?
29. Types of medical work?
30. Planning of veterinary measures?
31. When is planned medical care provided?
32. What is the specificity of veterinary action plans?
33. Democratic nature of veterinary action plans?
34. The specificity of veterinary action plans?
35. Health measures in the quarantine center?
36. Technological map of veterinary animal treatments?
37. When was the Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan (new edition) adopted?
38. The role and importance of state veterinary medicine?
39. Legislation on veterinary issues?

40. Departmental veterinary service?
41. The right of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?
42. Veterinary authorities?
43. Primary veterinary registration?
44. Veterinary statistics?
45. When was the law "On veterinary medicine" of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted?
46. How many articles are there in the law "on veterinary medicine" of the Republic of Uzbekistan (new edition)?
47. Which article of the law "on Veterinary Medicine" (new edition) of the Republic specifies the rights of owners of livestock and livestock products?
48. Objects of veterinary activity?
49. Unity of the veterinary service of Uzbekistan?
50. The content of the state veterinary service?
51. The State veterinary network?
52. Magazine No. 3 - vet?
53. Form No. 2 - vet reporting?
54. Accounting in veterinary medicine?
55. Who issues veterinary certificates No. 1?
56. Who sets the main tasks of veterinary medicine?
57. Who runs the vet service?
58. Which article of the law "on veterinary Medicine" of the Republic (new edition) specifies the procedure for establishing quarantine for infectious diseases of animals?
59. Objects of veterinary planning?
60. The main types of veterinary action plans?
61. Operational plans of veterinary measures?
62. Plan of veterinary and sanitary measures?
63. Clinical examination of animals?
64. Dispensary card of an animal?
65. Organization of general measures to prevent infectious diseases of animals?
66. Organization of measures to eliminate infectious animal diseases?
67. Registration of medical documentation?
68. Measures to prevent the penetration of pathogens of infectious diseases into the farm?
69. When do they provide daily medical care?
70. The reality of veterinary action plans?
71. The complexity of veterinary action plans?
72. The reality of veterinary action plans?
73. The main tasks of veterinary medicine?
74. Veterinary service management?
75. The rights and obligations of specialists of the departmental veterinary service?
76. Quarantine or restrictions for infectious diseases of animals?
77. Veterinary accounting?

78. Who adopted the law on veterinary medicine of the republic?
79. Antiepidemiological measures are?
80. In which article of the law "on veterinary medicine" of the republic (new edition) are the obligations of owners of livestock and livestock products specified?
81. Which article of the law "on veterinary Medicine" of the Republic (new edition) specifies the duties of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?
82. The peculiarity of modern veterinary medicine?
83. The main directions of modern veterinary medicine?
84. The right to engage in veterinary activities?
85. The content of the departmental veterinary service?
86. Magazine No. 1 - vet?
87. Form No. 1 - vet reporting?
88. The main requirements for vet reporting?
89. What administrative measures are applied to violators of vet legislation?
90. Antiepidemiological measures are?
91. Does the head of the laboratory in S E have the rights of a state veterinary inspector?
92. Who organizes the vet service?
93. In which article of the law "on veterinary medicine" of the republic (new edition) of Uzbekistan are laboratory tests specified?
94. Which article of the law "on veterinary Medicine" of the Republic (new edition) specifies the procedure for lifting quarantine for infectious diseases of animals?
95. Current veterinary action plans?
96. Plan of preventive antiepidemiological measures?
97. Planning of veterinary measures in industrial livestock complexes?
98. Veterinary medical work?
99. Measures against non-infectious animal diseases?
100. Organization of special measures to prevent infectious diseases?
101. The main types of veterinary action plans?
102. Operational plans of veterinary measures?
103. Plan of veterinary and sanitary measures?
104. Clinical examination of animals?
105. The dispensary card of the animal?
106. Organization of general measures to prevent infectious diseases of animals?
107. Organization of measures to eliminate infectious diseases of animals?
108. Registration of medical documentation?
109. Measures to prevent the penetration of pathogens of infectious diseases into the farm?
110. When do they provide daily medical care?
111. The reality of veterinary action plans?
112. The complexity of veterinary action plans?
113. The reality of veterinary action plans?

114. The main tasks of veterinary medicine?
115. Veterinary service management?
116. The rights and obligations of specialists of the departmental veterinary service?
117. Quarantine or restrictions for infectious diseases of animals?
118. Veterinary records?
119. Who adopted the law "on veterinary medicine" of the republic?
120. How are the instructions of the chief state inspectors given?
121. Which article of the law "on veterinary medicine" of the Republic specifies the duties of owners of livestock and animal products?
122. Which article of the Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic (new edition) specifies the duties of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?
123. The peculiarity of modern veterinary medicine?
124. The main directions of modern veterinary medicine?
125. The right to engage in veterinary activities?
126. The content of the departmental veterinary service?
127. Journal No. 1 - vet?
128. Form No. 1 - vet reporting?
129. The main requirements for vet reporting?
130. What administrative measures are applied to violators of vet legislation?
131. When was the new version of the law "on veterinary medicine" adopted?
132. What documents does the legislation on veterinary medicine consist of?
133. How many chapters does the new version of the law "on veterinary medicine" consist of?
134. How many articles are there in the new version of the law "on veterinary medicine"?
135. What is meant by biological waste?
136. Veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations- ...
137. Veterinary welfare- ...
138. Goods controlled by the state veterinary service:
139. Products of animal origin include:
140. Raw materials of animal origin- ...
141. Dysfunctional point- ...
142. Feed additives- ...
143. Restrictive measures (quarantine)- ...
144. Epizootics- ...
145. Anti-epizootic measures- ...
146. Infectious diseases of animals- ...
147. The main powers of local public authorities in the field of veterinary medicine.
148. The veterinary service system consists of ...
149. Management of the State Veterinary Service.
150. Which article of the law "on veterinary medicine" emphasizes the main functions of the state veterinary service?
151. Which article of the law "on veterinary medicine" specifies state veterinary

inspectors?

152. Who is the chief State veterinary Inspector of the Republic of Uzbekistan?

153. Which article of the law “on veterinary medicine” specifies the powers of state veterinary inspectors?

154. Specify the main powers of state veterinary inspectors.

155. In which article of the law “on veterinary medicine” is the departmental veterinary service noted?

156. Specify the basic rights of specialists of the departmental veterinary service.

157. Specify the duties of veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service.

158. Which article of the law “on veterinary medicine” specifies the activities of the production veterinary service?

159. Who issues a “License” for private veterinary activities?

160. What are the basic rights of private veterinary specialists?

161. Note the responsibilities of private veterinary specialists.

162. What are the rights of owners of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin.

163. Obligations of owners of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin

164. Preventive measures- ...

165. Diagnostic measures- ...

166. Therapeutic measures- ...

167. Which article of the law “on veterinary Medicine” specifies the objectives of laboratory research?

168. Veterinary requirements for the turnover and destruction of biological waste?

169. The objects of state veterinary supervision include-...

170. Which article of the law “on Veterinary Medicine” specifies restrictive measures (quarantine) when detecting foci of infectious animal diseases?

171. Regulatory documents.

172. Do veterinary specialists of a private veterinary service have the rights of a state veterinary inspector?

173. Specify the name of the sub-legislative documents.

174. When the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan UP-5696:

175 was issued.) When was the resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PP-4254.

176 adopted.) When was the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan N_139 adopted?

177. Note the number of provisions approved on the basis of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers “On approval of the regulations on the procedure for passing licensing procedures in the system of the State veterinary service” (Resolution N_139)

178. The concept of “Veterinary and sanitary conclusion”.

179. On the basis of which articles of the law “On Veterinary Medicine” Does the state Veterinary Supervision draw up a “protocol” on violation of the requirements of veterinary legislation?

180. On the basis of which articles of the Code “on administrative responsibility” of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the State Veterinary Supervision issues a resolution on the imposition of a fine to persons who violate veterinary legislation?
181. Specify the regulatory documents?
182. Specify the types of laws?
183. Do the resolutions of the Oliy Majlis refer to sub-legislative documents?
184. Do the resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan relate to sub-legislative documents?
185. Do the orders of the State Veterinary Committee and the Development of Animal Husbandry belong to the sub-legislative documents?
186. The main powers of the state veterinary inspector?
conducts state veterinary supervision;
187. Who has the right to be a State veterinary inspector in the veterinary service system?
188. Are veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service state veterinary inspectors?
189. Do veterinary specialists of the private veterinary service have the rights of a state veterinary inspector?
190. Do veterinary specialists of the production veterinary service have the rights of a state veterinary inspector?
191. Specify the amount of imposition of a fine for violation of the rules for quarantine of animals and other veterinary and sanitary rules on citizens?
192. Specify the amount of imposition of a fine for violation of the rules for quarantine of animals and other veterinary and sanitary rules on officials?
193. Specify the amount of imposition of a fine for violation of the rules for keeping dogs and cats on citizens?
194. Specify the amount of imposition of a fine in violation of the rules of keeping dogs and cats on officials?
195. Specify the amount of imposition of a fine on citizens in violation of the rules of keeping dogs and cats, causing damage to human health?
196. The concept of veterinary legislation?
197. Does the head of the district department of veterinary and animal husbandry development have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
198. Does the head of the city department of veterinary and animal husbandry development have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
199. Does the head of the laboratory of veterinary and sanitary expertise have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
200. Does the head of veterinary sites have the right to be a state veterinary inspector? an inspector?
201. Which article of the law "on veterinary medicine" of the Republic (new edition) specifies the duties of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?
202. A feature of modern veterinary medicine?
203. The main directions of modern veterinary medicine?
204. The right to engage in veterinary activities?

205. The content of the departmental veterinary service?
206. Journal No. 1 - vet?
207. Form No. 1 - vet reporting?
208. The main requirements for vet reporting?
209. What administrative measures are applied to violators of vet legislation?
210. Who is granted the right of state veterinary inspectors?
211. Does the head of the laboratory In S E have the rights of a state veterinary inspector?
212. Who organizes the veterinary service?
213. In which article of the law on veterinary medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan are laboratory tests specified?
214. Which article of the Law on veterinary medicine of the republic specifies the procedure for lifting quarantine for infectious diseases of animals?
215. Current plans of veterinary measures?
216. Plan of preventive antiepidemiological measures?
217. Planning of veterinary measures in industrial livestock complexes?
218. Veterinary medical work?
219. Measures against non-infectious animal diseases?
220. Organization of special measures to prevent infectious diseases?
221. The essence of veterinary business?
222. Veterinary measures?
223. State veterinary inspectors?
224. Private veterinary practice?
225. Responsibility for violation of veterinary legislation?
226. Veterinary reporting?
227. By whom is the chief veterinarian of the city appointed?
228. How many sections are there in the law on veterinary medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan (new edition)?
229. Which article of the Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic specifies the powers of state veterinary inspectors?
230. State Veterinary?
231. Tasks of the state veterinary service?
232. The organizational structure of veterinary medicine?
233. The right of owners of animals and livestock products?
234. Journal No. 2-vet?
235. Form No. 1 - vet and reporting?
236. Storage periods of accounting and reporting documents?
237. Who issues vet certificates form No. 2?
238. In what article of the law "on veterinary medicine" The Republic of Uzbekistan (new edition) indicates the main directions of veterinary medicine?
239. Who directs the veterinary service?
240. By whom is the chief physician of the district appointed?
241. The main types of veterinary action plans?
242. Operational plans of veterinary measures?

243. Plan of veterinary and sanitary measures?
244. Clinical examination of animals?
245. Dispensary card of an animal?
246. Organization of general measures to prevent infectious diseases of animals?
247. Organization of measures to eliminate infectious diseases of animals?
248. Registration of medical documentation?
249. Measures to prevent the penetration of pathogens of infectious diseases into the farm?
250. When do they provide daily medical care?
251. The reality of veterinary action plans?
252. The complexity of veterinary action plans?
253. The reality of veterinary action plans?
254. The main tasks of veterinary medicine?
255. Management of the veterinary service?
256. Rights and obligations of specialists of the departmental veterinary service?
257. Quarantine or restrictions for infectious diseases of animals?
258. Veterinary records?
259. When was the law on veterinary medicine of the Republic adopted?
260. How are the instructions of the chief state inspectors given?
261. Which article of the law "on veterinary Medicine" of the Republic (new edition) specifies the obligations of owners of livestock and livestock products?
262. Which article of the law "on veterinary medicine" of the republic (new edition) specifies the duties of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?
263. The peculiarity of modern veterinary medicine?
264. The main directions of modern veterinary medicine?
265. Who is given the right to engage in veterinary activities?
266. The content of the departmental veterinary service?
267. Journal No. 1 - vet?
268. Form No. 1 - vet reporting?
269. The main requirements for VET reporting?
270. What administrative measures are applied to violators of veterinary legislation?
271. When was the new version of the law "on veterinary medicine" adopted?
272. What documents does the legislation on veterinary medicine consist of?
273. How many chapters does the new version of the law "on veterinary medicine" consist of?
274. How many articles are there in the new version of the law "on veterinary medicine"?
275. What is meant by biological waste?
276. Veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations- ...
277. Veterinary welfare- ...
278. Goods controlled by the State veterinary service:
279. Products of animal origin include-...
280. Raw materials of animal origin- ...

281. Dysfunctional point-...
282. Feed additives- ...
283. Restrictive measures (quarantine)- ...
284. Epizootics- ...
285. Antiepidemic measures are....
286. Infectious diseases of animals-...
287. The main powers of local public authorities in the field of veterinary medicine...
288. The veterinary service system consists of ...
289. The management of the State Veterinary Service is...
290. Which article of the law “on veterinary medicine” emphasizes the main functions of the state veterinary service:
291. In which article of the law “on veterinary medicine” (new edition) are state veterinary inspectors specified?
292. Who is the chief state veterinary inspector of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
293. Which article of the law “on veterinary medicine” (new edition) specifies the powers of state veterinary inspectors?
294. Specify the main powers of state veterinary inspectors.
295. In which article of the law “on veterinary Medicine” (new edition) is the departmental veterinary service noted?
296. Specify the basic rights of specialists of the departmental veterinary service.
297. Specify the duties of veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service.
298. In which article of the law “on veterinary medicine” (new edition) does the activity of the production veterinary service indicate?
299. By whom is a “License” issued for private veterinary activities?
300. What are the basic rights of private veterinary specialists?

4.4. 1 Interim Control written questions

1. Which article of the law “on Veterinary Medicine” (new edition) specifies the state veterinary inspectors?
2. Who is the chief state veterinary inspector of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
3. Which article of the law “on Veterinary Medicine” (new edition) specifies the powers of state veterinary inspectors?
4. Specify the main powers of state veterinary inspectors.
5. In which article of the law “on veterinary Medicine” (new edition) is the departmental veterinary service noted?
6. Specify the basic rights of the specialists of the departmental veterinary service.
7. Specify the duties of veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service.
8. In which article of the law “on veterinary medicine” (new edition) does the activity of the production veterinary service indicate?
9. Who issues a “License” for private veterinary activities?
10. Specify the basic rights of private veterinary specialists.
11. Mark the responsibilities of private veterinary specialists.
12. Specify the rights of owners of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin
13. Specify the responsibilities of the owners of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin.
14. Preventive measures- ...
15. Diagnostic measures- ...
16. Therapeutic measures- ...
17. Which article of the law “on Veterinary Medicine” (new edition) specifies the objectives of laboratory research
18. Veterinary requirements for the circulation and destruction of biological waste.
19. The objects of state veterinary supervision include-...
20. Which article of the law “on veterinary Medicine” (new edition) specifies restrictive measures (quarantine) when detecting foci of infectious animal diseases?
21. Specify the main powers of state veterinary inspectors.
22. Regulatory and legal documents are...
23. Specify the name of the sub-legislative documents.
24. When was the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan UP-5696 issued?
25. When was the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PP-4254 adopted?
26. When was the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan N_139 adopted?
27. Note the number of provisions approved on the basis of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers
29. On the basis of which articles of the law “On Veterinary Medicine” Does the state Veterinary Supervision draw up a “protocol” on violation of the requirements of veterinary legislation?

30. On the basis of which articles of the Code “on administrative responsibility” of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the State Veterinary Supervision issues a decree on the imposition of a fine on persons who violate veterinary legislation?
31. Specify regulatory documents?
32. Specify the types of laws?
33. Do the resolutions of the Oliy Majlis relate to sub-legislative documents?
34. Do the resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan relate to sub-legislative documents?
35. Do the orders of the State Veterinary Committee and the Development of Animal Husbandry relate to sub-legislative documents?
36. The main powers of the state veterinary inspector?
37. Who has the right to be a State veterinary inspector in the veterinary service system?
38. Are veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service state veterinary inspectors?
39. Do the veterinary specialists of the private veterinary service have the rights of the state veterinary inspector?
40. Do the veterinary specialists of the production veterinary service have the rights of the state veterinary inspector?
41. Specify the amount of imposition of a fine for violation of the rules on quarantine of animals and other veterinary and sanitary rules on citizens?
42. Specify the amount of imposition of a fine for violation of the rules on quarantine of animals and other veterinary and sanitary rules for officials?
43. Specify the amount of imposition of a fine for violating the rules of keeping dogs and cats on citizens?
44. Specify the amount of imposition of a fine for violating the rules of keeping dogs and cats on officials?
45. Specify the amount of imposition of a fine on citizens for violating the rules of keeping dogs and cats, causing damage to human health?
46. The concept of veterinary legislation?
47. Does the head of the district department of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry development have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
48. Does the head of the city department of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry development have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
49. Does the head of the laboratory of veterinary and sanitary examination have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
50. Does the head of veterinary sites have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
51. In what article of the law "on veterinary medicine" of the republic (new edition) are the duties of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice indicated?
52. A feature of modern veterinary medicine?
53. The main directions of modern veterinary medicine?
54. The right to engage in veterinary activities?
55. The content of the departmental veterinary service?

56. Magazine No. 1 - vet?
57. Form No. 1 - vet reporting?
58. The main requirements for vet reporting?
59. What administrative measures are applied to violators of vet legislation?
60. Who is granted the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
61. Do the heads of the laboratory have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
62. Who organizes the veterinary service?
63. In which article of the law "on veterinary medicine" of the Republic of Uzbekistan (new edition) are laboratory studies specified?
64. Which article of the law "on veterinary Medicine" of the Republic (new edition) specifies the procedure for lifting quarantine for infectious diseases of animals?
65. Current veterinary action plans?
66. The plan of preventive anti-epizootic measures?
67. Planning of veterinary measures in industrial livestock complexes?
68. Veterinary medical work?
69. Measures against non-infectious animal diseases?
70. Organization of special measures to prevent infectious diseases?
71. The essence of veterinary business?
72. Veterinary measures?
73. State veterinary inspectors?
74. Private veterinary practice?
75. Responsibility for violation of veterinary legislation?
76. Veterinary reporting?
77. Who is appointed the chief veterinarian of the city?
78. How many sections are there in the Law on veterinary medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan (new edition)?
79. Which article of the law "on veterinary medicine" of the republic (new edition) specifies the powers of state veterinary inspectors?
80. State veterinary medicine?
81. Tasks of the state veterinary service?
82. The organizational structure of veterinary medicine?
83. The right of owners of animals and livestock products?
84. Magazine No. 2-vet?
85. Form No. 1 - vet a reporting?
86. Terms of storage of accounting and reporting documents?
87. Who issues the vet certificate form No. 2?
88. Which article of the law "on veterinary Medicine" of the Republic of Uzbekistan (new edition) specifies the main directions of veterinary medicine?
89. Who runs the vet service?
90. By whom is the chief physician of the district appointed?
91. The main types of veterinary action plans?
92. Operational plans of veterinary measures?
93. Plan of veterinary and sanitary measures?

84. Clinical examination of animals?
85. Dispensary card of an animal?
86. Organization of general measures to prevent infectious diseases of animals?
87. Organization of measures to eliminate infectious animal diseases?
88. Registration of medical documentation?
89. Measures to prevent the penetration of pathogens of infectious diseases into the farm?
90. When do they provide daily medical care?
91. The reality of veterinary action plans?
92. The complexity of veterinary action plans?
93. The reality of veterinary action plans?
94. The main tasks of veterinary medicine?
95. Management of the veterinary service?
96. Rights and obligations of specialists of the departmental veterinary service?
97. Quarantine or restrictions for infectious diseases of animals?
98. Veterinary accounting?
99. When was the law "On veterinary medicine" of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted?
100. Pre – epizootic events are ...
101. Which article of the Veterinary Law of the Republic specifies the duties of owners of livestock and animal products?
102. Which article of the Law on veterinary Medicine of the republic specifies the duties of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?
103. The peculiarity of modern veterinary medicine?
104. The main directions of modern veterinary medicine?
105. The right to engage in veterinary activities?
106. The content of the departmental veterinary service?
107. Journal No. 1 - vet?
108. Form No. 1 - vet reporting?
109. The main requirements for vet reporting?
110. What administrative measures are applied to violators of vet legislation?
111. When was the new version of the law “on veterinary medicine” adopted?
112. What documents does the legislation on veterinary medicine consist of?
113. How many chapters does the new version of the law “on veterinary medicine” consist of?
114. How many articles are there in the new edition of the law “on veterinary medicine”?
115. What is meant by biological waste?
116. Veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations- ...
117. Veterinary welfare- ...
118. Goods controlled by the state veterinary service:
119. Products of animal origin include:
120. Raw materials of animal origin- ...
121. Dysfunctional point-...

122. Feed additives- ...
123. Restrictive measures (quarantine)- ...
124. Epizootics- ...
125. Antiepidemic measures:
126. Infectious diseases of animals:
127. The main powers of local public authorities in the field of veterinary medicine:
128. The veterinary service system consists of-...
129. Management of the State Veterinary Service-...
130. Which article of the law “on veterinary medicine” (new edition) emphasizes the main functions of the state veterinary service:
131. In which article of the law “on veterinary medicine” (new edition) are state veterinary inspectors specified?
132. Who is the chief State Veterinary Inspector of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
133. Which article of the law “on Veterinary Medicine” (new edition) specifies the powers of state veterinary inspectors?
134. Specify the main powers of state veterinary inspectors.
135. In which article of the law “on veterinary medicine” (new edition) is the departmental veterinary service noted?
136. Specify the basic rights of specialists of the departmental veterinary service.
137. Specify the duties of veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service:
138. In which article of the law “on veterinary Medicine” (new edition) does the activity of the production veterinary service indicate?
139. By whom is a “License” issued for private veterinary activities?
140. What are the basic rights of private veterinary specialists?
141. Specify the amount of imposition of a fine in case of violation of the rules on quarantine of animals and other veterinary and sanitary rules on citizens?
142. Specify the amount of imposition of a fine in case of violation of the rules on quarantine of animals and other veterinary and sanitary rules on officials?
143. Specify the amount of imposition of a fine for violating the rules of keeping dogs and cats on citizens?
144. Specify the amount of imposition of a fine for violating the rules of keeping dogs and cats on officials?
145. Specify the amount of imposition of a fine on citizens in violation of the rules of keeping dogs and cats, causing damage to human health?
146. The concept of veterinary legislation?
147. Does the head of the district department of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry development have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
148. Does the head of the city Department of Veterinary Medicine and animal husbandry development have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
149. Does the head of the veterinary and sanitary examination laboratory have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
150. Does the head of veterinary sites have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?

4.5. 2 Interim Control written questions

1. The essence of veterinary business?
2. Veterinary measures?
3. State veterinary inspectors?
4. Private veterinary practice?
5. Responsibility for violation of veterinary legislation?
6. Veterinary reporting?
7. Who is appointed the chief veterinarian of the city?
8. How many sections are there in the Law on veterinary medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan (new edition)?
9. Which article of the law on veterinary medicine of the republic specifies the powers of state veterinary inspectors?
10. State veterinary medicine?
11. Tasks of the state veterinary service?
12. The organizational structure of veterinary medicine?
13. The right of owners of animals and livestock products?
14. Magazine No. 2-vet?
15. Form No. 1 - vet a reporting?
16. Terms of storage of accounting and reporting documents?
17. Who issues the veterinary certificate form No. 2?
18. In which article of the law "on veterinary medicine" of the Republic of Uzbekistan are the main directions of veterinary medicine specified?
19. Who runs the vet service?
20. By whom is the chief physician of the district appointed?
21. Long-term plans of veterinary measures?
22. Principles of planning veterinary measures?
23. A plan for the prevention of non-communicable diseases?
24. The calendar plan of the veterinary service of the economy?
25. Organization of general preventive measures in animal husbandry?
26. Medical examination of animals?
27. Documentation of medical work in veterinary medicine?
28. Veterinary and sanitary inspection of the farm?
29. Types of medical work?
30. Planning of veterinary measures?
31. When is planned medical care provided?
32. What is the specificity of veterinary action plans?
33. Democratic nature of veterinary action plans?
34. Concreteness of veterinary action plans?
35. Health-improving measures in the quarantine center?
36. Technological map of veterinary animal treatments?
37. The Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
38. The role and importance of state veterinary medicine?
39. Legislation on veterinary issues?
40. Departmental veterinary service?

41. The right of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?
42. Veterinary authorities?
43. Primary veterinary registration?
44. Veterinary statistics?
45. When was the law on veterinary medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted?
46. How many articles are there in the law on veterinary medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
47. Which article of the Veterinary Law of the Republic specifies the rights of owners of livestock and animal products?
48. Objects of veterinary activity?
49. Unity of the veterinary service of Uzbekistan?
50. The content of the state veterinary service?
51. The State veterinary network?
52. Magazine No. 3 - vet?
53. Form No. 2 - vet reporting?
54. Accounting in veterinary medicine?
55. Who issues veterinary certificates No. 1?
56. Who sets the main tasks of veterinary medicine?
57. Who runs the vet service?
58. Which article of the Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic specifies the procedure for establishing quarantine for infectious diseases of animals?
59. Objects of veterinary planning?
60. The main types of veterinary action plans?
61. Operational plans of veterinary measures?
62. Plan of veterinary and sanitary measures?
63. Clinical examination of animals?
64. The dispensary card of the animal?
65. Organization of general measures for the prevention of infectious animal diseases?
66. Organization of measures to eliminate infectious animal diseases?
67. Registration of medical documentation?
68. Measures to prevent the penetration of pathogens of infectious diseases into the farm?
69. When do they provide daily medical care?
70. The reality of veterinary action plans?
71. The complexity of veterinary action plans?
72. The reality of veterinary action plans?
73. The main tasks of veterinary medicine?
74. Veterinary service management?
75. The rights and obligations of specialists of the departmental veterinary service?
76. Quarantine or restrictions for infectious diseases of animals?
77. Veterinary accounting?
78. Who adopted the law on veterinary medicine of the republic?

79. How are the instructions of the chief state veterinary inspectors given?
80. Which article of the Law on veterinary Medicine of the Republic specifies the duties of owners of livestock and animal products?
81. Which article of the Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic specifies the duties of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?
82. The peculiarity of modern veterinary medicine?
83. The main directions of modern veterinary medicine?
84. The right to engage in veterinary activities?
85. The content of the departmental veterinary service?
86. Magazine No. 1 - vet?
87. Form No. 1 - vet reporting?
88. The main requirements for vet reporting?
89. What administrative measures are applied to violators of vet legislation?
90. Who is granted the right of state veterinary inspectors?
91. Does the head of the laboratory In S E have the rights of a state veterinary inspector?
92. Who organizes the veterinary service?
93. In which article of the law on veterinary medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan are laboratory tests specified?
94. Which article of the Law on veterinary Medicine of the Republic specifies the procedure for lifting quarantine for infectious diseases of animals?
95. Current veterinary action plans?
96. Plan of preventive antiepidemic measures?
97. Planning of veterinary measures in industrial livestock complexes?
98. Veterinary medical work?
99. Measures against non-infectious animal diseases?
100. Organization of special measures to prevent infectious diseases?
101. The main types of veterinary action plans?
102. Operational plans of veterinary measures?
103. Plan of veterinary and sanitary measures?
104. Clinical examination of animals?
105. The dispensary card of the animal?
106. Organization of general measures for the prevention of infectious diseases of animals?
107. Organization of measures to eliminate infectious diseases of animals?
108. Registration of medical documentation?
109. Measures to prevent the penetration of pathogens of infectious diseases into the farm?
110. When do they provide daily medical care?
111. The reality of veterinary action plans?
112. The complexity of veterinary action plans?
113. The reality of veterinary action plans?
114. The main tasks of veterinary medicine?
115. Veterinary service management?

116. The rights and obligations of specialists of the departmental veterinary service?
117. Quarantine or restrictions for infectious diseases of animals?
118. Veterinary accounting?
119. Who adopted the law on veterinary medicine of the republic?
120. How are the instructions of the chief state inspectors given?
121. Dysfunctional point-...
122. Feed additives- ...
123. Restrictive measures (quarantine)- ...
124. Epizootics- ...
125. Antiepizootic measures:
126. Infectious diseases of animals:
127. The main powers of local public authorities in the field of veterinary medicine:
128. The system of veterinary services states:
129. Management of the State Veterinary Service:
130. Which article of the law "on veterinary medicine" emphasizes the main functions of the state veterinary service:
131. In which article of the law "on veterinary medicine" are state veterinary inspectors specified?
132. Who is the chief State Veterinary Inspector of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
133. Which article of the law "on veterinary medicine" specifies the powers of state veterinary inspectors?
134. Specify the main powers of state veterinary inspectors.
135. In which article of the law "on veterinary medicine" is the departmental veterinary service noted?
136. Specify the basic rights of specialists of the departmental veterinary service:
137. Specify the duties of veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service:
138. In which article of the law "on veterinary medicine" does the activity of the production veterinary service indicate?
139. By whom is a "License" issued for private veterinary activities?
140. What are the basic rights of private veterinary specialists?
141. Specify the amount of imposition of a fine in case of violation of the rules on quarantine of animals and other veterinary and sanitary rules on citizens?
142. Specify the amount of imposition of a fine in case of violation of the rules on quarantine of animals and other veterinary and sanitary rules on officials?
143. Specify the amount of imposition of a fine in violation of the rules of keeping dogs and cats on citizens?
144. Specify the amount of imposition of a fine in violation of the rules of keeping dogs and cats on officials?
145. Specify the amount of imposition of a fine on citizens in violation of the rules of keeping dogs and cats, causing damage to human health?
146. The concept of veterinary legislation?
147. Does the head of the district department of veterinary Medicine and animal

- husbandry development have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
148. Does the head of the city department of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry development have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
149. Does the head of the laboratory of veterinary and sanitary examination have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
150. Does the head of veterinary sites have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?

4.6. FINAL CONTROL WRITTEN QUESTIONS

1. The essence of veterinary business?
2. Veterinary measures?
3. State veterinary inspectors?
4. Private veterinary practice?
5. Responsibility for violation of veterinary legislation?
6. Veterinary reporting?
7. Who is appointed the chief veterinarian of the city?
8. How many sections are there in the Law on veterinary medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan (new edition)?
9. Which article of the law on veterinary medicine of the republic specifies the powers of state veterinary inspectors?
10. State veterinary medicine?
11. Tasks of the state veterinary service?
12. The organizational structure of veterinary medicine?
13. The right of owners of animals and livestock products?
14. Magazine No. 2-vet?
15. Form No. 1 - vet a reporting?
16. Terms of storage of accounting and reporting documents?
17. Who issues the veterinary certificate form No. 2?
18. In which article of the law "on veterinary medicine" of the Republic of Uzbekistan are the main directions of veterinary medicine specified?
19. Who runs the vet service?
20. By whom is the chief physician of the district appointed?
21. Long-term plans of veterinary measures?
22. Principles of planning veterinary measures?
23. A plan for the prevention of non-communicable diseases?
24. The calendar plan of the veterinary service of the economy?
25. Organization of general preventive measures in animal husbandry?
26. Medical examination of animals?
27. Documentation of medical work in veterinary medicine?
28. Veterinary and sanitary inspection of the farm?
29. Types of medical work?
30. Planning of veterinary measures?

31. When is planned medical care provided?
32. What is the specificity of veterinary action plans?
33. Democratic nature of veterinary action plans?
34. Concreteness of veterinary action plans?
35. Health-improving measures in the quarantine center?
36. Technological map of veterinary animal treatments?
37. The Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
38. The role and importance of state veterinary medicine?
39. Legislation on veterinary issues?
40. Departmental veterinary service?
41. The right of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?
42. Veterinary authorities?
43. Primary veterinary registration?
44. Veterinary statistics?
45. When was the law on veterinary medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted?
46. How many articles are there in the law on veterinary medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
47. Which article of the Veterinary Law of the Republic specifies the rights of owners of livestock and animal products?
48. Objects of veterinary activity?
49. Unity of the veterinary service of Uzbekistan?
50. The content of the state veterinary service?
51. The State veterinary network?
52. Magazine No. 3 - vet?
53. Form No. 2 - vet reporting?
54. Accounting in veterinary medicine?
55. Who issues veterinary certificates No. 1?
56. Who sets the main tasks of veterinary medicine?
57. Who runs the vet service?
58. Which article of the Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic specifies the procedure for establishing quarantine for infectious diseases of animals?
59. Objects of veterinary planning?
60. The main types of veterinary action plans?
61. Operational plans of veterinary measures?
62. Plan of veterinary and sanitary measures?
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71. The complexity of veterinary action plans?
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74. Veterinary service management?
75. The rights and obligations of specialists of the departmental veterinary service?
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77. Veterinary accounting?
78. Who adopted the law on veterinary medicine of the republic?
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85. The content of the departmental veterinary service?
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88. The main requirements for vet reporting?
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128. Form No. 1 - vet reporting?
129. The main requirements for vet reporting?
130. What administrative measures are applied to violators of vet legislation?
131. When was the new version of the law "on veterinary medicine" adopted?
132. What documents does the legislation on veterinary medicine consist of?
133. How many chapters does the new version of the law "on veterinary medicine" consist of?
134. How many articles are there in the new version of the law "on veterinary medicine"?
135. What is meant by biological waste?
136. Veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations- ...
137. Veterinary welfare- ...
138. Goods controlled by the state veterinary service:
139. Products of animal origin include:
140. Raw materials of animal origin- ...
141. Dysfunctional point- ...
142. Feed additives- ...
143. Restrictive measures (quarantine)- ...
144. Epizootics- ...
145. Antiepidemic measures.
146. Infectious diseases of animals.

147. The main powers of local public authorities in the field of veterinary medicine.
148. The system of veterinary services
149. Management of the State Veterinary Service.
150. Which article of the law “on veterinary medicine” emphasizes the main functions of the state veterinary service:.
151. In which article of the law “on veterinary medicine” are state veterinary inspectors specified?
152. Who is the chief State veterinary Inspector of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
153. Which article of the law “on veterinary medicine” specifies the powers of state veterinary inspectors?
154. Specify the main powers of state veterinary inspectors.
155. In which article of the law “on veterinary medicine” is the departmental veterinary service noted?
156. Specify the basic rights of specialists of the departmental veterinary service:
157. Specify the duties of veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service:
158. Which article of the law “on veterinary medicine” specifies the activities of the production veterinary service?
159. Who issues a “License” for private veterinary activities?
160. What are the basic rights of private veterinary specialists?
161. Mark the responsibilities of private veterinary specialists
162. Rights of owners of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin
163. Obligations of owners of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin
164. Preventive measures- ...
165. Diagnostic measures- ...
166. Therapeutic measures- ...
167. Which article of the law “on veterinary medicine” specifies the objectives of laboratory research
168. Veterinary requirements for the turnover and destruction of biological waste:
169. The objects of state veterinary supervision include:
170. Which article of the law “on Veterinary Medicine” specifies restrictive measures (quarantine) when detecting foci of infectious animal diseases?
171. Regulatory documents:
172. Regulatory and legal documents:
173. Specify the name of the sub-legislative documents:
174. When the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan UP-5696:
- 175 was issued. D.) When was the resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted PP-4254:
176. When was the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted N_139?
177. Note the number of provisions approved on the basis of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers “On approval of regulations on the procedure for passing licensing procedures in the system of the State veterinary service” (Resolution N_139)

178. The concept of “Veterinary and sanitary conclusion”:
179. On the basis of which articles of the law “On Veterinary Medicine” Does the state Veterinary Supervision draw up a “protocol” on violation of the requirements of veterinary legislation?
180. On the basis of which articles of the Code “on administrative responsibility” of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the State Veterinary Supervision issues a resolution on the imposition of a fine to persons who violate veterinary legislation?
181. Specify the regulatory documents?
182. Specify the types of laws?
183. Do the resolutions of the OliyMazhlis refer to sub-legislative documents?
184. Do the resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan relate to sub-legislative documents?
185. Do the orders of the State Veterinary Committee and the Development of Animal Husbandry relate to sub-legislative documents?
186. The main powers of the state veterinary inspector?
conducts state veterinary supervision;
187. Who has the right to be a State veterinary inspector in the veterinary service system?
188. Are veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service state veterinary inspectors?
189. Do veterinary specialists of a private veterinary service have the rights of a state veterinary inspector?
190. Do veterinary specialists of the production veterinary service have the rights of a state veterinary inspector?
191. Specify the amount of imposition of a fine in case of violation of the rules on quarantine of animals and other veterinary and sanitary rules on citizens?
192. Specify the amount of imposition of a fine in case of violation of the rules on quarantine of animals and other veterinary and sanitary rules on officials?
193. Specify the amount of imposition of a fine for violating the rules of keeping dogs and cats on citizens?
194. Specify the amount of imposition of a fine for violating the rules of keeping dogs and cats on officials?
195. Specify the amount of imposition of a fine on citizens in violation of the rules of keeping dogs and cats, causing damage to human health?
196. The concept of veterinary legislation?
197. Does the head of the district department of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry development have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
198. Does the head of the city department of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry development have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
199. Does the head of the laboratory of veterinary and sanitary examination have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
200. Does the head of veterinary sites have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
201. In which article of the law on veterinary medicine of the republic the duties of

- veterinary specialists engaged in private practice are specified?
202. A feature of modern veterinary medicine?
 203. The main directions of modern veterinary medicine?
 204. The right to engage in veterinary activities?
 205. The content of the departmental veterinary service?
 206. Journal No. 1 - vet?
 207. Form No. 1 - vet reporting?
 208. The main requirements for vet reporting?
 209. What administrative measures are applied to violators of vet legislation?
 210. Who is granted the right of state veterinary inspectors?
 211. Does the head of the laboratory In S E have the rights of a state veterinary inspector?
 212. Who organizes the veterinary service?
 213. In which article of the law on veterinary medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan are laboratory tests specified?
 214. Which article of the Law on veterinary medicine of the republic specifies the procedure for lifting quarantine for infectious diseases of animals?
 215. Current plans of veterinary measures?
 216. Plan of preventive antiepidemiological measures?
 217. Planning of veterinary measures in industrial livestock complexes?
 218. Veterinary medical work?
 219. Measures against non-infectious animal diseases?
 220. Organization of special measures to prevent infectious diseases?
 221. The essence of veterinary business?
 222. Veterinary measures?
 223. State veterinary inspectors?
 224. Private veterinary practice?
 225. Responsibility for violation of veterinary legislation?
 226. Veterinary reporting?
 227. By whom is the chief veterinarian of the city appointed?
 228. How many sections are there in the law on veterinary medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan (new edition)?
 229. Which article of the Law on veterinary medicine of the republic specifies the powers of state veterinary inspectors?
 230. State veterinary?
 231. Tasks of the state veterinary service?
 232. The organizational structure of veterinary medicine?
 233. The right of owners of animals and livestock products?
 234. Journal No. 2-vet?
 235. Form No. 1 - vet and reporting?
 236. Terms of storage of accounting and reporting documents?
 237. Who issues veterinary certificates form No. 2?
 238. In which article of the law "on veterinary medicine" of the Republic of Uzbekistan are the main directions of veterinary medicine specified?

239. Who directs the veterinary service?
240. Who is appointed chief physician of the district?
241. The main types of veterinary action plans?
242. Operational plans of veterinary measures?
243. Plan of veterinary and sanitary measures?
244. Clinical examination of animals?
245. Dispensary card of an animal?
246. Organization of general measures to prevent infectious diseases of animals?
247. Organization of measures to eliminate infectious diseases of animals?
248. Registration of medical documentation?
249. Measures to prevent the penetration of pathogens of infectious diseases into the farm?
250. When do they provide daily medical care?
251. The reality of veterinary action plans?
252. The complexity of veterinary action plans?
253. The reality of veterinary action plans?
254. The main tasks of veterinary medicine?
255. Management of the veterinary service?
256. Rights and obligations of specialists of the departmental veterinary service?
257. Quarantine or restrictions for infectious diseases of animals?
258. Veterinary records?
259. Who adopted the law on veterinary medicine of the republic?
260. How are the instructions of the chief state veterinary inspectors given?
261. In which article of the law on veterinary medicine of the republic are the duties of owners of livestock and animal products specified?
262. Which article of the law on veterinary medicine of the republic specifies the duties of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?
263. The peculiarity of modern veterinary medicine?
264. The main directions of modern veterinary medicine?
265. The right to engage in veterinary activities?
266. The content of the departmental veterinary service?
267. Journal No. 1 - vet?
268. Form No. 1 - vet reporting?
269. The main requirements for VET reporting?
270. What administrative measures are applied to violators of veterinary legislation?
271. When was the new version of the law "on veterinary medicine" adopted?
272. What documents does the legislation on veterinary medicine consist of?
273. How many chapters does the new version of the law "on veterinary medicine" consist of?
274. How many articles are there in the new edition of the law "on veterinary medicine"?
275. What is meant by biological waste?
276. Veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations- ...

277. Veterinary welfare- ...
278. Goods controlled by the State veterinary service:
279. Products of animal origin include:
280. Raw materials of animal origin- ...
281. Dysfunctional point- ...
282. Feed additives- ...
283. Restrictive measures (quarantine)- ...
284. Epizootics- ...
285. Antiepidemic measures:
286. Infectious diseases of animals:
287. The main powers of local public authorities in the field of veterinary medicine:
288. The system of veterinary services states:
289. Management of the State Veterinary Service:
290. Which article of the law "on veterinary medicine" emphasizes the main functions of the state veterinary service:
291. In which article of the law "on veterinary medicine" are state veterinary inspectors specified?
292. Who is the chief State veterinary inspector of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
293. Which article of the law "on veterinary medicine" specifies the powers of state veterinary inspectors?
294. Specify the main powers of state veterinary inspectors.
295. In which article of the law "on veterinary medicine" is the departmental veterinary service noted?
296. Specify the basic rights of specialists of the departmental veterinary service:
297. Specify the duties of veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service:
298. Which article of the law "on veterinary medicine" specifies the activities of the production veterinary service?
299. By whom is a "License" issued for private veterinary activities?
300. What are the basic rights of private veterinary specialists?
301. The essence of veterinary business?
302. Veterinary measures?
303. State veterinary inspectors?
304. Private veterinary practice?
305. Responsibility for violation of veterinary legislation?
306. Veterinary reporting?
307. By whom is the chief veterinarian of the city appointed?
308. How many sections are there in the law on veterinary medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan (new edition)?
309. Which article of the Law on veterinary medicine of the republic specifies the powers of state veterinary inspectors?
310. State Veterinary Medicine?
311. Tasks of the state veterinary service?
312. The organizational structure of veterinary medicine?

313. The right of owners of animals and livestock products?
314. Journal No. 2-vet?
315. Form No. 1 - vet and reporting?
316. Retention periods of accounting and reporting documents?
317. Who issues vet certificates form No. 2?
318. In what article of the law "on veterinary medicine" The main directions of veterinary medicine are indicated in the Republic of Uzbekistan?
319. Who directs the veterinary service?
320. Who appoints the chief veterinarian of the district?
321. Long-term plans of veterinary measures?
322. Principles of planning veterinary measures?
323. Plan for the prevention of non-communicable diseases?
324. Calendar plan of the veterinary service of the farm?
325. Organization of general preventive measures in animal husbandry?
326. Medical examination of animals?
327. Documentation of medical work in veterinary medicine?
328. Veterinary and sanitary inspection of the farm?
329. Types of medical work?
330. Planning of veterinary measures?
331. When is planned medical care provided?
332. What is the specificity of veterinary action plans?
333. Democratic nature of veterinary action plans?
334. Concreteness of veterinary action plans?
335. Health-improving measures in the quarantine center?
336. Technological map of veterinary treatments of animals?
337. The Law on veterinary medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
338. The role and importance of state veterinary medicine?
339. Legislation on veterinary medicine?
340. Departmental veterinary Service?
341. The right of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?
342. Veterinary authorities?
343. Primary veterinary accounting?
344. Veterinary statistics?
345. When was the law on veterinary medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted?
346. How many articles are there in the law on veterinary medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
47. Which article of the law on veterinary medicine of the republic specifies the rights of owners of livestock and animal products?
348. Objects of veterinary activity?
349. Unity of the veterinary service of Uzbekistan?
350. Contents of the state veterinary Service?
351. State veterinary Network?
352. Journal No. 3 - vet?

353. Form No. 2 - vet reporting?
354. Accounting in veterinary medicine?
355. Who issues veterinary certificates No. 1?
356. Who sets the main tasks of veterinary medicine?
357. Who is in charge of the veterinary service?
358. In which article of the law on veterinary medicine of the republic are the procedures for establishing quarantine for infectious diseases of animals specified?
359. Objects of veterinary planning?
360. The main types of veterinary action plans?
361. Operational plans of veterinary measures?
362. Plan of veterinary and sanitary measures?
363. Clinical examination of animals?
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373. The main tasks of veterinary medicine?
374. Veterinary service management?
375. The rights and obligations of specialists of the departmental veterinary service?
376. Quarantine or restrictions for infectious diseases of animals?
377. Veterinary records?
378. Who adopted the law on veterinary medicine of the republic?
379. How are the instructions of the chief state inspectors given?
380. Which article of the Veterinary Law of the Republic specifies the duties of owners of livestock and animal products?
381. Which article of the Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic specifies the duties of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?
382. A feature of modern veterinary medicine?
383. The main directions of modern veterinary medicine?
384. The right to engage in veterinary activities?
385. The content of the departmental veterinary service?
386. Journal No. 1 - vet?
387. Form No. 1 - vet reporting?
388. The main requirements for vet reporting?
389. What administrative measures are applied to violators of veterinary legislation?
390. Who is granted the right of state veterinary inspectors?

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424. The main directions of modern veterinary medicine?
425. The right to engage in veterinary activities?
426. The content of the departmental veterinary service?
427. Journal No. 1 - vet?
428. Form No. 1 - vet reporting?

429. The main requirements for vet reporting?
430. What administrative measures are applied to violators of vet legislation?
431. When was the new version of the law “on veterinary medicine” adopted?
432. What documents does the legislation on veterinary medicine consist of?
433. How many chapters does the new version of the law “on veterinary medicine” consist of?
434. How many articles are there in the new version of the law “on veterinary medicine”?
435. What is meant by biological waste?
436. Veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations- ...
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442. Feed additives- ...
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457. Specify the duties of veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service:
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459. Who issues a “License” for private veterinary activities?
460. Specify the basic rights of private veterinary specialists?
461. Mark the responsibilities of private veterinary specialists
462. Rights of owners of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin
463. Obligations of owners of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin
464. Preventive measures- ...

465. Diagnostic measures- ...
466. Therapeutic measures- ...
467. Which article of the law “on veterinary medicine” specifies the objectives of laboratory research
468. Veterinary requirements for the turnover and destruction of biological waste:
469. The objects of state veterinary supervision include:
470. Which article of the law “on Veterinary Medicine” specifies restrictive measures (quarantine) when detecting foci of infectious animal diseases?
471. Regulatory documents:
472. Regulatory and legal documents:
473. Specify the name of the sub-legislative documents:
474. When the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan UP-5696:
- 475 was issued.) When was the resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted PP-4254:
476. When was the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted N_139?
477. Note the number of provisions approved on the basis of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers “On approval of regulations on the procedure for passing licensing procedures in the system of the State veterinary service” (Resolution N_139)
478. The concept of “Veterinary and sanitary conclusion“:
479. On the basis of which articles of the law ”On Veterinary Medicine" Does the state Veterinary Supervision draw up a “protocol” on violation of the requirements of veterinary legislation?
480. On the basis of which articles of the Code “on administrative responsibility” of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the State Veterinary Supervision issues a resolution on the imposition of a fine to persons who violate veterinary legislation?
481. Specify the regulatory documents?
482. Specify the types of laws?
483. Do the resolutions of the OliyMazhlis refer to sub-legislative documents?
484. Do the resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan relate to sub-legislative documents?
485. Do the orders of the State Veterinary Committee and the Development of Animal Husbandry relate to sub-legislative documents?
486. The main powers of the state veterinary inspector?
conducts state veterinary supervision;
487. Who has the right to be a State veterinary inspector in the veterinary service system?
488. Are veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service state veterinary inspectors?
489. Do veterinary specialists of a private veterinary service have the rights of a state veterinary inspector?
490. Do veterinary specialists of the production veterinary service have the rights of a state veterinary inspector?

491. Specify the amount of imposition of a fine in case of violation of the rules on quarantine of animals and other veterinary and sanitary rules on citizens?
492. Specify the amount of imposition of a fine in case of violation of the rules on quarantine of animals and other veterinary and sanitary rules on officials?
493. Specify the amount of imposition of a fine for violating the rules of keeping dogs and cats on citizens?
494. Specify the amount of imposition of a fine for violating the rules of keeping dogs and cats on officials?
495. Specify the amount of imposition of a fine on citizens in violation of the rules of keeping dogs and cats, causing damage to human health?
496. The concept of veterinary legislation?
497. Does the head of the district department of veterinary and animal husbandry development have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
498. Does the head of the city department of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry development have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
499. Does the head of the laboratory of veterinary and sanitary examination have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
500. Does the head of veterinary sites have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?

4.7. 1 INTERMEDIATE CONTROL TEST QUESTIONS

1. The essence of veterinary business?
 - A.) Veterinary business is aimed at ensuring the protection of animal life and health, preventing the occurrence, spread and elimination of animal diseases, protecting the population from diseases common to animals and humans.
 - B.) Veterinary business is the activity of vet.specialists of the state. vet services to ensure animal health from the point of view of veterinary medicine.
 - C.) Veterinary business is the conduct of vet specialists of medical work to ensure the health of animals
 - D.) Veterinary business is the conduct of vet san activities among animals to ensure the vet welfare of animal husbandry
2. Veterinary measures?
 - A.) This is a complex of general and special and therapeutic measures that ensure the health and productivity of animals, human health protection
 - B.)Are carried out in compliance with the requirements of veterinary legislation and instructions to ensure the veterinary welfare of animals
 - C.)Conducted by higher vet-go bodies for the supervision of the quality of products and raw materials of animal husbandry
 - D.) This is a set of measures carried out among animals, regardless of their affiliation, to ensure the growth and preservation of animal populations.
3. State veterinary inspectors?
 - A.) Exercise control over the implementation of veterinary legislation by animal owners, as well as organizations engaged in the processing, storage and trade of products and raw materials of animal origin
 - B.)Carry out supervision in the procurement processing storage of products and raw materials of animal origin
 - C.) Carry out supervision in industrial livestock complexes and poultry farms
 - D.) Carried out by the state vet. control over the implementation by all organizations and officials, as well as the implementation by citizens of the law "on veterinary medicine"
4. Private veterinary practice?
 - A.)Legal entities and individuals can engage in private veterinary practice in accordance with veterinary legislation.
 - B.) Veterinarians, veterinary paramedics who can carry out vet can engage in private veterinary practice. supervision during the transportation of animals by different transports.
 - C.) Veterinarians and veterinary technicians can engage in private veterinary practice independently at their discretion.
 - D.) Veterinarians and paramedics can engage in private veterinary practice with the permission of the tax inspectorate.
5. Responsibility for violation of veterinary legislation?
 - A.) Guilty persons bear disciplined, administrative, material and criminal responsibility in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

B.) Upon detection of violations of VET requirements. According to the legislation, employees of gosvetnadzor impose appropriate penalties on the guilty persons.

C.) If violations of the requirements of veterinary legislation are detected, the guilty persons bear the appropriate penalties by decision of the law enforcement agencies of the districts.

D.) If violations of the requirements of veterinary legislation are found, the guilty persons are punished by the decision of the people's court.

6. Veterinary reporting?

A.) Is compiled according to vet documents. accounting for established periods, which are provided exactly on time according to approved forms.

B.) Are compiled mainly in districts and regions, reflects the registered infectious and non-infectious diseases of animals.

C.) Are compiled mainly by employees of the state veterinary service and submitted to local authorities.

D.) Is compiled after the elimination of acute infectious diseases of farm animals.

7. By whom is the chief veterinarian of the city appointed?

A.) Head of the vet department of the region.

B.) Hakim of the city.

C.) Gor by the Council of People's Deputies.

D.) Hakim of the region.

8. How many sections are there in the law "on Veterinary Medicine" of the Republic of Uzbekistan (new edition)?

A.) 6

B.) 4

C.) 5

D.) 7

9. Which article of the law "on Veterinary Medicine" of the Republic (new edition) specifies the powers of state veterinary inspectors?

A.) 13

B.) 14

C.) 15

D.) 12

10. State veterinary medicine?

A.) This is a system of organization that controls the veterinary and sanitary condition of all animal husbandry facilities, slaughterhouses, enterprises processing products and raw materials of animal origin, etC.)

B.) This is a system of organizations and institutions that provide vet services to animals in the state sector.

C.) This is a system of organizations and institutions that provide vet services to service animals of citizens.

D.) This is a system organizations and institutions of the vet network carrying out work to ensure the diagnosis of maintenance of agricultural animals in the private sector.

11. Tasks of the state veterinary service?

A.) Carry out vet.san supervises the activities of all enterprises, organizations and institutions, regardless of the form of ownership.

B.) Provides veterinary services for VET maintenance of agricultural animals.

C.) Provides veterinary services for vet maintenance of citizens' animals.

D.) Provides diagnostic research services. vet.specialists of farms.

12. The veterinary service system?

A.) Consists of state, departmental, industrial and private services.

B.) Consists of the management of veterinary authorities, services of the republic, region, districts and cities.

C.) Consists of veterinary organizations, of senior veterinary specialists.

D.) Consists of a departmental service, which is approved by the Government of the republic.)

13. The right of owners of animals and livestock products?

A.) Owners of animals and animal products have the right to conclude contracts for the vet service of their animals, as well as to pay for the costs of vet service.

B.) Owners of animals and livestock. products can sell their animals and products anywhere and at any time independently

C.) Pet owners and belly. products may be required to provide them with free VET service, on the part of employees of the state vet network

D.) Animal owners have the right to require veterinarians to serve their animals free of charge and to give an opinion on animal products.

14. Where and who keeps the Journal No. 2-vet?

A.) The journal is kept on the farm (the chief or senior veterinarian of the farm), the area directly served by the veterinary site, the point, the district veterinary hospital, by settlements and farms assigned for direct service to the district veterinary station, as well as in the city.

B.) It is conducted mainly by districts for the registration and elimination of acute infectious diseases of animals.

C.) Is conducted by household, district, vetchastka zone, as well as by city, where all activities are registered according to the acts.

D.) The 2-vet journal is kept at veterinary border control points.

15. Form No. 1 - vet reporting?

A.) A report on anti-epizootic measures is compiled monthly quarterly according to the entries in the journal 2-vet and includes information on the implementation of measures

B.) A report on anti-epizootic measures is compiled only by VET services of districts quarterly

C.) A report on anti-epizootic measures is compiled by the relevant VET services after the elimination of acute infectious diseases once a year half - year

D.) A report on anti-epizootic measures is compiled only by the vet services of farms once a year.

16. Terms of storage of accounting documents?

A.) Are stored for 3 years with the exception of the 3-vet journal, which is stored

permanently.

B.) Are stored for 10 years in the files of vet institutions

C.) Are stored permanently in the relevant archives of veterinary administrations of the regions.

D.) Are stored in the files of vet institutions until special instructions from higher vet bodies.

17. Who issues the vet certificate form No. 2?

A.) The chief veterinarian of the district

B.) The veterinarian of the farm

C.) The regional vet department

D.) Zavet to the sites

18. Which article of the law "On Veterinary Medicine" of the Republic of Uzbekistan specifies the main directions of veterinary medicine?

A.) Article 4

B.) Article 7

C.) Article 11

D.) Article 9

19. Who directs the veterinary service of the Republic?

A.) State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development

B.) Councils of local deputies of districts

C.) Heads of farms

D.) Local khokimiyats

20. By whom is the chief physician of the district appointed?

A.) Head of the regional vet department

B.) Khokim of the district

C.) By the Council of People's Deputies

D.) heads of regional agricultural industries.

21. Long-term plans of veterinary measures?

A.) Long-term plans include the most important activities designed for 5-10-15 years or more. They are related to the plans for the economic and social development of the regions and the Republic as a whole.

B.) Long-term activity plans are primarily aimed at preventing losses at all stages of agriculture, production, trade and storage of animal products.

C.) Long-term plans of veterinary measures include the improvement of the economy from chronic, infectious and invasive diseases.

D.) The long-term plans of vet activities are related to the plans of economic and social development of the regions

22. Principles of planning veterinary measures?

A.) Unity, complexity, democracy and leading link.

B.) Are full compliance with the vet plans of the higher vet bodies.

C.) Are the principles of drawing up plans, with control figures submitted to higher vet organizations.

D.) This is the complexity, fairness and consistency of the planned activities.

23. A plan for the prevention of non-communicable diseases?

A.) Compiled for the current year only for households and on the scale of the district, which takes into account the results of laboratory studies of feed, water, soil, etc

B.) Compiled for the districts of the region based on the decision of the khokimiyat

C.) Compiled for the current year for the preservation of newborn calves, lambs piglets from non-infectious diseases

D.) Non-contagious diseases are eliminated according to pre-drawn up prevention plans approved by the regional administration.

24. The calendar plan of the veterinary service of the economy?

A.) Is a work plan for a month, a decade or a week is compiled for the rational use of the working time of veterinary specialists B.) Is compiled for a quarter to eliminate individual animal diseases.

C.) Is compiled monthly by the chief veterinarian of the farm

D.) Is compiled monthly in case of severe situations with livestock disease

25. Organization of general preventive measures in animal husbandry?

A.) Consists of economic and zootechnical measures, observance of zoohygienic and veterinary norms on farms.

B.) Is carried out according to approved measures of the district khokimiyats

C.) Is carried out according to the instructions of the chief vet. district doctor

D.) Is carried out by the chief veterinarian of the district, according to vet legislation

26. The medical examination of animals?

A.) Consists of planned diagnostic measures and therapeutic and preventive measures to identify subclinical and clinical signs of diseases of zh.

B.) Is carried out on the entire livestock of zh. x, to monitor livestock on the farm and their productivity.

C.) Is carried out by the decision of the district khokimiyat in order to prevent infectious diseases

D.) Is carried out according to the plan of vet-x measures for the prevention of invasive diseases.

27. Documentation of medical work in veterinary medicine?

A.) When carrying out medical work, a journal is started for the registration of patients w \ x (1-vet) and a medical history (1-vet A).

B.) When carrying out medical work in urban vet. In hospitals, medical work is carried out in full, including complex surgical operations.

C.) During medical work, vet specialists have the opportunity to trace the effect of medical procedures on the course of recovery of w \ x during inpatient treatment.

D.) During medical work, registration of patients w \ x is conducted in all vet institutions where admission and treatment is carried out patients w \ x.

28. Veterinary and sanitary inspection of the farm?

A.) There are planned, unplanned and forced, where the condition of the housing, livestock, fodder, water supply is determined, as well as where deficiencies are established and all this is recorded in the act.

B.) Is carried out quantitatively 4 times a year, for the organization of preventive

measures.

C.) Inspection of the farm on vet san condition, examined every month according to the decisions of the khokimiyats.

D.) This is prof. activities and activities carried out to identify and prevent various diseases of w\x

29. Types of medical work?

A.)Emergency, daily and scheduled

B.) Treatment with antibiotics and vitamins

C.) Treatment with sulfonamide preparations

D.) Treatment with different serums

30. Planning of veterinary activities?

A.)The planning of events contributes to the correct organization and successful implementation of vet. events

B.) Has great organizational importance in the organization of the state veterinary service

C.)Contributes to the normal organization of production of livestock products and cost reduction

D.)Vet events are planned by the district planning bodies of the agro-industrial union

31. When is planned medical care provided?

A.)Treatment against parasitic diseases

B.)Treatment with different serums

C.)Treatment with sulfonamide preparations

D.)Treatment with phytopreparations

32. What is the specificity of veterinary action plans?

A.)Planned activities should have an exact name quantitative expression and exact deadlines for execution

B.)Is compiled as part of the production financial plans of farms

C.)Compiled in coordination with the district planning authorities

D.)Is compiled in accordance with the farms and enterprises

33. Democratic nature of veterinary action plans?

A.)Provides for vet planninD.)measures from the bottom up, starting with farms and ending with higher vet bodies

B.) It is manifested in the planning of anti-epizootic measures, the reciprocity of using more economic methods

C.) It consists in the fact that higher vet.the authorities give instructions on the need to carry out specific activities for the planned period

D Which means that all plans are approved by higher authorities, after approval, the plan acquires the force of law and is mandatory for implementation

34. The specificity of veterinary action plans?

A.) Planned activities should be specific, have an exact name and quantitative expression in calendar terms

B.) Planned activities should be specific, compiled strictly according to specific figures of higher vet bodies;

C.) The planned measures should be specific, meet the requirements of the implementation of measures to eliminate diseases of the railway.

D.) The planned measures should be specific, fully comply with vet. san. the state of animal husbandry.

35. Recreational activities in the quarantine center?

A.) After the disease is established, a general clinical examination of the animals is carried out, the patients are isolated, the rest of the animals are treated, with a daily clinical examination.

B.) In some diseases, for the elimination of the disease, the patients are slaughtered or destroyed according to the instructions of the state. vet inspectors.

C.) Depending on the nature of the epizootic, animals are vaccinated in points that are unfavorable for infectious diseases.

D.) In a quarantine center for a contagious disease, corpses are destroyed, disinfection and disinfection of manure are carried out, etc.)

36. Technological map of veterinary animal treatments?

A.) The technological map of vetobrabotka w / x is compiled with a reflection of the movement and quantity of w / x in the workshops.

B.) Ensuring the veterinary welfare of the herd, the epizootic situation, the analysis of the incidence of w / X.

C.) For planning measures to protect the livestock complex from the introduction of pathogens of infectious and invasive diseases, which takes into account the epizootic state of the livestock complex.

D.) Considering possible ways of introduction pathogens of infectious and invasive diseases.

37. The Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan (new edition)?

A.) Adopted on December 29, 2015, by the Legislative Chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan, consists of 6 sections and 32 articles.

B.) Adopted on December 29, 2015 and approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan consists of 8 sections of 30 articles.

C.) Approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 29, 2015 and consists of 4 sections and 20 articles.

D.) Adopted December 29, 2015 by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and consists of 10 sections and 30 articles.

38. The role and significance of state veterinary medicine?

A.) Carry out vet.san.supervision of the activities of all enterprises, organizations and institutions independent of their departmental subordination

B.) Carry out vet service of agricultural animals of the state sector

C.) Provide vet services for vet service of animals of citizens

D.) Carry out vet supervision of animal slaughter and processing of animal slaughter products

39. Legislation on veterinary issues?

A.) This is a set of decrees, rules, instructions, regulations, instructions and acts issued by the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

- B.) Is developed and accepted only in publications.
- C.) Which are guided by the entire veterinary service of the Republic, consists only of the law "On Veterinary Medicine" of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
- D.) Is developed and adopted by the main State Veterinary Administration of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

40. Departmental veterinary service?

- A.) This is a set of vet organizations and institutions concentrated under the jurisdiction of certain ministries, departments, enterprises, institutions and organizations.
- B.) It is created in the markets for the implementation of vet san supervision of trade in products and raw materials of animal origin.
- C.) State vet san supervision is carried out during the procurement, storage, processing of animal products and raw materials
- D.) VET supervision is carried out when trading livestock products in the markets.

41. The right of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?

- A.) Private practitioners of vet. specialists have the right to establish a diagnosis, treat diseases of the g-x, with these diseases it is not required to introduce quarantine and carry out professional activities.
- B.) Privately practicing veterinarians can impose quarantine and fulfill the conditions of quarantine when eliminating foci of acute infectious diseases.
- C.) Privately practicing VET doctors can impose penalties and fines on guilty persons in violation of the requirements of vet legislation.
- D.) Privately practicing veterinarians, paramedics have the right to give conclusions in case of death or forced slaughter of animals for state insurance bodies.

42. Veterinary authorities?

- A.) Manage the veterinary service, develop vet measures in the system of Ministries and Departments, promptly implement them.
- B.) In the field of their activities, carry out measures to preserve the welfare of animal husbandry and carry out all vet therapeutic and preventive measures.
- C.) Ensure proper organization of veterinary services, in industrial animal husbandry and carry out all vet san events in them.
- D.) Should carry out all vet san events in the meat processing industry.

43. Primary veterinary registration?

- A.) Carried out in the state vet network, include registration of infectious and non-contagious diseases of the railway, diagnostic studies, preventive vaccinations, therapeutic and vet san measures.
- B.) Primary vet accounting includes, accounting for all costs of material resources of vet institutions.
- C.) Primary vet accounting is conducted on financing, i.e. movement of livestock, receipt of the arrival and consumption of feedD.)
- D.) Primary vet accounting reflects the state of the vet department, about providing the vet network with all necessary means.

44. Veterinary statistics?

A.) According to VET accounting and reporting, VET statistics are maintained for the VET service, which allows analyzing the state of the service as a whole for the course of morbidity.

B.) Is conducted by all VET institutions for the identified causes of acute infectious diseases of animals and according to the results of vet measures carried out on them.

C.) Is conducted in farms to eliminate animal diseases and the effectiveness of VET measures.

D.) Is conducted in order to improve the VET service system and the vet network.

45. When was the law "On veterinary medicine" of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted (for the first time)?

A.) September 3, 1993.

B.) October 3, 1993

C.) March 6 1 993

D.) 1993 December 29, 1993

46. How many articles are there in the law "on veterinary medicine" of the Republic of Uzbekistan (new edition)?

A.) 32.

B.) 30.

C.) 23.

D.) 25.

47. Which article of the law "on veterinary Medicine" of the Republic of Uzbekistan (new edition) specifies the rights of owners of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin?

A.) 18

B.) 16

C.) 7

D.) 32

48. Objects of veterinary activity?

A.) Objects of vet. activities are animal husbandry, trade in animals and animal products

B.) Objects vet. the activity for vet supervision of the laboratory is vet san expertise in the markets.

C.) vet objects. activity is, carrying out state supervision on transport vet san sites and border vet control points.

D.) The objects of vet activity are farms, fish farms and subsidiary farms of the population.

49. The unity of the Veterinary service of Uzbekistan?

A.) In the Republic of Uzbekistan, local authorities and farm management are widely involved in the organization of the vet service of national economic sectors.

B.) Vet maintenance and vet control is organized to ensure the welfare of animal husbandry.

C.) Vet maintenance and vet control is organized according to the territorial

principle by organizations, institutions carried out in their area of activity.

D.) Vet maintenance and vet control is organized for each type of animal husbandry.

50. Maintenance of the civil service?

A.) At the expense of the State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other sources not prohibited by law.

B.) At the expense of funds from financing deductions from the profits of agricultural organizations and enterprises.

C.) At the expense of funds charged from the population for the maintenance of livestock.

D.) By local authorities at the expense of income from taxes from enterprises

51. The State Veterinary Network?

A.) Is a set of state institutions and organizations directly involved in the implementation of practical vet measures, they are therapeutic and preventive, diagnostic and antiepidemiological vet. san. events.

B.) Carry out the main vet work in enterprises for the slaughter of livestock processing of products and raw materials of animal origin

C.) Carry out vet maintenance of all sectors of animal husbandry at the expense of self-financing of their activities

D.) This is a system of vet institutions of districts, a veterinary service at industrial animal complexes.

52. Magazine No. 3 - vet?

A.) Maintain district or city vet stations for the control of animal diseases, which reflect all data on some infectious and invasive diseases that occur on the territory of an administrative district or city.

B.) It is conducted mainly in the district for the registration of vet san events.

C.) The 3-vet journal is conducted on transport vet sites.

D.) Journal for recording the epidemiological state, maintained by the management of the vet service of industrial livestock complexes

53. Form No. 2 - vet reporting?

A.) A report on non-communicable diseases is compiled for each quarter on the basis of accounting data from the journal 1-vet

B.) The report on non-communicable diseases is compiled monthly by the heads of vet services of the district

C.) The 2-vet report is submitted by the vet service of the districts monthly to the regional administration

D.) A report on non-communicable diseases is compiled monthly by all vet employees of vet institutions

54. Accounting in veterinary medicine?

A.) Is conducted by accounting for the execution of budget allocations, estimates of social services under the responsibility of managers and accountants of vet institutions

B.) Is carried out according to the forms approved by the statistical bodies of the republic

- C.)It is conducted in volumes covering the arrival and consumption of medicines
D.)It is conducted according to the approved volumes and forms established by the financial authorities
55. Who issues vet certificates No. 1?
A.)The chief veterinarian of the district
B.)By the Regional vet Department
C.)Veterinarian of the farm
D.)The head of the plot
56. Who sets the main tasks of veterinary medicine?
A.)The Law on Veterinary Medicine
B.)Oliy Majlis of the Republic
C.)By the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic
D.)By the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic
57. Who runs the vet service?
A.)State Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
B.)Councils of local deputies
C.)Heads of farms
D.)Local khokimiyats
58. Which article of the law "on Veterinary Medicine" of the Republic (new edition) specifies the procedure for establishing quarantine for infectious diseases of animals?
A.)28
B.)12
C.)31
D.)19
59. Objects of veterinary planning?
A.)Measures for the prevention and elimination of infectious and invasive animal diseases.
B.) Measures to eliminate diseases, diagnostic studies and their documentation.
C.) The relationship between the owners of livestock and livestock products during their processingD.)
D.) Private veterinary activity of vet specialists within the district
60. The main types of veterinary action plans?
A.)Depending on the period for which the implementation of planned activities is calculated, prospective, current and operational planning are distinguishedD.)
B.) According to the principle of implementation of planned wind farms, they are priority and subsequent
C.) Are for veterinarians separately, for veterinarians separately, as well as separately for state and departmental veterinary services
D.) There are centralized compiled by the highest vet bodies and local compiled by the most vet specialists
61. Operational plans of veterinary measures?
A.)Calendar plans are calculated for 10 days, for the first month or for the first

quarter

B.) The main direction of vet action plans depends on vet conditions and the possibility of farms

C.) The timing of vet events should correspond to objective patterns of disease manifestations in a particular natural economic zone

D.) When planning VET events, accounting and analysis of VET statistics data should be used

62. The plan of veterinary and sanitary measures?

A.) Are being developed for the current year for farms, taking into account the vet san condition of farms, the epizootic state of the economy

B.) Is one of the current plans and is drawn up only in the event of acute infectious diseases of animals

C.) In the event of difficult situations with the morbidity of animals for the safety of agricultural farms

D.) Vet san events only for the state vet network

63. Clinical examination of animals?

A.) Has diagnostic and preventive significance, there are individual, group, general, planned and unplanned examinations.

B.) Is carried out on the instructions of the heads of farms in order to determine the presence of livestock in the livestock farm.

C.) Animals are subjected to clinical examination before being sent for slaughter in meat processing plants.

D.) This is a planned preventive measure, which is carried out according to the instructions of higher vet bodies.

64. The dispensary card of an animal?

A.) The result of the dispensation of animals is entered into the dispensary card, which serve as the basis for drawing up an act and making specific proposals to the management of farms.

B.) Medical examination of agricultural w/x is a system of planned diagnoses and therapeutic and professional measures aimed at identifying diseases w / x their treatment

C.) Medical examination is organized in order to preserve the health of the railway and prevent a decrease in their productivity

D.) Medical examination is carried out on breeding farms and is included in the annual plan of vet activities

65. Organization of general measures for the prevention of infectious diseases of animals?

A.) A set of measures to increase the stability of the animal organism, protection of farms from the introduction of infectious diseases, taking into account the epizootic state of the area.

B.) General profile measures to prevent infectious diseases of the railway include economic and zootechnical measures.

C.) General profile measures include compliance with zoohygienic and vet san norms and rules on farms, constant vet monitoring of the condition

of the housing General measures to protect farms from the introduction of diseases, mass vet educational work

66. The organization of measures for the elimination of infectious diseases of animals?

A.) Are carried out according to the operational plan for the relief and elimination of the disease, a set of measures for antiepidemiological and veterinary sanitary measures is carried out.

B.) Carried out according to the decision of the khokimiyat according to current plans.

C.) Measures to eliminate infectious diseases of housing and communal services are carried out from the moment of detection of the disease by order of the hands of farms

D.) Infectious diseases are eliminated by the destruction of sick livestock.

67. Registration of medical documentation?

A.) Journal 1-vet and medical history 1-vet-A

B.) Acts of examination and treatment w/x

C.) Prescriptions for the drugs used

D.) Reports of the attending veterinarians

68. Measures to prevent the penetration of pathogens of infectious diseases into the farm?

A.) Fencing of the farm with dezoobstacles, fence.

B.) Systematic mechanical cleaning of livestock.

C.) Systematic preventive disinfection.

D.) Constant preventive vaccination of livestock.

69. When do they provide daily medical care?

A.) When identifying patients with a daily examination.

B.) When a contagious disease occurs on the farm.

C.) When an invasive disease occurs on the farm.

D.) With the spread of non-infectious diseases.

70. The reality of veterinary action plans?

A.) Availability of labor and financial benefits for veterinary activities.

B.) Veterinary sanitary plans should be drawn up at the direction of veterinary bodies

C.) Veterinary sanitary plans are drawn up in agreement with the financial authorities

D.) Veterinary sanitary plans are drawn up taking into account the exact veterinary sanitary condition

71. The complexity of veterinary action plans?

A.) It is envisaged to combine in the plan of special measures for the prevention and elimination of diseases and organizational and economic measures.

B.) When planning, the current state of the epidemiological situation of farms should be taken into account.

C.) Assumes a combination in the plan of special measures of preventive and organizational household measures for the elimination of diseases.

D.) For all veterinary agencies and farms, it is mandatory to include professional rehabilitation and veterinary sanitary activities

72. The reality of veterinary action plans?

- A.) All planned indicators should be real, provided with forces and means, personnel, material and technical, as well as monetary funds.
- B.) Vet action plans should be real, and comply with the requirements of the legislation.
- C.) Vet event plans should be real and fully comply with the decisions of the khokimiyat on veterinary issues.
- D.) Vet event plans should be real and correspond to epizootics in the economy of the district

73. The main tasks of veterinary medicine?

- A.) Are, the protection of animals from diseases common to humans and animals, implemented a unified state supervision
- B.) Are, timely carrying out vet san of the state of animal husbandry
- C.) Are, timely veterinary supervision in animal husbandry, industry and transport
- D.) Are, timely conduct of vet san events and vet supervision of their conduct.

74. Management of the veterinary service?

- A.) by the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
- B.) Is carried out by the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and local khokimiats
- C.) by veterinary departments, on the basis of directive documents
- D.) Is carried out by the heads of the veterinary services of various branches of the national economy

75. The rights and obligations of specialists of the departmental veterinary service?

- A.) Their duties and rights are limited to the framework of this ministry, department, economy, enterprise, they work under the general guidance of the state veterinary
- B.) Carry out their activities in farms, enterprises and organizations and conduct state supervision.
- C.) Organize VET service during transportation export and import of railway and products of railway
- D.) Rights and obligations special departmental VET services are regulated in each department separately, independently.

76. Restrictive measures (quarantine) in the detection of foci of infectious animal diseases?

- A.) Are established by decisions of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the khokims of the regions and the city of Tashkent, districts and cities on the recommendation of the relevant chief state veterinary inspectors or by a resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the recommendation of the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
- B.) Is imposed by the conclusion of the veterinary services of farms by the chief veterinarian of the district
- C.) Are imposed by the conclusion of the chief veterinarian of the district by the

head of the vet of the state administration of the region

D.) Quarantine or restrictions for infectious diseases are imposed by the conclusion of veterinarians engaged in private practice

77. Veterinary accounting?

A.) The system of registering the facts of morbidity and mortality of animals, the results of the activities of the veterinary service and its condition, as well as is the main report in D.)

B.) Is carried out mainly in livestock farms, by issuing relevant documents on the daily work done.

C.) Is conducted only by employees of the state veterinary service and should reflect the movement of infectious and non-infectious diseases

D.) Reflects all the activities carried out according to the current plans of vet activities, which is the main activity of state educational institutions

78. Who adopted the law "on veterinary medicine" of the Republic?

A.) Adopted by the Legislative Chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan

B.) By the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan

C.) By the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan

D.) By the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan

79. How are the main state veterinary inspectors given instructions?

A.) A written prescription.

B.) Oral order.

C.) In the form of an order.

D.) Through local hakimiyat.

80. Which article of the law "on veterinary medicine" of the Republic of Uzbekistan specifies the duties of owners of livestock and products and raw materials of animal origin?

A.) 19

B.) 18

C.) 11

D.) 27

81. Which article of the law "on veterinary medicine" of the Republic of Uzbekistan specifies the duties of vet specialists engaged in private practice?

A.) 17

B.) 18

C.) 14

D.) 25

82. The peculiarity of modern veterinary medicine?

A.) Is the state form of the organization of the veterinary service, the unity of the veterinary service, the planning of veterinary measures.

B.) Veterinary services are provided at the expense of veterinary institutions

C.) Veterinary services of citizens' animals are carried out by employees of the state veterinary network

D.) Vet supervision at enterprises for processing and storage of products and raw materials is carried out by employees of the state vet network only

83. The main directions of modern veterinary medicine?

- A.) Is the complete elimination of animal diseases, prevention of death and forced slaughter of animals
- B.) This is ensuring the welfare of animal husbandry.
- C.) This is the prevention and elimination of diseases, the treatment of patients with w/ x by introducing zoohygienic norms and rules into production
- D.) This is the implementation of such measures that would ensure the full implementation of the instructions of higher vet bodies

84. The right to engage in veterinary activities?

- A.) Are presented to persons who have graduated from higher or secondary specialized educational institutions and have the qualifications of a veterinarian, a veterinarian.
- B.) To hold a vet position specialists after the permission of higher vet bodies
- B.) It is presented to vet specialists who have passed periodic competitions
- D.) Persons who have a special permit from the tax inspectorate may be in vet positions

85. The content of the departmental veterinary service?

- A.) Is maintained at the expense of the State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other sources not prohibited by law.
- B.) Is maintained mainly at the expense of budget allocations, at the expense of proceeds from paid services of the population, for vet maintenance of railway . It is maintained at the expense of funds deducted from payment for state animal insurance
- D.) Is maintained at the expense of funds received as payment for work on a contractual basis with the organization of enterprises and livestock farms.

86. Journal No. 1 – vet accounting?

- A.) is designed to register sick animals, record the medical care provided to them and the outcome of the disease. It is conducted by veterinary medical institutions and specialists of farms (farms).
- B.) Is conducted in all medical and preventive vet institutions for each type of livestock separately
- C.) Is conducted in all medical and preventive vet institutions by each vet employee separately
- D.) Is conducted in all medical and preventive vet institutions by vet orderlies

87. Form No. 1 - vet reporting?

- A.) The report on infectious diseases of animals is compiled monthly by employees of the state network based on the records of the journal 2-vet accounting
- B.) The report on infectious diseases of animals is compiled quarterly based on the journal 1-vet accounting
- C.) The report on infectious diseases of animals is compiled monthly and quarterly according to the journal No. 3-vet and this report reflects the epizootic state of the household of the district and region
- D.) Is compiled based on the results of the implementation of vet activities

according to the current plans of vet activities of vet institutions

88. The main requirements for vet reporting?

A.) Must be compiled according to approved forms based on VET accounting data for established periods of the year and submitted exactly on time

B.) Must be compiled according to approved forms on issues monthly issued by higher veterinary authorities

C.) Must be compiled according to forms based on decisions of the khokimiyat on the organization of vet service of the district.

D.) Vet reporting should be compiled on the basis of documents of higher authorities of the vet service

89. What administrative measures are applied to violators of veterinary legislation?

A.) Warning, reprimands, dismissal from office

B.) Disciplinary responsibility

C.) Criminal liability

D.) Deprivation of license

90. Who is granted the right of state veterinary inspectors?

A.) Officials of the state veterinary network

B.) Employees of departmental veterinary

C.) Employees of transport vet supervision

D.) Employees of border vet supervision

91. Does the head of the laboratory In S E have the rights of a state veterinary inspector?

A.) Yes

B.) Sometimes

C.) No

D.) In large markets

92. Who organizes the vet service?

A.) The state

B.) The general collective

C.) Cooperatives

D.) Small enterprises

93. In which article of the law "on veterinary medicine" of the Republic of Uzbekistan are laboratory studies

A.) 21

B.) 20

C.) 10

D.) 5 specified

94. Which article of the law "on veterinary medicine" of the Republic of Uzbekistan specifies the procedure for lifting quarantine for infectious diseases of animals?

A.) 28

B.) 27

C.) 18

D.) 30

95. Current plans of veterinary measures?

A.) Are being developed for the first year, and some of them are broken down by months and by quarters

B.) Consists of preventive health and veterinary measures, as well as their material and technical maintenance

C.) Should be specific, have quantitative expression, calendar deadlines for the performance of indicators of monetary costs

D.) They are developed by months and by quarters according to the appropriate form and according to the approved methodology

96. The plan of preventive antiepidemic measures?

A.) In all farms, districts, cities, regions, annually depending on the epidemic condition of the area where the Plan of veterinary-preventive and antiepidemic measures for the coming year is planned.

B.) The plan is drawn up for the current year for farms of the districts of the city and the region consists of 3 sections: diagnostic studies preventive vaccinations and therapeutic and preventive treatments

C.) For districts, VET is compiled and approved by the regional administration, Plans for anti-epidemic measures are drawn up for the current year according to the control figures obtained only in farms

D.) Are compiled taking into account the peculiarities of VET services in them, production technology and production cycles

97. Planning of veterinary measures in industrial livestock complexes?

A.) is carried out by the chief veterinarian of the district. Each type of a single plan of veterinary measures is being developed.

B.) Is carried out on the basis of the district's vet action plans

C.) In animal-breeding industrial complexes

D.) Vet events are planned according to the instructions of the regional administration

98. Veterinary medical work?

A.) Qualified treatment of sick animals is a necessary condition for the preservation of livestock with the correct diagnosis

B.) It is carried out to fulfill the requirements of vet legislation for the prevention of infectious diseases

C.) Sick animals are treated at the direction of state inspectors

D.) Vet medical work is the responsibility of vet specialists and is carried out for a fee according to the agreement of the owners of animals

99. Measures against non-contagious animal diseases?

A.) Consists of a set of measures for Prof. and the treatment of these diseases and the elimination of deficiencies in the maintenance and housing of the railway

B.) Vet specialists establish the diagnosis to find out the causes of the mass disease of the housing case

C.) Patients of the railway are allocated to a hospital or to a separate box at the farm as a result of the examination of urine

D.) The basic principles of treatment the complexity of compliance with which ensures a faster recovery of the railway

100. Organization of special measures to prevent infectious diseases?

A.) Diagnostic studies, preventive immunization and antiparasitic treatments. The measures are planned and forced.)

B.) Consists of measures to improve the zoohygienic conditions of livestock feeding.)

C.) To prevent infectious diseases in livestock farms, the movement of livestock is controlled 2 times a day.

D.) Special measures to prevent infectious diseases are organized and carried out by the veterinarian of the farm by order of the heads of farms.

101. The main types of veterinary action plans?

A.) Depending on the period for which the implementation of planned activities is calculated, there are prospective, current and operational planning

B.) According to the principle of implementation of planned wind farms, they are priority and subsequent

C.) There are for veterinarians separately, for veterinarians separately, separately for state and departmental vet service

D.) There are centralized, compiled by higher vet bodies and local, compiled by vet specialists themselves

102. Operational plans of veterinary measures?

A.) Veterinary measures are designed for a certain immediate period, calculated for 10 days, for the first month or for the first quarter.

B.) The main direction of vet action plans depend on the vet conditions of animal husbandry and farms

C The timing of vet measures should correspond to objective patterns of disease manifestations in a particular natural and economic zone

D.) When planning VET events, accounting and analysis of VET statistics data should be used

103. Plan of veterinary and sanitary measures?

A.) Are being developed for the current year for farms taking into account the vet san state of farms the epizootic state of the economy

B.) Is one of the current plans and is drawn up only in the event of acute infectious diseases of animals

C.) In the event of difficult situations with the morbidity of the safety of livestock farms

D.) Vet san events only for the state vet network

104. Clinical examination of animals?

A.) Has diagnostic and preventive significance, there are individual, group, general, planned and unplanned examinations

B.) Is carried out at the direction of the management of farms in order to determine the presence of livestock on the farm

C.) Animals are subjected to clinical examination before being sent to slaughter in meat

processing plants

D.) This is a planned preventive measure and is carried out according to the instructions of higher vet bodies

105. The dispensary card of an animal?

A.) The results of the dispensation of animals are entered into the dispensary card, which serve as the basis for drawing up an act and making specific proposals to the management of farms

B.) Medical examination of agricultural w / x is a system of planned diagnostic and therapeutic and preventive measures aimed at identifying diseases w / x their treatment.

C.) Medical examination is organized in order to preserve the health of w / x and prevent a decrease in their productivity.

D.) Medical examination is carried out in breeding farms and is included in the annual plan of vet measures.

106. Organization of general measures for the prevention of infectious diseases of animals?

A.) Measures to protect farms from drift of infectious diseases is a strict vet san regime limiting the territory of Vet San farms. passers dezobarriers

B.) General preventive measures to prevent contagious diseases of the railway include economic and zootechnical measures

C.) General professional measures include compliance with zoohygienic and vet san. norms and rules on farms constant vet monitoring of the condition of the railway General measures prevention of infectious diseases of the railway increases the stability of the railway protection of farms from the introduction of diseases mass vet educational work

107. Organization of measures to eliminate infectious animal diseases?

A.) Are carried out according to the operational plan for the relief and elimination of the disease, a set of measures for anti-epizootic and vet san measures

is carried out B.) Is carried out according to the decision of the khokimiyat according to current plans

Infectious diseases are eliminated by the destruction of sick livestock

B.) Measures to eliminate infectious diseases of housing and communal services are carried out from the moment of detection of the disease by order of the hands of farms

D.) Carried out according to the decision of the khokimiyat according to long-term plans

Infectious diseases are eliminated by the destruction of sick livestock

108. Registration of medical documentation?

A.) Journal 1- vet and medical history (1-vet A)

B.) Acts of examination and treatment of w/x

C.) Prescriptions for the drugs used

D.) Reports of treating veterinarians

109. Measures to prevent the penetration of pathogens of infectious diseases into the farm?

- A.) Fencing of the farm with dezobarriers, dezomats
 - B.) Systematic mechanical cleaning of livestock visits
 - C.) Systematic preventive disinfection
 - D.) Constant preventive vaccination of livestock
110. When do they provide daily medical care?
- A.) When identifying patients with w / x daily examination
 - B.) When a contagious disease occurs on the farm
 - C.) When an invasive disease occurs on the farm
 - D.) In the spread of non-infectious diseases
111. The reality of veterinary action plans?
- A.) All planned indicators should be provided with forces and means (human, logistical and financial resources).
 - B.) Vet business plans should be drawn up at the direction of vet authorities
 - C.) Vet business plans are drawn up in coordination with the fin authorities
 - D.) Vet business plans are drawn up taking into account the exact vet san condition
112. The complexity of veterinary action plans?
- A.) Assumes combinations in terms of special measures for the prevention and elimination of diseases and organizational and economic measures.
 - B.) When planning, the current state of the epizootic situation of farms should be taken into account
 - C.) Assumes a combination of special measures in terms of professional and disease elimination organizational and household measures
 - D.) For all vet agencies and farms, it is mandatory to include profit improvement and vet san activities
113. The reality of veterinary action plans?
- A.) All planned indicators should be provided with forces and means
 - B.) Should be real correspondingly. requirements of vet legislation
 - C.) Those must be real that fully correspond to the decisions of the khokimiyat on veterinary issues
 - D.) Those plans and measures should be real, they should correspond to the epizootic state of the economy of the district
114. The main tasks of veterinary medicine?
- A.) Protection of animals from diseases protection of the population from diseases common to humans and animals implemented a unified state supervision
 - B.) Is the timely conduct of vet san of the state of animal husbandry
 - C.) Is the timely conduct of veterinary supervision in animal husbandry industry transport
 - D.) Is the timely conduct of vet san events / and vet supervision of their conduct
115. Management of the veterinary service?
- A.) by the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development
 - B.) Carried out by the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan and local Councils
 - C.) Vet upr service on the basis of the directive documents of the Mingost

D.)The management of the veterinary services of various branches of the national economy is carried out separately independently

116.The rights and obligations of the specialists of the departmental veterinary service?

A.) Do not enjoy interdepartmental rights, their duties and rights are limited to the framework of this ministry, the department of the household of the enterprise, they work under the general guidance of the State Veterinary

B.)Carry out their activities in farms enterprises and organizations and carry out state supervision

C.)Organize vet service during transportation, export and import of railway and live products

D.)The right and duties of the special departmental vet service are regulated in each department separately independently

117.Quarantine or restrictions in case of infectious diseases of animals?

A.) Is established by the conclusion of the state inspectors at these points by the decision of the khokimiyats on the list of diseases approved by the Head of the state. vet management

B.)Superimposed on the conclusion of the veterinary services of farms by the chief veterinarian of the district

C.)Superimposed on the conclusion of the chief veterinarian of the district by the head of the vet state administration of the region

D.)Quarantine or restrictions for infectious diseases are imposed by the conclusion of veterinarians engaged in private practice

118. Veterinary records?

A.)The system of registration of the facts of morbidity and mortality of animals, the results of the activities of the veterinary service and its condition is the main reporting

B.)It is carried out mainly in livestock farms by registering the relevant documents for the work done

C.)Is conducted only by employees of the state network and should reflect the movement of infectious and non-infectious diseases

D.)Reflects all the activities carried out according to the current plans of vet activities, which is the main activity of state educational institutions

119. Who adopted the law on veterinary medicine of the republic?

A.)Adopted by the Legislative Chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan

B.)Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan

C.)By the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan

D.)By the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan

120.How are the instructions of the chief state inspectors given?

A.)Written prescription

B.)Oral order

C.)In the form of an order

D.)Through local hakimiyat

121. Which article of the Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic specifies

the duties of owners of livestock and livestock products?

- A.) 19
- B.) 20
- C.) 23
- D.) 12

122. Which article of the Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic specifies the duties of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?

- A.) 17
- B.) 20
- C.) 23
- D.) 12

123. The peculiarity of modern veterinary medicine?

- A.) Is the state form of the organization of vet service unity vet service in the direction of planning vet events
- B.) Veterinary services are provided at the expense of the veterinary institution
- C.) Vet service of citizens' animals is carried out by employees of the state vet network
- D.) Vet supervision at enterprises for processing and storage of products and raw materials is carried out by employees of the state vet network only

124. The main directions of modern veterinary medicine?

- A.) Is the complete elimination of animal diseases, prevention of death and forced slaughter of animals
- B.) This is ensuring the welfare of animal husbandry ;
- C.) This is a prof for the elimination of diseases and the treatment of housing and communal services patients by introducing zoohygienic norms vet san rules into production
- D.) This is the implementation of such measures that would ensure the full implementation of the instructions of higher vet bodies

125. The right to engage in veterinary activities?

- A.) Are presented to persons who have graduated from higher or secondary specialized educational institutions and have the qualifications of a veterinarian vet paramedic vet technician
- B.) To hold a vet position specialists after the permission of higher vet bodies
- C.) It is presented to vet specialists who have passed periodic competitions
- D.) Persons who have a special permit from the tax inspectorate may be in vet positions

126. The content of the departmental veterinary service?

- A.) Is maintained by the relevant ministries, departments, state committees, enterprises and organizations of the farms under which they carry out veterinary service
- B.) It is mainly maintained at the expense of budget allocations at the expense of proceeds from paid services for the maintenance of livestock to the population
- C.) It is maintained at the expense of funds deducted from payments for state

animal insurance

D.)Is maintained at the expense of funds received as payment for work on a contractual basis with the organization of collective farm enterprises

127. The journal No. 1 - vet?

A.) is intended for recording the provision of medical care to sick animals and the outcome of the disease is carried out in all institutions of farms where medical work is carried out

B.) Is conducted in all medical and preventive vet institutions for each type of livestock separately

C.)Is conducted in all medical and preventive VET institutions by each vet employee separately

D.)Is conducted in all medical and preventive vet institutions by vet orderlies

128. Form No. 1 - vet reporting?

A.)A report on infectious diseases of animals is compiled monthly by employees of the state veterinary network on the basis of journal entries 2-vet

B.)The report on infectious diseases of animals is compiled quarterly on the basis of the journal 1-vet

C.)The report on infectious diseases of animals is compiled monthly and quarterly according to the journal No. 3-vet and this report reflects the epizootic state of the household of the district and region

D.)Is compiled based on the results of the implementation of vet activities according to the current plans of vet activities of vet institutions

129. The main requirements for VET reporting?

A.)It must be compiled according to approved forms based on accounting data for the established periods of the year and submitted exactly on time

B.)Should be compiled according to approved forms on issues monthly issued by higher veterinary authorities

C.)Should be compiled according to forms based on decisions of the khokimiyat on the organization of vet service of the district of the

D.)City of Vet reporting should be accurate comp based on documents of higher vet service bodies

130. What administrative measures are applied to violators of veterinary legislation?

A.)Warning, reprimands

B.)Exemption from work

C.)Criminal liability

D.)Deprivation of license

131. When was the law “On veterinary medicine” (in the new edition) adopted?

A.)December 29, 2015

B.)December 29, 2016

C.)December 29, 2017

D.)September 3, 1993

132. What documents does the legislation on veterinary medicine consist of?

A.)the legislation on veterinary medicine consists of the law “on veterinary

- medicine” and other legislative acts
- B.)from the law and other documents
- C.)from decrees and orders
- D.)from the resolutions

133. How many chapters does the new version of the law “on Veterinary Medicine” consist of?

- A.) 6
- B.) 5
- C.) 7
- D.)4

134. How many articles are there in the new edition of the law “on veterinary medicine”?

- A.) 32
- B.) 23
- C.) 30
- D.) 28

135. Biological waste - ...

- A.) animal corpses, products and raw materials of animal origin recognized as dangerous in veterinary and sanitary terms, waste of the veterinary biological industry
- B.)drugs obtained from medicinal substances (substances) or from a mixture of medicinal substances (substances) of natural and synthetic origin
- C.)substances of organic, mineral and synthetic origin used as sources of missing nutrients and minerals and vitamins in the diet of animals
- D.)products of plant and animal origin used for animal feeding

136. Veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations - ...

- A.) documents establishing requirements in the field of veterinary medicine, which are mandatory for compliance by state and other bodies, legal entities and individuals
- B.)administrative, antiepzootic and other measures aimed at localization and elimination of foci of infectious animal diseases, prevention of their spread
- C.)the system of organizational and special veterinary measures for the prevention, detection or elimination of epizootics
- D.)diseases, the occurrence of which is caused

by the impact of pathogens on animals if there is a possibility of spreading and transmission to other animals and humans

137. Veterinary welfare- ...

- A.)a condition in which there are no harmful effects of negative factors on animal health, epizootics, and favorable conditions for animal life are provided
- B.)the spread of particularly dangerous and other infectious animal diseases in the relevant territory
- C.)the territory where the focus of infectious animal diseases is established
- D.)the spread of particularly dangerous and other infectious animal diseases in the

relevant territory

138. Goods controlled by the state veterinary service:

- A.) animals, products and raw materials of animal origin, veterinary medicines, strains of microorganisms, feed and feed additives, veterinary technical means, as well as vegetable food products sold on the markets
- B.) animal corpses, products and raw materials of animal origin recognized as dangerous in veterinary and sanitary terms, waste from the veterinary biological industry
- C.) products obtained from medicinal substances (substances) or from a mixture of medicinal substances (substances) of natural and synthetic origin
- D.) products of plant and animal origin used for animal feeding

139. Animal products include:

- A.) meat and meat products, milk and dairy products, fish and fish products, eggs and egg products, as well as bee products
- B.) animals, products and raw materials of animal origin, veterinary medicines, strains of microorganisms, feed and feed additives, veterinary technical means, as well as vegetable food B.) products sold on the markets
- C.) products of plant and animal origin used for animal feeding
- D.) products obtained from medicinal substances (substances) or from a mixture of medicinal substances (substances) of natural and synthetic origin

140. Raw materials of animal origin - ...

- A.) products obtained from animals intended for processing
- products of plant and animal origin used for animal feeding
- B.) animal corpses, products and raw materials of animal origin recognized as dangerous in veterinary and sanitary terms, waste from the veterinary biological industry
- C.) products obtained from medicinal substances (substances) or from a mixture of medicinal substances (substances) of natural and synthetic origin

141. Unfavorable point-...

- A.) the territory where the focus of infectious diseases of animals is established
- B.) diseases, the occurrence of which is caused by the impact of pathogens on animals if there is a possibility of spreading and transmission to other animals and humans
- C.) administrative, antiepidemic and other measures aimed at localization and elimination of foci of infectious diseases of animals, prevention of their spread, providing for special regime of economic and other activities.
- D.) restriction of movement of the population, vehicles, goods and (or) goods

142. Feed additives- ...

- A.) substances of organic, mineral and synthetic origin used as sources of missing nutrients and minerals and vitamins in the diet of animals
- B.) products of plant and animal origin used for animal feeding
- C.) products obtained from animals intended for processing
- D.) meat and meat products, milk and dairy products, fish and fish products, eggs

and egg products, as well as bee products

143.Restrictive measures (quarantine)- ...

A.)administrative, antiepzootic and other measures aimed at localization and elimination of foci of infectious animal diseases, prevention of their spread, providing for a special regime of economic and other activities, restriction of movement of the population, vehicles, goods and (or) goods;

B.)a system of organizational and special veterinary measures to prevent, detect or eliminate epizootics;

C.)diseases, the occurrence of which is caused by the impact of pathogens on animals if there is a possibility of spreading and transmission to other animals and humans

D.) the territory where the focus of infectious animal diseases is established;

144.Epizootics- ...

A.)the spread of particularly dangerous and other infectious diseases of animals in the relevant territory

B.)diseases, the occurrence of which is caused by the impact of pathogens on animals if there is a possibility of spread and transmission to other animals and humans

C.)the territory where the focus of infectious animal diseases

is establishedD.) the system of organizational and special veterinary measures for the prevention,

D.) detection or elimination of epizootics

145.Antiepzootic measures:

A.)system of organizational and special veterinary measures for the prevention, detection or elimination of epizootics;

B.)administrative, antiepzootic and other measures aimed at localization and elimination of foci of infectious animal diseases, prevention of their spread, providing for a special regime of economic and other activities, restriction of movement of the population, vehicles, goods and (or) goods;

C.)diseases, the occurrence of which is caused by the impact of pathogens on animals if there is a possibility of spreading and transmission to other animals and humans

D.) the territory where the focus of infectious animal diseases is established;

146.Infectious diseases of animals:

A.)diseases, the occurrence of which is caused by the effects of pathogens on animals if there is a possibility of spreading and transmission to other animals and humans

B.)malignant diseases

C.)hereditary diseases

D.)diseases that occur against the background of an existing disease, not related to it by origin and aggravating its course.

147.The main powers of local public authorities in the field of veterinary medicine:

A.)participate in the implementation of state programs in the field of veterinary medicine, approve and implement territorial programs in the field of veterinary

medicine, take measures aimed at ensuring veterinary well-being in the relevant territory

B.)give mandatory instructions to state and economic management bodies, legal entities and individuals to carry out the necessary veterinary, veterinary-sanitary and antiepidemiological measures

C.)establish the diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, except in cases of animal diseases, in respect of which restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law are applied

D.)to carry out preventive vaccination of animals, as well as to advise animal owners

148.The system of veterinary services consists of:

A.)from state, departmental and industrial veterinary services

B.)from state and departmental services

C.)from the departmental service

D.)from the production service

149.Administration of the State Veterinary Service:

A.)The State Veterinary Service consists of the State Veterinary Committee and Animal Husbandry Development, the State Veterinary Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the administrations of the regions and the city of Tashkent

B.)The State Veterinary Service consists of the State Veterinary Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan

C.)The State Veterinary Service consists of the departments of the regions and the city of Tashkent

D.)The State Veterinary Service consists of the State Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee

150. Which article of the law “On Veterinary Medicine” emphasizes the main functions of the state veterinary service:

A.)Article 11

B.)Article 9

C.) Article 10

D.)Article 12

151.Which article of the law “On Veterinary Medicine” specifies state veterinary inspectors?

A.)Article 12

B.)Article 10

C.)Article 11

D.)Article 13

152.Who is the Chief State veterinary Inspector of the Republic of Uzbekistan?

A.)Chairman of the State Veterinary Committee and Animal Husbandry Development

B.)Deputy Chairman of the State Veterinary Committee and Animal Husbandry Development

C.)Heads of the Department of the State Veterinary Committee and Animal Husbandry Development

D.) Heads of regional veterinary departments

153. Which article of the law “On Veterinary Medicine” specifies the powers of state veterinary inspectors?

A.) Article 13

B.) Article 9

C.) Article 11

D.) Article 10

154. Specify the main powers of state veterinary inspectors.

A.) give mandatory instructions to state and economic management bodies, legal entities and individuals to carry out the necessary veterinary, veterinary-sanitary and anti-epizootic measures;

B.) to carry out antiepizootic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at serviced enterprises, institutions and organizations;

C.) in case of epizootic, to carry out veterinary measures in accordance with the instructions of the state veterinary service

D.) establish the diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, except in cases of animal diseases, in respect of which restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law are applied;

155. In which article of the law “on Veterinary Medicine” is the departmental veterinary service noted?

A.) Article 14

B.) Article 12

C.) Article 13

D.) Article 15

156. Specify the basic rights of specialists of the departmental veterinary service:

A.) require subordinate institutions and organizations to take measures provided for by the legislation on veterinary medicine, ensuring the prevention of the spread and elimination of infectious diseases, as well as providing information necessary to clarify the epizootic situation;

B.) diagnose the disease and treat animals, except in cases of animal diseases, in respect of which restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law;

C.) to engage in the production, manufacture and sale of veterinary medicines and technical means, feed additives.

D.) to carry out preventive vaccination of animals, as well as to advise animal owners;

157. Specify the duties of veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service:

A.) to carry out antiepizootic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at the serviced enterprises, institutions and organizations

B.) to carry out preventive vaccination of animals, as well as to advise animal owners

C.) to engage in the production, manufacture and sale of veterinary medicines and technical means, feed additives

D.) establish the diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, with the exception of cases of animal diseases in respect of which restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law are applied

158. In which article of the law “on veterinary medicine” does the activity of the production veterinary service indicate?

A.) Article 16

B.) Article 14

C.) Article 10

D.) Article 12

159. By whom is a “License” issued for private veterinary activities?

A.) The State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development and veterinary administrations of the regions and the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan

B.) Veterinary administrations of the regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan

C.) State veterinary inspectors

D.) State departmental service

160. What are the basic rights of private veterinary specialists?

A.) establish the diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, with the exception of cases of animal diseases, in respect of which restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law are applied.

B.) give mandatory instructions to state and economic management bodies, legal entities and individuals to carry out the necessary veterinary, veterinary-sanitary and anti-epizootic measures

C.) exercise control over the implementation of legislation on veterinary medicine by animal owners, as well as organizations engaged in the processing, storage and trade of products and raw materials of animal origin

D.) take administrative penalties against officials and other persons in accordance with the established procedure for violating the requirements of legislation on veterinary medicine

161. Mark the responsibilities of private veterinary specialists

A.) if there is a suspicion of the presence of a contagious disease in animals, immediately report it to the state veterinary service and take all necessary measures to localize the disease

B.) to carry out anti-epizootic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at serviced enterprises, institutions and organizations

C.) to carry out departmental veterinary control and veterinary and sanitary examination of products, raw materials of animal and vegetable origin

D.) take administrative penalties against officials and other persons in accordance with the established procedure for violating the requirements of the legislation on veterinary medicine

162. The rights of owners of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin

A.) to conclude veterinary service contracts with the relevant veterinary services, to receive information from the veterinary service on the state of animal morbidity,

epizootic situation

B.) to be engaged in the production, manufacture and sale of veterinary medicines and technical means, feed additives

C.) to establish the diagnosis of the disease and to treat animals, except in cases of animal diseases, in respect of which restrictive measures are applied

D.) to carry out departmental veterinary control and veterinary and sanitary examination of products, raw materials of animal and vegetable origin

163. Obligations of owners of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin

A.) Comply with the requirements of the legislation on veterinary medicine, comply with the instructions of the state veterinary service, as well as carry out treatment, if necessary, in accordance with the established procedure, according to the instructions of the relevant state veterinary inspector, ensure the slaughter or destruction of a sick animal

B.) Carry out antiepidemic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at serviced enterprises, institutions and organizations

C.) To carry out departmental veterinary control and conduct veterinary and sanitary examination of products, raw materials of animal and plant origin

D.) Take administrative penalties against officials and other persons in accordance with the established procedure for violating the requirements of legislation on veterinary medicine

164. Preventive measures - ...

A.) Aimed at preventing the occurrence and spread of infectious animal diseases

B.) Conducted in order to identify the sources of pathogens of animal diseases, factors of their transmission to animals and humans, as well as to assess the effectiveness of preventive and curative measures

C.) Aimed at preserving the life and health of animals, preserving and increasing their productivity using procedures involving the use of veterinary medicines and feed additives with therapeutic and preventive action

D.) Conducted to prepare conclusions of veterinary and veterinary-sanitary expertise

165. Diagnostic measures - ...

A.) Conducted in order to identify the sources of pathogens of animal diseases, factors of their transmission to animals and humans, as well as to assess the effectiveness of preventive and curative measures

B.) Aimed at preventing the occurrence and spread of infectious diseases of animals

C.) Conducted to prepare conclusions of veterinary and veterinary-sanitary expertise

D.) Aimed at preserving the life and health of animals, preserving and increasing their productivity using procedures involving the use of veterinary medicines and feed additives with therapeutic and preventive action

166. Therapeutic measures - ...

A.) are aimed at preserving the life and health of animals, preserving and increasing their productivity using procedures, B.) providing for the use of veterinary

medicines and feed additives with therapeutic and preventive action

B.)conducted in order to establish the sources of animal pathogens, factors of their transmission to animals and humans, as well as to assess the effectiveness of preventive and therapeutic measures

C.)aimed at preventing the occurrence and spread of infectious animal diseases

D.)conducted to prepare conclusions of veterinary and veterinary-sanitary expertise

167. Which article of the law “on veterinary medicine” specifies the objectives of laboratory research

A.)In article 21

B.)In article 18

C.)In article 20

D.) In article 16

168.Veterinary requirements for the circulation and destruction of biological waste:

A.)biological waste, with the exception of animal husbandry waste, is allowed into circulation or is subject to destruction only according to the results of a veterinary and sanitary examination confirming their veterinary safety

B.)the production of goods controlled by the state veterinary service must be carried out at production facilities that comply with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations

C.) biological waste is not allowed into circulation

D.)animal husbandry waste, as well as biological waste, is not allowed into circulation

169.The objects of state veterinary supervision include:

A.)animals, their sexual and somatic cells, pathogens of infectious animal diseases, products and raw materials of animal origin, feed and feed additives, veterinary medicinal and technical means

B.)products and raw materials of animal origin

C.)feed and feed additives, veterinary medicinal and technical means

D.)Animals

170.Which article of the law “on Veterinary Medicine” specifies restrictive measures (quarantine) when detecting foci of infectious animal diseases?

A.) In Article 28

B.)In article 30

C.)In article 26

D.) In article 29

171.Regulatory documents:

A.)Law and sub-legislative documents

B.)resolutions

C.)Decrees and orders

D.)Rules and regulations

172.Regulatory documents:

A.)Law and sub-legislative documents

B.)resolutions

C.)Decrees and orders

D.)Rules and regulations

173.Specify the name of the sub-legislative documents:

A.)decrees, resolutions, orders, decisions, regulations, charters, instructions, rules, regulations

B.)decrees and resolutions

C.)regulations and charters

D.)Rules and regulations

174.When the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan UP-5696 was issued:

A.)March 28, 2019

B.)March 15, 2015

C.) April 1, 2015

D.)March 28, 2015

175.When the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PP-4254 was adopted:

A.)March 28, 2019

B.)March 15, 2015

C.) April 1, 2015

D.)March 28, 2015

176.When was the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan N_139 adopted?

A.)March 15, 2017

B.)April 15, 2017

C.) March 15, 2016

D.)April 1, 2017

177.Mark the number of provisions approved on the basis of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers “On approval of regulations on the procedure for passing licensing procedures in the system of the State Veterinary Service” (Resolution N_139)

A.)4 regulations

B.)3 regulations

C.)5positions

D.)2 provisions

178. The concept of “Veterinary and sanitary conclusion”:

A.)A document issued by the authorized bodies of the state veterinary service to business entities engaged in animal slaughter

B.)a special permit for the licensed type of activity

C.)a document on the compliance of a specialized slaughter enterprise with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations

D.)a permit for the implementation of a private veterinary service

179. On the basis of which articles of the law “On Veterinary Medicine” Does the state Veterinary Supervision draw up a “protocol” on violation of the requirements of veterinary legislation?

- A.)13- article and 32- article
 B.)23- article and 32- article
 C.)109- article and 309- article
 D.)109- article and 110- article
- 180.On the basis of which articles of the Code “on administrative responsibility” of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the State Veterinary Supervision issues a resolution on the imposition of a fine on persons who violate veterinary legislation?
 A.)109- article and 309- article
 B.)23- article and 32- article
 C.)13- article and 32- article
 D.)109- article and 110- article
- 181.Specify the regulatory documents?
 A.)laws, sub-legislative documents;
 B.)Laws, regulations;
 C.)Laws, orders;
 D.)Laws, decrees;
- 182.Specify the types of laws?
 A.)basic law, constitutional laws, current laws;
 B.)Basic law and current laws;
 C.)Constitution and other laws;
 D.)Basic law, constitutional laws;
183. Do the decisions of the OliyMazhlis relate to the sub-legislative documents?
 A.)yes
 B.)no
 C.)law
 D.)order
184. Do the resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan relate to sub-legislative documents?
 A.)yes
 B.)no
 C.)order
 D.)decision
185. Do the orders of the State Veterinary Committee and the Development of Animal Husbandry relate to sub-legislative documents?
 A.)yes
 B.)no
 C.)resolution
 D.)decision
- 186.The main powers of the state veterinary inspector?
 A.)conducts state veterinary supervision;
 B.)works at the position;
 C.) Draws up a protocol;
 D.)Punishes violators of veterinary legislation;
- 187.Who is given the right to be a State veterinary inspector in the veterinary

service system?

A.)officials of the State veterinary service;

B.)Leading veterinary specialists;

C.)heads of veterinary departments;

D.)Head of laboratories;

188. Are veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service state veterinary inspectors?

A.)no

B.) sometimes

C.) after 10 years of experience

D.)Yes

189. Do veterinary specialists of a private veterinary service have the rights of a state veterinary inspector?

A.)no

B.)yes

C.)sometimes

D.)after 10 years of experience

190. Do veterinary specialists of the production veterinary service have the rights of the state veterinary inspector?

A.)no

B.)yes

C.)sometimes

D.) after 5 years of experience

191.Specify the amount of imposition of a fine in case of violation of the rules on quarantine of animals and other veterinary and sanitary rules on citizens?

A.) up to one second of the minimum wage

B.)up to two minimum wages

C.)from one second of the minimum wage

D.)two minimum wages

192.Specify the amount of the fine imposed in case of violation of the rules on quarantine of animals and other veterinary and sanitary rules on officials?

A.) from one second of the minimum wage

B.)up to two minimum wages

C.)up to one second of the minimum wage

D.)two minimum wages

193.Specify the amount of imposition of a fine for violating the rules of keeping dogs and cats on citizens?

A.) from one tenth to one second of the minimum wage

B.) from one fifth to one second of the minimum wage

C.)up to one second of the minimum wage

D.)two minimum wages

194. Specify the amount of imposition of a fine in violation of the rules of keeping dogs and cats on officials?

A.)up to one-second to one minimum wage

- B.)from one-fifth to one-second minimum wage
 C.) from one tenth to one second of the minimum wage
 D.)two minimum wages
- 195.Specify the amount of imposition of a fine on citizens in violation of the rules for keeping dogs and cats, causing damage to human health?
 A.) up to one second to one minimum wage
 B.)from one two to one second minimum wage
 C.) from one tenth to one second of the minimum wage
 D.)two minimum wages
- 196.The concept of veterinary legislation?
 A.)law and sub-legislative documents in the veterinary system
 B.)regulations in the veterinary system
 C.)decrees and orders in the veterinary system
 D.)rules and regulations in the veterinary system
197. Does the head of the district department of veterinary Medicine and animal husbandry development have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
 A.)yes
 B.)no
 C.)sometimes
 D.) after 10 years of experience
198. Does the head of the city Department of Veterinary Medicine and animal husbandry development have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
 A.)yes
 B.)no
 C.)sometimes
 D.) after 10 years of experience
199. Does the head of the laboratory of veterinary and sanitary examination have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
 A.)yes
 B.)no
 C.)sometimes
 D.) after 10 years of experience
200. Does the head of veterinary sites have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
 A.)yes
 B.)no
 C.)sometimes
 D.) after 5 years of experience

4.8. 2 INTERMEDIATE CONTROL TEST QUESTIONS

1. The essence of veterinary business?

A.) Vet business is aimed at ensuring the protection of animal life and health, preventing the occurrence, spread and elimination of animal diseases, protecting the population from diseases common to animals and humans.

B.) Vet business is the activity of vet specialists of the state animal health service from the point of view of veterinary medicine

C.) Vet business is the conduct of vet specialists to ensure the health of animals medical work

D.) Vet business is the holding of an event among farm animals vet san to ensure the welfare of animal husbandry

2. Veterinary measures?

A.) This is a set of general and special and therapeutic measures that ensure the health and productivity of animals and human health

B.) Which are carried out in compliance with the requirements of vet legislation and instructions to ensure the welfare of animals

C.) Which are carried out by higher vet bodies for the supervision of the quality of products and raw materials of animal husbandry

D.) This is a set of measures carried out among animals, regardless of their affiliation, to preserve livestock and ensure the growth of livestock

3. State veterinary inspectors?

A.) Exercise control over the implementation of veterinary legislation by animal owners, as well as organizations engaged in the processing, storage and trade of products and raw materials of animal origin

B.) Exercise arbitrary supervision during the procurement processing storage of products and raw materials of animal origin

C.) There may be chief veterinarians of state farms and livestock complexes of poultry farms

D.) State control is carried out over the implementation by all organizations and individuals as well as citizens of laws on vet instructions regulations and instructions

4. Private veterinary practice?

A.) Legal entities and individuals are engaged in accordance with the legislation.

B.) Privately practicing veterinarians vet paramedics can carry out supervision during the transportation of animals by different transports

C.) Private vet practice can be carried out independently by vet paramedics and vet technicians at their discretion in selected places

D.) Veterinarians and paramedics can engage in private vet practice with the permission of the tax inspectorate

5. Responsibility for violation of veterinary legislation?

A.) The guilty persons bear a disciplined admin. material and criminal liability in accordance with the legislation of the Republic

B.) Upon detection of violations of the requirements of VET legislation by employees of the state supervision, they impose appropriate penalties on the guilty persons

C.) Upon detection of violations of the requirements of vet legislation, the guilty persons receive appropriate penalties by decision of the law enforcement agencies of the districts

D.) If violations of the requirements of the VET legislation are found, the guilty persons are punished by the decision of the people's court

6. Veterinary reporting?

A.) Compiled according to vet documents. accounting for established periods and provide exactly on time according to approved forms

B.) Compiled mainly in districts and regions reflects the registered infectious and non-infectious diseases of animals

C.) Compiled mainly by employees of the state lighting network submitted to local authorities

D.) Is compiled after the elimination of acute infectious diseases of agricultural animals

7. By whom is the chief veterinarian of the city appointed?

A.) By the head of the vet department of the region

B.) by the Hakim of the city

C.) by the Council of Deputies

D.) Hakim of the region

8. How many sections are there in the law on veterinary medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan (new edition)?

A.) 6

B.) 4

C.) 5

D.) 7

9. In which article of the law on veterinary medicine of the republic are the powers of state veterinary inspectors specified?

A.) 13

B.) 14

C.) 15

D.) 12

10. State veterinary medicine?

A.) This organization system controls the veterinary and sanitary condition of all livestock facilities, slaughterhouses, enterprises processing products and raw materials of animal origin, retail outlets, warehouses selling and storing products and raw materials of animal origin, performs veterinary expertise of the construction and reconstruction of these facilities, as well as excavation work

B.) This is a system of organizations and institutions that provide VET services to animals of the state sector

C.) This is a system of organizations and institutions that provide VET services in the service of citizens' animals

D.) This is a system of organizations and institutions that carry out work to ensure the diagnostic service of the vet network

11. Tasks of the State Veterinary Service?

A.) Carry out its supervision over the activities of all enterprises, organizations and institutions, regardless of the form of ownership, as well as individuals

B.) Provides veterinary services in the vet service of agricultural animals of the public sector

C.) Provides veterinary services in the veterinary care of animal citizens

D.) Provide diagnostic examination services. Vet. specialists of farms

12. The organizational structure of veterinary medicine?

A.) Consists of an organization institution and specialists directly carry out the veterinary service is public, departments and private

B.) Consists of the heads of the vet bodies of the vet service of the Republic of the region of districts and cities

C.) Vet org consists of heads of bodies and sub-vet institutions

D.) Approved by the Government of the Republic is mandatory for all departments

13. The right of owners of animals and livestock products?

A.) Owners of animals and livestock products have the right to conclude a contract for vet maintenance of their livestock to pay the costs of vet maintenance of their livestock

B.) Owners of animals and belly products can sell their animals and products anywhere at any time on their own

C.) Owners of animals and animal products may require free vet service from employees of the state vet network

D.) Have the right to demand free maintenance of their housing and communal services and to give an opinion on animal products from any veterinarians

14. Magazine No. 2-vet?

A.) The journal is kept on the farm (the chief or senior veterinarian of the farm), the area directly served by the veterinary site, the point, the district veterinary hospital, by settlements and farms assigned for direct service to the district veterinary station, as well as by the city

B.) It is conducted mainly by districts for the registration and elimination of acute infectious diseases of animals

C.) Is conducted in the household area of the vetchastka zone and also in the city, all activities under the acts are registered

D.) A journal for recording anti-epizootic measures (2-vet) is maintained in all district vet stations of the heads of the veterinarian of the district

15. Form No. 1 - vet reporting?

A.) The report on anti-epizootic measures is compiled monthly quarterly according to the entries in the journal 2-vet and includes information on the implementation of measures

B.) The report on anti-epizootic measures is compiled only by the vet services of the districts

C.) A report on antiepizootic measures is compiled by the relevant VET services

after the elimination of acute infectious diseases

D.)The report on antiepidemiological measures is compiled only by vet services of farms

16. Terms of storage of accounting and reporting documents?

A.) Are stored for 3 years with the exception of the journal 3-vet which is stored permanently

B.)They are kept in the files of vet institutions mainly for 10 years

C.)Accounting and reporting documents of vet institutions are stored in the relevant archives of the ust vet upr terms

D.) Are kept in the files of vet institutions until special instructions are given to higher-level vet bodies

17. Who issues the vet certificate form No. 2?

A.)The chief veterinarian of the district

B.)Veterinarian of farms

C.)By the Regional vet Department

D.)Zavet to the sites

18. Which article of the law "On Veterinary Medicine" of the Republic of Uzbekistan specifies the main directions of veterinary medicine?

A.)Article 4

B.) Article 7

C.) Article 11

D.) Article 9

19. Who runs the veterinary service?

A.)State Veterinary Committee

B.)Councils of local deputies

C.)Heads of farms

D.)Local khokimiyats

20. By whom is the chief physician of the district appointed?

A.)By the Regional vet department

B.) by the Khokim of the district

C.)By the Council of Local Deputies

D.)District agro-industries

21. Long-term plans of veterinary measures?

A.) The plans include the most important measures designed for 5-10-15 years or more. They are related to the plans of economic and social development of the regions and the Republic as a whole

B.)Action plans for activities they are primarily aimed at preventing losses at all stages of agricultural production trade and storage

C.)What are the long-term plans of the vet event? improvement of the economy from the chronicler. infectious and invasive diseases development of the vet network

D.)The long-term plans of vet activities are related to the plans of economic and social development of the regions

22. Principles of planning veterinary measures?

A.)The following principles of planning have been developed unity complexity

democracy and the leading link

B.) Are their full compliance with the vet action plans of the higher vet bodies

C.) Are the principles of drawing up these plans control figures submitted by higher vet organizations

D.) This is the complexity fairness and consistency of the implementation of planned activities

D.) Must comply with the latest decisions of the khokimiyat on animal husbandry

23. A plan for the prevention of non-communicable diseases?

A.) Is being drawn up for the current year only for households and on the scale of the district, the result. lab-nyh issl. feed water soil blood microclimate and the availability of some funds

B.) Is compiled for the districts of the region on the basis of the decision of the khokimiyat

C.) Non-communicable diseases are eliminated according to pre-made prevention plans approved by the regional administration

D.) Compiled for the current year for the preservation of newborn calves lambs piglets from non-infectious diseases

24. The calendar plan of the veterinary service of the economy?

A.) Is a work plan for a month, a decade or a week is compiled for the rational use of the working time of veterinary specialists for the best organization of their work

BC.) Is compiled for a quarter to eliminate certain animal diseases

C.) Compiled monthly by the chief veterinarian of the farm

D.) Is compiled monthly in case of severe situations with livestock disease

25. Organization of general preventive measures in animal husbandry?

A.) Consists of economic and zootechnical measures compliance with zoohygienic and veterinary norms on farms constant vet monitoring of the condition of animals

B.) It is carried out according to the approved measures of the khokimiyats of the district

C.) Is carried out on the instructions of the chief veterinarian of the district

D.) Is carried out by the chief veterinarian of the district according to vet legislation

26. Medical examination of animals?

A.) Consists of planned diagnostic measures and therapeutic and professional measures to identify subclinical and clinical signs of HCV disease

B.) Is carried out on the entire livestock to monitor livestock on the farm and their productivity

C.) It is carried out by the decision of the district khokimiyat in order to prevent infectious diseases

D.) Is carried out according to the vet plan of measures for the prevention of invasive diseases

27. Documentation of medical work in veterinary medicine?

A.) When carrying out medical work, a journal is started for the registration of patients w / x 1 -vet and medical history

B.) At district VET stations and in city hospitals, the work is carried out in full, including complex surgical operations

C.) According to the medical history, vet specialists have the opportunity to trace the effect of medical procedures on the course of recovery of housing and communal services during inpatient treatment

D.) The register of housing and communal services patients is kept in all vet institutions where reception and treatment of housing and communal services patients is carried out

28. Veterinary and sanitary inspection of the farm?

A.) There are planned and forced, unplanned, the state of the housing and communal services of the livestock feed base is determined, the watering holes are identified and activated

B.) is carried out quantitatively 4 times a year for the organization of professional events

C.) Farms on vet san condition are examined according to the decisions of the khokimiyats every month

D.) This is a professional event and implemented to identify and prevent various housing and communal services diseases

29. Types of medical work?

A.) Emergency, daily and planned medical care

B.) Treatment with antibiotics Treatment with vitamins

C.) Treatment with sulfonamide preparations

D.) Treatment with different serums

30. Planning of veterinary activities?

A.) One of the most important features of veterinary medicine is the planning of its activities, which contributes to the correct organization and successful implementation of VET. events

B.) Has great organizational importance in the organization of the state veterinary service

C.) Contributes to the normal organization of production of livestock products and cost reduction

Vet events are planned by the district planning bodies of the agro-industrial union

D.) It is carried out to use the instructions of higher veterinary authorities on the activities of veterinary services for the next year

31. When is planned medical care provided?

A.) Treatment against parasitic diseases

B.) Treatment with different serums

C.) Treatment with sulfonamide preparations

D.) Treatment with phytopreparations

32. What is the concreteness of veterinary action plans?

A.) Planned activities should have an exact name quantitative expression and exact deadlines for execution

B.) Is compiled as part of the production of financial plans of farms

C.) Compiled in coordination with the district planning authorities

D.) Is compiled in accordance with the farms and enterprises

33. Democratic nature of veterinary action plans?

- A.) Provides for vet planning activities from the bottom up, starting with farms and ending with higher vet bodies
- B.) Manifests itself in the planning of anti-epidemic measures by reciprocating the use of more economical methods of prevention and elimination of the disease
- C.) It consists in the fact that the higher vet bodies give instructions on the need to carry out specific activities for the planned period
- D.) Means that all plans are approved by higher authorities after approval, the plan acquires the force of law and is mandatory for implementation

34. The specificity of veterinary action plans?

- A.) Planned activities should be specific have an exact name quantitative expression in calendar terms
- B.) They should be specific and be compiled strictly according to specific figures of higher vet bodies;
- C.) Must be specific in accordance with the requirements for the implementation of the required measures for the elimination of housing and communal services diseases
- D.) Must be specific in full compliance with the. san. animal husbandry conditions

35. Recreational activities in the quarantine center?

- A.) According to the diagnosis of the disease, a general wedge examination of housing and communal services is carried out, patients are isolated, the rest are treated under daily wedge examination in the vet san database of measures
- B.) For some diseases, for their elimination, housing and communal services patients are slaughtered or destroyed at the direction of state inspectors
- C.) Depending on the nature of the episodes of housing and communal services, infectious diseases of the point and the area are vaccinated
- D.) In a quarantine center for a contagious disease, the destruction of corpses is carried out cleaning disinfection disinfection of manure, etC.)

36. Technological map of veterinary treatments of animals?

- A.) Technological map of vetobrabotka w / x is compiled with a reflection of the movement and quantity of w / x in the workshops
- B.) The task is to ensure the veterinary welfare of the herd of epizoots. conditions for analyzing the morbidity of the railway station
- C.) For planning measures to protect the complex from the introduction of pathogens of infectious and invasive diseases, where the epizootic state of the complex is taken into account
- D.) Considering possible ways of introducing infectious agents. and invasion. diseases

37. The Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan (new edition)?

- A.) Adopted on December 29, 2015, the Legislative Chamber consists of 6 sections and 32 articles
- B.) Adopted and approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan consists of 8 sections of 30 articles
- C.) Approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and consists of 4 sections and 20 articles

D.) Adopted by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Uzbek Republic and consists of 10 sections and 30 articles

38. The role and importance of state veterinary medicine?

A.)The vet.san.supervision of the activities of all enterprises organizations and institutions independent of their departmental subordination

C.)Carry out vet service of agricultural animals of the state sector

B.)Carry out the provision of VET services in the vet service of citizens' animals

39. Legislation on veterinary issues?

A.) This is a set of decrees, rules, instructions, regulations, instructions and acts issued by the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

C.) It is developed and adopted only in publications

B.) Which are guided by the entire veterinary service of the Republic consists only of the law About veterinary medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan

D.)Developed and adopted by the Main State Veterinary Department of the Republic of Uzbekistan

40. Departmental veterinary service?

A.)This is a set of vet organizations and institutions concentrated under the jurisdiction of certain ministries departments enterprises institutions and organizations

B.)It is created in collective farm markets for the implementation of vet san supervision of trade with products and raw materials of animal origin ;

C.)State sanitary supervision is carried out during harvesting storage processing of products and raw materials of animal origin

D.)VET supervision is carried out when trading livestock products in the markets

41. The right of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?

A.)Private practitioners vet.specialists have the right to establish a diagnosis, treat diseases of the well, in which it is not necessary to impose quarantine to carry out professional activities

B.)Privately practicing veterinarians can impose quarantine and implement the conditions of quarantine in the elimination of foci of acute infectious diseases

C.)Privately practicing VET doctors can impose fines on guilty persons for violations of the requirements of VET legislation

D.)Privately practicing veterinarians, paramedics have the right to give conclusions in case of death or forced slaughter for state insurance bodies

42. Veterinary authorities?

A.)Manage the veterinary service, develop vet measures in the system of Ministries and departments, promptly implement them

B.) In the sphere of their activity, they carry out measures to preserve the welfare of livestock and carry out all vet therapeutic and preventive measures

C.) Ensure proper organization of veterinary services of animal breeding complexes and carry out all vet san activities in them

D.) All vet san activities of the meat processing industry should be carried out

43. Primary veterinary accounting?

- A.) The networks carried out in the state include registration of infectious and non-infectious diseases of the railway, diagnostic studies, preventive vaccinations, therapeutic and veterinary measures
- B.) Primary vet accounting includes accounting of all costs material means of vet institutions
- C.) Primary vet accounting is conducted to finance the movements of livestock receipt of the arrival and consumption of feed
- D.) Primary vet accounting reflects the state of the vet department about providing the vet network with all necessary means

44. Veterinary statistics?

- A.) According to the vet accounting and reporting on the vet service, vet statistics are conducted to analyze the state of the service as a whole by the course of morbidity
- B.) Is conducted by all VET institutions for the identified causes of acute infectious diseases of animals and according to the results of vet activities carried out on them
- C.) Is being conducted in farms to eliminate animal diseases and the effectiveness of vet measures
- D.) Is being conducted in order to improve the VET service system and the VET network

45. When was the Law on veterinary Medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted (for the first time)?

- A.) 1993 September 3
- B.) 1993, October 3
- C.) 1996, March 6
- D.) 2015, December 29

46. How many articles are there in the Law on veterinary Medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan (new edition)?

- A.) 32
- B.) 30
- C.) 23
- D.) 25

47. In which article of the law "on veterinary medicine" of the republic, the rights of owners of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin are specified?

- A.) 18
- B.) 16
- C.) 7
- D.) 32

48. Objects of veterinary activity?

- A.) Objects vet. activities are animal husbandry, trade in animals and animal products
- B.) The objects of vet activity are for vet supervision laboratories vet san expertise in the markets
- C.) The objects of vet activity are for state supervision transport vet san sites and

border vet control points

D.) Objects of VET activity are collective farms state farms fish farms and subsidiary farms of enterprises of the population

49. The unity of the veterinary service of Uzbekistan?

A.) In the Republic of Uzbekistan, local authorities and heads of farms are widely involved in the organization of the vet service of national economic sectors

B.) Vet maintenance and vet control is organized to ensure the welfare of livestock

C.) Vet maintenance and vet control are organized according to the territorial principle by organizations institutions carried out in their area of activity

D.) Vet osluzhivanie and vetcontrol is organized for each type of animal husbandry separately then combined

50. Maintenance of the state veterinary service?

A.) At the expense of the State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other sources not prohibited by law.

B.) At the expense of funds from the financing of deductions from the profits of agricultural organizations of collective farms

C.) Offset of funds charged from the population for the maintenance of livestock

D.) By local authorities at the expense of income from taxes from enterprises

51. The State Veterinary Network?

A.) Is a set of state institutions and organizations directly involved in the implementation of practical vet measures, they are therapeutic and preventive, diagnostic and antiepidemiological vet. san. events

B.) Carry out the main vet work in enterprises for the slaughter of livestock processing of products and raw materials of animal origin

C.) Carry out vet maintenance of all sectors of animal husbandry at the expense of self-financing of their activities

D.) This is the VET system of the establishment of districts, the veterinary service of collective farms, state farms and industrial animal complexes

52. Magazine No. 3 - vet?

A.) Conduct district or city VET stations for the control of animal diseases, where all data on infections are recorded.) and invasive diseases

B.) Is conducted mainly in the district for the registration of vet san events

C.) The 3-vet journal is kept in transport vet sections

D.) The journal for recording the epizootic state is maintained by the management of the vet service of industrial livestock complexes

53. Form No. 2 - vet reporting?

A.) A report on non-communicable diseases is compiled for each quarter on the basis of accounting data from the journal 1-vet

B.) The report on non-communicable diseases is compiled monthly by the heads of vet services of the district

C.) The 2-vet report is submitted by the vet service of the districts monthly to the regional administration

D.) A report on non-communicable diseases is compiled monthly by all vet employees of vet institutions

54. Accounting in veterinary medicine?
- A.) Accounting of the execution of budget allocations estimates of social services is carried out under the responsibility of managers and accountants of vet institutions
 - B.) Is carried out according to the forms approved by the statistical bodies of the republic
 - C.) It is conducted in volumes covering the arrival and consumption of medicines
 - D.) It is conducted according to the approved volumes and forms established by the financial authorities
55. Who issues vet certificates No. 1?
- A.) The chief veterinarian of the district
 - B.) By the Regional vet Department
 - C.) Veterinarian of the farm
 - D.) The head of the plot
56. Who sets the main tasks of veterinary medicine?
- A.) The Law on Veterinary Medicine
 - B.) Oliy Majlis of the Republic
 - C.) By the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic
 - D.) By the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic
57. Who runs the veterinary service?
- A.) State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee
 - B.) Councils of local deputies
 - C.) Heads of farms
 - D.) Local khokimiyats
58. Which article of the Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic specifies the procedure for establishing quarantine for infectious diseases of animals?
- A.) 28
 - B.) 12
 - C.) 31
 - D.) 19
59. Objects of veterinary planning?
- A.) Is measures for the prevention and elimination of infections. and invasive animal diseases
 - B.) Is measures to eliminate diseases, diagnostic studies and their documentation.
 - C.) Is the relationship of owners of livestock and livestock products during their processinD.)
 - D.) Is the private vet activity of vet specialists within the district
60. The main types of veterinary action plans?
- A.) Depending on the period for which the implementation of planned activities is calculated, prospective, current and operational planning are distinguished
 - B.) According to the principle of implementation of planned veterinary measures, they are priority and subsequent
 - C.) They are for veterinarians separately for veterinarians separately and separately for state and departmental vet services
 - D.) There are centralized compiled by the highest vet bodies and local compiled by

the most vet specialists

61. Operational plans of veterinary measures?

A.) Calendar plans are calculated for 10 days, for the first month or for the first quarter

B.) The main direction of vet action plans depends on the vet conditions of animal husbandry the possibilities of farms

C.) The timing of vet events should correspond to the objective patterns of the manifestation of diseases in a particular natural and economic zone

D.) When planning VET events, accounting and analysis of VET statistics data should be used

62. Plan of veterinary and sanitary measures?

A.) Are being developed for the current year for farms taking into account the vet san condition of farms, the epizootic state of the economy

B.) Is one of the current plans and is drawn up only in the event of acute infectious diseases of animals

C.) In the event of difficult situations with the morbidity of the safety of livestock farms

D.) Vet san events only for the state vet network

63. Clinical examination of animals?

A.) Has diagnostic and preventive significance, there are individual, group, general, planned and unplanned examinations

B.) Is carried out at the direction of the heads of farms in order to determine the presence of livestock on the farm

C.) Animals are subjected to a wedge inspection before being sent for slaughter in meat processing plants

D.) This is a planned profile event and is carried out according to the instructions of higher vet bodies

64. The dispensary card of an animal?

A.) The result of the dispensation of animals is entered into the dispensary card, which serve as the basis for drawing up an act and making specific proposals to the management of farms

B.) Medical examination of CX w / x this system of planned diagnoses. and medical and professional measures aimed at identifying housing and communal services diseases and their treatment

C.) Medical examination is organized in order to preserve the health of the railway and prevent a decrease in their productivity

D.) Medical examination is carried out in breeding farms and is included in the annual plan of vet activities

65. Organization of general measures for the prevention of infectious diseases of animals?

A.) A set of measures to increase the stability of the animal organism, protection of farms from the introduction of pathogens of infectious diseases, accounting for the epizootic state of the area

B.) General profile measures for the prevention of infectious diseases w/x include

economic and zootechnical measures

C.)General professional measures include compliance with zoohygienic and vet san norms and rules on farms, constant vet monitoring of the condition of housing,

D.)General measures to protect farms from the introduction of diseases, mass vet clearance work

66. The organization of measures for the elimination of infectious diseases of animals?

A.)Are carried out according to the operational plan for the relief and elimination of the disease, a set of measures for anti-epizootic and veterinary measures is carried out

B.) It is carried out according to the decision of the khokimiyat according to the current plans.

C.)Infectious diseases are eliminated by the destruction of sick livestock

D.)Measures to eliminate infectious diseases of housing and communal services are carried out from the moment of detection of the disease by order of the hands of farms

67.Registration of medical documentation?

A.)Journal 1-vet and medical history

B.)Acts of examination and treatment

C.)Prescriptions for the drugs used

D.)Reports of treating veterinarians

68.Measures to prevent the penetration of pathogens of infectious diseases into the farm?

A.)Fencing of the farm with dezobarriers, fence

B.)Systematic mechanical cleaning of livestock

C.)Systematic preventive disinfection

D.)Permanent preventive vaccination of livestock

69.When do they provide daily medical care?

A.)When identifying patients with a daily examination

B.)When a contagious disease occurs on the farm

C.)When an invasive disease occurs on the farm

D.)In the spread of non-infectious diseases

70. The reality of veterinary action plans?

A.)The availability of labor and financial measures for vet

B.)Vet business plans should be drawn up at the direction of vet authorities

C.)Vet business plans are drawn up in consultation with the fin authorities

D.)Vet business plans are drawn up taking into account the exact vet san condition

71. The complexity of veterinary action plans?

A.)Provides for appropriate and household measures that should ensure the prevention and elimination of animal diseases

B.)When planning, the current state of the epizootic situation of farms should be taken into account

C.)Assumes a combination of special measures in terms of professional and disease elimination organizational and household measures

D.)For all vet agencies and farms, it is mandatory to include profit improvement and vet san activities

72. The reality of veterinary action plans?

A.) All planned indicators should be real, they should be provided with forces and means, personnel, material, technical and monetary resources

B.)Those corresponding to the requirements of the vet legislation must be real

C.)Those must be real that fully correspond to the decisions of the khokimiyat on veterinary issues

D.)Those plans and measures should be real, they should correspond to the epizootic state of the economy of the district

73.The main tasks of veterinary medicine?

A.) Is the protection of animals from diseases the protection of the population from diseases common to humans and animals carried out a unified state supervision

B.) Is the timely conduct of vet san of the state of animal husbandry

C.) Is the timely conduct of veterinary supervision in animal husbandry industry transport

D.) Is the timely conduct of vet san events / and vet supervision of their conduct

74. Management of the veterinary service?

A.)by the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development

B.) Is carried out by the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and local khokimiats

C.)Vet management service on the basis of directive documents

D.)The management of the veterinary services of various branches of the national economy is carried out separately independently

75. The rights and obligations of specialists of the departmental veterinary service?

A.) Their duties and rights are limited to the framework of this ministry, the department of the enterprise, they work under the general guidance of the State Veterinary

B.)Carry out their activities in farms enterprises and organizations and carry out state supervision

C.)Organize vet service during transportation, export and import of railway and live products

D.)The right and duties of the special departmental vet service are regulated in each department separately independently

76. Quarantine or restrictions for infectious diseases of animals?

A.)It is established by the conclusion of the state inspectors at these points by the decision of the khokimiyats and by the list of inf.diseases approved by the head of the state veterinary Administration

B.)Superimposed on the conclusion of the veterinary services of farms by the chief veterinarian of the district

C.)Superimposed on the conclusion of the chief veterinarian of the district by the head of the vet state administration of the region

D.)Quarantine or restrictions for infectious diseases are imposed by the conclusion

of veterinarians engaged in private practice

77. Veterinary accounting?

A.)The system of registration of the facts of morbidity and mortality of animals of the results of the activities of the veterinary service and its condition is the main reporting

B.)It is carried out mainly in livestock farms by registering the relevant documents for the work done

C.)Is conducted only by employees of the state network and should reflect the movement of infectious and non-infectious diseases

D.)Reflects all the activities carried out according to the current plans of vet activities, which is the main activity of state educational institutions

78. Who adopted the law "on veterinary medicine" of the Republic?

A.)Adopted by the Legislative Chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan

B.)By the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan

C.)By the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan

D.)By the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan

79. How are the main state veterinary inspectors given instructions?

A.)Written order

B.)Oral order

C.)In the form of an order

D.)Through local hakimiyat

80. Which article of the law "on veterinary Medicine" of the republic specifies the duties of owners of livestock and products and raw materials of animal origin?

A.)19

B.) 18

C.)11

D.) 27

81.Which article of the law "on veterinary medicine" of the republic specifies the duties of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?

A.) 17

B.) 18

C.)14

D.) 25

82. The peculiarity of modern veterinary medicine?

A.)Is the state form of organization of vet service unity vet service in the direction of planning vet events

B.)Veterinary services are provided at the expense of the veterinary institution

C.)Vet service of citizens' animals is carried out by employees of the state vet network

D.)Vet supervision at enterprises for processing and storage of products and raw materials is carried out by employees of the state vet network only

83.The main directions of modern veterinary medicine?

A.) Is the complete elimination of animal diseases, prevention of death and forced slaughter of animals

- B.) This is ensuring the welfare of animal husbandry ;
- C.) This is a prof for the elimination of diseases and the treatment of housing and communal services patients by introducing zoohygienic norms vet san rules into production
- D.) This is the implementation of such measures that would ensure the full implementation of the instructions of higher vet bodies
84. The right to engage in veterinary activities?
- A.) Are presented to persons who have graduated from higher or secondary specialized educational institutions and have the qualifications of a veterinarian vet assistant vet technician
- B.) To hold a vet position specialists after the permission of higher vet bodies
- C.) It is presented to vet specialists who have passed periodic competitions
- D.) Persons who have a special permit from the tax inspectorate may be in vet positions
85. The maintenance of the departmental veterinary service?
- A.) Is maintained at the expense of the State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other sources not prohibited by law.
- B.) Is mainly maintained at the expense of budgetary allocations at the expense of proceeds from paid services for livestock maintenance to the population
- C.) It is maintained at the expense of funds deducted from payments for state animal insurance
- D.) Is maintained at the expense of funds received as payment for work on a contractual basis with the organization of collective farm enterprises
86. The journal No. 1 - vet?
- A.) is intended for the registration of sick animals, records of medical care provided to them and the outcome of the disease. It is conducted by veterinary medical institutions and specialists of farms (farms)
- B.) It is conducted in all medical and preventive vet institutions for each type of livestock separately
- C.) Is conducted in all medical and preventive VET institutions by each vet employee separately
- D.) Is conducted in all medical and preventive vet institutions by vet orderlies
87. Form No. 1 - vet reporting?
- A.) A report on infectious diseases of animals is compiled monthly by employees of the state vet network on the basis of journal entries 2-vet
- B.) The report on infectious diseases of animals is compiled quarterly on the basis of the journal 1-vet
- C.) The report on infectious diseases of animals is compiled monthly and quarterly according to the journal No. 3-vet and this report reflects the epizootic state of the household of the district and region
- D.) Is compiled based on the results of the implementation of vet activities according to the current plans of vet activities of vet institutions
88. The main requirements for vet reporting?

- A.)It must be compiled according to approved forms based on accounting data for the established periods of the year and submitted exactly on time
- B.)Should be compiled according to approved forms on issues monthly issued by higher veterinary authorities
- C.)Should be compiled according to forms based on decisions of the khokimiyat on the organization of vet service of the district of the
- D.)city of Vet reporting should be accurate comp based on documents of higher vet service bodies
89. What administrative measures are applied to violators of veterinary legislation?
- A.)Warning, reprimands, freedom from work
- B.) Disciplinary
- C.)Criminal liability
- D.)Deprivation of license
90. Who is granted the right of state veterinary inspectors?
- A.)Officials of the state vet network
- B.)Employees of departmental veterinary
- C.)Employees of transport vet supervision
- D.)Employees of the border vet supervision
91. The head of the laboratory In S E has the rights of the state veterinary inspector?
- A.)yes
- B.) sometimes
- C.)No
- D.)Large markets
92. Who organizes the vet service?
- A.)The State
- B.)By a common team
- C.)Cooperatives
- D.)Small enterprises
93. In which article of the law on veterinary medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan are laboratory studies
- A.) 21
- B.) 20
- C.)10
- D.)5 specified
94. Which article of the Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic specifies the procedure for lifting quarantine for infectious diseases of animals?
- A.) 28
- B.) 27
- C.) 18
- D.) 30
95. Current plans of veterinary measures?
- A.) are developed for the first year, and some of them are broken down by months and by quarters

B.) Consists of preventive health and vet san activities as well as their material and technical maintenance

C.) Must be specific to have a quantity expression calendar deadlines for the performance of indicators of monetary costs

D.) They are developed by months and by quarters according to the appropriate form and according to the approved methodology

96. Plan of preventive antiepidemiological measures?

A.) In all farms, districts, cities, regions, annually, depending on the epidemiological state of the area, a plan of veterinary preventive and antiepidemiological measures for the coming year is planned.

B.) The plan is being drawn up for the current year for farms in the districts of the city and the region and consists of 3 sections: diagnostic studies preventive vaccinations and therapeutic and preventive treatments

C.) Plans of anti-epidemiological measures are drawn up and approved by the vet department of the region for the districts for the current year according to the control figures obtained only in farms

D.) Are compiled taking into account the peculiarities of VET service in them, the production process and production cycles

97. Planning of veterinary measures in industrial livestock complexes?

A.) Is carried out by the chief veterinarian of the district. Each type of a single plan of veterinary measures is being developed.

B.) Is carried out on the basis of the vet plans of the district

C.) In animal-breeding industrial complexes

D.) Vet events are planned according to the instructions of the regional administration

98. Veterinary medical work?

A.) Qualified treatment of sick animals is a necessary condition for the preservation of livestock with the correct diagnosis

B.) It is carried out to fulfill the requirements of VET legislation for the prevention of infectious diseases

C.) Sick animals are treated according to the instructions of state inspectors

D.) Vet medical work is the responsibility of vet specialists and is carried out for a fee according to the agreement of the owners of animals

99. Measures against non-contagious animal diseases?

A.) Consists of a set of measures for prevention and the treatment of these diseases and the elimination of deficiencies in the maintenance and housing of w / h

B.) Vet specialists establish a diagnosis to find out the causes of the mass disease of the case

C.) of housing and communal services. Patients with housing and communal services are allocated to a hospital or in a separate box at the farm as a result of the examination of urine

D.) The basic principles of treatment, the complexity of compliance with which ensures a faster recovery of housing and communal services

100. Organization of special measures to prevent infectious diseases?

- A.) Diagnostic studies, preventive immunization and antiparasitic treatments. The events are planned and forced
- B.) Consists of measures to improve the zoohygienic conditions of keeping and feeding livestock
- C.) To prevent contagious diseases in livestock farms, the movement of livestock is monitored 2 times a day
- D.) Special measures for the prevention of infectious diseases are organized and carried out by the veterinarian of the farm by order of the heads of farms

101. The main types of veterinary action plans?

- A.) Depending on the period for which the implementation of planned measures is calculated, there are prospective, current and operational planning
- B.) According to the principle of implementation of planned veterinary measures, they are priority and subsequent
- C.) There are for veterinarians separately for veterinarians separately and separately for the state and departmental vet service
- D.) There are centralized compiled by the highest vet bodies and local compiled by the most vet specialists

102. Operational plans of veterinary measures?

- A.) Veterinary measures are designed for a certain immediate period, are calculated for 10 days, for the first month or for the first quarter.
- B.) The main direction of vet action plans depends on the vet conditions of animal husbandry and farms
- C.) The timing of vet measures should correspond to the objective patterns of the manifestation of diseases in a particular natural economic zone
- D.) When planning VET events, accounting and analysis of VET statistics data should be used

103. The plan of veterinary and sanitary measures?

- A.) Are being developed for the current year for farms, taking into account the vet san state of farms and the epizootic state of the economy
- B.) Is one of the current plans and is drawn up only in the event of acute infectious diseases of animals
- C.) In the event of difficult situations with the morbidity of the safety of livestock farms
- D.) Vet san events only for the state vet network

104. Clinical examination of animals?

- A.) Has diagnostic and preventive significance, there are individual, group and general, planned and unplanned inspections
- B.) Is carried out according to the instructions of the heads of farms in order to determine the presence of livestock on the farm
- C.) Animals are subjected to a wedge inspection before being sent to slaughter in meat processing plants
- D.) This is a planned profile event and is carried out according to the instructions of higher vet bodies

105. The dispensary card of an animal?

- A.) The results of the dispensation of animals are entered into the dispensary card, which serve as the basis for drawing up an act and making specific proposals to the management of farms
- B.) The dispensary of agricultural w / x is a system of planned diagnoses. and medical and professional measures aimed at identifying diseases of w / x their treatment
- C.) Medical examination is organized in order to preserve the health of w / x and prevent a decrease in their productivity
- D.) Medical examination is carried out in breeding farms and is included in the annual plan of vet measures

106. Organization of general measures for the prevention of infectious diseases of animals?

- A.) Measures to protect farms from drift vozbuD.) infectious diseases is a strict vet san regime limiting the territory of Vet San farms. passers dezobarriers
- B.) General preventive measures to prevent contagious diseases of the railway include economic and zootechnical measures
- C.) General professional measures include compliance with zoohygienic and vet san. norms and rules on farms constant vet monitoring of the condition of the railway
- D.) General measures prevention of contagious diseases of w/x it increases the stability of w/x protection of farms from the introduction of diseases mass vet educational work

107. The organization of measures for the elimination of infectious animal diseases?

- A.) Are carried out according to the operational plan for the relief and elimination of the disease, a set of measures for antiepzootic and vet san measures
- B.) is carried out B.) Is carried out according to the decision of the khokimiyat according to current plans, also infectious diseases are eliminated by the destruction of sick cattle
- C.) Measures to eliminate infectious diseases of the railway are carried out from the moment of detection of the disease by order of the heads of farms
- D.) Carried out according to the decision of the khokimiyat according to long-term plans, infectious diseases are eliminated by the destruction of sick livestock

108. Registration of medical documentation?

- A.) Journal 1 vet and medical history
- B.) Acts of examination and treatment
- C.) Prescriptions for the drugs used
- D.) Reports of treating veterinarians

109. Measures to prevent the penetration of pathogens of infectious diseases into the farm?

- A.) Fencing of the farm dezobarriers, dezomats
- B.) Systematic mechanical cleaning of livestock
- C.) Systematic preventive disinfection
- D.) Permanent preventive vaccination of livestock

110. When do they provide daily medical care?
- A.) When identifying patients with w / x, daily examination
 - B.) When a contagious disease occurs on the farm
 - C.) When an invasive disease occurs on the farm
 - D.) In the spread of non-infectious diseases
111. The reality of veterinary action plans?
- A.) All planned indicators should be provided with forces and means (human, material, technical and financial resources).
 - B.) Veterinary plans should be drawn up at the direction of veterinary bodies
 - C.) Veterinary plans are drawn up in agreement with the financial authorities
 - D.) Veterinary plans are drawn up taking into account the exact veterinary sanitary condition
112. The complexity of veterinary action plans?
- A.) Involves combinations in terms of special measures for the prevention and elimination of diseases and organizational and economic measures.
 - B.) When planning, the current state of the epizootic situation of farms should be taken into account
 - C.) Assumes a combination of special measures in terms of professional and disease elimination organizational and household measures
 - D.) For all veterinary agencies and farms, it is mandatory to include profit improvement and veterinary sanitary activities
113. The reality of veterinary action plans?
- A.) All planned indicators should be provided with forces and means
 - B.) Should be real correspondingly. requirements of veterinary legislation
 - C.) Those must be real that fully correspond to the decisions of the executive order on veterinary issues
 - D.) Those plans and measures should be real, they should correspond to the epizootic state of the economy of the district
114. The main tasks of veterinary medicine?
- A.) Protection of animals from diseases protection of the population from diseases common to humans and animals carried out a unified state supervision
 - B.) Is the timely conduct of veterinary sanitary of the state of animal husbandry
 - C.) Is the timely conduct of veterinary supervision in animal husbandry industry transport
 - D.) Is the timely conduct of veterinary sanitary events / and veterinary supervision of their conduct
115. Management of the veterinary service?
- A.) by the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development
 - B.) Carried out by the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan and local Councils
 - C.) Veterinary service on the basis of the directive documents of the Ministry
 - D.) The management of the veterinary services of various branches of the national economy is carried out separately independently
116. The rights and obligations of the specialists of the departmental veterinary

service?

- A.) Do not enjoy interdepartmental rights, their duties and rights are limited to the framework of this ministry, the department of the household of the enterprise, they work under the general guidance of the State Veterinary
- B.) Carry out their activities in farms enterprises and organizations and carry out state supervision
- C.) Organize vet service during transportation, export and import of railway and live products
- D.) The right and duties of the special departmental vet service are regulated in each department separately independently

117. Quarantine or restrictions in case of infectious diseases of animals?

- A.) Is established by the conclusion of the state inspectors at these points by the decision of the khokimiyats on the list of diseases approved by the Head of the state. vet management
- B.) Superimposed on the conclusion of the veterinary services of farms by the chief veterinarian of the district
- C.) Superimposed on the conclusion of the chief veterinarian of the district by the head of the vet state administration of the region
- D.) Quarantine or restrictions for infectious diseases are imposed by the conclusion of veterinarians engaged in private practice

118. Veterinary accounting?

- A.) The system of registration of the facts of morbidity and mortality of animals of the results of the activities of the veterinary service and its condition is the main reporting
- B.) It is carried out mainly in livestock farms by registering the relevant documents for the work done
- C.) Is conducted only by employees of the state network and should reflect the movement of infectious and non-infectious diseases
- D.) Reflects all the activities carried out according to the current plans of vet activities, which is the main activity of state educational institutions

119. Who adopted the law on veterinary medicine of the Republic?

- A.) Adopted by the Legislative Chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan
- B.) Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan
- C.) By the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan
- D.) By the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan

120. How are the instructions of the chief state inspectors given?

- A.) Written prescription
- B.) Oral order
- C.) In the form of an order
- D.) Through local hakimiyat

121. Which article of the Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic specifies the duties of owners of livestock and livestock products?

- A.) 19
- B.) 20

C.) 23

D.) 12

122. Which article of the Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic specifies the duties of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?

A.) 17

B.) 20

C.) 23

D.) 12

123. The peculiarity of modern veterinary medicine?

A.) Is the state form of the organization of vet service unity vet service in the direction of planning vet events

B.) Veterinary services are provided at the expense of the veterinary institution

C.) Vet service of citizens' animals is carried out by employees of the state vet network

D.) Vet supervision at enterprises for processing and storage of products and raw materials is carried out by employees of the state vet network only

124. The main directions of modern veterinary medicine?

A.) Is the complete elimination of animal diseases, prevention of death and forced slaughter of animals

B.) This is ensuring the welfare of animal husbandry ;

C.) This is a prof for the elimination of diseases and the treatment of housing and communal services patients by introducing zoohygienic norms vet san rules into production

D.) This is the implementation of such measures that would ensure the full implementation of the instructions of higher vet bodies

125. The right to engage in veterinary activities?

A.) Are presented to persons who have graduated from higher or secondary specialized educational institutions and have the qualifications of a veterinarian vet paramedic vet technician

B.) To hold a vet position specialists after the permission of higher vet bodies

C.) It is presented to vet specialists who have passed periodic competitions

D.) Persons who have a special permit from the tax inspectorate may be in vet positions

126. The content of the departmental veterinary service?

A.) Is maintained by the relevant ministries, departments, state committees, enterprises and organizations of the farms under which they carry out veterinary service

B.) It is mainly maintained at the expense of budget allocations at the expense of proceeds from paid services for the maintenance of livestock to the population

C.) It is maintained at the expense of funds deducted from payments for state animal insurance

D.) Is maintained at the expense of funds received as payment for work on a contractual basis with the organization of collective farm enterprises

127. The journal No. 1 - vet?

A.) is intended for recording the provision of medical care to sick animals and the outcome of the disease is carried out in all institutions of farms where medical work is carried out

B.) Is conducted in all medical and preventive vet institutions for each type of livestock separately

C.)Is conducted in all medical and preventive VET institutions by each vet employee separately

D.)Is conducted in all medical and preventive vet institutions by vet orderlies

128. Form No. 1 - vet reporting?

A.)A report on infectious diseases of animals is compiled monthly by employees of the state veterinary network on the basis of journal entries 2-vet

B.)The report on infectious diseases of animals is compiled quarterly on the basis of the journal 1-vet

C.)The report on infectious diseases of animals is compiled monthly and quarterly according to the journal No. 3-vet and this report reflects the epizootic state of the household of the district and region

D.)Is compiled based on the results of the implementation of vet activities according to the current plans of vet activities of vet institutions

129. The main requirements for VET reporting?

A.)It must be compiled according to approved forms based on accounting data for the established periods of the year and submitted exactly on time

B.)Should be compiled according to approved forms on issues monthly issued by higher veterinary authorities

C.)Should be compiled according to forms based on decisions of the khokimiyat on the organization of vet service of the district of the

D.) city of Vet reporting should be accurate comp based on documents of higher vet service bodies

130. What administrative measures are applied to violators of veterinary legislation?

A.)Warning, reprimands

B.)Exemption from work

C.)Criminal liability

D.)Deprivation of license

131. When was the law “On veterinary medicine” (in the new edition) adopted?

A.)December 29, 2015

B.)December 29, 2016

C.)December 29, 2017

D.)September 3, 1993

132. What documents does the legislation on veterinary medicine consist of?

A.)the legislation on veterinary medicine consists of the law “on veterinary medicine” and other legislative acts

B.)from the law and other documents

C.)from decrees and orders

D.)from the resolutions

133. How many chapters does the new version of the law “on Veterinary Medicine” consist of?

A.) 6

B.) 5

C.) 7

D.)4

134. How many articles are there in the new edition of the law “on veterinary medicine”?

A.) 32

B.) 23

C.) 30

D.) 28

135. Biological waste - ...

A.) animal corpses, products and raw materials of animal origin recognized as dangerous in veterinary and sanitary terms, waste of the veterinary biological industry

B.)drugs obtained from medicinal substances (substances) or from a mixture of medicinal substances (substances) of natural and synthetic origin

C.)substances of organic, mineral and synthetic origin used as sources of missing nutrients and minerals and vitamins in the diet of animals

D.)products of plant and animal origin used for animal feeding

136. Veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations - ...

A.) documents establishing requirements in the field of veterinary medicine, which are mandatory for compliance by state and other bodies, legal entities and individuals

B.)administrative, antiepidemic and other measures aimed at localization and elimination of foci of infectious diseases of animals, prevention of their spread

C.)system of organizational and special veterinary measures for the prevention, detection or elimination of epizootics

D.)diseases, the occurrence of which is caused by the impact of pathogens on animals if there is a possibility of spreading and transmission to other animals and humans

137. Veterinary welfare- ...

A.)a condition in which there are no harmful effects of negative factors on animal health, epizootics, as well as favorable conditions for the vital activity of animals are provided

B.)the spread of especially dangerous and other infectious animal diseases in the relevant territory

C.) the territory where the focus of infectious animal diseases

D.) is established D.)the spread of especially dangerous and other infectious animal diseases in the relevant territory

138. Goods controlled by the state veterinary service:

A.)animals, products and raw materials of animal origin, veterinary medicinal

products, strains of microorganisms, feed and feed additives, veterinary technical means, as well as plant food products sold on the markets

B.) animal corpses, products and raw materials of animal origin recognized as dangerous in veterinary and sanitary terms, waste of veterinary biological industry

C.) funds received from medicinal substances (substances) or from a mixture of medicinal substances (substances) of natural and synthetic origin

D.) products of plant and animal origin used for animal feeding

139. Animal products include:

A.) meat and meat products, milk and dairy products, fish and fish products, eggs and egg products, as well as bee products

B.) animals, products and raw materials of animal origin, veterinary medicines, strains of microorganisms, feed and feed additives, veterinary technical means, as

C.) well as vegetable food B.) products sold on the markets

D.) products of plant and animal origin used for animal feeding

140. Raw materials of animal origin - ...

A.) products obtained from animals,

B.) products of plant and animal origin intended for processing, used for animal feeding

C.) animal corpses, products and raw materials of animal origin recognized as dangerous in veterinary and sanitary terms, waste of veterinary biological industry

D.) products obtained from medicinal substances (substances) or from a mixture of medicinal substances (substances) of natural and synthetic origin

141. Dysfunctional point- ...

A.) the territory on which the focus of infectious diseases of animals is established

B.) diseases, the occurrence of which is caused by the impact of pathogens on animals if there is a possibility of spread and transmission to other animals and humans

C.) administrative, antiepidemiological and other measures aimed at localization and elimination of foci of infectious diseases of animals, prevention of their spread, providing for a special regime of economic and other activities.

D.) restriction of movement of the population, vehicles, goods and (or) goods

142. Feed additives- ...

A.) substances of organic, mineral and synthetic origin used as sources of missing nutrients and minerals and vitamins in the diet of animals

B.) products of plant and animal origin used for animal feeding

C.) products obtained from animals intended for processing

D.) meat and meat products, milk and dairy products, fish and fish products, eggs and egg products, as well as bee products

143. Restrictive measures (quarantine)- ...

A.) administrative, antiepidemiological and other measures aimed at localization and elimination of foci of infectious animal diseases, prevention of their spread, providing for a special regime of economic and other activities, restriction of movement of the population, vehicles, goods and (or) goods;

B.) a system of organizational and special veterinary measures to prevent, detect or eliminate epizootics;

C.) diseases, the occurrence of which is caused by the impact of pathogens on animals if there is a possibility of spreading and transmission to other animals and humans

D.) the territory where the focus of infectious animal diseases is established;

144. Epizootics- ...

A.) the spread of particularly dangerous and other infectious diseases of animals in the relevant territory

B.) diseases, the occurrence of which is caused by the impact of pathogens on animals if there is a possibility of spread and transmission to other animals and humans

C.) the territory where the focus of infectious animal diseases

D.) the system of organizational and special veterinary measures for the prevention, detection or elimination of epizootics

145. Antiepidemic measures:

A.) system of organizational and special veterinary measures for the prevention, detection or elimination of epizootics;

B.) administrative, antiepidemic and other measures aimed at localization and elimination of foci of infectious animal diseases, prevention of their spread, providing for a special regime of economic and other activities, restriction of movement of the population, vehicles, goods and (or) goods;

C.) diseases, the occurrence of which is caused by the impact of pathogens on animals if there is a possibility of spreading and transmission to other animals and humans

D.) the territory where the focus of infectious animal diseases is established;

146. Infectious diseases of animals:

A.) diseases, the occurrence of which is caused by the effects of pathogens on animals if there is a possibility of spreading and transmission to other animals and humans

B.) malignant diseases

C.) hereditary diseases

D.) diseases that occur against the background of an existing disease, not related to it by origin and aggravating its course.

147. The main powers of local public authorities in the field of veterinary medicine:

A.) participate in the implementation of state programs in the field of veterinary medicine, approve and implement territorial programs in the field of veterinary medicine, take measures aimed at ensuring veterinary well-being in the relevant territory

B.) give mandatory instructions to state and economic management bodies, legal entities and individuals to carry out the necessary veterinary, veterinary-sanitary and antiepidemic measures

C.) establish the diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, except in cases of animal diseases, in respect of which restrictive measures (quarantine) or other

restrictions established by law are applied

D.)to carry out preventive vaccination of animals, as well as to advise animal owners

148.The system of veterinary services consists of:

A.)from state, departmental and industrial veterinary services

B.)from state and departmental services

C.)from the departmental service

D.)from the production service

149.Administration of the State Veterinary Service:

A.)The State Veterinary Service consists of the State Veterinary Committee and Animal Husbandry Development, the State Veterinary Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the administrations of the regions and the city of Tashkent

B.)The State Veterinary Service consists of the State Veterinary Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan

C.)The State Veterinary Service consists of the departments of the regions and the city of Tashkent

D.)The State Veterinary Service consists of the State Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee

150. Which article of the law “On Veterinary Medicine” emphasizes the main functions of the state veterinary service:

A.)Article 11

B.)Article 9

C.) Article 10

D.) Article 12

151.Which article of the law “On Veterinary Medicine” specifies state veterinary inspectors?

A.)Article 12

B.)Article 10

C.)Article 11

D.)Article 13

152.Who is the Chief State veterinary Inspector of the Republic of Uzbekistan?

A.)Chairman of the State Veterinary Committee and Animal Husbandry Development

B.)Deputy Chairman of the State Veterinary Committee and Animal Husbandry Development

C.)Heads of the Department of the State Veterinary Committee and Animal Husbandry Development

D.)Heads of regional veterinary departments

153.Which article of the law “On Veterinary Medicine” specifies the powers of state veterinary inspectors?

A.)Article 13

B.)Article 9

C.)Article 11

D.) Article 10

154. Specify the main powers of state veterinary inspectors.

A.)give mandatory instructions to state and economic management bodies, legal entities and individuals to carry out the necessary veterinary, veterinary-sanitary and anti-epizootic measures;

B.) to carry out antiepzootic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at serviced enterprises, institutions and organizations;

C.) in case of epizootic, to carry out veterinary measures in accordance with the instructions of the state veterinary service

D.)establish the diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, except in cases of animal diseases, in respect of which restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law are applied;

155.In which article of the law “on Veterinary Medicine” is the departmental veterinary service noted?

A.)Article 14

B.)Article 12

C.)Article 13

D.)Article 15

156.Specify the basic rights of specialists of the departmental veterinary service:

A.)require subordinate institutions and organizations to take measures provided for by the legislation on veterinary medicine, ensuring the prevention of the spread and elimination of infectious diseases, as well as providing information necessary to clarify the epizootic situation;

B.)diagnose the disease and treat animals, except in cases of animal diseases, in respect of which restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law;

C.)to engage in the production, manufacture and sale of veterinary medicines and technical means, feed additives.

D.)to carry out preventive vaccination of animals, as well as to advise animal owners;

157.Specify the duties of veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service:

A.)to carry out antiepzootic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at the serviced enterprises, institutions and organizations

B.)to carry out preventive vaccination of animals, as well as to advise animal owners

C.)engage in the production, manufacture and sale of veterinary medicines and technical means, feed additives

D.)establish the diagnosis of disease and treat animals, with the exception of cases of animal diseases, in respect of which restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law are applied

158. In which article of the law “on veterinary medicine” does the activity of the production veterinary service indicate?

A.)Article 16

B.)Article 14

C.) Article 10

D.) Article 12

159. By whom is a "License" issued for private veterinary activities?

A.) By the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development and veterinary administrations of the regions and the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan

B.) Veterinary administrations of the regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan

C.) State veterinary inspectors

D.) State departmental service

160. What are the basic rights of private veterinary specialists?

A.) establish the diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, with the exception of cases of animal diseases, in respect of which restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law are applied.

B.) give mandatory instructions to state and economic management bodies, legal entities and individuals to carry out the necessary veterinary, veterinary-sanitary and anti-epizootic measures

C.) exercise control over the implementation of legislation on veterinary medicine by animal owners, as well as organizations engaged in the processing, storage and trade of products and raw materials of animal origin

D.) take administrative penalties against officials and other persons in accordance with the established procedure for violating the requirements of legislation on veterinary medicine

161. Mark the responsibilities of private veterinary specialists

A.) if there is a suspicion of the presence of a contagious disease in animals, immediately report it to the state veterinary service and take all necessary measures to localize the disease

B.) to carry out anti-epizootic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at serviced enterprises, institutions and organizations

C.) to carry out departmental veterinary control and veterinary and sanitary examination of products, raw materials of animal and vegetable origin

D.) take administrative penalties against officials and other persons in accordance with the established procedure for violating the requirements of the legislation on veterinary medicine

162. The rights of owners of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin

A.) to conclude veterinary service contracts with the relevant veterinary services, to receive information from the veterinary service on the state of animal morbidity, epizootic situation

B.) to be engaged in the production, manufacture and sale of veterinary medicines and technical means, feed additives

C.) to establish the diagnosis of the disease and to treat animals, except in cases of animal diseases, in respect of which restrictive measures are applied

D.) to carry out departmental veterinary control and veterinary and sanitary examination of products, raw materials of animal and vegetable origin

163. Obligations of owners of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin
A.) comply with the requirements of the legislation on veterinary medicine, comply with the instructions of the state veterinary service, as well as carry out treatment, if necessary, in accordance with the established procedure, according to the instructions of the relevant state veterinary inspector, ensure the slaughter or destruction of a sick animal

B.) carry out antiepidemiological, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at serviced enterprises, institutions and organizations

C.) to carry out departmental veterinary control and conduct veterinary and sanitary examination of products, raw materials of animal and plant origin

D.) take administrative penalties against officials and other persons in accordance with the established procedure for violating the requirements of legislation on veterinary medicine

164. Preventive measures - ...

A.) are aimed at preventing the occurrence and spread of infectious diseases of animals

B.) are carried out in order to identify the sources of pathogens of animal diseases, factors of their transmission to animals and humans, as well as evaluating the effectiveness of preventive and therapeutic measures

C.) are aimed at preserving the life and health of animals, preserving and increasing their productivity using procedures that provide the use of veterinary medicines and feed additives with therapeutic and preventive action

D.) are carried out for the preparation of conclusions of veterinary and veterinary-sanitary examination

165. Diagnostic measures - ...

A.) are carried out in order to establish the sources of pathogens of animal diseases, factors of their transmission to animals and humans, as well as to assess the effectiveness of preventive and curative measures

B.) are aimed at preventing the occurrence and spread of infectious diseases of animals

C.) are carried out to prepare conclusions of veterinary and veterinary-sanitary expertise

D.) aimed at preserving the life and health of animals, preserving and increasing their productivity using procedures involving the use of veterinary medicines and feed additives with therapeutic and preventive action

166. Therapeutic measures - ...

A.) are aimed at preserving the life and health of animals, preserving and increasing their productivity using procedures, B.) providing for the use of veterinary medicines and feed additives with therapeutic and preventive action

B.) conducted in order to establish the sources of animal pathogens, factors of their transmission to animals and humans, as well as to assess the effectiveness of preventive and therapeutic measures

C.) aimed at preventing the occurrence and spread of infectious animal diseases

D.) conducted to prepare conclusions of veterinary and veterinary-sanitary expertise

167. Which article of the law “on veterinary medicine” specifies the objectives of laboratory research

- A.) In article 21
- B.) In article 18
- C.) In article 20
- D.) In article 16

168. Veterinary requirements for the circulation and destruction of biological waste:

- A.) biological waste, with the exception of animal husbandry waste, is allowed into circulation or is subject to destruction only according to the results of a veterinary and sanitary examination confirming their veterinary safety
- B.) the production of goods controlled by the state veterinary service must be carried out at production facilities that comply with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations
- C.) biological waste is not allowed into circulation
- D.) animal husbandry waste, as well as biological waste, is not allowed into circulation

169. The objects of state veterinary supervision include:

- A.) animals, their sexual and somatic cells, pathogens of infectious animal diseases, products and raw materials of animal origin, feed and feed additives, veterinary medicinal and technical means
- B.) products and raw materials of animal origin
- C.) feed and feed additives, veterinary medicinal and technical means
- D.) Animals

170. Which article of the law “on Veterinary Medicine” specifies restrictive measures (quarantine) when detecting foci of infectious animal diseases?

- A.) In Article 28
- B.) In article 30
- C.) In article 26
- D.) In article 29

171. Regulatory and legal documents:

- A.) Law and sub-legislative documents
- B.) resolutions
- C.) Decrees and orders
- D.) Rules and regulations

172. Regulatory documents:

- A.) Law and sub-legislative documents
- B.) resolutions
- C.) Decrees and orders
- D.) Rules and regulations

173. Specify the name of the sub-legislative documents:

- A.) decrees, resolutions, orders, decisions, regulations, charters, instructions, rules, regulations
- B.) decrees and resolutions

C.)regulations and charters

D.)Rules and regulations

174. When was the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan UP-5696 issued:

A.)March 28, 2019

B.)March 15, 2015

B.) April 1, 2015

D.)March 28, 2015

175. When the resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PP-4254 was adopted:

A.)March 28, 2019

B.)March 15, 2015

C.) April 1, 2015

D.)March 28, 2015

176. When was the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan N_139 adopted?

A.)March 15, 2017

B.)April 15, 2017

C.) March 15, 2016

D.)April 1, 2017

177. Note the number of provisions approved on the basis of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers “On approval of regulations on the procedure for passing licensing procedures in the system of the State Veterinary Service” (Resolution N_139)

A.)4 regulations

B.)3 provisions

C.)5positions

D.)2 provisions

178. The concept of “Veterinary and sanitary conclusion”:

A.)A document issued by the authorized bodies of the state veterinary service to business entities engaged in animal slaughter

B.)a special permit for the licensed type of activity

C.)a document on the compliance of a specialized slaughter enterprise with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations

D.)a permit for the implementation of a private veterinary service

179. On the basis of which articles of the law “On Veterinary Medicine” The State veterinary Supervision draws up a “protocol” on violation of the requirements of veterinary legislation?

A.)13- article and 32- article

B.)23- article and 32- article

C.)109- article and 309- article

D.)109- article and 110- article

180. On the basis of which articles of the Code “on administrative responsibility” of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the State Veterinary Supervision issues a resolution

on the imposition of a fine on persons who violate veterinary legislation?

A.)109- article and 309- article

B.)23- article and 32- article

C.)13- article and 32- article

D.)109- article and 110- article

181.Specify the regulatory documents?

A.)laws, sub-legislative documents;

B.)Laws, regulations;

C.)Laws, orders;

D.)Laws, decrees;

182.Specify the types of laws?

A.)basic law, constitutional laws, current laws;

B.)Basic law and current laws;

C.)Constitution and other laws;

D.)Basic law, constitutional laws;

183. Do the resolutions of the Oliy Majlis relate to sub-legislative documents?

A.)yes

B.)no

C.)law

D.)order

184. Do the resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan relate to sub-legislative documents?

A.)yes

B.)no

C.)order

D.)decision

185.Do the orders of the State Veterinary Committee and the Development of Animal Husbandry relate to sub-legislative documents?

A.)yes

B.)no

C.)resolution

D.)decision

186.The main powers of the state veterinary inspector?

A.)conducts state veterinary supervision;

B.)works at the position;

C.) Draws up a protocol;

D.)Punishes violators of veterinary legislation;

187.Who is given the right to be a State veterinary inspector in the veterinary service system?

A.)officials of the state veterinary service;

B.)Leading veterinary specialists;

C.)heads of veterinary departments;

D.)Head of laboratories;

188. Are veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service state

veterinary inspectors?

- A.)no
- B.) sometimes
- C.) after 10 years of experience
- D.)Yes

189. Do veterinary specialists of a private veterinary service have the rights of a state veterinary inspector?

- A.)no
- B.)yes
- C.)sometimes
- D.)after 10 years of experience

190. Do veterinary specialists of the production veterinary service have the rights of the state veterinary inspector?

- A.)no
- B.)yes
- C.)sometimes
- D.) after 5 years of experience

191.Specify the amount of imposition of a fine in case of violation of the rules on quarantine of animals and other veterinary and sanitary rules on citizens?

- A.) up to one second of the minimum wage
- B.)up to two minimum wages
- C.)from one second of the minimum wage
- D.)two minimum wages

192.Specify the amount of the fine imposed in case of violation of the rules on quarantine of animals and other veterinary and sanitary rules on officials?

- A.) from one second of the minimum wage
- B.)up to two minimum wages
- C.)up to one second of the minimum wage
- D.)two minimum wages

193.Specify the amount of imposition of a fine for violating the rules of keeping dogs and cats on citizens?

- A.) from one tenth to one second of the minimum wage
- B.) from one fifth to one second of the minimum wage
- C.)up to one second of the minimum wage
- D.)two minimum wages

194. Specify the amount of imposition of a fine in violation of the rules of keeping dogs and cats on officials?

- A.)up to one-second to one minimum wage
- B.)from one-fifth to one-second minimum wage
- C.) from one tenth to one second of the minimum wage
- D.)two minimum wages

195.Specify the amount of imposition of a fine on citizens in violation of the rules for keeping dogs and cats, causing damage to human health?

- A.) up to one second to one minimum wage

- B.)from one two to one second minimum wage
 - C.) from one tenth to one second of the minimum wage
 - D.)two minimum wages
- 196.The concept of veterinary legislation?
- A.)law and sub-legislative documents in the veterinary system
 - B.)regulations in the veterinary system
 - C.)decrees and orders in the veterinary system
 - D.)rules and regulations in the veterinary system
197. Does the head of the district department of veterinary Medicine and animal husbandry development have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
- A.)yes
 - B.)no
 - C.)sometimes
 - D.) after 10 years of experience
198. Does the head of the city Department of Veterinary Medicine and animal husbandry development have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
- A.)yes
 - B.)no
 - C.)sometimes
 - D.) after 10 years of experience
199. Does the head of the laboratory of veterinary and sanitary examination have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
- A.)yes
 - B.)no
 - C.)sometimes
 - D.) after 10 years of experience
200. Does the head of veterinary sites have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
- A.)yes
 - B.)no
 - C.)sometimes
 - D.)after 5 years of experience

4.9. FINAL CONTROL TEST QUESTIONS

1. The essence of veterinary business?

A.) Vet business is aimed at ensuring the protection of animal life and health, preventing the occurrence, spread and elimination of animal diseases, protecting the population from diseases common to animals and humans.

B.) Vet business is the activity of vet specialists of the state animal health service from the point of view of veterinary medicine

C.) Vet business is the conduct of vet specialists to ensure the health of animals medical work

D.) Vet business is the holding of an event among farm animals vet san to ensure the welfare of animal husbandry

2. Veterinary measures?

A.) This is a set of general and special and therapeutic measures that ensure the health and productivity of animals and human health protection

B.) Which are carried out in compliance with the requirements of vet legislation and instructions to ensure the welfare of animals

C.) Which are carried out by higher vet bodies for the supervision of the quality of products and raw materials of animal husbandry

D.) This is a set of measures carried out among animals, regardless of their affiliation, to preserve livestock and ensure the growth of livestock

3. State veterinary inspectors?

A.) Exercise control over the implementation of veterinary legislation by animal owners, as well as organizations engaged in the processing, storage and trade of products and raw materials of animal origin

B.) Exercise arbitrary supervision during the procurement processing storage of products and raw materials of animal origin

C.) There may be heads of veterinarians of state farms and livestock complexes of poultry farms

D.) State control is carried out over the implementation by all organizations and individuals as well as citizens of laws on vet instructions regulations and instructions

4. Private veterinary practice?

A.) Legal entities and individuals are engaged in accordance with the legislation.

B.) Privately practicing veterinarians vet paramedics can carry out supervision during the transportation of animals by different transports

C.) Private vet practice can be carried out independently by vet paramedics and vet technicians at their discretion in selected places

D.) Veterinarians and paramedics can engage in private vet practice with the permission of the tax inspectorate

5. Responsibility for violation of veterinary legislation?

A.) The guilty persons bear a disciplined admin. material and criminal liability in accordance with the legislation of the Republic

B.) Upon detection of violations of the requirements of VET legislation by employees of the state supervision, they impose appropriate penalties on the guilty

persons

C.) Upon detection of violations of the requirements of vet legislation, the guilty persons receive appropriate penalties by decision of the law enforcement agencies of the districts

D.) If violations of the requirements of the VET legislation are found, the guilty persons are punished by the decision of the people's court

6. Veterinary reporting?

A.) Compiled according to vet documents. accounting for established periods and provide exactly on time according to approved forms

B.) Compiled mainly in districts and regions reflects the registered infectious and non-infectious diseases of animals

C.) Compiled mainly by employees of the state lighting network submitted to local authorities

D.) Is compiled after the elimination of acute infectious diseases of agricultural animals

7. By whom is the chief veterinarian of the city appointed?

A.) By the head of the vet department of the region

B.) by the Hakim of the city

C.) by the Council of Deputies

D.) Hakim of the region

8. How many sections are there in the law on veterinary medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan (new edition)?

A.) 6

B.) 4

C.) 5

D.) 7

9. Which article of the law on veterinary medicine of the republic specifies the powers of state veterinary inspectors?

A.) 13

B.) 14

C.) 15

D.) 12

10. State veterinary medicine?

A.) This organization system controls the veterinary and sanitary condition of all livestock facilities, slaughterhouses, enterprises processing products and raw materials of animal origin, retail outlets, warehouses selling and storing products and raw materials of animal origin, performs veterinary expertise of the construction and reconstruction of these facilities, as well as excavation work

B.) This is a system of organizations and institutions that provide VET services to animals of the state sector

C.) This is a system of organizations and institutions that provide VET services in the service of citizens' animals

D.) This is a system of organizations and institutions that carry out work to ensure the diagnostic service of the vet network

11. Tasks of the State Veterinary Service?

- A.) Carry out its supervision over the activities of all enterprises, organizations and institutions, regardless of the form of ownership, as well as individuals
- B.) Provides veterinary services in the vet service of agricultural animals of the public sector
- C.) Provides veterinary services in the veterinary care of animal citizens
- D.) Provide diagnostic examination services. Vet. specialists of farms

12. The organizational structure of veterinary medicine?

- A.) Consists of an organization institution and specialists directly carry out the veterinary service is public, departments and private
- B.) Consists of the heads of the vet bodies of the vet service of the Republic of the region of districts and cities
- C.) Vet org consists of heads of bodies and sub-vet institutions
- D.) Approved by the Government of the Republic is mandatory for all departments

13. The right of owners of animals and livestock products?

- A.) Owners of animals and livestock products have the right to conclude a contract for vet maintenance of their livestock to pay the costs of vet maintenance of their livestock
- B.) Owners of animals and belly products can sell their animals and products anywhere at any time on their own
- C.) Owners of animals and animal products may require free vet service from employees of the state vet network
- D.) Have the right to demand free maintenance of their housing and communal services and to give an opinion on animal products from any veterinarians

14. Magazine No. 2-vet?

- A.) The journal is kept on the farm (the chief or senior veterinarian of the farm), the area directly served by the veterinary site, the point, the district veterinary hospital, by settlements and farms assigned for direct service to the district veterinary station, as well as by the city
- B.) It is conducted mainly by districts for the registration and elimination of acute infectious diseases of animals
- C.) Is conducted in the household area of the vetchastka zone and also in the city, all activities under the acts are registered
- D.) The 2-vet journal is kept at border control and veterinary points

15. Form No. 1 - vet reporting?

- A.) The report on anti-epizootic measures is compiled monthly quarterly according to the entries in the journal 2-vet and includes information on the implementation of measures
- B.) The report on anti-epizootic measures is compiled only by the vet services of the districts
- B.) A report on antiepizootic measures is compiled by the relevant VET services after the elimination of acute infectious diseases
- C.) The report on antiepizootic measures is compiled only by vet services of farms
- D.) A report on anti-epizootic measures is compiled only in the district stations

throughout the district

16. Terms of storage of accounting and reporting documents?

A.) Are stored for 3 years with the exception of the journal 3-vet which is stored permanently

B.) They are kept in the files of vet institutions mainly for 10 years

C.) Accounting and reporting documents of vet institutions are stored in the relevant archives of the ust vet upr terms

D.) Are kept in the files of vet institutions until special instructions are given to higher-level vet bodies

17. Who issues the vet certificate form No. 2?

A.) The chief veterinarian of the district

B.) Veterinarian of farms

C.) By the Regional vet Department

D.) Zavet to the sites

18. Which article of the law "On Veterinary Medicine" of the Republic of Uzbekistan specifies the main directions of veterinary medicine?

A.) Article 4

B.) Article 7

C.) Article 11

D.) Article 9

19. Who runs the veterinary service?

A.) State Veterinary Committee

B.) Councils of local deputies

C.) Heads of farms

D.) Local khokimiyats

20. By whom is the chief physician of the district appointed?

A.) By the Regional vet department

B.) by the Khokim of the district

C.) By the Council of Local Deputies

D.) District agro-industries

21. Long-term plans of veterinary measures?

A.) The plans include the most important activities designed for 5-10-15 years or more. They are related to the plans of economic and social development of the regions and the Republic as a whole

B.) Action plans for activities they are primarily aimed at preventing losses at all stages of agricultural production trade and storage

C.) What are the long-term plans of the vet event? improvement of the economy from the chronicler. infectious and invasive diseases development of the vet network

D.) The long-term plans of vet activities are related to the plans of economic and social development of the regions

22. Principles of planning veterinary measures?

A.) The following principles of planning have been developed unity complexity democracy and the leading link

- B.) Are their full compliance with the vet action plans of the higher vet bodies
- C.) Are the principles of drawing up these plans to the control figures presented by the higher vet organizations
- D.) This is the complexity fairness and consistency of the implementation of planned activities
23. A plan for the prevention of non-communicable diseases?
- A.) Is being drawn up for the current year only for households and on the scale of the district, the result. lab-nyh issl. feed water soil blood microclimate and the availability of some funds
- B.)Is compiled for the districts of the region on the basis of the decision of the khokimiyat
- C.)Non-communicable diseases are eliminated according to pre-drawn up prevention plans approved by the regional administration
- D.)Compiled for the current year for the preservation of newborn calves lambs piglets from non-infectious diseases
24. The calendar plan of the veterinary service of the economy?
- A.) Is a work plan for a month, a decade or a week is compiled for the rational use of the working time of veterinary specialists for the best organization of their work
- B.)Is compiled for a quarter to eliminate certain animal diseases
- C.)Compiled monthly by the chief veterinarian of the farm
- D.) Is compiled monthly in case of severe situations with livestock disease
25. Organization of general preventive measures in animal husbandry?
- A.)Consists of economic and zootechnical measures compliance with zoohygienic and veterinary norms on farms constant vet monitoring of the condition of animals
- B.)Is carried out according to the approved measures of the khokimiyats of the district
- C.)Is carried out on the instructions of the chief veterinarian of the district
- D.)Is carried out by the chief veterinarian of the district according to vet legislation
26. The medical examination of animals?
- A.) Consists of planned diagnostic measures and therapeutic measures to identify subclinical and clinical signs of the disease of zhh
- B.) It is carried out on the entire livestock to monitor livestock on the farm and their productivity
- C.)It is carried out by the decision of the district khokimiyat in order to prevent infectious diseases
- D.)Is carried out according to the vet plan of measures for the prevention of invasive diseases
- 27.Documentation of medical work in veterinary medicine?
- A.) When conducting medical work, a journal is started for the registration of patients with housing and communal services 1 vet and medical history
- B.) At district vet stations and in city hospitals, the work is carried out in full, including complex surgical operations
- C.) According to the medical history, vet specialists have the opportunity to trace the influence of medical procedures on the course of recovery of housing and

communal services when inpatient treatment

D.) The register of housing and communal services patients is kept in all VET institutions where the reception and treatment of housing and communal services patients is carried out

28. Veterinary and sanitary inspection of the farm?

A.) There are planned and forced unplanned ones, the state of housing and communal services of the livestock feed base is determined, deficiencies are identified and activated

B.) it is carried out quantitatively 4 times a year to organize professional events

C.) Farms on vet san condition are examined according to the decisions of the khokimiyats every month

D.) This is a professional event and implemented to identify and prevent various housing and communal services diseases

29. Types of medical work?

A.) Emergency, daily and planned medical care

B.) Treatment with antibiotics Treatment with vitamins

C.) Treatment with sulfonamide preparations

D.) Treatment with different serums

30. Planning of veterinary activities?

A.) One of the most important features of veterinary medicine is the planning of its activities, which contributes to the correct organization of the successful implementation of vet. events

B.) Has great organizational importance in the organization of the state veterinary service

C.) Contributes to the normal organization of production of livestock products and cost reduction

Vet events are planned by the district planning bodies of the agro-industrial union

D.) It is carried out to use the instructions of higher veterinary authorities on the activities of veterinary services for the next year

31. When do they provide planned medical care?

A.) Treatment against parasitic diseases

B.) Treatment with different serums

C.) Treatment with sulfonamide preparations

D.) Treatment with phytopreparations

32. What is the concreteness of veterinary action plans?

A.) Planned activities should have an exact name quantitative expression and exact deadlines for execution

B.) Is compiled as part of the production of financial plans of farms

C.) Compiled in coordination with the district planning authorities

D.) Is compiled in accordance with the farms and enterprises

33. The democratic nature of veterinary action plans?

A.) Provides for vet planning activities from the bottom up, starting with farms and ending with higher vet bodies

B.) Manifests itself in the planning of anti-epidemic measures by reciprocating the

use of more economical methods of prevention and elimination of the disease

C.) It consists in the fact that the higher vet bodies give instructions on the need to carry out specific activities for the planned period

D Means that all plans are approved by higher authorities after approval, the plan acquires the force of law and is mandatory for implementation

34. The specificity of veterinary action plans?

A.)Planned activities should be specific have an exact name quantitative expression in calendar terms

B.)They should be specific and be compiled strictly according to specific figures of higher vet bodies;

C.)Must be specific in accordance with the requirements for the implementation of the required measures for the elimination of housing and communal services diseases

D.) Must be specific in full compliance with the. san. animal husbandry conditions

35. Recreational activities in the quarantine center?

A.) According to the diagnosis of the disease, a general wedge examination of housing and communal services is carried out, patients are isolated, the rest are treated under daily wedge examination in the vet san database of measures

B.) For some diseases, for their elimination, housing and communal services patients are slaughtered or destroyed at the direction of state inspectors

C.)Depending on the nature of the episodes of housing and communal services, infectious diseases of the point and the area are vaccinated

D.)In a quarantine center for a contagious disease, the destruction of corpses is carried out cleaning disinfection disinfection of manure, etC.)

36. Technological map of veterinary animal treatments?

A.) The technological map of railway wind processing is compiled with a reflection of the movement and quantity of railway in the workshops

B.)The task is to ensure the veterinary welfare of the herd of epizoots. conditions for analyzing the morbidity of the railway station

C.)For planning measures to protect the complex from the introduction of pathogens of infectious and invasive diseases, where the epizootic state of the complex is taken into account

D.)Considering possible ways of introducing infectious agents. and invasion. diseases

37. The Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan (new edition)?

A.) Adopted on December 29, 2015, the Legislative Chamber consists of 6 sections and 32 articles

B.) Adopted and approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan consists of 8 sections of 30 articles

C.) Approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and consists of 4 sections and 20 articles

D.) Adopted by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Uzbek Republic and consists of 10 sections and 30 articles

38. The role and importance of state veterinary medicine?

- A.)The vet.san.supervision of the activities of all enterprises organizations and institutions independent of their departmental subordination
- B.)Carry out vet service of agricultural animals of the state sector
- C.)Carry out the provision of VET services in the vet service of citizens' animals
- D.)Carry out vet supervision during animal slaughter and processing of animal slaughter products

39. Legislation on veterinary issues?

- A.) This is a set of decrees, rules, instructions, regulations, instructions and acts issued by the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Livestock Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- B.) It is developed and adopted only in publications
- C.) Which are guided by the entire veterinary service of the Republic consists only of the law on veterinary Medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan
- D.)Developed and adopted by the Main State Veterinary Administration of the Republic of Uzbekistan

40. Departmental veterinary service?

- A.)Is a set of vet organizations and institutions concentrated under the jurisdiction of certain ministries departments enterprises institutions and organizations
- B.)Is created in collective farm markets for the implementation of vet san supervision of trade with products and raw materials of animal origin ;
- C.)State sanitary supervision is carried out during harvesting storage processing of products and raw materials of animal origin
- D.)VET supervision is carried out when trading livestock products in the markets

41. The right of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?

- A.)Private practitioners vet.specialists have the right to establish a diagnosis, treat diseases of the well, in which it is not necessary to impose quarantine to carry out professional activities
- B.)Privately practicing veterinarians can impose quarantine and implement the conditions of quarantine in the elimination of foci of acute infectious diseases
- C.)Privately practicing VET doctors can impose fines on guilty persons for violations of the requirements of VET legislation
- D.)Privately practicing veterinarians, paramedics have the right to give conclusions in case of death or forced slaughter for state insurance bodies

42. Veterinary authorities?

- A.)Manage the veterinary service, develop vet measures in the system of Ministries and departments, promptly implement them
- B.) In the sphere of their activity, they carry out measures to preserve the welfare of livestock and carry out all vet therapeutic and preventive measures
- C.) Ensure proper organization of veterinary services of animal breeding complexes and carry out all vet san activities in them
- D.) All vet san activities of the meat processing industry should be carried out

43. Primary veterinary accounting?

- A.) The networks carried out in the state include registration of infectious and non-infectious diseases of the railway, diagnostic studies, preventive vaccinations,

therapeutic and veterinary measures

B.) Primary vet accounting includes accounting of all costs material means of vet institutions

C.) Primary vet accounting is conducted for financing livestock movements receipt of arrival and consumption of feed

D.) Primary vet accounting reflects the state of the vet department about providing the vet network with all necessary means

D.) Primary vet records are kept by all vet specialists on the established forms daily

44. Veterinary statistics?
A.) According to the vet accounting and reporting on the vet service, vet statistics are conducted to analyze the state of the service as a whole by the course of morbidity

B.) Is conducted by all VET institutions for the identified causes of acute infectious diseases of animals and according to the results of vet activities carried out on them

C.) Is being conducted in farms to eliminate animal diseases and the effectiveness of vet measures

D.) Is being conducted in order to improve the VET service system and the VET network

45. When was the Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted (for the first time)?

A.) 1993 September 3

B.) 1993, October 3

C.) 1996, March 6

D.) 2015, December 29

46. How many articles are there in the Law on veterinary Medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan (new edition)?

A.) 32

B.) 30

C.) 23

D.) 25

47. Which article of the law "on Veterinary Medicine" of the Republic specifies the rights of owners of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin?

A.) 18

B.) 16

C.) 7

D.) 32

48. Objects of veterinary activity?

A.) Objects of vet. activities are animal husbandry, trade in animals and animal products

B.) The objects of VET activity are for vet supervision laboratories vet san expertise in the markets

C.) The objects of VET activity are for carrying out state supervision transport vet san sites and border vet control points

D.) Objects of VET activity are collective farms state farms fish farms and subsidiary farms of enterprises of the population

49. The unity of the veterinary service of Uzbekistan?

A.) In the Republic of Uzbekistan, local authorities and heads of farms are widely involved in the organization of the vet service of national economic sectors

B.) Vet maintenance and vet control is organized to ensure the welfare of livestock

C.) Vet maintenance and vet control are organized according to the territorial principle by organizations institutions carried out in their area of activity

D.) Vet osluzhivanie and vetcontrol is organized for each type of animal husbandry separately then combined

50. Maintenance of the state veterinary service?

A.) At the expense of the State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other sources not prohibited by law.

B.) At the expense of funds from the financing of deductions from the profits of agricultural organizations of collective farms

C.) Offset of funds charged from the population for the maintenance of livestock

D.) By local authorities at the expense of income from taxes from enterprises

51. The State Veterinary Network?

A.) Is a set of state institutions and organizations directly involved in the implementation of practical vet measures, they are therapeutic and preventive, diagnostic and antiepidemiologic vet. san. events

B.) Carry out the main vet work in enterprises for the slaughter of livestock processing of products and raw materials of animal origin

C.) Carry out vet maintenance of all sectors of animal husbandry at the expense of self-financing of their activities

D.) This is the VET system of the establishment of districts, the veterinary service of collective farms, state farms and industrial animal complexes

52. Magazine No. 3 - vet?

A.) Conduct district or city VET stations for the control of animal diseases, where all data on infections are recorded.) and invasive diseases

B.) It is conducted mainly in the district for the registration of vet san events

C.) The 3-vet journal is kept in transport vet sections

D.) The journal for recording the epizootic state is kept by the management of the vet service of industrial livestock complexes

53. Form No. 2 - vet reporting?

A.) A report on non-communicable diseases is compiled for each quarter on the basis of accounting data from the journal 1-vet

B.) The report on non-communicable diseases is compiled monthly by the heads of vet services of the district

C.) The 2-vet report is submitted by the vet service of the districts monthly to the regional administration

D.) The report on non-communicable diseases is compiled monthly by all vet employees of vet institutions

54. Accounting in veterinary medicine?

- A.) Is conducted by accounting for the execution of budget allocations of estimates of social services under the responsibility of managers and accountants of vet institutions
- B.) Is carried out according to the forms approved by the statistical bodies of the republic
- C.) It is conducted in volumes covering the arrival and consumption of medicines
- D.) It is conducted according to the approved volumes and forms established by the financial authorities
- D.) Buh accounting in VET institutions is conducted for all items of cash receipts and their expenses
55. Who issues vet certificates No. 1?
- A.) The chief veterinarian of the district
- B.) By the Regional vet Department
- C.) Veterinarian of the farm
- D.) The head of the plot
56. Who sets the main tasks of veterinary medicine?
- A.) The Law on Veterinary Medicine
- B.) Oliy Majlis of the Republic
- C.) By the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic
- D.) By the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic
57. Who runs the veterinary service?
- A.) State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee
- B.) Councils of local deputies
- C.) Heads of farms
- D.) Local khokimiyats
58. Which article of the Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic specifies the procedure for establishing quarantine for infectious diseases of animals?
- A.) 28
- B.) 12
- C.) 31
- D.) 19
59. Objects of veterinary planning?
- A.) Is measures for the prevention and elimination of infections, and invasive animal diseases
- B.) Is measures to eliminate diseases, diagnostic studies and their documentation.
- C.) Is the relationship between the owners of livestock and livestock products during their processing
- D.) Is the private vet activity of vet specialists within the district
60. The main types of veterinary action plans?
- A.) Depending on the period for which the implementation of planned activities is calculated, prospective, current and operational planning are distinguished
- B.) According to the principle of implementation of planned veterinary measures, they are priority and subsequent
- C.) They are for veterinarians separately for veterinarians separately and separately

for state and departmental vet services

D.) There are centralized compiled by the highest vet bodies and local compiled by the most vet specialists

61. Operational plans of veterinary measures?

A.) Calendar plans are calculated for 10 days, for the first month or for the first quarter

B.) The main direction of vet action plans depends on the vet conditions of animal husbandry the possibilities of farms

C.) The timing of vet activities should correspond to the objective patterns of the manifestation of diseases in a particular natural and economic zone

D.) When planning VET events, accounting and analysis of VET statistics data should be used

62. The plan of veterinary and sanitary measures?

A.) Are being developed for the current year for farms, taking into account the vet san condition of farms, the epizootic state of the economy

B.) Is one of the current plans and is drawn up only in the event of acute infectious diseases of animals

C.) In the event of difficult situations with the morbidity of the safety of livestock farms

D.) Vet san events only for the state vet network

63. Clinical examination of animals?

A.) Has diagnostic and preventive value, there are individual, group, general, planned and unplanned examinations

B.) Is carried out at the direction of the heads of farms in order to determine the presence of livestock on the farm

C.) Animals are subjected to a wedge inspection before being sent to slaughter in meat processing plants

D.) This is a planned profile event and is carried out in accordance with the instructions of higher vet bodies

64. The dispensary card of an animal?

A.) The result of the dispensation of animals is entered into the dispensary card, which serve as the basis for drawing up an act and making specific proposals to the management of farms

B.) Medical examination of CX w / x this system of planned diagnoses. and medical and professional measures aimed at identifying housing and communal services diseases and their treatment

C.) Medical examination is organized in order to preserve the health of the railway and prevent a decrease in their productivity

D.) Medical examination is carried out in breeding farms and is included in the annual plan of vet activities

65. Organization of general measures for the prevention of infectious diseases of animals?

A.) A set of measures to increase the stability of the animal organism, protection of farms from the introduction of pathogens of infectious diseases, accounting for the

epizootic state of the area

B.) General profile measures for the prevention of infectious diseases w/x include economic and zootechnical measures

C.) General professional measures include compliance with zoohygienic and vet san norms and rules on farms, constant vet monitoring of the condition of housing

D.) General measures to protect farms from the introduction of diseases, mass vet clearance work

66. The organization of measures for the elimination of infectious diseases of animals?

A.) Are carried out according to the operational plan for the relief and elimination of the disease, a set of measures for anti-epizootic and veterinary measures is carried out

B.) It is carried out according to the decision of the khokimiyat according to the current plans.

C.) Infectious diseases are eliminated by the destruction of sick livestock

D.) Measures to eliminate infectious diseases of housing and communal services are carried out from the moment the disease is detected by order of the hands of farms

67. Registration of medical documentation?

A.) Journal 1-vet and medical history

B.) Acts of examination and treatment

C.) Prescriptions for the drugs used

D.) Reports of attending veterinarians

68. Measures to prevent the penetration of pathogens of infectious diseases into the farm?

A.) Fencing of the farm with dezobarriers, fence

B.) Systematic mechanical cleaning of livestock

C.) Systematic preventive disinfection

D.) Constant preventive vaccination of livestock

69. When do they provide daily medical care?

A.) When identifying patients with daily examination

B.) When a contagious disease occurs on the farm

C.) When an invasive disease occurs on the farm

D.) In the spread of non-infectious diseases

70. The reality of veterinary action plans?

A.) The provision of labor and financial measures for the implementation

B.) The plans of veterinary enterprises should be drawn up at the direction of vet authorities

C.) The plans of veterinary enterprises are drawn up in agreement with the financial authorities

D.) The plans of veterinary enterprises are drawn up taking into account the exact vet san condition

71. The complexity of veterinary action plans?

A.) Provides for appropriate and household measures that should ensure the

prevention and elimination of animal diseases

B.)When planning, the current state of the epizootic situation of farms should be taken into account

C.)Assumes a combination of special measures in terms of professional and disease elimination organizational and household measures

D.)For all vet agencies and farms, it is mandatory to include profit improvement and vet san activities

72. The reality of veterinary action plans?

A.) Should all planned indicators be real, should be provided with the forces and means of personnel, material, technical and monetary resources

B.)Those corresponding to the requirements of the vet legislation must be real

C.)Those must be real that fully correspond to the decisions of the khokimiyat on veterinary issues

D.)Those plans and measures should be real, they should correspond to the epizootic state of the economy of the district

73.The main tasks of veterinary medicine?

A.) Is the protection of animals from diseases the protection of the population from diseases common to humans and animals carried out a unified state supervision

B.) Is the timely conduct of vet san of the state of animal husbandry

C.) Is the timely conduct of veterinary supervision in animal husbandry industry transport

D.) Is the timely conduct of vet san events / and vet supervision of their conduct

74.Management of the veterinary service?

A.)State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development

B.) Is carried out by the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and local khokimiats

C.)Vet management service on the basis of directive documents

D.)The management of the veterinary services of various branches of the national economy is carried out separately independently

75. The rights and obligations of specialists of the departmental veterinary service?

A.) Their duties and rights are limited to the framework of this ministry, the department of the enterprise, they work under the general guidance of the State Veterinary

B.)Carry out their activities in farms enterprises and organizations and carry out state supervision

C.)Organize vet service during transportation, export and import of railway and live products

D.)The right and duties of the special departmental vet service are regulated in each department separately independently

76.Quarantine or restrictions in case of infectious diseases of animals?

A.)Is established by the conclusion of state inspectors at medical facilities by the decision of the khokimiyats and by the list of inf.diseases approved by the head of the state Veterinary Administration

B.)Is imposed by the conclusion of the veterinary services of farms by the chief

veterinarian of the district

C.)Are imposed according to the conclusion of the chief veterinarian of the district by the head of the vet of the state administration of the region

D.)Quarantine or restrictions for infectious diseases are imposed by the conclusion of veterinarians engaged in private practice

77. Veterinary accounting?

A.)The system of registration of the facts of morbidity and mortality of animals of the results of the activities of the veterinary service and its condition is the main reporting

B.)It is carried out mainly in livestock farms by registering the relevant documents for the work done

B.)Is conducted only by employees of the state network and should reflect the movement of infectious and non-infectious diseases

D.)Reflects all the activities carried out according to the current plans of vet activities, which is the main activity of state educational institutions

78. Who adopted the law "on veterinary medicine" of the Republic?

A.)Adopted by the Legislative Chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan

B.)By the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan

C.)By the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan

D.)By the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan

79. How are the main state veterinary inspectors given instructions?

A.)Written instruction

B.)Oral order

C.)In the form of an order

D.)Through local hakimiyat

80. Which article of the law "on Veterinary Medicine" of the Republic specifies the duties of owners of livestock and products and raw materials of animal origin?

A.)19

B.) 18

C.)11

D.) 27

81. Which article of the law "on Veterinary Medicine" of the Republic specifies the duties of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?

A.) 17

B.) 18

C.)14

D.) 25

82. The peculiarity of modern veterinary medicine?

A.)Is the state form of the organization of vet service unity vet service in the direction of planning vet events

B.)Veterinary services are provided at the expense of the veterinary institution

C.)Vet of service of animals of citizens is carried out by employees of the state vet network

D.)Vet supervision at enterprises for processing and storage of products and raw

materials is carried out by employees of the state vet network only

83. The main directions of modern veterinary medicine?

A.) Is the complete elimination of animal diseases, prevention of death and forced slaughter of animals

B.) This is ensuring the welfare of animal husbandry ;

C.) This is a prof for the elimination of diseases and the treatment of housing and communal services patients by introducing zoohygienic norms vet san rules into production

D.) This is the implementation of such measures that would ensure the full implementation of the instructions of higher vet bodies

84. The right to engage in veterinary activities?

A.) They are presented to persons who have graduated from higher or secondary specialized educational institutions and have the qualifications of a veterinarian vet assistant vet technician

B.) Specialists hold the vet position after the permission of higher vet bodies

C.) It is presented to vet specialists who have passed periodic competitions

D.) Persons who have a special permit from the tax inspectorate may be in vet positions

85. The maintenance of the departmental veterinary service?

A.) is maintained at the expense of the State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other sources not prohibited by law.

B.) It is mainly maintained by budgetary allocations at the expense of proceeds from paid services for the maintenance of livestock to the population

C.) It is maintained at the expense of funds deducted from payments for state animal insurance

D.) Is maintained at the expense of funds received as payment for work on a contractual basis with the organization of collective farm enterprises

86. The journal No. 1 - vet?

A.) is intended for the registration of sick animals, records of medical care provided to them and the outcome of the disease. It is conducted by veterinary medical institutions and specialists of farms (farms).

B.) Is conducted in all medical and preventive vet institutions for each type of livestock separately

C.) Is conducted in all medical and preventive VET institutions by each vet employee separately

D.) Is conducted in all medical and preventive vet institutions by vet orderlies

87. Form No. 1 - vet reporting?

A.) A report on infectious diseases of animals is compiled monthly by employees of the state vet network on the basis of journal entries 2-vet

B.) The report on infectious diseases of animals is compiled quarterly on the basis of the journal 1-vet

C.) The report on infectious diseases of animals is compiled monthly and quarterly according to the journal No. 3-vet and this report reflects the epizootic state of the

household of the district and region

D.)Is compiled based on the results of the implementation of vet activities according to the current plans of vet activities of vet institutions

88. The main requirements for vetotchetnosti?

A.) Should be compiled according to approved forms on the basis of vet accounting data for established periods of the year and submitted exactly on time

B.)Should be compiled according to approved forms on issues monthly issued by higher veterinary authorities

C.)Should be compiled according to forms based on decisions of the khokimiyat on the organization of vet service of the district of the

D.)city of Vet reporting should be accurate comp based on documents of higher vet service bodies

89. What administrative measures are applied to violators of veterinary legislation?

A.)Warning, reprimands, freedom from work

B.) Disciplinary

C.)Criminal liability

D.)Deprivation of license

90. Who is granted the right of state veterinary inspectors?

A.)Officials of the State network

B.)Employees of departmental veterinary

C.)Employees of transport vet supervision

D.)Employees of the border vet supervision

91. The head of the laboratory In S E has the rights of the state veterinary inspector?

A.)yes

B.) sometimes

C.)No

D.)Large markets

92. Who organizes the vet service?

A.)The State

B.)By a common team

C.)Cooperatives

D.)Small enterprises

93. In which article of the law on veterinary medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan are laboratory studies

A.) 21

B.) 20

C.)10

D.)5 specified

94. Which article of the Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic specifies the procedure for lifting quarantine for infectious diseases of animals?

A.) 28

B.) 27

C.) 18

D.) 30

95. Current plans of veterinary measures?

A.) are being developed for the first year, and some of them are broken down by months and by quarters

B.) Consists of preventive health and vet san activities as well as their material and technical maintenance

C.) Must be specific to have a quantity expression calendar deadlines for the performance of indicators of monetary costs

D.) They are developed by months and by quarters according to the appropriate form and according to the approved methodology

96. Plan of preventive antiepidemic measures?

A.) In all farms, districts, cities, regions, annually, depending on the epidemic state of the area, a plan of veterinary preventive and antiepidemic measures for the coming year is planned.

B.) The plan is being drawn up for the current year for farms in the districts of the city and the region and consists of 3 sections: diagnostic studies preventive vaccinations and therapeutic and preventive treatments

C.) Plans of anti-epidemic measures are drawn up and approved by the vet department of the region for the districts for the current year according to the control figures obtained only in farms

D.) Are compiled taking into account the peculiarities of VET service in them, the production process and production cycles

97. Planning of veterinary measures in industrial livestock complexes?

A.) is carried out by the chief veterinarian of the district. Each type of a single plan of veterinary measures is being developed.

B.) Is carried out on the basis of the district's vet action plans

C.) In animal-breeding industrial complexes

D.) Vet events are planned according to the instructions of the regional administration

98. Veterinary medical work?

A.) Qualified treatment of sick animals is a necessary condition for the preservation of livestock with the correct diagnosis

B.) It is carried out to fulfill the requirements of VET legislation for the prevention of infectious diseases

C.) Sick animals are treated on the instructions of state inspectors

D.) Vet medical work is the responsibility of vet specialists and is carried out for a fee according to the agreement of the owners of animals

99. Measures against non-contagious animal diseases?

A.) Consists of a set of measures for prevention and the treatment of these diseases and the elimination of deficiencies in the maintenance and housing of w / h

B.) Vet specialists establish a diagnosis to find out the causes of the mass disease of the case

C.) of housing and communal services. Patients with housing and communal services are allocated to a hospital or in a separate box at the farm as a result of

urine tests

D.) The basic principles of treatment, the complexity of compliance with which ensures a faster recovery of housing and communal services

100. Organization of special measures to prevent infectious diseases?

A.) Diagnostic studies, preventive immunization and antiparasitic treatments. The events are planned and forced

B.) Consists of measures to improve the zoohygienic conditions of keeping and feeding livestock

C.) To prevent contagious diseases in livestock farms, the movement of livestock is monitored 2 times a day

D.) Special measures for the prevention of infectious diseases are organized and carried out by the veterinarian of the farm by order of the heads of farms

101. The main types of veterinary action plans?

A.) Depending on the period for which the implementation of planned measures is calculated, there are prospective, current and operational planning

B.) According to the principle of implementation of planned veterinary measures, they are priority and subsequent

C.) There are for veterinarians separately for veterinarians separately and separately for the state and departmental vet service

D.) There are centralized compiled by the highest vet bodies and local compiled by the most vet specialists

102. Operational plans of veterinary measures?

A.) Veterinary measures are designed for a certain immediate period, are calculated for 10 days, for the first month or for the first quarter.

B.) The main direction of vet action plans depends on the vet conditions of animal husbandry and farms

C.) The timing of vet measures should correspond to the objective patterns of disease manifestations in a particular natural economic zone

D.) When planning VET events, accounting and analysis of VET statistics data should be used

103. Plan of veterinary and sanitary measures?

A.) Are being developed for the current year for farms taking into account the vet san state of farms the epizootic state of the economy

B.) Is one of the current plans and is drawn up only in the event of acute infectious diseases of animals

C.) In the event of difficult situations with the morbidity of the safety of livestock farms

D.) Vet san events only for the state vet network

104. Clinical examination of animals?

A.) Has diagnostic and preventive significance, there are individual, group and general, planned and unplanned examinations

B.) Is carried out on the instructions of the heads of farms in order to determine the presence of livestock on the farm

C.) Animals are subjected to a wedge inspection before being sent to slaughter in

meat processing plants

D.) This is a planned profile event and is carried out according to the instructions of higher vet bodies

105. The dispensary card of an animal?

A.) The results of the dispensation of animals are entered into the dispensary card, which serve as the basis for drawing up an act and making specific proposals to the management of farms

B.) Medical examination with / x w / x this system of planned diagnoses. and medical and professional measures aimed at identifying diseases of w / x their treatment

C.) Medical examination is organized in order to preserve the health of w / x and prevent a decrease in their productivity

D.) Medical examination is carried out in breeding farms and is included in the annual plan of vet measures

106. Organization of general measures for the prevention of infectious diseases of animals?

A.) Measures to protect farms from drift vozbuD.) infectious diseases is a strict vet san regime limiting the territory of Vet San farms. passers dezobarriers

B.) General preventive measures for the prevention of infectious diseases of the railway include economic and zootechnical measures

C.) General professional measures include compliance with zoohygenic and vet san. norms and rules on farms constant vet monitoring of the condition

D.) of the railway General measures prevention of infectious diseases of the railway increases the stability of the railway protection of farms from the introduction of diseases mass vet educational work

107. Organization of measures to eliminate infectious animal diseases?

A.) Are carried out according to the operational plan for the relief and elimination of the disease, a set of measures for anti-epizootic and vet san measures is carried out

B.) Infectious diseases are eliminated by the destruction of sick livestock

C.) Measures to eliminate infectious diseases of housing and communal services are carried out from the moment of detection of the disease by order of the hands of farms

D.) Carried out according to the decision of the khokimiyat according to long-term plans Infectious diseases are eliminated by the destruction of sick livestock

108. Registration of medical documentation?

A.) Journal 1 vet and medical history

B.) Acts of examination and treatment

C.) Prescriptions for the drugs used

D.) Reports of treating veterinarians

109. Measures to prevent the penetration of pathogens of infectious diseases into the farm?

A.) Fencing of the farm with dezobarriers, dezomats

B.) Systematic mechanical cleaning of livestock

- C.) Systematic preventive disinfection
D.) Permanent preventive vaccination of livestock
110. When do they provide daily medical care?
A.) When identifying patients with w / x daily examination
B.) When a contagious disease occurs on the farm
C.) When an invasive disease occurs on the farm
D.) In the spread of non-infectious diseases
111. The reality of veterinary action plans?
A.) All planned indicators should be provided with forces and means (human, logistical and financial resources).
B.) Vet business plans should be drawn up at the direction of vet authorities
C.) Vet business plans are drawn up in coordination with the fin authorities
D.) Vet business plans are drawn up taking into account the exact vet san condition
112. The complexity of veterinary action plans?
A.) Assumes combinations in terms of special measures for the prevention and elimination of diseases and organizational and economic measures.
B.) When planning, the current state of the epizootic situation of farms should be taken into account
C.) Assumes a combination of special measures in terms of professional and disease elimination organizational and household measures
D.) For all vet agencies and farms, it is mandatory to include profit improvement and vet san activities
113. The reality of veterinary action plans?
A.) All planned indicators should be provided with forces and means
B.) Should be real correspondingly. requirements of vet legislation
C.) Those must be real that fully correspond to the decisions of the khokimiyat on veterinary issues
D.) Those plans and measures should be real, they should correspond to the epizootic state of the economy of the district
114. The main tasks of veterinary medicine?
A.) Protection of animals from diseases protection of the population from diseases common to humans and animals implemented a unified state supervision
B.) Is the timely conduct of vet san of the state of animal husbandry
C.) Is the timely conduct of veterinary supervision in animal husbandry industry transport
D.) Is the timely conduct of vet san events / and vet supervision of their conduct
115. Management of the veterinary service?
A.) by the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development
B.) Carried out by the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan and local Councils
C.) Vet upr service on the basis of the directive documents of the Mingost
D.) The management of the veterinary services of various branches of the national economy is carried out separately independently

116. The rights and duties of the specialists of the departmental veterinary service?
- A.) Do not enjoy interdepartmental rights, their duties and rights are limited to the framework of this ministry, the department of the household of the enterprise, they work under the general guidance of the State Veterinary
 - B.) Carry out their activities in farms enterprises and organizations and carry out state supervision
 - C.) Organize vet service during transportation, export and import of railway and live products
 - D.) The right and duties of the special departmental vet service are regulated in each department separately independently
117. Quarantine or restrictions in case of infectious diseases of animals?
- A.) Is established by the conclusion of the state inspectors at these points by the decision of the khokimiyats on the list of diseases approved by the Head of the state. vet management
 - B.) Superimposed on the conclusion of the veterinary services of farms by the chief veterinarian of the district
 - C.) Superimposed on the conclusion of the chief veterinarian of the district by the head of the vet state administration of the region
 - D.) Quarantine or restrictions for infectious diseases are imposed by the conclusion of veterinarians engaged in private practice
118. Veterinary records?
- A.) The system of registration of the facts of morbidity and mortality of animals of the results of the activities of the veterinary service and its condition is the main reporting
 - B.) It is carried out mainly in livestock farms by registering the relevant documents for the work done
 - C.) Is conducted only by employees of the state network and should reflect the movement of infectious and non-infectious diseases
 - D.) Reflects all the activities carried out according to the current plans of vet activities, which is the main activity of state educational institutions
119. Who adopted the law on veterinary medicine of the republic?
- A.) Adopted by the Legislative Chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan
 - B.) Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan
 - C.) By the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan
 - D.) By the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan
120. How are the instructions of the chief state inspectors given?
- A.) Written instruction
 - B.) Oral order
 - C.) In the form of an order
 - D.) Through local hakimiyat
121. Which article of the Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic specifies the duties of owners of livestock and livestock products?
- A.) 19
 - B.) 20

C.) 23

D.) 12

122. Which article of the Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic specifies the duties of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?

A.) 17

B.) 20

C.) 23

D.) 12

123. The peculiarity of modern veterinary medicine?

A.) Is the state form of the organization of vet service unity vet service in the direction of planning vet events

B.) Veterinary services are provided at the expense of the veterinary institution

C.) Vet service of citizens' animals is carried out by employees of the state vet network

D.) Vet supervision at enterprises for processing and storage of products and raw materials is carried out by employees of the state vet network only

124. The main directions of modern veterinary medicine?

A.) Is the complete elimination of animal diseases, prevention of death and forced slaughter of animals

B.) This is ensuring the welfare of animal husbandry ;

C.) This is a prof for the elimination of diseases and the treatment of housing and communal services patients by introducing zoohygienic norms vet san rules into production

D.) This is the implementation of such measures that would ensure the full implementation of the instructions of higher vet bodies

125. The right to engage in veterinary activities?

A.) Are presented to persons who have graduated from higher or secondary specialized educational institutions and have the qualifications of a veterinarian vet paramedic vet technician

B.) To hold a vet position specialists after the permission of higher vet bodies

C.) It is presented to vet specialists who have passed periodic competitions

D.) Persons who have a special permit from the tax inspectorate may be in vet positions

126. The content of the departmental veterinary service?

A.) Is maintained by the relevant ministries, departments, state committees, enterprises and organizations of the farms under which they carry out veterinary service

B.) It is mainly maintained by budgetary allocations at the expense of proceeds from paid services for the maintenance of livestock to the population

C.) It is maintained at the expense of funds deducted from payments for state animal insurance

D.) Is maintained at the expense of funds received as payment for work on a contractual basis with the organization of collective farm enterprises

127. The journal No. 1 - vet?

A.) is intended for recording the provision of medical care to sick animals and the outcome of the disease is carried out in all institutions of farms where medical work is carried out

B.) Is conducted in all medical and preventive vet institutions for each type of livestock separately

C.)Is conducted in all medical and preventive VET institutions by each vet employee separately

D.)Is conducted in all medical and preventive vet institutions by vet orderlies

128. Form No. 1 - vet reporting?

A.)A report on infectious diseases of animals is compiled monthly by employees of the state veterinary network on the basis of journal entries 2-vet

B.)The report on infectious diseases of animals is compiled quarterly on the basis of the journal 1-vet

C.)The report on infectious diseases of animals is compiled monthly and quarterly according to the journal No. 3-vet and this report reflects the epizootic state of the household of the district and region

D.)Is compiled based on the results of the implementation of vet activities according to the current plans of vet activities of vet institutions

129. The main requirements for VET reporting?

A.)It must be compiled according to approved forms based on accounting data for the established periods of the year and submitted exactly on time

B.)Should be compiled according to approved forms on issues monthly issued by higher veterinary authorities

C.)Should be compiled according to forms based on decisions of the khokimiyat on the organization of vet service of the district of the

city of Vet reporting should be accurate comp based on documents of higher vet service bodies

130. What administrative measures are applied to violators of veterinary legislation?

A.)Warning, reprimands

B.)Exemption from work

C.)Criminal liability

D.)Deprivation of license

131. When was the law “On veterinary medicine” (in the new edition) adopted?

A.)December 29, 2015

B.)December 29, 2016

C.)December 29, 2017

D.)September 3, 1993

132. What documents does the legislation on veterinary medicine consist of?

A.)the legislation on veterinary medicine consists of the law “on veterinary medicine” and other legislative acts

B.)from the law and other documents

C.)from decrees and orders

D.)from the resolutions

133. How many chapters does the new version of the law “on Veterinary Medicine” consist of?

A.) 6

B.) 5

C.) 7

D.)4

134. How many articles are there in the new edition of the law “on veterinary medicine”?

A.) 32

B.) 23

C.) 30

D.) 28

135. Biological waste - ...

A.) animal corpses, products and raw materials of animal origin recognized as dangerous in veterinary and sanitary terms, waste of the veterinary biological industry

B.)drugs obtained from medicinal substances (substances) or from a mixture of medicinal substances (substances) of natural and synthetic origin

C.)substances of organic, mineral and synthetic origin used as sources of missing nutrients and minerals and vitamins in the diet of animals

D.)products of plant and animal origin used for animal feeding

136. Veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations - ...

A.) documents establishing requirements in the field of veterinary medicine, which are mandatory for compliance by state and other bodies, legal entities and individuals

B.)administrative, antiepidemic and other measures aimed at localization and elimination of foci of infectious animal diseases, prevention of their spread

C.)system of organizational and special veterinary measures for prevention, detection or elimination of epizootics

D.)diseases, the occurrence of which is caused

by the impact of pathogens on animals if there is a possibility of spreading and transmission to other animals and humans

137. Veterinary welfare- ...

A.)a condition in which there are no harmful effects of negative factors on animal health, epizootics, as well as favorable conditions for the vital activity of animals are provided

B.)the spread of especially dangerous and other infectious animal diseases in the relevant territory

C.)the territory where the focus of infectious animal diseases is established

D.)the spread of especially dangerous and other infectious animal diseases in the relevant territory

138. Goods controlled by the state veterinary service:

A.)animals, products and raw materials of animal origin, veterinary medicinal

products, strains of microorganisms, feed and feed additives, veterinary technical means, as well as plant food products sold on the markets

B.) animal corpses, products and raw materials of animal origin recognized as dangerous in veterinary and sanitary terms, waste of veterinary biological industry

C.) funds received from medicinal substances (substances) or from a mixture of medicinal substances (substances) of natural and synthetic origin

D.) products of plant and animal origin used for animal feeding

139. Animal products include:

A.) meat and meat products, milk and dairy products, fish and fish products, eggs and egg products, as well as bee products

B.) animals, products and raw materials of animal origin, veterinary medicines, strains of microorganisms, feed and feed additives, veterinary technical means, as well as vegetable food B.) products sold on the markets

C.) products of plant and animal origin used for animal feeding

D.) drugs obtained from medicinal substances (substances) or from a mixture of medicinal substances (substances) of natural and synthetic origin

140. Raw materials of animal origin - ...

A.) products obtained from animals, products of plant and animal origin intended for processing, used for animal feeding

B.) animal corpses, products and raw materials of animal origin recognized as dangerous in veterinary and sanitary terms, waste from the veterinary biological industry

C.) drugs obtained from medicinal substances (substances) or from a mixture of medicinal substances (substances) of natural

D.) and synthetic origin

141. Unfavorable point- ...

A.) the territory where the focus of infectious diseases of animals

is established B.) diseases, the occurrence of which is caused by the impact of pathogens on animals if there is a possibility of spread and transmission to other animals and humans

B.) administrative, antiepidemiological and other measures aimed at localization and elimination of foci of infectious animal diseases, prevention of their spread,

C.) providing for a special regime of economic and other activities.

D.) restriction of movement of the population, vehicles, goods and (or) goods

142. Feed additives - ...

A.) substances of organic, mineral and synthetic origin used as sources of missing nutrients and minerals and vitamins in the diet of animals

B.) products of plant and animal origin used for animal feeding

C.) products obtained from animals intended for processing

D.) meat and meat products, milk and dairy products, fish and fish products, eggs and egg products, as well as bee products

143. Restrictive measures (quarantine)- ...

A.) administrative, antiepidemiological and other measures aimed at localization and elimination of foci of infectious animal diseases, prevention of their spread,

providing for a special regime of economic and other activities, restriction of movement of the population, vehicles, goods and (or) goods;

B.) a system of organizational and special veterinary measures to prevent, detect or eliminate epizootics;

C.) diseases, the occurrence of which is caused by the impact of pathogens on animals if there is a possibility of spreading and transmission to other animals and humans

D.) the territory where the focus of infectious animal diseases is established;

144. Epizootics- ...

A.) the spread of particularly dangerous and other infectious diseases of animals in the relevant territory

B.) diseases, the occurrence of which is caused by the impact of pathogens on animals if there is a possibility of spread and transmission to other animals and humans

C.) the territory where the focus of infectious animal diseases is established

D.) the system of organizational and special veterinary measures for the prevention, detection or elimination of epizootics

145. Antiepidemic measures:

A.) system of organizational and special veterinary measures for the prevention, detection or elimination of epizootics;

B.) administrative, antiepidemic and other measures aimed at localization and elimination of foci of infectious animal diseases, prevention of their spread, providing for a special regime of economic and other activities, restriction of movement of the population, vehicles, goods and (or) goods;

C.) diseases, the occurrence of which is caused by the impact of pathogens on animals if there is a possibility of spreading and transmission to other animals and humans

D.) the territory where the focus of infectious animal diseases is established;

146. Infectious diseases of animals:

A.) diseases, the occurrence of which is caused by the effects of pathogens on animals if there is a possibility of spreading and transmission to other animals and humans

B.) malignant diseases

C.) hereditary diseases

D.) diseases that occur against the background of an existing disease, not related to it by origin and aggravating its course.

147. The main powers of local public authorities in the field of veterinary medicine:

A.) participate in the implementation of state programs in the field of veterinary medicine, approve and implement territorial programs in the field of veterinary medicine, take measures aimed at ensuring veterinary well-being in the relevant territory

B.) give mandatory instructions to state and economic management bodies, legal entities and individuals to carry out the necessary veterinary, veterinary-sanitary and antiepidemic measures

C.)to establish the diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, with the exception of cases of animal diseases in respect of which restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law are applied

D.)to carry out preventive vaccination of animals, as well as to advise animal owners

148.The veterinary service system consists of:

A.) state, departmental and industrial veterinary services

B.)out-of-state and departmental services

C.)from the departmental service

D.)from the production service

149.Administration of the State Veterinary Service:

A.)The State Veterinary Service consists of the State Veterinary Committee and Animal Husbandry Development, the State Veterinary Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the administrations of the regions and the city of Tashkent

B.)The State Veterinary Service consists of the State Veterinary Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan

C.)The State Veterinary Service consists of the departments of the regions and the city of Tashkent

D.)The State Veterinary Service consists of the State Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee

150. Which article of the law “On Veterinary Medicine” emphasizes the main functions of the state veterinary service:

A.)Article 11

B.)Article 9

C.) Article 10

D.) Article 12

151.Which article of the law “On Veterinary Medicine” specifies the state veterinary inspectors?

A.)Article 12

B.)Article 10

C.)Article 11

D.)Article 13

152.Who is the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the Republic of Uzbekistan?

A.)Chairman of the State Veterinary Committee and Animal Husbandry Development

B.)Deputy Chairman of the State Veterinary Committee and Animal Husbandry Development

C.)Heads of the Department of the State Veterinary Committee and Animal Husbandry Development

D.)Heads of regional veterinary departments

153.Which article of the law “On Veterinary Medicine” specifies the powers of state veterinary inspectors?

A.)Article 13

B.)Article 9

C.)Article 11

D.) Article 10

154. Specify the main powers of state veterinary inspectors.

A.)give mandatory instructions to state and economic management bodies, legal entities and individuals to carry out the necessary veterinary, veterinary-sanitary and anti-epizootic measures;

B.) to carry out antiepizootic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at serviced enterprises, institutions and organizations;

C.)in case of epizootic, to carry out veterinary measures in accordance with the instructions of the state veterinary service

D.)to establish the diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, with the exception of cases of animal diseases in respect of which restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law are applied;

155.In which article of the law “on Veterinary Medicine” is the departmental veterinary service noted?

A.)Article 14

B.)Article 12

C.)Article 13

D.) Article 15

156.Specify the basic rights of specialists of the departmental veterinary service:

A.)require subordinate institutions and organizations to take measures provided for by the legislation on veterinary medicine, ensuring the prevention of the spread and elimination of infectious diseases, as well as providing information necessary to clarify the epizootic situation;

B.)diagnose the disease and treat animals, except in cases of animal diseases, in respect of which restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law;

C.)to engage in the production, manufacture and sale of veterinary medicines and technical means, feed additives.

D.)to carry out preventive vaccination of animals, as well as to advise animal owners;

157.Specify the duties of veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service:

A.)to carry out antiepizootic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at the serviced enterprises, institutions and organizations

B.)to carry out preventive vaccination of animals, as well as to advise animal owners

C.)to engage in the production, manufacture and sale of veterinary medicines and technical means, feed additives

D.)to diagnose diseases and treat animals, except in cases of animal diseases, in respect of which restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law are applied

158. In which article of the law “on veterinary medicine” does the activity of the production veterinary service indicate?

- A.) Article 16
- B.) Article 14
- C.) Article 10
- D.) Article 12

159. By whom is a "License" issued for private veterinary activities?

- A.) By the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development and veterinary administrations of the regions and the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan
- B.) Veterinary administrations of the regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan
- C.) State veterinary inspectors
- D.) State departmental service

160. What are the basic rights of private veterinary specialists?

- A.) establish the diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, with the exception of cases of animal diseases, in respect of which restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law are applied
- B.) give mandatory instructions to state and economic management bodies, legal entities and individuals to carry out the necessary veterinary, veterinary-sanitary and anti-epizootic measures
- C.) exercise control over the implementation of legislation on veterinary medicine by animal owners, as well as organizations engaged in the processing, storage and trade of products and raw materials of animal origin
- D.) take administrative penalties against officials and other persons in accordance with the established procedure for violating the requirements of legislation on veterinary medicine

161. Note the responsibilities of private veterinary specialists

- A.) if there is a suspicion of the presence of a contagious disease in animals, immediately report it to the state veterinary service and take all necessary measures to localize the disease
- B.) to carry out antiepizootic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at serviced enterprises, institutions and organizations
- C.) to carry out departmental veterinary control and veterinary and sanitary examination of products, raw materials of animal and vegetable origin
- D.) take administrative penalties against officials and other persons in accordance with the established procedure for violating the requirements of the legislation on veterinary medicine

162. The rights of owners of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin

- A.) to conclude veterinary service contracts with the relevant veterinary services, to receive information from the veterinary service on the state of animal morbidity, epizootic situation
- B.) to be engaged in the production, manufacture and sale of veterinary medicines and technical means, feed additives
- C.) to establish the diagnosis of the disease and to treat animals, except in cases of animal diseases, in respect of which restrictive measures are applied

D.)to carry out departmental veterinary control and veterinary and sanitary examination of products, raw materials of animal and vegetable origin

163.Obligations of owners of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin

A.)comply with the requirements of the legislation on veterinary medicine, comply with the instructions of the state veterinary service, as well as carry out treatment, if necessary, in accordance with the established procedure, according to the instructions of the relevant state veterinary inspector, ensure the slaughter or destruction of a sick animal

B.)carry out antiepidemiological, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at serviced enterprises, institutions and organizations

C.)to carry out departmental veterinary control and conduct veterinary and sanitary examination of products, raw materials of animal and plant origin

D.)take administrative penalties against officials and other persons in accordance with the established procedure for violating the requirements of legislation on veterinary medicine

164.Preventive measures- ...

A.)aimed at preventing the occurrence and spread of infectious animal diseases

B.)conducted in order to identify the sources of pathogens of animal diseases, factors of their transmission to animals and humans, as well as to assess the effectiveness of preventive and therapeutic measures

C.)aimed at preserving the life and health of animals, preserving and increasing their productivity using procedures involving the use of veterinary medicines and feed additives with therapeutic and preventive action

D.)conducted to prepare conclusions of veterinary and veterinary-sanitary expertise

165.Diagnostic measures- ...

A.)conducted in order to identify the sources of animal pathogens, factors of their transmission to animals and humans, as well as to assess the effectiveness of preventive and curative measures

B.)aimed at preventing the occurrence and spread of infectious animal diseases

C.)conducted to prepare conclusions of veterinary and veterinary-sanitary expertise

D.)aimed at preserving the life and health of animals, preserving and increasing their productivity using procedures involving the use of veterinary medicines and feed additives with therapeutic and preventive action

166.Therapeutic measures - ...

A.) are aimed at preserving the life and health of animals, preserving and increasing their productivity using procedures, providing for the use of veterinary medicines and feed additives with therapeutic and preventive action

B.) are carried out in order to establish the sources of pathogens of animal diseases, factors of their transmission to animals and humans, as well as evaluating the effectiveness of preventive and medical measures

C.) of the City are aimed at preventing the occurrence and spread of infectious diseases of animals

D.) are carried out for the preparation of conclusions of veterinary and veterinary-sanitary examination

167. Which article of the law “on veterinary medicine” specifies the objectives of laboratory research

- A.)In article 21
- B.)In article 18
- C.)In article 20
- D.) In article 16

168. Veterinary requirements for the circulation and destruction of biological waste:

- A.)biological waste, with the exception of animal husbandry waste, is allowed into circulation or is subject to destruction only according to the results of veterinary and sanitary examination confirming their veterinary safety
- B.)the production of goods controlled by the state veterinary service must be carried out at production facilities that comply with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations
- C.) biological waste is not allowed into circulation
- D.)animal husbandry waste, as well as biological waste, is not allowed into circulation

169. The objects of state veterinary supervision include:

- A.)animals, their sexual and somatic cells, pathogens of infectious animal diseases, products and raw materials of animal origin, feed and feed additives, veterinary medicinal and technical means
- B.)products and raw materials of animal origin
- C.)feed and feed additives, veterinary medicinal and technical means
- D.)Animals

170. Which article of the law “on Veterinary Medicine” specifies restrictive measures (quarantine) when detecting foci of infectious animal diseases?

- A.) In Article 28
- B.)In article 30
- C.)In article 26
- D.) In article 29

171. Regulatory and legal documents:

- A.)Law and sub-legislative documents
- B.)resolutions
- C.)Decrees and orders
- D.)Rules and regulations

172. Regulatory documents:

- A.)Law and sub-legislative documents
- B.)resolutions
- C.)Decrees and orders
- D.)Rules and regulations

173. Specify the name of the sub-legislative documents:

- A.)decrees, resolutions, orders, decisions, regulations, charters, instructions, rules, regulations
- B.)decrees and resolutions

C.)regulations and charters

D.)Rules and regulations

174. When was the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan UP-5696 issued:

A.)March 28, 2019

B.)March 15, 2015

C.)April 1, 2015

D.)March 28, 2015

175. When the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PP-4254 was adopted:

A.)March 28, 2019

B.)March 15, 2015

C.) April 1, 2015

D.)March 28, 2015

176. When was the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan N_139 adopted?

A.)March 15, 2017

B.)April 15, 2017

C.) March 15, 2016

D.)April 1, 2017

177. Note the number of provisions approved on the basis of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers “On approval of regulations on the procedure for passing licensing procedures in the system of the State Veterinary Service” (Resolution N_139)

A.)4 regulations

B.)3 regulations

C.)5positions

D.)2 provisions

178. The concept of “Veterinary and sanitary conclusion”:

A.)A document issued by the authorized bodies of the state veterinary service to business entities carrying out their activities for the slaughter of animals

B.)a special permit for the licensed type of activity

C.)a document on the compliance of a specialized slaughter enterprise with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations

D.) a permit for the implementation of a private veterinary service

179. On the basis of which articles of the law “On Veterinary Medicine” The State veterinary Supervision draws up a “protocol” on violation of the requirements of veterinary legislation?

A.)13- article and 32- article

B.)23- article and 32- article

C.)109- article and 309- article

D.)109- article and 110- article

180. On the basis of which articles of the Code “on administrative responsibility” of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the State Veterinary Supervision issues a resolution

on the imposition of a fine on persons who violate veterinary legislation?

A.)109- article and 309- article

B.)23- article and 32- article

C.)13- article and 32- article

D.)109- article and 110- article

181.Specify the regulatory documents?

A.)laws, sub-legislative documents;

B.)Laws, regulations;

C.)Laws, orders;

D.)Laws, decrees;

182.Specify the types of laws?

A.)basic law, constitutional laws, current laws;

B.)Basic law and current laws;

C.)Constitution and other laws;

D.)Basic law, constitutional laws;

183. Do the decisions of the OliyMazhlis relate to the sub-legislative documents?

A.)yes

B.)no

C.)law

D.)order

184. Do the resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan relate to sub-legislative documents?

A.)yes

B.)no

C.)Order

D.)decision

185.Do the orders of the State Veterinary Committee and the Development of Animal Husbandry relate to sub-legislative documents?

A.)yes

B.)no

C.)resolution

D.)decision

186.The main powers of the state veterinary inspector?

A.)conducts state veterinary supervision;

B.)works at the position;

C.) Draws up a protocol;

D.)Punishes violators of veterinary legislation;

187.Who is given the right to be a State veterinary inspector in the veterinary service system?

A.)officials of the State veterinary service;

B.)Leading veterinary specialists;

C.)heads of veterinary departments;

D.)Head of laboratories;

188. Are veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service state

veterinary inspectors?

- A.)no
- B.) sometimes
- C.) after 10 years of experience
- D.)yes

189.Do veterinary specialists of a private veterinary service have the rights of a state veterinary inspector?

- A.)no
- B.)yes
- C.)sometimes
- D.)after 10 years of experience

190. Do veterinary specialists of the production veterinary service have the rights of the state veterinary inspector?

- A.)no
- B.)yes
- C.)sometimes
- D.)after 5 years of experience

191.Specify the amount of imposition of a fine in case of violation of the rules on quarantine of animals and other veterinary and sanitary rules on citizens?

- A.) up to one second of the minimum wage
- B.)up to two minimum wages
- C.)from one second of the minimum wage
- D.)two minimum wages

192.Specify the amount of the fine imposed in case of violation of the rules on quarantine of animals and other veterinary and sanitary rules on officials?

- A.) from one second of the minimum wage
- B.)up to two minimum wages
- C.)up to one second of the minimum wage
- D.)two minimum wages

193.Specify the amount of imposition of a fine for violating the rules of keeping dogs and cats on citizens?

- A.) from one tenth to one second of the minimum wage
- B.) from one fifth to one second of the minimum wage
- C.)up to one second of the minimum wage
- D.)two minimum wages

194.Specify the amount of imposition of a fine for violating the rules of keeping dogs and cats on officials?

- A.) up to one second to one minimum wage
- B.)from one fifth to one second minimum wage
- C.) from one tenth to one second of the minimum wage
- D.)two minimum wages

195.Specify the amount of imposition of a fine on citizens in violation of the rules for keeping dogs and cats, causing damage to human health?

- A.) up to one second to one minimum wage

- B.)from one two to one second minimum wage
 C.) from one tenth to one second of the minimum wage
 D.)two minimum wages
- 196.The concept of veterinary legislation?
 A.)law and sub-legislative documents in the veterinary system
 B.)regulations in the veterinary system
 C.)decrees and orders in the veterinary system
 D.)rules and regulations in the veterinary system
197. Does the head of the district Department of Veterinary Medicine and animal husbandry development have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
 A.)yes
 B.)no
 C.) sometimes
 D.)after 10 years of experience
198. Does the head of the city Department of Veterinary Medicine and animal husbandry development have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
 A.)yes
 B.)no
 C.)sometimes
 D.) after 10 years of experience
199. Does the head of the laboratory of veterinary and sanitary examination have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
 A.)yes
 B.)no
 C.)sometimes
 D.) after 10 years of experience
200. Does the head of veterinary sites have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
 A.)yes
 B.)no
 C.)sometimes
 D.)after 5 years of experience
201. The essence of veterinary business?
 A.) Vet business is aimed at ensuring the protection of animal life and health, preventing the occurrence, spread and elimination of animal diseases, protecting the population from diseases common to animals and humans.
 B.)Vet business is the activity of vet specialists of the state animal health service from the point of view of veterinary medicine
 C.) Vet business is the conduct of vet specialists to ensure the health of animals medical work
 D.) Vet business is the holding of an event among farm animals vet san to ensure the welfare of animal husbandry
202. Veterinary measures?
 A.) This is a set of general and special and therapeutic measures that ensure the

health and productivity of animals and human health

B.) Which are carried out in compliance with the requirements of vet legislation and instructions to ensure the welfare of animals

C.) Which are carried out by higher vet bodies for the supervision of the quality of products and raw materials of animal husbandry

D.) This is a set of measures carried out among animals, regardless of their affiliation, to preserve livestock and ensure the growth of livestock

203. State veterinary inspectors?

A.) Exercise control over the implementation of veterinary legislation by animal owners, as well as organizations engaged in the processing, storage and trade of products and raw materials of animal origin

B.) Exercise arbitrary supervision during the procurement processing storage of products and raw materials of animal origin

C.) There may be heads of veterinarians of state farms and livestock complexes of poultry farms

D.) State control is carried out over the implementation by all organizations and individuals as well as citizens of laws on vet instructions regulations and instructions

204. Private veterinary practice?

A.) Legal entities and individuals are engaged in accordance with the legislation.

B.) Privately practicing veterinarians vet paramedics can carry out supervision during the transportation of animals by different transports

C.) Private vet practice can be carried out independently by vet paramedics and vet technicians at their discretion in selected places

D.) Veterinarians and paramedics can engage in private vet practice with the permission of the tax inspectorate

205. Responsibility for violation of veterinary legislation?

A.) The guilty persons bear a disciplined admin. material and criminal liability in accordance with the legislation of the Republic

B.) Upon detection of violations of the requirements of VET legislation by employees of the state supervision, they impose appropriate penalties on the guilty persons

C.) Upon detection of violations of the requirements of vet legislation, the guilty persons receive appropriate penalties by decision of the law enforcement agencies of the districts

D.) If violations of the requirements of the VET legislation are found, the guilty persons are punished by the decision of the people's court

206. Veterinary reporting?

A.) Compiled according to vet documents. accounting for established periods and provide exactly on time according to approved forms

B.) Compiled mainly in districts and regions reflects the registered infectious and non-infectious diseases of animals

C.) Compiled mainly by employees of the state lighting network submitted to local authorities

D.)Is compiled after the elimination of acute infectious diseases of agricultural animals

207. By whom is the chief veterinarian of the city appointed?

A.) By the head of the vet department of the region

B.) by the Hakim of the city

C.) by the Council of Deputies

D.)Hakim of the region

208. How many sections are there in the Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan (new edition)?

A.) 6

B.) 4

C.)5

D.)7

209. Which article of the Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic specifies the powers of state veterinary inspectors?

A.)13

B.) 14

C.)15

D.)12

210. State veterinary medicine?

A.) This organization system controls the veterinary and sanitary condition of all livestock facilities, slaughterhouses, enterprises processing products and raw materials of animal origin, retail outlets, warehouses selling and storing products and raw materials of animal origin, performs veterinary expertise of the construction and reconstruction of these facilities, as well as excavation work

B.)This is a system of organizations and institutions that provide VET services to animals of the state sector

C.)This is a system of organizations and institutions that provide VET services in the service of citizens' animals

D.) This is a system of organizations and institutions that carry out work to ensure the diagnostic service of the vet network

211. Tasks of the State Veterinary service?

A.) Carry out its supervision over the activities of all enterprises, organizations and institutions, regardless of the form of ownership, as well as individuals

B.)Provides veterinary services in the vet service of agricultural animals of the public sector

C.)Provides veterinary services in the veterinary care of animal citizens

D.)Provide diagnostic examination services.Vet.specialists of farms

212. The organizational structure of veterinary medicine?

A.)Consists of an organization institution and specialists directly carry out the veterinary service is public, departments and private

B.) Consists of the heads of the vet bodies of the vet service of the Republic of the region of districts and cities

C.)Vet org consists of heads of bodies and sub-vet institutions

- D.) Approved by the Government of the Republic is mandatory for all departments
213. The right of owners of animals and livestock products?
- A.) Owners of animals and livestock products have the right to conclude a contract for the maintenance of their livestock to pay the costs of the maintenance of their livestock
- B.) Owners of animals and belly products can sell their animals and products anywhere at any time on their own
- C.) Owners of animals and animal products may require free vet service from employees of the state vet network
- D.) Have the right to demand free maintenance of their housing and communal services and to give an opinion on animal products from any veterinarians
214. Journal No. 2-vet?
- A.) The journal is kept on the farm (the chief or senior veterinarian of the farm), the area directly served by the veterinary site, the point, the district veterinary hospital, by settlements and farms assigned for direct service to the district veterinary station, as well as by the city
- B.) It is conducted mainly by districts for the registration and elimination of acute infectious diseases of animals
- C.) Is conducted in the household area of the vetchastka zone and also in the city, all activities under the acts are registered
- D.) The 2-vet journal is kept at border control and veterinary points
215. Form No. 1 - vet reporting?
- A.) The report on anti-epizootic measures is compiled monthly quarterly according to the entries in the journal 2-vet and includes information on the implementation of measures
- B.) The report on anti-epizootic measures is compiled only by the vet services of the districts
- C.) A report on antiepizootic measures is compiled by the relevant VET services after the elimination of acute infectious diseases
- D.) The report on antiepizootic measures is compiled only by vet services of farms
216. Terms of storage of accounting and reporting documents?
- A.) Are stored for 3 years with the exception of the journal 3-vet which is stored permanently
- B.) They are kept in the files of vet institutions mainly for 10 years
- C.) Accounting and reporting documents of vet institutions are stored in the relevant archives of the ust vet upr terms
- D.) Are kept in the files of vet institutions until special instructions are given to higher-level vet bodies
217. Who issues the vet certificate form No. 2?
- A.) The chief veterinarian of the district
- B.) Veterinarian of farms
- C.) By the Regional vet Department
- D.) Zavet to the sites
218. Which article of the law "On Veterinary Medicine" of the Republic of

Uzbekistan specifies the main directions of veterinary medicine?

- A.) Article 4
- B.) Article 7
- C.) Article 11
- D.) Article 9

219. Who runs the veterinary service?

- A.) State Veterinary Committee
- B.) Councils of local deputies
- C.) Heads of farms
- D.) Local khokimiyats

220. By whom is the chief physician of the district appointed?

- A.) By the Regional vet department
- B.) by the Khokim of the district
- C.) By the Council of Local Deputies
- D.) District agro-industries

221. Long-term plans of veterinary measures?

- A.) The plans include the most important activities designed for 5-10-15 years or more. They are related to the plans of economic and social development of the regions and the Republic as a whole
- B.) Action plans for activities they are primarily aimed at preventing losses at all stages of agricultural production trade and storage
- C.) What are the long-term plans of the vet event? improvement of the economy from the chronicler. infectious and invasive diseases development of the vet network
- D.) The long-term plans of vet activities are related to the plans of economic and social development of the regions

222. Principles of planning veterinary measures?

- A.) The following principles of planning have been developed unity complexity democracy and the leading link
- B.) Are their full compliance with the vet action plans of the higher vet bodies
- C.) Are the principles of drawing up these plans to the control figures presented by the higher vet organizations
- D.) This is the complexity fairness and consistency of the implementation of planned activities

223. A plan for the prevention of non-communicable diseases?

- A.) Is being drawn up for the current year only for households and on the scale of the district, the result. lab-nyh issl. feed water soil blood microclimate and the availability of some funds
- B.) Is compiled for the districts of the region on the basis of the decision of the khokimiyat
- C.) Non-communicable diseases are eliminated according to pre-drawn up prevention plans approved by the regional administration
- D.) Compiled for the current year for the preservation of newborn calves lambs piglets from non-infectious diseases

224. The calendar plan of the veterinary service of the economy?

- A.) Is a work plan for a month, a decade or a week is compiled for the rational use of the working time of veterinary specialists for the best organization of their work
- B.) Is compiled for a quarter to eliminate certain animal diseases
- C.) Compiled monthly by the chief veterinarian of the farm
- D.) Is compiled monthly in case of severe situations with livestock disease

225. Organization of general preventive measures in animal husbandry?

- A.) Consists of economic and zootechnical measures compliance with zoohygienic and veterinary norms on farms constant vet monitoring of the condition of animals
- B.) Is carried out according to the approved measures of the khokimiyats of the district
- C.) Is carried out on the instructions of the chief veterinarian of the district
- D.) Is carried out by the chief veterinarian of the district according to vet legislation

226. The medical examination of animals?

- A.) Consists of planned diagnostic measures and therapeutic and professional measures to identify subclinical and clinical signs of the disease of zhh
- B.) It is carried out on the entire livestock to monitor livestock on the farm and their productivity
- C.) It is carried out by the decision of the district khokimiyat in order to prevent infectious diseases
- D.) Is carried out according to the vet plan of measures for the prevention of invasive diseases

227. Documentation of medical work in veterinary medicine?

- A.) When conducting medical work, a journal is started for the registration of patients with housing and communal services 1 vet and medical history
- B.) At district vet stations and in city hospitals, the work is carried out in full, including complex surgical operations
- C.) According to the medical history, vet specialists have the opportunity to trace the influence of medical procedures on the course of recovery of housing and communal services during inpatient treatment
- D.) The register of housing and communal services patients is kept in all VET institutions where the reception and treatment of housing and communal services patients is carried out

228. Veterinary and sanitary inspection of the farm?

- A.) There are planned and forced unplanned, the state of housing and communal services of the livestock feed base is determined, deficiencies are identified and activated
- B.) it is carried out quantitatively 4 times a year to organize professional events
- C.) Farms on vet san condition are examined according to the decisions of the khokimiyats every month
- D.) This is a professional event and implemented to identify and prevent various housing and communal services diseases

229. Types of medical work?

- A.) Emergency, daily and planned medical care

B.)Treatment with antibiotics Treatment with vitamins

C.)Treatment with sulfonamide preparations

D.)Treatment with different serums

230.Planning of veterinary activities?

A.)One of the most important features of veterinary medicine is the planning of its activities, which contributes to the correct organization and successful implementation of vet. events

B.) Has great organizational importance in the organization of the state veterinary service

C.)Contributes to the normal organization of production of livestock products and cost reduction

D.)It is carried out to use the instructions of higher veterinary authorities on the activities of veterinary services for the next year

231.When is planned medical care provided?

A.)Treatment against parasitic diseases

B.)Treatment with different serums

C.)Treatment with sulfonamide preparations

D.)Treatment with phytopreparations

232. What is the concreteness of veterinary action plans?

A.)Planned activities should have an exact name quantitative expression and exact deadlines for execution

B.)Is compiled as part of the production of financial plans of farms

C.)Compiled in coordination with the district planning authorities

D.)Is compiled in accordance with the farms and enterprises

233.The democratic nature of veterinary action plans?

A.)Provides for vet planningD.)activities from the bottom up, starting with farms and ending with higher vet bodies

B.) Manifests itself in the planning of anti-epidemic measures by reciprocating the use of more economical methods of prevention and elimination of the disease

C.) It consists in the fact that the higher vet bodies give instructions on the need to carry out specific activities for the planned period

D Means that all plans are approved by higher authorities after approval, the plan acquires the force of law and is mandatory for implementation

234. The specificity of veterinary action plans?

A.)Planned activities should be specific have an exact name quantitative expression in calendar terms

B.)They should be specific and be compiled strictly according to specific figures of higher vet bodies;

C.)Must be specific in accordance with the requirements for the implementation of the required measures for the elimination of housing and communal services diseases

D.) Must be specific in full compliance with the. san. animal husbandry conditions

235. Health-improving measures in the quarantine center?

A.) According to the diagnosis of the disease, a general wedge examination is

carried out, w-x patients are isolated, the rest are treated under daily wedge examination in the vet san database of events

B.) In some diseases, in order to eliminate them, housing and communal services patients are slaughtered or destroyed at the direction of state inspectors

C.) Depending on the nature of the episodes of housing and communal services, infectious diseases of the point and the danger zone are vaccinated

D.) In a quarantine center for a contagious disease, the destruction of corpses is carried out cleaning disinfection disinfection of manure, etC.)

236. Technological map of veterinary treatments of animals?

A.) Technological map of vetobrabotka w / x is compiled with a reflection of the movement and quantity of w / x in the workshops

B.) The task is to ensure the veterinary welfare of the herd of epizoots. conditions for analyzing the morbidity of the railway station

C.) For planning measures to protect the complex from the introduction of pathogens of infectious and invasive diseases, where the epizootic state of the complex is taken into account

D.) Considering possible ways of introducing infectious agents. and invasion. diseases

237. The Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan (new edition)?

A.) Adopted on December 29, 2015, the Legislative Chamber consists of 6 sections and 32 articles

B.) Adopted and approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan consists of 8 sections of 30 articles

C.) Approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and consists of 4 sections and 20 articles

D.) Adopted by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Uzbek Republic and consists of 10 sections and 30 articles

238. The role and importance of state veterinary medicine?

A.) The vet.san.supervision of the activities of all enterprises organizations and institutions independent of their departmental subordination

B.) Carry out vet service of agricultural animals of the state sector

C.) Carry out the provision of VET services in the vet service of citizens' animals

D.) Carry out vet supervision during animal slaughter and processing of animal slaughter products

239. Legislation on veterinary issues?

A.) This is a set of decrees, rules, instructions, regulations, instructions and acts issued by the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

B.) It is developed and adopted only in publications

C.) Which are guided by the entire veterinary service of the Republic consists only of the law on veterinary Medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan

D.) Developed and adopted by the Main State Veterinary Administration of the Republic of Uzbekistan

240. Departmental veterinary service?

A.) This is a set of vet organizations and institutions concentrated under the jurisdiction of certain ministries departments enterprises institutions and organizations

B.) It is created in collective farm markets for the implementation of vet san supervision of trade with products and raw materials of animal origin ;

C.) State sanitary supervision is carried out during harvesting storage processing of products and raw materials of animal origin

D.) VET supervision is carried out when trading livestock products in the markets

241. The right of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?

A.) Private practitioners of vet. specialists have the right to establish a diagnosis, treat diseases of the well, in which it is not necessary to impose quarantine to carry out professional activities

B.) Privately practicing veterinarians can impose quarantine and implement the conditions of quarantine in the elimination of foci of acute infectious diseases

C.) Privately practicing VET doctors can impose fines on guilty persons for violations of the requirements of VET legislation

D.) Privately practicing veterinarians, paramedics have the right to give conclusions in case of death or forced slaughter for state insurance bodies

242. Veterinary authorities?

A.) Manage the veterinary service, develop vet measures in the system of Ministries and departments, promptly implement them

B.) In the sphere of their activity, they carry out measures to preserve the welfare of livestock and carry out all vet therapeutic and preventive measures

C.) Ensure proper organizations of veterinary services of animal breeding complexes and carry out all vet san activities in them

D.) Meat processing industries should carry out all vet san activities

243. Primary veterinary registration?

A.) The networks carried out in the state include the registration of infectious and non-infectious diseases of the railway, diagnostic studies, preventive vaccinations, therapeutic and veterinary measures

B.) Primary vet accounting includes accounting of all costs material means of vet institutions

C.) Primary vet accounting is conducted for financing livestock movements receipt of arrival and consumption of feed

D.) Primary vet accounting reflects the state of the vet department about providing the vet network with all necessary means

244. Veterinary statistics?

A.) According to the VET accounting and reporting on the vet service, vet statistics are maintained, which allows analyzing the state of the service as a whole by the course of morbidity

B.) Is conducted by all VET institutions for the identified causes of acute infectious diseases of animals and according to the results of vet activities carried out on them

C.)Is being conducted in farms to eliminate animal diseases and the effectiveness of vet measures

D.)Is being conducted in order to improve the VET service system and the VET network

245. When was the Law on Veterinary medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted (for the first time)?

A.) 1993 September 3

B.) 1993, October 3

C.) 1996, March 6

D.) 2015 December 29

246.How many articles are there in the Law on veterinary Medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan (new edition)?

A.) 32

B.) 30

C.)23

D.)25

247.Which article of the law "on Veterinary Medicine" of the Republic specifies the rights of owners of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin?

A.)18

B.)16

C.)7

D.)32

248. Objects of veterinary activity?

A.)Objects of vet.activities are animal husbandry, trade in animals and animal products

B.)The objects of vet activity are for vet supervision laboratories vet san expertise in the markets

C.)The objects of vet activity are for state supervision transport vet san sites and border vet control points

D.)Objects of VET activity are collective farms state farms fish farms and subsidiary farms of enterprises of the population

249. The unity of the veterinary service of Uzbekistan?

A.)In the Republic of Uzbekistan, local authorities and heads of farms are widely involved in the organization of the veterinary service of national economic sectors

B.)Vet maintenance and vet control is organized to ensure the welfare of livestock

C.)Vet maintenance and vet control are organized according to the territorial principle by organizations institutions carried out in their area of activity

D.)Vet osluzhivanie and vetcontrol is organized for each type of animal husbandry separately then combined

250.Maintenance of the state veterinary service?

A.) At the expense of the State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other sources not prohibited by law.

B.)At the expense of funds from the financing of deductions from the profits of agricultural organizations of collective farms

C.) Offset of funds charged from the population for the maintenance of livestock

D.) By local authorities at the expense of income from taxes from enterprises

251. State veterinary Network?

A.) This is a set of state institutions and organizations directly involved in the implementation of practical vet measures, they are therapeutic and preventive, diagnostic and antiepidemiologic vet. san. events

B.) Carry out the main vet work in enterprises for the slaughter of livestock processing of products and raw materials of animal origin

C.) Carry out vet maintenance of all sectors of animal husbandry at the expense of self-financing of their activities

D.) This is the VET system of the establishment of districts, the veterinary service of collective farms, state farms and industrial animal complexes

252. Journal No. 3 - vet?

A.) Conduct district or city VET stations for the control of animal diseases, where all data on infections are recorded.) and invasive diseases

B.) It is conducted mainly in the district for the registration of vet san events

C.) The 3-vet journal is kept in transport vet sections

D.) The journal for recording the epizootic state is kept by the management of the vet service of industrial livestock complexes

253. Form No. 2 - vet reporting?

A.) A report on non-communicable diseases is compiled for each quarter on the basis of accounting data from the journal 1-vet

B.) The report on non-communicable diseases is compiled monthly by the heads of vet services of the district

C.) The 2-vet report is submitted by the vet service of the districts monthly to the regional administration

D.) The report on non-communicable diseases is compiled monthly by all vet employees of vet institutions

254. Accounting in veterinary medicine?

A.) Is carried out by accounting for the execution of budget allocations of estimates of social services under the responsibility of managers and accountants of vet institutions

B.) Is carried out according to the forms approved by the statistical bodies of the republic

C.) It is conducted in volumes covering the arrival and consumption of medicines

D.) It is conducted according to the approved volumes and forms established by the financial authorities

255. Who issues vet certificates No. 1?

A.) The chief veterinarian of the district

B.) By the Regional vet Department

C.) Veterinarian of the farm

D.) The head of the plot

256. Who sets the main tasks of veterinary medicine?

A.) The Law on Veterinary Medicine

- B.)Oliy Majlis of the Republic
 C.)By the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic
 D.)By the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic
257. Who runs the vet service?
 A.)State Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee
 B.)Councils of local deputies
 C.)Heads of farms
 D.)Local khokimiyats
258. Which article of the Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic specifies the procedure for establishing quarantine for infectious diseases of animals?
 A.)28
 B.)12
 C.)31
 D.)19
259. Objects of veterinary planning?
 A.) Is measures for the prevention and elimination of infections. and invasive animal diseases
 B.) Is measures to eliminate diseases, diagnostic studies and their documentation.
 C.)Is the relationship between the owners of livestock and livestock products during their processing
 D.)Is the private vet activity of vet specialists within the district
260. The main types of veterinary action plans?
 A.)Depending on the period for which the implementation of planned activities is calculated, prospective, current and operational planning are distinguished
 B.)According to the principle of implementation of planned veterinary measures, they are priority and subsequent
 C.)They are for veterinarians separately for veterinarians separately and separately for state and departmental vet services
 D.)There are centralized compiled by the highest vet bodies and local compiled by the most vet specialists
261. Operational plans of veterinary measures?
 A.)Calendar plans are calculated for 10 days, for the first month or for the first quarter
 B.)The main direction of vet action plans depends on the vet conditions of animal husbandry the possibilities of farms
 C.)The timing of vet activities should correspond to the objective patterns of the manifestation of diseases in a particular natural and economic zone
 D.)When planning VET events, accounting and analysis of VET statistics data should be used
262. The plan of veterinary and sanitary measures?
 A.)Are being developed for the current year for farms, taking into account the vet san condition of farms, the epizootic state of the economy
 B.) Is one of the current plans and is drawn up only in the event of acute infectious diseases of animals

C.) In the event of difficult situations with the morbidity of the safety of livestock farms

D.) Vet san events only for the state vet network

263. Clinical examination of animals?

A.) Has diagnostic and preventive value, there are individual, group, general, planned and unplanned examinations

B.) Is carried out at the direction of the heads of farms in order to determine the presence of livestock on the farm

C.) Animals are subjected to a wedge inspection before being sent to slaughter in meat processing plants

D.) This is a planned profile event and is carried out in accordance with the instructions of higher vet bodies

264. The dispensary card of an animal?

A.) The result of the dispensation of animals is entered into the dispensary card, which serve as the basis for drawing up an act and making specific proposals to the management of farms

B.) Medical examination of CX w / x this system of planned diagnoses. and medical and professional measures aimed at identifying housing and communal services diseases and their treatment

C.) Medical examination is organized in order to preserve the health of the railway and prevent a decrease in their productivity

D.) Medical examination is carried out in breeding farms and is included in the annual plan of vet activities

265. Organization of general measures for the prevention of infectious animal diseases?

A.) A set of measures to increase the stability of the animal organism, protection of farms from the introduction of pathogens of infectious diseases, accounting for the epizootic state of the area

B.) General profile measures for the prevention of infectious diseases w/x include economic and zootechnical measures

C.) General professional measures include compliance with zoohygienic and vet san norms and rules on farms, constant vet monitoring of the condition of housing,

D.) General measures to protect farms from the introduction of diseases, mass vet clearance work

266. The organization of measures for the elimination of infectious diseases of animals?

A.) Are carried out according to the operational plan for the relief and elimination of the disease, a set of measures for antiepizootic and veterinary measures is carried out

B.) It is carried out according to the decision of the khokimiyat according to the current plans.

C.) Infectious diseases are eliminated by the destruction of sick livestock

D.) Measures to eliminate infectious diseases of housing and communal services

are carried out from the moment the disease is detected by order of the hands of farms

267. Registration of medical documentation?

- A.) Journal 1-vet and medical history
- B.) Acts of examination and treatment
- C.) Prescriptions for the drugs used
- D.) Reports of treating veterinarians

268. Measures to prevent the penetration of pathogens of infectious diseases into the farm?

- A.) Fencing of the farm with dezobarriers, fence
- B.) Systematic mechanical cleaning of livestock
- C.) Systematic preventive disinfection
- D.) Permanent preventive vaccination of livestock

269. When do they provide daily medical care?

- A.) When identifying patients with a daily examination
- B.) When a contagious disease occurs on the farm
- C.) When an invasive disease occurs on the farm
- D.) In the spread of non-infectious diseases

270. The reality of veterinary action plans?

- A.) The availability of labor and financial measures for the implementation of
- B.) The plans of veterinary activities should be drawn up at the direction of vet authorities
- C.) The plans of veterinary activities are drawn up in agreement with the financial authorities
- D.) Plans of veterinary enterprises are drawn up taking into account the exact vet san condition

271. The complexity of veterinary action plans?

- A.) Provides for appropriate and household measures that should ensure the prevention and elimination of animal diseases
- B.) When planning, the current state of the epizootic situation of farms should be taken into account
- C.) Assumes a combination of special measures in terms of professional and disease elimination organizational and household measures
- D.) For all vet agencies and farms, it is mandatory to include profit improvement and vet san activities

272. The reality of veterinary action plans?

- A.) All planned indicators should be real, they should be provided with forces and means, personnel, material, technical and monetary resources
- B.) Those corresponding to the requirements of the vet legislation must be real
- C.) Those must be real that fully correspond to the decisions of the khokimiyat on veterinary issues
- D.) Those plans and measures should be real, they should correspond to the epizootic state of the economy of the district

273. The main tasks of veterinary medicine?

- A.) Is the protection of animals from diseases the protection of the population from diseases common to humans and animals carried out a unified state supervision
- B.) Is the timely conduct of vet san of the state of animal husbandry
- C.) Is the timely conduct of veterinary supervision in animal husbandry industry transport
- D.) Is the timely conduct of vet san events / and vet supervision of their conduct

274. Management of the veterinary service?

- A.) by the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development
- B.) Is carried out by the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and local khokimiats
- C.) Vet management service on the basis of directive documents
- D.) The management of the veterinary services of various branches of the national economy is carried out separately independently

275. The rights and obligations of specialists of the departmental veterinary service?

- A.) Their duties and rights are limited to the framework of this ministry, the department of the household of the enterprise, they work under the general guidance of the State Veterinary
- B.) Carry out their activities in farms enterprises and organizations and carry out state supervision
- C.) Organize vet service during transportation, export and import of railway and live products
- D.) The right and duties of the special departmental vet service are regulated in each department separately independently

276. Quarantine or restrictions for infectious diseases of animals?

- A.) It is established by the conclusion of the state inspectors at these points by the decision of the khokimiyats and by the list of inf. diseases approved by the head of the state veterinary Administration
- B.) Superimposed on the conclusion of the veterinary services of farms by the chief veterinarian of the district
- C.) Superimposed on the conclusion of the chief veterinarian of the district by the head of the vet state administration of the region
- D.) Quarantine or restrictions for infectious diseases are imposed by the conclusion of veterinarians engaged in private practice

277. Veterinary accounting?

- A.) The system of registration of the facts of morbidity and mortality of animals of the results of the activities of the veterinary service and its condition is the main reporting
- B.) It is carried out mainly in livestock farms by registering the relevant documents for the work done
- C.) Is conducted only by employees of the state network and should reflect the movement of infectious and non-infectious diseases
- D.) Reflects all the activities carried out according to the current plans of vet

activities, which is the main activity of state educational institutions

278. Who adopted the law "on veterinary medicine" of the republic?

A.) Adopted by the Legislative Chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan

B.) By the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan

C.) By the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan

D.) By the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan

279. How are the instructions given by the chief state veterinary inspectors?

A.) Written prescription

B.) Oral order

C.) In the form of an order

D.) Through local hakimiyat

280. Which article of the law "on Veterinary Medicine" of the Republic specifies the duties of owners of livestock and products and raw materials of animal origin?

A.) 19

B.) 18

C.) 11

D.) 27

281. Which article of the law "on Veterinary Medicine" of the Republic specifies the duties of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?

A.) 17

B.) 18

C.) 14

D.) 25

282. The peculiarity of modern veterinary medicine?

A.) Is the state form of the organization of vet service unity vet service in the direction of planning vet events

B.) Veterinary services are provided at the expense of the veterinary institution

C.) Vet service of citizens' animals is carried out by employees of the state vet network

D.) Vet supervision at enterprises for processing and storage of products and raw materials is carried out by employees of the state vet network only

283. The main directions of modern veterinary medicine?

A.) Is the complete elimination of animal diseases prevention of death and forced slaughter of animals

B.) This is ensuring the welfare of animal husbandry ;

C.) This is a prof for the elimination of diseases and the treatment of housing and communal services patients by introducing zoohygienic norms vet san rules into production

D.) This is the implementation of such measures that would ensure the full implementation of the instructions of higher vet bodies

284. The right to engage in veterinary activities?

A.) Are presented to persons who have graduated from higher or secondary specialized educational institutions and have the qualifications of a veterinarian vet assistant vet technician

- B.) To hold a vet position specialists after the permission of higher vet bodies
- C.) It is presented to vet specialists who have passed periodic competitions
- D.) Persons who have a special permit from the tax inspectorate may be in vet positions
285. The maintenance of the departmental veterinary service?
- A.) Is maintained at the expense of the State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other sources not prohibited by law.
- B.) Is mainly maintained at the expense of budgetary allocations at the expense of proceeds from paid services for livestock maintenance to the population
- C.) It is maintained at the expense of funds deducted from payments for state animal insurance
- D.) Is maintained at the expense of funds received as payment for work on a contractual basis with the organization of collective farm enterprises
286. The journal No. 1 - vet?
- A.) is intended for registration of sick animals, recording of medical care provided to them and the outcome of the disease. It is conducted by veterinary medical institutions and specialists of farms (farms)
- B.) It is conducted in all medical and preventive vet institutions for each type of livestock separately
- C.) Is conducted in all medical and preventive VET institutions by each vet employee separately
- D.) Is conducted in all medical and preventive vet institutions by vet orderlies
287. Form No. 1 - vet reporting?
- A.) A report on infectious diseases of animals is compiled monthly by employees of the state vet network on the basis of journal entries 2-vet
- B.) The report on infectious diseases of animals is compiled quarterly on the basis of the journal 1-vet
- C.) The report on infectious diseases of animals is compiled monthly and quarterly according to the journal No. 3-vet and this report reflects the epizootic state of the household of the district and region
- D.) Is compiled based on the results of the implementation of vet activities according to the current plans of vet activities of vet institutions
288. The main requirements for vet reporting?
- A.) It must be compiled according to approved forms based on accounting data for the established periods of the year and submitted exactly on time
- B.) Should be compiled according to approved forms on issues monthly issued by higher veterinary authorities
- C.) Should be compiled according to forms based on decisions of the khokimiyat on the organization of vet service of the district of the
- D.) city of Vet reporting should be accurate comp based on documents of higher vet service bodies
289. What administrative measures are applied to violators of veterinary legislation?

- A.) Warning, reprimands, freedom from work
 - B.) Disciplinary
 - C.) Criminal liability
 - D.) Deprivation of license
290. Who is granted the right of state veterinary inspectors?
- A.) Officials of the state vet network
 - B.) Employees of departmental veterinary
 - C.) Employees of transport vet supervision
 - D.) Employees of the border vet supervision
291. The heads of the laboratory In S E have the rights of the state veterinary inspector?
- A.) yes
 - B.) sometimes
 - C.) No
 - D.) Large markets
292. Who organizes the vet service?
- A.) The State
 - B.) By a common team
 - C.) Cooperatives
 - D.) Small enterprises
293. In which article of the law on veterinary medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan are laboratory studies
- A.) 21
 - B.) 20
 - C.) 10
 - D.) 5 specified
294. Which article of the Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic specifies the procedure for lifting quarantine for infectious diseases of animals?
- A.) 28
 - B.) 27
 - C.) 18
 - D.) 30
295. Current plans of veterinary measures?
- A.) are developed for the first year, and some of them are broken down by months and by quarters
 - B.) Consists of preventive health and vet san activities as well as their material and technical maintenance
 - C.) Must be specific to have a quantity.expression calendar deadlines for the performance of indicators of monetary costs
 - D.) They are developed by months and by quarters according to the appropriate form and according to the approved methodology
296. Plan of preventive antiepidemiological measures?
- A.) In all farms, districts, cities, regions, annually, depending on the epizootic state of the area, a plan of veterinary preventive and antiepidemiological measures for the

coming year is plannedD.)

B.)The plan is being drawn up for the current year for farms in the districts of the city and the region and consists of 3 sections: diagnostic studies preventive vaccinations and therapeutic and preventive treatments

C.)Plans of anti-epizootic measures are drawn up and approved by the vet department of the region for the districts for the current year according to the control figures obtained only in farms

D.)Are compiled taking into account the peculiarities of VET service in them, the production process and production cycles

297. Planning of veterinary measures in industrial livestock complexes?

A.) is carried out by the chief veterinarian of the district. Each type of a single plan of veterinary measures is being developedD.)

B.)Is carried out on the basis of the district's vet action plans

C.)In animal-breeding industrial complexes

D.)Vet events are planned according to the instructions of the regional administration

298. Veterinary medical work?

A.)Qualified treatment of sick animals is a necessary condition for the preservation of livestock with the correct diagnosis

B.)It is carried out to fulfill the requirements of VET legislation for the prevention of infectious diseases

C.)Sick animals are treated on the instructions of state inspectors

D.)Vet medical work is the responsibility of vet specialists and is carried out for a fee according to the agreement of the owners of animals

299. Measures against non-contagious animal diseases?

A.) Consists of a set of measures for Prof. and the treatment of these diseases and the elimination of deficiencies in the maintenance and housing of w / h

B.)Vet specialists establish a diagnosis to find out the causes of the mass disease of the case of housing and communal services.

C.)Patients with housing and communal services are allocated to a hospital or in a separate box at the farm as a result of urine tests

D.)The basic principles of treatment, the complexity of compliance with which ensures a faster recovery of housing and communal services

300. Organization of special measures to prevent infectious diseases?

A.)Diagnostic studies, preventive immunization and antiparasitic treatments. The events are planned and forced

B.) Consists of measures to improve the zoohygienic conditions of keeping and feeding livestock

C.)To prevent contagious diseases in livestock farms, the movement of livestock is monitored 2 times a day

D.)Special measures for the prevention of infectious diseases are organized and carried out by the veterinarian of the farm by order of the heads of farms

301. The main types of veterinary action plans?

A.) Depending on the period for which the implementation of planned activities is

calculated, there are prospective, current and operational planning

B.) According to the principle of implementation of planned wind farms, they are priority and subsequent

C.) There are for veterinarians separately for veterinarians separately and separately for the state and departmental vet service

D.) There are centralized compiled by the highest vet bodies and local compiled by the most vet specialists

302. Operational plans of veterinary measures?

A.) Veterinary measures are designed for a certain immediate period, are calculated for 10 days, for the first month or for the first quarter.

B.) The main direction of vet action plans depends on the vet conditions of animal husbandry and farms

C.) The timing of vet measures should correspond to the objective patterns of disease manifestations in a particular natural economic zone

D.) When planning VET events, accounting and analysis of VET statistics data should be used

303. Plan of veterinary and sanitary measures?

A.) Are being developed for the current year for farms taking into account the vet san state of farms the epizootic state of the economy

B.) Is one of the current plans and is drawn up only in the event of acute infectious diseases of animals

C.) In the event of difficult situations with the morbidity of the safety of livestock farms

D.) Vet san events only for the state vet network

304. Clinical examination of animals?

A.) Has diagnostic and preventive significance, there are individual, group and general, planned and unplanned examinations

B.) Is carried out on the instructions of the heads of farms in order to determine the presence of livestock on the farm

C.) Animals are subjected to a wedge inspection before being sent to slaughter in meat processing plants

D.) This is a planned profile event and is carried out according to the instructions of higher vet bodies

305. The dispensary card of an animal?

A.) The results of the dispensation of animals are entered into the dispensary card, which serve as the basis for drawing up an act and making specific proposals to the management of farms

B.) Medical examination with / x w / x this system of planned diagnoses. and medical and professional measures aimed at identifying diseases of w / x their treatment

C.) Medical examination is organized in order to preserve the health of w / x and prevent a decrease in their productivity

D.) Medical examination is carried out in breeding farms and is included in the annual plan of vet measures

306. Organization of general measures for the prevention of infectious diseases of animals?

- A.) Measures to protect farms from drift of infectious diseases is a strict vet san regime limiting the territory of Vet San farms. passers dezobarriers
- B.) General preventive measures for the prevention of infectious diseases of the railway include economic and zootechnical measures
- C.) General professional measures include compliance with zoohygenic and vet san. norms and rules on farms constant vet monitoring of the condition
- D.) of the railway General measures prevention of infectious diseases of the railway increases the stability of the railway protection of farms from the introduction of diseases mass vet educational work

307. The organization of measures to eliminate infectious diseases of animals?

- A.) Are carried out according to the operational plan for the relief and elimination of the disease, a set of anti-epizootic and vet measures is carried out
- B.) Is carried out according to the decision of the khokimiyat according to current plans Infectious diseases are eliminated by the destruction of sick livestock
- C.) Measures to eliminate infectious diseases of housing and communal services are carried out from the moment of detection of the disease by order of the hands of farms
- D.) Carried out according to the decision of the khokimiyat according to long-term plans Infectious diseases are eliminated by the destruction of sick livestock

308. Registration of medical documentation?

- A.) Journal 1 vet and medical history
- B.) Acts of examination and treatment
- C.) Prescriptions for the drugs used
- D.) Reports of treating veterinarians

309. Measures to prevent the penetration of pathogens of infectious diseases into the farm?

- A.) Fencing of the farm with dezobarriers, dezomats
- B.) Systematic mechanical cleaning of livestock
- C.) Systematic preventive disinfection
- D.) Permanent preventive vaccination of livestock

310. When do they provide daily medical care?

- A.) When identifying patients with w / x daily examination
- B.) When a contagious disease occurs on the farm
- C.) When an invasive disease occurs on the farm
- D.) In the spread of non-infectious diseases

311. The reality of veterinary action plans?

- A.) All planned indicators should be provided with forces and means (personnel, material, technical and financial resources).
- B.) Plans of veterinary measures should be drawn up at the direction of vet authorities
- C.) Plans of veterinary measures are drawn up in coordination with the fin authorities

D.) Plans of veterinary measures are drawn up taking into account the exact vet san condition

312. The complexity of veterinary action plans?

A.) Assumes combinations in terms of special measures for the prevention and elimination of diseases and organizational and economic measures.

B.) When planning, the current state of the epizootic situation of farms should be taken into account

C.) Assumes a combination of special measures in terms of professional and disease elimination organizational and household measures

D.) For all vet agencies and farms, it is mandatory to include profit improvement and vet san activities

313. The reality of veterinary action plans?

A.) All planned indicators should be provided with forces and means

B.) Should be real correspondingly. requirements of vet legislation

C.) Those must be real that fully correspond to the decisions of the khokimiyat on veterinary issues

D.) Those plans and measures should be real, they should correspond to the epizootic state of the economy of the district

314. The main tasks of veterinary medicine?

A.) Protection of animals from diseases protection of the population from diseases common to humans and animals implemented a unified state supervision

B.) Is the timely conduct of vet san of the state of animal husbandry

C.) Is the timely conduct of veterinary supervision in animal husbandry industry transport

D.) Is the timely conduct of vet san events / and vet supervision of their conduct

315. Management of the veterinary service?

A.) by the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development

B.) Carried out by the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan and local Councils

C.) Vet upr service on the basis of the directive documents of the Mingost

D.) The management of the veterinary services of various branches of the national economy is carried out separately independently

316. The rights and obligations of specialists of the departmental veterinary service?

A.) They do not enjoy interdepartmental rights, their duties and rights are limited to the framework of this ministry, the department of the household of the enterprise, they work under the general guidance of the State Veterinary

B.) Carry out their activities in farms enterprises and organizations and carry out state supervision

C.) Organize vet service during transportation, export and import of railway and live products

D.) The right and duties of the special departmental vet service are regulated in each department separately independently

317. Quarantine or restrictions for infectious diseases of animals?
- A.) It is established by the conclusion of the state inspectors at these points by the decision of the khokimiyats according to the list of diseases approved by the Head of the state. vet management
 - B.) Superimposed on the conclusion of the veterinary services of farms by the chief veterinarian of the district
 - C.) Superimposed on the conclusion of the chief veterinarian of the district by the head of the vet state administration of the region
 - D.) Quarantine or restrictions for infectious diseases are imposed by the conclusion of veterinarians engaged in private practice
318. Veterinary accounting?
- A.) The system of registration of the facts of morbidity and mortality of animals of the results of the activities of the veterinary service and its condition is the main reporting
 - B.) It is carried out mainly in livestock farms by registering the relevant documents for the work done
 - C.) Is conducted only by employees of the state network and should reflect the movement of infectious and non-infectious diseases
 - D.) Reflects all the activities carried out according to the current plans of vet activities, which is the main activity of state educational institutions
319. Who adopted the law on veterinary medicine of the Republic?
- A.) Adopted by the Legislative Chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan
 - B.) Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan
 - C.) By the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan
 - D.) By the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan
320. How are the instructions of the chief state inspectors given?
- A.) Written order
 - B.) Oral order
 - C.) In the form of an order
 - D.) Through local hakimiyat
321. Which article of the Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic specifies the duties of owners of livestock and livestock products?
- A.) 19
 - B.) 20
 - C.) 23
 - D.) 12
322. Which article of the Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic specifies the duties of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?
- A.) 17
 - B.) 20
 - C.) 23
 - D.) 12
323. The peculiarity of modern veterinary medicine?
- A.) Is the state form of the organization of vet service unity vet service in the

direction of planning vet events

B.)Veterinary services are provided at the expense of the veterinary institution

C.)Vet service of citizens' animals is carried out by employees of the state vet network

D.)Vet supervision at enterprises for processing and storage of products and raw materials is carried out by employees of the state vet network only

324.The main directions of modern veterinary medicine?

A.) Is the complete elimination of animal diseases, prevention of death and forced slaughter of animals

B.)This is ensuring the welfare of animal husbandry ;

C.)This is a prof for the elimination of diseases and the treatment of housing and communal services patients by introducing zoohygienic norms vet san rules into production

D.)This is the implementation of such measures that would ensure the full implementation of the instructions of higher vet bodies

325.The right to engage in veterinary activities?

A.) They are presented to persons who have graduated from higher or secondary specialized educational institutions and have the qualifications of a veterinarian vet assistant vet technician

B.) Specialists hold the vet position after the permission of higher vet bodies

C.)It is presented to vet specialists who have passed periodic competitions

D.)Persons who have a special permit from the tax inspectorate may be in vet positions

326.The content of the departmental veterinary service?

A.) Is maintained by the relevant ministries, departments, state committees, enterprises and organizations of the farms under which they carry out veterinary service

B.)It is mainly maintained by budgetary allocations at the expense of proceeds from paid services for the maintenance of livestock to the population

C.)It is maintained at the expense of funds deducted from payments for state animal insurance

D.)Is maintained at the expense of funds received as payment for work on a contractual basis with the organization of collective farm enterprises

327.The journal No. 1 - vet?

A.) is intended for recording the provision of medical care to sick animals and the outcome of the disease is carried out in all institutions of farms where medical work is carried out

B.) Is conducted in all medical and preventive vet institutions for each type of livestock separately

C.)Is conducted in all medical and preventive VET institutions by each vet employee separately

D.)Is conducted in all medical and preventive vet institutions by vet orderlies

328.Form No. 1 - vet reporting?

- A.)A report on infectious diseases of animals is compiled monthly by employees of the state vet network on the basis of journal entries 2-vet
- B.)The report on infectious diseases of animals is compiled quarterly on the basis of the journal 1-vet
- C.)The report on infectious diseases of animals is compiled monthly and quarterly according to the journal No. 3-vet and this report reflects the epizootic state of the household of the district and region
- D.)Is compiled based on the results of the implementation of vet activities according to the current plans of vet activities of vet institutions
- 329.The main requirements for vet reporting?
- A.)Must be compiled according to approved forms based on the data of vet accounting for the established periods of the year and submitted exactly on time
- B.)Should be compiled according to approved forms on issues monthly issued by higher veterinary authorities
- C.)Should be compiled according to forms based on decisions of the khokimiyat on the organization of vet service of the district of the city.
- D.) Of Vet reporting should be accurate comp based on documents of higher vet service bodies
330. What administrative measures are applied to violators of veterinary legislation?
- A.)Warning, reprimands
- B.)Exemption from work
- C.)Criminal liability
- D.)Deprivation of license
- 331.When was the law “on veterinary medicine” (in the new edition) adopted?
- A.)December 29, 2015
- B.)December 29, 2016
- C.)December 29, 2017
- D.)September 3, 1993
- 332.What documents does the legislation on veterinary medicine consist of?
- A.)the legislation on veterinary medicine consists of the law “on veterinary medicine” and other legislative acts
- B.)from the law and other documents
- C.)from decrees and orders
- D.)from the resolutions
- 333.How many chapters does the new version of the law “on Veterinary Medicine” consist of?
- A.) 6
- B.) 5
- C.) 7
- D.)4
334. How many articles are there in the new edition of the law “on veterinary medicine”?
- A.) 32

B.) 23

C.) 30

D.) 28

335. Biological waste- ...

A.) animal corpses, products and raw materials of animal origin recognized as dangerous in veterinary and sanitary terms, waste from the veterinary biological industry

B.) products obtained from medicinal substances (substances) or from a mixture of medicinal substances (substances) of natural and synthetic origin

C.) substances of organic, mineral and synthetic origin used as sources of missing nutrients and minerals and vitamins in the diet of animals

D.) products of plant and animal origin used for animal feeding

336. Veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations - ...

A.) documents establishing requirements in the field of veterinary medicine, which are mandatory for compliance by state and other bodies, legal entities and individuals

B.) administrative, antiepidemic and other measures aimed at localization and elimination of foci of infectious animal diseases, prevention of their spread

C.) system of organizational and special veterinary measures for prevention, detection or elimination of epizootics

D.) diseases, the occurrence of which is caused by exposure of pathogens to animals in the presence of the possibility of distribution and transmission to other animals and humans

337. Veterinary welfare- ...

A.) a condition in which there are no harmful effects of negative factors on animal health, epizootics, as well as favorable conditions for the vital activity of animals are provided

B.) the spread of especially dangerous and other infectious animal diseases in the relevant territory

C.) the territory where the focus of infectious animal diseases is established

D.) the spread of particularly dangerous and other infectious animal diseases in the relevant territory

338. Goods controlled by the state veterinary service:

A.) animals, products and raw materials of animal origin, veterinary medicines, strains of microorganisms, feed and feed additives, veterinary technical means, as well as vegetable food products sold on the markets

B.) animal corpses, products and raw materials of animal origin recognized as dangerous in veterinary and sanitary terms, waste from the veterinary biological industry

C.) drugs obtained from medicinal substances (substances) or from a mixture of medicinal substances (substances) of natural and synthetic origin

D.) products of plant and animal origin used for animal feeding

339. Animal products include:

A.) meat and meat products, milk and dairy products, fish and fish products, eggs

and egg products, as well as bee products

B.) animals, products and raw materials of animal origin, veterinary medicines, strains of microorganisms, feed and feed additives, veterinary technical means, as well as vegetable food B.) products sold on the markets

C.) products of plant and animal origin used for animal feeding

D.) products obtained from medicinal substances (substances) or from a mixture of medicinal substances (substances) of natural and synthetic origin

340. Raw materials of animal origin - ...

A.) products obtained from animals intended for processing

products of plant and animal origin used for animal feeding

B.) animal corpses, products and raw materials of animal origin recognized as dangerous in veterinary and sanitary terms, waste from the veterinary biological industry

C.) products obtained from medicinal substances (substances) or from a mixture of medicinal substances (substances) of natural and synthetic origin

341. Unfavorable point-...

A.) the territory where the focus of infectious diseases of animals is established

B.) diseases, the occurrence of which is caused by the impact of pathogens on animals if there is a possibility of spread and transmission to other animals and humans

C.) administrative, antiepidemiological and other measures aimed at localization and elimination of foci of infectious diseases of animals, prevention of their spread, providing for special regime of economic and other activities.

D.) restriction of movement of the population, vehicles, goods and (or) goods

342. Feed additives- ...

A.) substances of organic, mineral and synthetic origin used as sources of missing nutrients and minerals and vitamins in the diet of animals

B.) products of plant and animal origin used for animal feeding

C.) products obtained from animals intended for processing

D.) meat and meat products, milk and dairy products, fish and fish products, eggs and egg products, as well as bee products

343. Restrictive measures (quarantine)- ...

A.) administrative, antiepidemiological and other measures aimed at localization and elimination of foci of infectious animal diseases, prevention of their spread, providing for a special regime of economic and other activities, restriction of movement of the population, vehicles, goods and (or) goods;

B.) a system of organizational and special veterinary measures to prevent, detect or eliminate epizootics;

C.) diseases, the occurrence of which is caused by the impact of pathogens on animals if there is a possibility of spreading and transmission to other animals and humans

D.) the territory where the focus of infectious animal diseases is established;

344. Epizootics- ...

- A.)the spread of particularly dangerous and other infectious diseases of animals in the relevant territory
- B.)diseases, the occurrence of which is caused by the impact of pathogens on animals if there is a possibility of spread and transmission to other animals and humans
- C.)the territory where the focus of infectious animal diseases is establishedD.)
- D the system of organizational and special veterinary measures for the prevention, detection or elimination of epizootics

345. Antiepidemic measures:

- A.)system of organizational and special veterinary measures for the prevention, detection or elimination of epizootics;
- B.)administrative, antiepidemic and other measures aimed at localization and elimination of foci of infectious animal diseases, prevention of their spread, providing for a special regime of economic and other activities, restriction of movement of the population, vehicles, goods and (or) goods;
- C.)diseases, the occurrence of which is caused by the impact of pathogens on animals if there is a possibility of spreading and transmission to other animals and humans
- D.) the territory where the focus of infectious animal diseases is established;

346. Infectious diseases of animals:

- A.)diseases, the occurrence of which is caused by the effects of pathogens on animals if there is a possibility of spreading and transmission to other animals and humans
- B.)malignant diseases
- C.)hereditary diseases
- D.)diseases that occur against the background of an existing disease, not related to it by origin and aggravating its course.

347. The main powers of local public authorities in the field of veterinary medicine:

- A.)participate in the implementation of state programs in the field of veterinary medicine, approve and implement territorial programs in the field of veterinary medicine, take measures aimed at ensuring veterinary well-being in the relevant territory
- B.)give mandatory instructions to state and economic management bodies, legal entities and individuals to carry out the necessary veterinary, veterinary-sanitary and antiepidemic measures
- C.)to establish the diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, with the exception of cases of animal diseases in respect of which restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law are applied
- D.)to carry out preventive vaccination of animals, as well as to advise animal owners

348. The system of veterinary services consists of:

- A.)from state, departmental and industrial veterinary services
- B.)from state and departmental services

C.)from the departmental service

D.)from the production service

349.Administration of the State Veterinary Service:

A.)The State Veterinary Service consists of the State Veterinary Committee and Animal Husbandry Development, the State Veterinary Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the administrations of the regions and the city of Tashkent

B.)The State Veterinary Service consists of the State Veterinary Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan

C.)The State Veterinary Service consists of the departments of the regions and the city of Tashkent

D.)The State Veterinary Service consists of the State Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee

350. Which article of the law “On Veterinary Medicine” emphasizes the main functions of the state veterinary service:

A.)Article 11

B.)Article 9

C.) Article 10

D.) Article 12

351.Which article of the law “On Veterinary Medicine” specifies the state veterinary inspectors?

A.)Article 12

B.)Article 10

C.)Article 11

D.)Article 13

352.Who is the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the Republic of Uzbekistan?

A.)Chairman of the State Veterinary Committee and Animal Husbandry Development

B.)Deputy Chairman of the State Veterinary Committee and Animal Husbandry Development

C.)Heads of the Department of the State Veterinary Committee and Animal Husbandry Development

D.)Heads of regional veterinary departments

353.Which article of the law “On Veterinary Medicine” specifies the powers of state veterinary inspectors?

A.)Article 13

B.)Article 9

C.)Article 11

D.) Article 10

354. Specify the main powers of state veterinary inspectors.

A.)give mandatory instructions to state and economic management bodies, legal entities and individuals to carry out the necessary veterinary, veterinary-sanitary and anti-epizootic measures;

B.) to carry out antiepizootic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at serviced enterprises, institutions and organizations;

in case of epizootic, to carry out veterinary measures in accordance with the instructions of the state veterinary service

C.)to establish the diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, with the exception of cases of animal

D diseases in respect of which restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law are applied;

355.In which article of the law “on Veterinary Medicine” is the departmental veterinary service noted?

A.)Article 14

B.)Article 12

C.)Article 13

D.) Article 15

356.Specify the basic rights of specialists of the departmental veterinary service:

A.)require subordinate institutions and organizations to take measures provided for by the legislation on veterinary medicine, ensuring the prevention of the spread and elimination of infectious diseases, as well as providing information necessary to clarify the epizootic situation;

B.) diagnose the disease and treat animals, except in cases of animal diseases, in respect of which restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law;

C.)to engage in the production, manufacture and sale of veterinary medicines and technical means, feed additives.

D.)to carry out preventive vaccination of animals, as well as to advise animal owners;

357.Specify the duties of veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service:

A.)to carry out antiepizootic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at the serviced enterprises, institutions and organizations

B.)to carry out preventive vaccination of animals, as well as to advise animal owners

C.)to engage in the production, manufacture and sale of veterinary medicines and technical means, feed additives

D.)to diagnose diseases and treat animals, except in cases of animal diseases, in respect of which restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law are applied

358.Which article of the law “on Veterinary Medicine” specifies the activities of the production veterinary service?

A.)Article 16

B.)Article 14

C.) Article 10

D.) Article 12

359.By whom is a “License” issued for private veterinary activities?

A.) By the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development and veterinary administrations of the regions and the State

Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan

B.)Veterinary administrations of the regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan

C.)State veterinary inspectors

D.)State departmental service

360.Specify the basic rights of private veterinary specialists?

A.)to diagnose diseases and treat animals, with the exception of cases of animal diseases in respect of which restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law are applied

B.)give mandatory instructions to state and economic management bodies, legal entities and individuals to carry out the necessary veterinary, veterinary-sanitary and anti-epizootic measures

C.)exercise control over the implementation of legislation on veterinary medicine by animal owners, as well as organizations engaged in the processing, storage and trade of products and raw materials of animal origin

D.)take administrative penalties against officials and other persons in accordance with the established procedure for violating the requirements of legislation on veterinary medicine

361.Note the responsibilities of private veterinary specialists

A.)if there is a suspicion of the presence of a contagious disease in animals, immediately report it to the state veterinary service and take all necessary measures to localize the disease

B.)to carry out antiepizootic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at serviced enterprises, institutions and organizations

C.)to carry out departmental veterinary control and veterinary and sanitary examination of products, raw materials of animal and vegetable origin

D.)take administrative penalties against officials and other persons in accordance with the established procedure for violating the requirements of the legislation on veterinary medicine

362. The rights of owners of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin

A.) to conclude veterinary service contracts with the relevant veterinary services, to receive information from the veterinary service on the state of animal morbidity, epizootic situation

B.)to be engaged in the production, manufacture and sale of veterinary medicines and technical means, feed additives

C.)to establish the diagnosis of the disease and to treat animals, except in cases of animal diseases, in respect of which restrictive measures are applied

D.)to carry out departmental veterinary control and veterinary and sanitary examination of products, raw materials of animal and vegetable origin

363.Obligations of owners of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin

A.)comply with the requirements of the legislation on veterinary medicine, comply with the instructions of the state veterinary service, as well as carry out treatment, if necessary, in accordance with the established procedure, according to the instructions of the relevant state veterinary inspector, ensure the slaughter or

destruction of a sick animal

B.)carry out antiepzootic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at serviced enterprises, institutions and organizations

C.)to carry out departmental veterinary control and conduct veterinary and sanitary examination of products, raw materials of animal and plant origin

D.)take administrative penalties against officials and other persons in accordance with the established procedure for violating the requirements of legislation on veterinary medicine

364.Preventive measures- ...

A.)aimed at preventing the occurrence and spread of infectious animal diseases

B.)conducted in order to identify the sources of pathogens of animal diseases, factors of their transmission to animals and humans, as well as to assess the effectiveness of preventive and therapeutic measures

C.)aimed at preserving the life and health of animals, preserving and increasing their productivity using procedures involving the use of veterinary medicines and feed additives with therapeutic and preventive action

D.)conducted to prepare conclusions of veterinary and veterinary-sanitary expertise

365. Diagnostic measures- ...

A.)conducted in order to identify the sources of animal pathogens, factors of their transmission to animals and humans, as well as to assess the effectiveness of preventive and curative measures

B.)aimed at preventing the occurrence and spread of infectious animal diseases

C.)conducted to prepare conclusions of veterinary and veterinary-sanitary expertise

D.)aimed at preserving the life and health of animals, preserving and increasing their productivity using procedures involving the use of veterinary medicines and feed additives with therapeutic and preventive action

366.Therapeutic measures - ...

A.)are aimed at preserving the life and health of animals, preserving and increasing their productivity using procedures, B.)providing for the use of veterinary medicines and feed additives with therapeutic and preventive action

B.)conducted in order to establish the sources of animal pathogens, factors of their transmission to animals and humans, as well as to assess the effectiveness of preventive and therapeutic measures

C.)aimed at preventing the occurrence and spread of infectious animal diseases

D.)conducted to prepare conclusions of veterinary and veterinary-sanitary expertise

367. Which article of the law “on veterinary medicine” specifies the objectives of laboratory research

A.)In article 21

B.)In article 18

C.)In article 20

D.) In article 16

368.Veterinary requirements for the circulation and destruction of biological waste:

A.)biological waste, with the exception of animal husbandry waste, is allowed into

circulation or is subject to destruction only according to the results of a veterinary and sanitary examination confirming their veterinary safety

B.)the production of goods controlled by the state veterinary service must be carried out at production facilities that comply with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations

C.) biological waste is not allowed into circulation

D animal husbandry waste, as well as biological waste, is not allowed into circulation

369.The objects of state veterinary supervision include:

A.)animals, their sexual and somatic cells, pathogens of infectious animal diseases, products and raw materials of animal origin, feed and feed additives, veterinary medicinal and technical means

B.)products and raw materials of animal origin

C.)feed and feed additives, veterinary medicinal and technical means

D.)Animals

370. Which article of the law “on Veterinary Medicine” specifies restrictive measures (quarantine) when detecting foci of infectious animal diseases?

A.) In Article 28

B.)In article 30

C.)In article 26

D.) In article 29

371.Regulatory documents:

A.)Law and sub-legislative documents

B.)resolutions

C.)Decrees and orders

D.)Rules and regulations

172.Regulatory documents:

A.)Law and sub-legislative documents

B.)resolutions

C.)Decrees and orders

D.)Rules and regulations

373.Specify the name of the sub-legislative documents:

A.)decrees, resolutions, orders, decisions, regulations, charters, instructions, rules, regulations

B.)decrees and resolutions

C.)regulations and charters

D.)Rules and regulations

374.When the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan UP-5696 was issued:

A.)March 28, 2019

B.)March 15, 2015

C.) April 1, 2015

D.)March 28, 2015

375.When the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PP-4254 was

adopted:

A.) March 28, 2019

B.) March 15, 2015

C.) April 1, 2015

D.) March 28, 2015

376. When was the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan N_139 adopted?

A.) March 15, 2017

B.) April 15, 2017

C.) March 15, 2016

D.) April 1, 2017

377. Note the number of regulations approved on the basis of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers “On approval of regulations on the procedure for passing licensing procedures in the system of the State Veterinary Service” (Resolution N_139)

A.) 4 regulations

B.) 3 regulations

C.) 5 positions

D.) 2 provision

378. The concept of “Veterinary and sanitary conclusion”:

A.) A document issued by the authorized bodies of the state veterinary service to business entities engaged in animal slaughter

B.) a special permit for the licensed type of activity

C.) a document on the compliance of a specialized slaughter enterprise with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations

D.) a permit for the implementation of a private veterinary service

379. On the basis of which articles of the law “On Veterinary Medicine” Does the state Veterinary Supervision draw up a “protocol” on violation of the requirements of veterinary legislation?

A.) 13- article and 32- article

B.) 23- article and 32- article

C.) 109- article and 309- article

D.) 109- article and 110- article

380. On the basis of which articles of the Code “on administrative responsibility” of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the State Veterinary Supervision issues a resolution on the imposition of a fine on persons who violate veterinary legislation?

A.) 109- article and 309- article

B.) 23- article and 32- article

C.) 13- article and 32- article

D.) 109- article and 110- article

381. Specify the regulatory documents?

A.) laws, sub-legislative documents;

B.) Laws, regulations;

C.) Laws, orders;

D.)Laws, decrees;

382.Specify the types of laws?

A.)basic law, constitutional laws, current laws;

B.)Basic law and current laws;

C.)Constitution and other laws;

D.)Basic law, constitutional laws;

383. Do the decisions of the OliyMazhlis relate to sub-legislative documents?

A.)yes

B.)no

C.)law

D.)order

384. Do the resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan relate to sub-legislative documents?

A.)yes

B.)no

C.)order

D.)decision

385. Do the orders of the State Veterinary Committee and the Development of Animal Husbandry relate to sub-legislative documents?

A.)yes

B.)no

C.)resolution

D.)decision

386.The main powers of the state veterinary inspector?

A.)conducts state veterinary supervision;

B.)works at the position;

C.) Draws up a protocol;

D.)Punishes violators of veterinary legislation;

387.Who is given the right to be a State veterinary inspector in the veterinary service system?

A.)officials of the State veterinary service;

B.)Leading veterinary specialists;

C.)heads of veterinary departments;

D.)Head of laboratories;

388. Are veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service state veterinary inspectors?

A.)no

B.) sometimes

C.) after 10 years of experience

D.)Yes

389. Do veterinary specialists of a private veterinary service have the rights of a state veterinary inspector?

A.)no

B.)yes

C.)sometimes

D.)after 10 years of experience

390. Do veterinary specialists of the production veterinary service have the rights of the state veterinary inspector?

A.)no

B.)yes

C.)sometimes

D.) after 5 years of experience

391.Specify the amount of imposition of a fine in case of violation of the rules on quarantine of animals and other veterinary and sanitary rules on citizens?

A.) up to one second of the minimum wage

B.)up to two minimum wages

C.)from one second of the minimum wage

D two minimum wages

392.Specify the amount of the fine imposed in case of violation of the rules on quarantine of animals and other veterinary and sanitary rules on officials?

A.) from one second of the minimum wage

B.)up to two minimum wages

C.)up to one second of the minimum wage

D.)two minimum wages

393.Specify the amount of imposition of a fine for violating the rules of keeping dogs and cats on citizens?

A.) from one tenth to one second of the minimum wage

B.) from one fifth to one second of the minimum wage

C.)up to one second of the minimum wage

D.)two minimum wages

394. Specify the amount of imposition of a fine in violation of the rules of keeping dogs and cats on officials?

A.)up to one-second to one minimum wage

B.)from one-fifth to one-second minimum wage

C.) from one tenth to one second of the minimum wage

D two minimum wages

395.Specify the amount of imposition of a fine on citizens in violation of the rules for keeping dogs and cats, causing damage to human health?

A.) up to one second to one minimum wage

B.)from one two to one second minimum wage

C.) from one tenth to one second of the minimum wage

D two minimum wages

396.The concept of veterinary legislation?

A.)law and sub-legislative documents in the veterinary system

B.)regulations in the veterinary system

C.)decrees and orders in the veterinary system

D.)rules and regulations in the veterinary system

397. Does the head of the district department of veterinary medicine and animal

husbandry development have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?

A.)yes

B.)no

C.)sometimes

D.) after 10 years of experience

398. Does the head of the city Department of Veterinary Medicine and animal husbandry development have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?

A.)yes

B.)no

C.)sometimes

D.) after 10 years of experience

399. Does the head of the laboratory of veterinary and sanitary examination have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?

A.)yes

B.)no

C.)sometimes

D.) after 10 years of experience

400. Does the head of veterinary sites have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?

A.)yes

B.)no

C.)sometimes

D.) after 5 years of experience

401. State veterinary Network?

A.)This is a set of state institutions and organizations directly involved in the implementation of practical vet measures they are therapeutic and specialized diagnostic antiepidemiologic vet san

B.)Carry out the main vet work in enterprises for the slaughter of livestock processing of products and raw materials of animal origin

C.)Carry out vet maintenance of all sectors of animal husbandry at the expense of self-financing of their activities

D.)This is the VET system of the establishment of districts, the veterinary service of collective farms, state farms and industrial animal complexes

402. Journal No. 3 - vet?

A.)District or city VET stations for the control of animal diseases are maintained, all data on infectious and invasive diseases

B.)It is conducted mainly in the district for the registration of vet san events

C.)The journal of Sh-vet is kept in transport vet sites

D.)The journal for recording the epizootic state is kept by the head of the service of collective farms of state farms and industrial livestock complexes

403. Form No. 2 - vet reporting?

A.)A report on non-communicable diseases is compiled for each quarter on the basis of accounting data from the journal N1-vet

B.)The report on non-communicable diseases is compiled monthly by the heads of

vet services of the district

C.)The 2-vet report is submitted by the vet service of the districts monthly to the regional administration

D.)The report on non-communicable diseases is compiled monthly by all vet employees of vet institutions

404.Accounting in veterinary medicine?

A.) Is carried out by accounting for the execution of budget allocations of estimates of social services under the responsibility of managers and accountants of vet institutions

B.) Is carried out according to the forms approved by the statistical bodies of the republic

C.)It is conducted in volumes covering the arrival and consumption of medicines

D.)It is conducted according to the approved volumes and forms established by the financial authorities

405. Who issues vet certificates No. 1?

A.)The chief veterinarian of the district

B.)By the Regional vet Department

C.)Veterinarian of the farm

D.)The head of the plot

406.Who sets the main tasks of veterinary medicine?

A.)The Law on Veterinary Medicine

B.)Oliy Majlis of the Republic

C By the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic

D.)By the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic

407.Who runs the veterinary service?

A.)State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee

B.)Councils of local deputies

C.)Heads of farms

D.)Local khokimiyats

408.Which article of the Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic specifies the procedure for establishing quarantine for infectious diseases of animals?

A.)28

B.)29

C.)32

D.)3

409. Objects of veterinary planning?

A.) Is measures for the prevention and elimination of infections. both invasive and non-infectious animal diseases are provided with the financing of the development of the vet network.

B.) Is measures to eliminate diseases diagnostic research and their documentation.

C.)Is the relationship between the owners of livestock and livestock products during their processingD.)

D Is the private vet activity of vet specialists within the district

410. The main types of veterinary action plans?

- A.) Depending on the period for which the implementation of planned activities is calculated, prospective current and operational planning are distinguished
- B.) According to the principle of implementation of planned veterinary measures, they are priority and subsequent
- C.) They are for veterinarians separately for veterinarians separately and separately for state and departmental vet services
- D.) There are centralized compiled by the highest vet bodies and local compiled by the most vet specialists

411. The reality of veterinary action plans?

- A.) All planned indicators should be provided with forces and means (personnel, material, technical and financial resources).
- B.) Plans of veterinary enterprises should be drawn up at the direction of vet authorities
- C.) Plans of veterinary enterprises are drawn up in coordination with the fin authorities
- D.) Plans of veterinary enterprises are drawn up taking into account the exact vet san condition

412. The complexity of veterinary action plans?

- A.) Assumes combinations in terms of special measures for the prevention and elimination of diseases and organizational and economic measures.
- B.) When planning, the current state of the epizootic situation of farms should be taken into account
- C.) Assumes a combination of special measures in terms of professional and disease elimination organizational and household measures
- D.) For all vet agencies and farms, it is mandatory to include profit improvement and vet san activities

413. The reality of veterinary action plans?

- A.) All planned indicators should be provided with forces and means
- B.) Should be real correspondingly. requirements of vet legislation
- C.) Those must be real that fully correspond to the decisions of the khokimiyat on veterinary issues
- D.) Those plans and measures should be real, they should correspond to the epizootic state of the economy of the district

414. The main tasks of veterinary medicine?

- A.) Protection of animals from diseases protection of the population from diseases common to humans and animals implemented a unified state supervision
- B.) Is the timely conduct of vet san of the state of animal husbandry
- C.) Is the timely conduct of veterinary supervision in animal husbandry industry transport
- D.) Is the timely conduct of vet san events / and vet supervision of their conduct

415. Management of the veterinary service?

- A.) by the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development
- B.) Carried out by the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan and local

Councils

- C.) Vet upr service on the basis of the directive documents of the Mingost
- D.) The management of the veterinary services of various branches of the national economy is carried out separately independently

416. Rights and obligations of specialists of the departmental veterinary service?

- A.) They do not enjoy interdepartmental rights, their duties and rights are limited to the framework of this ministry, the department of the household of the enterprise, they work under the general guidance of the State Veterinary
- B.) Carry out their activities in farms enterprises and organizations and carry out state supervision
- C.) Organize vet service during transportation, export and import of railway and live products
- D.) The right and duties of the special departmental vet service are regulated in each department separately independently

417. Quarantine or restrictions for infectious diseases of animals?

- A.) It is established by the conclusion of the state inspectors at these points by the decision of the khokimiyats according to the list of diseases approved by the Head of the state. vet management
- B.) Superimposed on the conclusion of the veterinary services of farms by the chief veterinarian of the district
- C.) Superimposed on the conclusion of the chief veterinarian of the district by the head of the vet state administration of the region
- D.) Quarantine or restrictions for infectious diseases are imposed by the conclusion of veterinarians engaged in private practice

418. Veterinary accounting?

- A.) The system of registration of the facts of morbidity and mortality of animals of the results of the activities of the veterinary service and its condition is the main reporting
- B.) It is carried out mainly in livestock farms by registering the relevant documents for the work done
- C.) Is conducted only by employees of the state network and should reflect the movement of infectious and non-infectious diseases
- D.) Reflects all the activities carried out according to the current plans of vet activities, which is the main activity of state educational institutions

419. Who adopted the law on veterinary medicine of the Republic?

- A.) Adopted by the Legislative Chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan
- B.) Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan
- C.) By the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan
- D.) By the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan

420. How are the instructions of the chief state inspectors given?

- A.) Written order
- B.) Oral order
- C.) In the form of an order
- D.) Through local hakimiyat

421. Which article of the Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic specifies the duties of owners of livestock and livestock products?

- A.) 19
- B.) 20
- C.) 23
- D.) 12

422. Which article of the Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic specifies the duties of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?

- A.) 17
- B.) 20
- C.) 23
- D.) 12

423. The peculiarity of modern veterinary medicine?

- A.) Is the state form of the organization of vet service unity vet service in the direction of planning vet events
- B.) Veterinary services are provided at the expense of the veterinary institution
- C.) Vet service of citizens' animals is carried out by employees of the state vet network
- D.) Vet supervision at enterprises for processing and storage of products and raw materials is carried out by employees of the state vet network only

424. The main directions of modern veterinary medicine?

- A.) Is the complete elimination of animal diseases, prevention of death and forced slaughter of animals
- B.) This is ensuring the welfare of animal husbandry ;
- C.) This is a prof for the elimination of diseases and the treatment of housing and communal services patients by introducing zoohygienic norms vet san rules into production
- D.) This is the implementation of such measures that would ensure the full implementation of the instructions of higher vet bodies

425. The right to engage in veterinary activities?

- A.) Are presented to persons who have graduated from higher or secondary specialized educational institutions and have the qualifications of a veterinarian vet assistant vet technician
- B.) To hold a vet position specialists after the permission of higher vet bodies
- C.) It is presented to vet specialists who have passed periodic competitions
- D.) Persons who have a special permit from the tax inspectorate may be in vet positions

426. The content of the departmental veterinary service?

- A.) Is maintained by the relevant ministries of the departments of the state committees enterprises established by the farms under which they carry out vet service
- B.) It is mainly maintained by budgetary allocations at the expense of proceeds from paid services for the maintenance of livestock to the population

C.)It is maintained at the expense of funds deducted from payments for state animal insurance

D.)Is maintained at the expense of funds received as payment for work on a contractual basis with the organization of collective farm enterprises

427.Journal No. 1 - vet?

A.)It is intended for recording the provision of medical care to sick animals and the outcome of the disease is carried out in all institutions farms where medical work is carried out

B.) Is conducted in all medical and preventive vet institutions for each type of livestock separately

C.)Is conducted in all medical and preventive VET institutions by each vet employee separately

D.)Is conducted in all medical and preventive vet institutions by vet orderlies

428.Form No. 1 - vet reporting?

A.)A report on infectious diseases of animals is compiled monthly by employees of the state vet network on the basis of journal entries 2-vet

B.)The report on infectious diseases of animals is compiled quarterly on the basis of the journal 1-vet

C.)The report on infectious diseases of animals is compiled monthly and quarterly according to the journal No. 3-vet and this report reflects the epizootic state of the household of the district and region

D.)Is compiled based on the results of the implementation of vet activities according to the current plans of vet activities of vet institutions

429.The main requirements for vet reporting?

A.)Must be compiled according to approved forms based on the data of vet accounting for the established periods of the year and submitted exactly on time

B.)Should be compiled according to approved forms on issues monthly issued by higher veterinary authorities

C Should be compiled according to forms based on decisions of the khokimiyat on the organization of vet service of the district of the

D city of Vet reporting should be accurate comp based on documents of higher vet service bodies

430. What administrative measures are applied to violators of veterinary legislation?

A.)Warning, reprimands

B.)Exemption from work

C.)Criminal liability

D.)Deprivation of license

431.When was the law “on veterinary medicine” adopted (in the new edition)?

A.)December 29, 2015

B.)December 29, 2016

C.)December 29, 2017

D.)September 3, 1993

432.What documents does the legislation on veterinary medicine consist of?

- A.)the legislation on veterinary medicine consists of the law “on veterinary medicine” and other legislative acts
- B.)from the law and other documents
- C.)from decrees and orders
- D.)from the resolutions

433.How many chapters does the new version of the law “on Veterinary Medicine” consist of?

- A.) 6
- B.) 5
- C.) 7
- D.)4

434. How many articles are there in the new edition of the law “on veterinary medicine”?

- A.) 32
- B.) 23
- C.) 30
- D.) 28

435.Biological waste- ...

- A.) animal corpses, products and raw materials of animal origin recognized as dangerous in veterinary and sanitary terms, waste from the veterinary biological industry
- B.)products obtained from medicinal substances (substances) or from a mixture of medicinal substances (substances) of natural and synthetic origin
- C.)substances of organic, mineral and synthetic origin used as sources of missing nutrients and minerals and vitamins in the diet of animals
- D.)products of plant and animal origin used for animal feeding

436. Veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations - ...

- A.) documents establishing requirements in the field of veterinary medicine, which are mandatory for compliance by state and other bodies, legal entities and individuals
- B.)administrative, antiepzootic and other measures aimed at localization and elimination of foci of infectious animal diseases, prevention of their spread
- C.)system of organizational and special veterinary measures for prevention, detection or elimination of epizootics
- D.)diseases, the occurrence of which is caused by exposure of pathogens to animals in the presence of the possibility of distribution and transmission to other animals and humans

437.Veterinary welfare- ...

- A.)a condition in which there are no harmful effects of negative factors on animal health, epizootics, as well as favorable conditions for the vital activity of animals are provided
- B.)the spread of especially dangerous and other infectious animal diseases in the relevant territory
- C.)the territory where the focus of infectious animal diseases is established

D.)the spread of particularly dangerous and other infectious animal diseases in the relevant territory

438.Goods controlled by the state veterinary service:

A.)animals, products and raw materials of animal origin, veterinary medicines, strains of microorganisms, feed and feed additives, veterinary technical means, as well as vegetable food products sold on the markets

B.)animal corpses, products and raw materials of animal origin recognized as dangerous in veterinary and sanitary terms, waste from the veterinary biological industry

C.)drugs obtained from medicinal substances (substances) or from a mixture of medicinal substances (substances) of natural and synthetic origin

D.)products of plant and animal origin used for animal feeding

439.Animal products include:

A.)meat and meat products, milk and dairy products, fish and fish products, eggs and egg products, as well as bee products

B.)animals, products and raw materials of animal origin, veterinary medicines, strains of microorganisms, feed and feed additives, veterinary technical means, as well as vegetable food B.)products sold on the markets

C.)products of plant and animal origin used for animal feeding

D.)products obtained from medicinal substances (substances) or from a mixture of medicinal substances (substances) of natural and synthetic origin

440.Raw materials of animal origin - ...

A.) products obtained from animals intended for processing

B.)products of plant and animal origin used for animal feeding

C.)animal corpses, products and raw materials of animal origin recognized as dangerous in veterinary and sanitary terms, waste from the veterinary biological industry

D.)products obtained from medicinal substances (substances) or from a mixture of medicinal substances (substances) of natural and synthetic origin

441.Unfavorable point-...

A.)the territory where the focus of infectious diseases of animals is established

B.)diseases, the occurrence of which is caused by the impact of pathogens on animals if there is a possibility of spread and transmission to other animals and humans

C.)administrative, antiepidemiological and other measures aimed at localization and elimination of foci of infectious diseases of animals, prevention of their spread, providing for special regime of economic and other activities.

D.) restriction of movement of the population, vehicles, goods and (or) goods

442.Feed additives - ...

A.)substances of organic, mineral and synthetic origin used as sources of missing nutrients and minerals and vitamins in the diet of animals

B.)products of plant and animal origin used for animal feeding

C.)products obtained from animals intended for processing

D.)meat and meat products, milk and dairy products, fish and fish products, eggs and egg products, as well as bee products

443.Restrictive measures (quarantine)- ...

A.)administrative, antiepidemiologic and other measures aimed at localization and elimination of foci of infectious animal diseases, prevention of their spread, providing for a special regime of economic and other activities, restriction of movement of the population, vehicles, goods and (or) goods;

B.)a system of organizational and special veterinary measures to prevent, detect or eliminate epizootics;

C.)diseases, the occurrence of which is caused by the impact of pathogens on animals if there is a possibility of spreading and transmission to other animals and humans

D.) the territory where the focus of infectious animal diseases is established;

444.Epizootics- ...

A.)the spread of particularly dangerous and other infectious diseases of animals in the relevant territory

B.)diseases, the occurrence of which is caused by the impact of pathogens on animals if there is a possibility of spread and transmission to other animals and humans

C.)the territory where the focus of infectious animal diseases

is establishedD.) the system of organizational and special veterinary

D measures for the prevention, detection or elimination of epizootics

445.Antiepidemiologic measures:

A.)system of organizational and special veterinary measures for the prevention, detection or elimination of epizootics;

B.)administrative, antiepidemiologic and other measures aimed at localization and elimination of foci of infectious animal diseases, prevention of their spread, providing for a special regime of economic and other activities, restriction of movement of the population, vehicles, goods and (or) goods;

C.)diseases, the occurrence of which is caused by the impact of pathogens on animals if there is a possibility of spreading and transmission to other animals and humans

D.) the territory where the focus of infectious animal diseases is established;

446.Infectious diseases of animals:

A.)diseases, the occurrence of which is caused by the effects of pathogens on animals if there is a possibility of spreading and transmission to other animals and humans

B.)malignant diseases

C.)hereditary diseases

D.)diseases that occur against the background of an existing disease, not related to it by origin and aggravating its course.

447.The main powers of local public authorities in the field of veterinary medicine:

A.)participate in the implementation of state programs in the field of veterinary medicine, approve and implement territorial programs in the field of veterinary

medicine, take measures aimed at ensuring veterinary well-being in the relevant territory

B.)give mandatory instructions to state and economic management bodies, legal entities and individuals to carry out the necessary veterinary, veterinary-sanitary and antiepidemiological measures

C.)to establish the diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, with the exception of cases of animal diseases in respect of which restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law are applied

D.)to carry out preventive vaccination of animals, as well as to advise animal owners

448.The system of veterinary services consists of:

A.)from state, departmental and industrial veterinary services

B.)from state and departmental services

C.)from the departmental service

D.)from the production service

449.Administration of the State Veterinary Service:

A.)The State Veterinary Service consists of the State Veterinary Committee and Animal Husbandry Development, the State Veterinary Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the administrations of the regions and the city of Tashkent

B.)The State Veterinary Service consists of the State Veterinary Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan

C.)The State Veterinary Service consists of the departments of the regions and the city of Tashkent

D.)The State Veterinary Service consists of the State Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development Committee

450. Which article of the law “On Veterinary Medicine” emphasizes the main functions of the state veterinary service:

A.)Article 11

B.)Article 9

C.) Article 10

D.) Article 12

451.Which article of the law “On Veterinary Medicine” specifies the state veterinary inspectors?

A.)Article 12

B.)Article 10

C.)Article 11

D.)Article 13

452.Who is the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the Republic of Uzbekistan?

A.)Chairman of the State Veterinary Committee and Animal Husbandry Development

B.)Deputy Chairman of the State Veterinary Committee and Animal Husbandry Development

C.)Heads of the Department of the State Veterinary Committee and Animal Husbandry Development

D.) Heads of regional veterinary departments

453. Which article of the law “On Veterinary Medicine” specifies the powers of state veterinary inspectors?

A.) Article 13

B.) Article 9

C.) Article 11

D.) Article 10

454. Specify the main powers of state veterinary inspectors.

A.) give mandatory instructions to state and economic management bodies, legal entities and individuals to carry out the necessary veterinary, veterinary-sanitary and anti-epizootic measures;

B.) to carry out antiepizootic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at serviced enterprises, institutions and organizations;

in case of epizootic, to carry out veterinary measures in accordance with the instructions of the state veterinary service

C.) to establish the diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, with the exception of cases of animal diseases in respect of which restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law are applied;

455. In which article of the law “on Veterinary Medicine” is the departmental veterinary service noted?

A.) Article 14

B.) Article 12

C.) Article 13

D.) Article 15

456. Specify the basic rights of specialists of the departmental veterinary service:

A.) require subordinate institutions and organizations to take measures provided for by the legislation on veterinary medicine, ensuring the prevention of the spread and elimination of infectious diseases, as well as providing information necessary to clarify the epizootic situation;

B.) establish the diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, with the exception of cases of animal diseases, in respect of which restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law are applied;

C.) to engage in the production, manufacture and sale of veterinary medicines and technical means, feed additives.

D.) to carry out preventive vaccination of animals, as well as to advise animal owners;

457. Specify the duties of veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service:

A.) to carry out antiepizootic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at serviced enterprises, institutions and organizations

B.) to carry out preventive vaccination of animals, as well as to advise animal owners

C.) to engage in the production, manufacture and sale of veterinary medicines and technical means, feed additives

D.) establish the diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, with the exception of cases of animal diseases in respect of which restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law are applied

458. In which article of the law “on veterinary medicine” does the activity of the production veterinary service indicate?

A.) Article 16

B.) Article 14

C.) Article 10

D.) Article 12

459. Who issues a “License” for private veterinary activities?

A.) The State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development and veterinary administrations of the regions and the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan

B.) Veterinary administrations of the regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan

C.) State veterinary inspectors

D.) State departmental service

460. What are the basic rights of private veterinary specialists?

A.) establish the diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, with the exception of cases of animal diseases, in respect of which restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law are applied

B.) give mandatory instructions to state and economic management bodies, legal entities and individuals to carry out the necessary veterinary, veterinary-sanitary and anti-epizootic measures

C.) exercise control over the implementation of legislation on veterinary medicine by animal owners, as well as organizations engaged in the processing, storage and trade of products and raw materials of animal origin

D.) take administrative penalties against officials and other persons in accordance with the established procedure for violating the requirements of legislation on veterinary medicine

461. Note the responsibilities of private veterinary specialists

A.) if there is a suspicion of the presence of a contagious disease in animals, immediately report it to the state veterinary service and take all necessary measures to localize the disease

B.) to carry out anti-epizootic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at serviced enterprises, institutions and organizations

C.) to carry out departmental veterinary control and veterinary and sanitary examination of products, raw materials of animal and vegetable origin

D.) take administrative penalties against officials and other persons in accordance with the established procedure for violating the requirements of the legislation on veterinary medicine

462. The rights of owners of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin

A.) to conclude veterinary service contracts with the relevant veterinary services, to receive information from the veterinary service on the state of animal morbidity,

epizootic situation

B.)to be engaged in the production, manufacture and sale of veterinary medicines and technical means, feed additives

C.)to establish the diagnosis of the disease and to treat animals, except in cases of animal diseases, in respect of which restrictive measures are applied

D.)to carry out departmental veterinary control and veterinary and sanitary examination of products, raw materials of animal and vegetable origin

463. Obligations of owners of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin

A.)comply with the requirements of the legislation on veterinary medicine, comply with the instructions of the state veterinary service, as well as carry out treatment, if necessary, in accordance with the established procedure, according to the instructions of the relevant state veterinary inspector, ensure the slaughter or destruction of a sick animal

B.)carry out antiepidemic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at serviced enterprises, institutions and organizations

C.)to carry out departmental veterinary control and conduct veterinary and sanitary examination of products, raw materials of animal and plant origin

D.)take administrative penalties against officials and other persons in accordance with the established procedure for violating the requirements of legislation on veterinary medicine

464.Preventive measures- ...

A.)aimed at preventing the occurrence and spread of infectious animal diseases

B.)conducted in order to identify the sources of pathogens of animal diseases, factors of their transmission to animals and humans, as well as to assess the effectiveness of preventive and therapeutic measures

C.)aimed at preserving the life and health of animals, preserving and increasing their productivity using procedures involving the use of veterinary medicines and feed additives with therapeutic and preventive action

D.)conducted to prepare conclusions of veterinary and veterinary-sanitary expertise

465.Diagnostic measures- ...

A.)conducted in order to identify the sources of animal pathogens, factors of their transmission to animals and humans, as well as to assess the effectiveness of preventive and curative measures

B.)aimed at preventing the occurrence and spread of infectious animal diseases

C.)conducted to prepare conclusions of veterinary and veterinary-sanitary expertise

D.)aimed at preserving the life and health of animals, preserving and increasing their productivity using procedures involving the use of veterinary medicines and feed additives with therapeutic and preventive action

466.Therapeutic measures - ...

A.)are aimed at preserving the life and health of animals, preserving and increasing their productivity using procedures, B.)providing for the use of veterinary medicines and feed additives with therapeutic and preventive action

B.)conducted in order to establish the sources of animal pathogens, factors of their transmission to animals and humans, as well as to assess the effectiveness of

preventive and therapeutic measures

C.)aimed at preventing the occurrence and spread of infectious animal diseases

D.)conducted to prepare conclusions of veterinary and veterinary-sanitary expertise

467. Which article of the law “on veterinary medicine” specifies the objectives of laboratory research

A.)In article 21

B.)In article 18

C.)In article 20

D.) In article 16

468.Veterinary requirements for the circulation and destruction of biological waste:

A.)biological waste, with the exception of animal husbandry waste, is allowed into circulation or is subject to destruction only according to the results of a veterinary and sanitary examination confirming their veterinary safety

B.)the production of goods controlled by the state veterinary service must be carried out at production facilities that comply with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations

C.) biological waste is not allowed into circulation

D .animal husbandry waste, as well as biological waste, is not allowed into circulation

469.The objects of state veterinary supervision include:

A.)animals, their sexual and somatic cells, pathogens of infectious animal diseases, products and raw materials of animal origin, feed and feed additives, veterinary medicinal and technical means

B.)products and raw materials of animal origin

C.)feed and feed additives, veterinary medicinal and technical means

D.)Animals

470.Which article of the law “on Veterinary Medicine” specifies restrictive measures (quarantine) when detecting foci of infectious animal diseases?

A.) In Article 28

B.)In article 30

C.)In article 26

D.) In article 29

471.Regulatory documents:

A.)Law and sub-legislative documents

B.)resolutions

C.)Decrees and orders

D.)Rules and regulations

472.Regulatory documents:

A.)Law and sub-legislative documents

B.)resolutions

C.)Decrees and orders

D.)Rules and regulations

473. Specify the name of the sub-legislative documents:

A.) decrees, resolutions, orders, decisions, regulations, charters, instructions, rules, regulations

B.) decrees and resolutions

C.) regulations and charters

D.) Rules and regulations

474. When was the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan UP-5696 issued:

A.) March 28, 2019

B.) March 15, 2015

C.) April 1, 2015

D.) March 28, 2015

475. When the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PP-4254 was adopted:

A.) March 28, 2019

B.) March 15, 2015

C.) April 1, 2015

D.) March 28, 2015

476. When was the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan N_139 adopted?

A.) March 15, 2017

B.) April 15, 2017

C.) March 15, 2016

D.) April 1, 2017

477. Mark the number of provisions approved on the basis of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers “On approval of regulations on the procedure for passing licensing procedures in the system of the State Veterinary Service” (Resolution N_139)

A.) 4 regulations

B.) 3 regulations

C.) 5 positions

D.) 2 provisions

478. The concept of “Veterinary and sanitary conclusion”:

A.) A document issued by the authorized bodies of the state veterinary service to business entities carrying out their activities for the slaughter of animals

B.) a special permit for the licensed type of activity

C.) a document on the compliance of a specialized slaughter enterprise with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations

D.) a permit for the implementation of a private veterinary service

479. On the basis of which articles of the law “On Veterinary Medicine” The State veterinary Supervision draws up a “protocol” on violation of the requirements of veterinary legislation?

A.) 13- article and 32- article

B.) 23- article and 32- article

- C.)109- article and 309- article
D.)109- article and 110- article
480. On the basis of which articles of the Code “on administrative responsibility” of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the State Veterinary Supervision issues a resolution on the imposition of a fine on persons who violate veterinary legislation?
- A.)109- article and 309- article
B.)23- article and 32- article
C.)13- article and 32- article
D.)109- article and 110- article
481. Specify the regulatory documents?
- A.)laws, sub-legislative documents;
B.)Laws, regulations;
C.)Laws, orders;
D.)Laws, decrees;
482. Specify the types of laws?
- A.)basic law, constitutional laws, current laws;
B.)Basic law and current laws;
C.)Constitution and other laws;
D.)Basic law, constitutional laws;
483. Do the decisions of the OliyMazhlis relate to sub-legislative documents?
- A.)yes
B.)no
C.)law
D.)order
484. Do the resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan relate to sub-legislative documents?
- A.)yes
B.)no
C.)order
D.)decision
485. Do the orders of the State Veterinary Committee and the Development of Animal Husbandry relate to sub-legislative documents?
- A.)yes
B.)no
C.)resolution
D.)decision
486. The main powers of the state veterinary inspector?
- A.)conducts state veterinary supervision;
B.)works at the position;
C.) Draws up a protocol;
D.)Punishes violators of veterinary legislation;
487. Who is given the right to be a State veterinary inspector in the veterinary service system?
- A.)officials of the State veterinary service;

- B.)Leading veterinary specialists;
- C.)heads of veterinary departments;
- D.)Head of laboratories;

488. Are veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service state veterinary inspectors?

- A.)no
- B.) sometimes
- C.) after 10 years of experience

489.Do the veterinary specialists of the private veterinary service have the rights of the state veterinary inspector?

- A.)no
- B.)yes
- C.)sometimes
- D.)after 10 years of experience

490. Do veterinary specialists of the production veterinary service have the rights of the state veterinary inspector?

- A.)no
- B.)yes
- C.)sometimes
- D.) after 5 years of experience

491.Specify the amount of imposition of a fine in case of violation of the rules on quarantine of animals and other veterinary and sanitary rules on citizens?

- A.) up to one second of the minimum wage
- B.)up to two minimum wages
- C.)from one second of the minimum wage
- D.)two minimum wages

492.Specify the amount of the fine imposed in case of violation of the rules on quarantine of animals and other veterinary and sanitary rules on officials?

- A.) from one second of the minimum wage
- B.)up to two minimum wages
- C.)up to one second of the minimum wage
- D.)two minimum wages

493.Specify the amount of imposition of a fine for violating the rules of keeping dogs and cats on citizens?

- A.) from one tenth to one second of the minimum wage
- B.) from one fifth to one second of the minimum wage
- C.)up to one second of the minimum wage
- D.)two minimum wages

494.Specify the amount of imposition of a fine for violating the rules of keeping dogs and cats on officials?

- A.) up to one second to one minimum wage
- B.)from one fifth to one second minimum wage
- C.) from one tenth to one second of the minimum wage
- D.)two minimum wages

495. Specify the amount of imposition of a fine on citizens in violation of the rules for keeping dogs and cats, causing damage to human health?
- A.) up to one second to one minimum wage
 - B.) from one two to one second minimum wage
 - C.) from one tenth to one second of the minimum wage
 - D.) two minimum wages
496. The concept of veterinary legislation?
- A.) law and sub-legislative documents in the veterinary system
 - B.) regulations in the veterinary system
 - C.) decrees and orders in the veterinary system
 - D.) Rules and regulations in the veterinary system
497. Does the head of the district department of Veterinary Medicine and animal husbandry development have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
- A.) yes
 - B.) no
 - C.) sometimes
 - D.) after 10 years of experience
498. Does the head of the city Department of Veterinary Medicine and animal husbandry development have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
- A.) yes
 - B.) no
 - C.) sometimes
 - D.) after 10 years of experience
499. Does the head of the laboratory of veterinary and sanitary examination have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
- A.) yes
 - B.) no
 - C.) sometimes
 - D.) after 10 years of experience
500. Does the head of veterinary sites have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
- A.) yes
 - B.) no
 - C.) sometimes
 - D.) after 5 years of experience

V.CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING STUDENTS BY SUBJECT

CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING STUDENT KNOWLEDGE

Students mastery of subjects is assessed in a 5-point system.

5 (Excellent) rating:

Conclusion and decision making;

Being able to think creatively;

To be able to observe independently;

Being able to put into practice the knowledge gained;

Understanding the essence;

To know, to tell;

Having imagination;

4 (Good) rating:

To be able to observe independently;

Being able to put into practice the knowledge gained;

Understanding the essence;

To know, to tell;

Having imagination;

3 (satisfactory) assessment:

Understanding the essence;

To know, to tell;

Having imagination;

2 (unsatisfactory) assessment:

Failure to master the program;

Ignorance of the essence of science;

Not having a clear idea;

VI. HANDOUTS ON THE SUBJECT

**State veterinary supervision
(A COPY OF THE PROTOCOL)
violation of the requirements of Veterinary legislation**

" _____ " _____ 20____ d By me _____

(position, surname, first name and patronymic)

_____ during inspection (or inspection)

(specify what is checked)

installed _____

_____ what is a violation _____

_____ The citizen (citizen) is responsible for the violation _____

_____ (surname, first name and patronymic of the violator, place of residence

place of work and position)

salary (earnings) _____ sum, pension amount _____ sum per month

Signature of the person who drew up the protocol

_____ Witness signature _____

Explanation and signature of the person responsible for the violation _____

_____ A copy of the protocol was received on 20____. D.)

_____ (signature of the violator)

_____ 20____ year citizen (citizen) _____

State veterinary supervision

RESOLUTION

**On the imposition of a fine for violating the requirements of veterinary
legislation**

20__ years _____ months. _____ day

(last name, first name, patronymic and year of birth)

address

place of work _____
position _____

(identity documents)
for _____

—
subject to a fine in the amount of _____ sum

The fine must be paid in _____

Branch of the State Bank. To inform about the payment of the fine, specifying the
number and date of the receipt, at the address

In case of non-payment of the fine within a 15-day period, the money will be
collected in an undisputed manner from the earnings of gr.

(This decision may be appealed to the district (city) court at the place of residence
of the fined person within 10 days from the date of delivery).

Position and signature of the person who drafted the resolution _____

The resolution was received _____ 20____
D.)



**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
QISHLOQ VA SUV XO'JALIGI VAZIRLIGI**

**DAVLAT VETERINARIYA BOSH BOSHQARMASI
VETERINARIYA FAOLIYATINI LITSENZIYALASH ORGANI**

Veterinariya faoliyati bilan shug'ullanish huquqi uchun

LITSENZIYA

Seriya Y

№ **0466**

Reyestr ro'yxat raqami 446

2006 y. 30 mart

Toshkent sh.

Ushbu litsenziya berildi "ZOOVETFARM SERVIS" mas'uliyati cheklangan jamiyati.

Litsenziya olgan yuridik shaxsning nomi, pochta manzili.
Samarqand viloyati, Samarqand shahri, M.Shayxzoda ko'chasi, 57-uy
jismoniy shaxsning ismi, otasining ismi, familiyasi, yashash joyi.

pasport ma'lumoti: seriyasi, raqami.

kim tomonidan va qachon berilgan

Soliq to'lovchining identifikatsiyalash raqami (STIR) 206169239

Faoliyat turi: Veterinariya preparatlari, shu jumladan veterinariya maqsadlari uchun dorivor vositalar, ozuqa qo'shimchalari, zoogigiena vositalari va veterinariya atributlarini sotish;

Amal qilish muddati Muddatsiz gacha.

Vakolath shaxs Omarov T.O.
ismi, otasining ismi, familiyasi

M.O:

Amal qilish muddati _____ gacha uzaytirildi.

Vakolatli shaxs _____
imzo ismi, otasining ismi, familiyasi

M.O:

Eslatma: Ushbu litsenziya belgilangan tartibda rasmiylashtirilib, oliy veterinariya ma'lumotiga ega bo'lgan mutaxassisining familiyasi ko'rsatilgan litsenziya shartnomasi bilan haqiqiydir.

Litsenziyani qalbakilashtirish Qonunga muvofiq ta'qib qilinadi.



O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
SAMARQAND SHAHAR HOKIMLIGI

LITSENZIYA

US № 0651

Mazkur litsenziya bilan «ZOOVETFARM SERVIS» МЧЖ ga

(litsenziya egasining to'liq nomi)

Ветеринария дори дармонлари, ускуналари ва атрибутлари

(faoliyatning ruxsat berilgan turi)

улгуржи савдо _____ ni amalga oshirishga ruxsat beriladi.

Litsenziya egasining joylashgan joyi (pochta manzili): **Самарканд шаҳар**

М. Шайхзода 57а уй

Soliq to'lovchi-litsenziya egasining identifikatsiya raqami **206169239**

Litsenziya berilgan sana **2012 йил 29 март**

Litsenziyaning amal qilish muddati cheklanmagan.

Reyestr bo'yicha tartib raqami **0651**

Samarqand shahar hokimligi savdo,
xizmat ko'rsatish sohasi va xalq
iste'moli mollari ishlab chiqarish
departamenti boshlig'i



В. Хамидов



O'zbekiston Respublikasi
Samarqand shahar hokimligi

Yuridik shaxsni davlat ro'yxatidan o'tkazish to'g'risida

GUVOHNONOMA

Reestrda tartib raqami - 2065

№ 01522

2006 yil 01 Mart

Mazkur guvohnoma yuridik shaxs **«ZOOVETFARM SERVIS»**
mas'uliyati cheklangan jamiyatiga berilgan.

(o'zbek tilidagi to'liq nomi)

Tashkiliy-huquqiy shakli	THSh 1152
Mulkchilik shakli	MSh 142
Pochta manzili	MHOBT 1718401
Yuridik shaxs kodi	KTUT 20767353
Tarmog kodi	XXTUT 71212
Soliq ro'lovchining identifikatsiya raqami	STIR 206169239

Qo'shimcha ma'lumotlar:

Inspeksiya boshlig'i



S.Shodiboev

РЕСПУБЛИКА УЗБЕКИСТАН
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ВЕТЕРИНАРНЫЙ НАДЗОР

(субъект Республики Узбекистан)

(район, город)

(наименование учреждения)

Форма № 1
Выдается ветеринарными врачами госучреждений
на животных (включая птиц, рыб, насекомых), а также
биологические объекты, используемые для размножения



ВЕТЕРИНАРНОЕ СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО

№

006727 *

от «___» _____ 200__ г.

Я, нижеподписавшийся ветеринарный врач, выдал настоящее ветеринарное свидетельство

(кому — наименование юридического лица или ф. и. о. физического лица)

в том, что при ветеринарном осмотре подлежащих отправке _____
(указать вид животных, биологических объектов)

в количестве _____ голов (мест, штук)
больных и подозрительных по заболеванию заразными болезнями не обнаружено и они выхаживаются (вывозятся) из

(указать наименование организации-отправителя,

полный адрес, в т. ч. название населенного пункта, улицы и номера дома,

района, области, края, автономного образования или республики в составе РУз)

благополучного по особо опасным и карантинным болезням животных.

При отправке на экспорт указывают благополучие хозяйства и местности согласно требованиям страны-импортера
и срок их благополучия (мес., лет)

Животные находились в Республики Узбекистан с рождения, не менее 6 месяцев (нужное подчеркнуть)
или _____ месяцев.

Животные перед отправкой карантинировались _____
(место карантинирования и количество дней)

В период карантинирования животные не имели контакта с другими животными; ежедневно клинически
осматривались и у них измерялась температура тела; в день выдачи свидетельства обследованы, больных и
подозрительных в заболевании не выявлено.

В период карантинирования материал от животных исследовался в государственной ветеринарной лаборатории

(указать наименование лаборатории)

и были получены следующие результаты:

Наименование болезни	Дата исследования	Метод исследования	Результаты исследования
----------------------	-------------------	--------------------	-------------------------

Проведена иммунизация против:

_____ « _____ » _____ 200__ г.
_____ « _____ » _____ 200__ г.
_____ « _____ » _____ 200__ г.
_____ « _____ » _____ 200__ г.
_____ « _____ » _____ 200__ г.
_____ « _____ » _____ 200__ г.

Животные обработаны против паразитов:

_____ « _____ » _____ 200__ г.
_____ « _____ » _____ 200__ г.
_____ « _____ » _____ 200__ г.

Упаковочный материал и сопровождающие грузы происходят непосредственно из хозяйства-поставщика и не контаминированы возбудителями инфекционных болезней.

Животные направляются _____
(пункт назначения и получатель)

при спецификации (гуртовой ведомости, накладной) № _____ от « _____ » _____ года
для _____
(откорма, разведения, продажи, убоя и т. д.)

и следуют _____
(железнодорожным, водным, автомобильным, воздушным транспортом;

№ автомобиля, вагона, название судна, № рейса и т. д.)

по маршруту: _____
(указать основные пункты следования)

Транспортные средства очищены и продезинфицированы
ОСОБЫЕ ОТМЕТКИ:

_____ (заполняется при отправке животных, переболевших особо опасными заболеваниями,

перевозке на особых условиях и по специальному разрешению (указанию),

_____ кем оно дано, номер и дата)

_____ (отметки органов госветнадзора об осмотре при погрузке, выгрузке, в пути следования)

Свидетельство предъявляется для контроля при погрузке, в пути следования и передается грузополучателю. Копии свидетельства недействительны. При установлении нарушений порядка заполнения бланка свидетельство передается главному госветинспектору субъекта Республики Узбекистан по месту выдачи с указанием выявленных нарушений.

Ветеринарный врач

М.П.

_____ (подпись и полное наименование должности,

_____ фамилия, инициалы)

Форма № 1

Выдается ветеринарными врачами госучреждений на животных (включая птиц, рыб, насекомых), а также биологические объекты, используемые для размножения

РЕСПУБЛИКА УЗБЕКИСТАН
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ВЕТЕРИНАРНЫЙ НАДЗОР



(субъект Республики Узбекистан)

(район, город)

(наименование учреждения)

КОРЕШОК ВЕТЕРИНАРНОГО СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВА

№

006727 *

от «___» _____ 200__ г.

Я, нижеподписавшийся ветеринарный врач, выдал настоящее ветеринарное свидетельство

(кому — наименование юридического лица или ф. и. о. физического лица)

в том, что при ветеринарном осмотре подлежащих отправке

(указать вид животных, биологических объектов)

в количестве

голов (мест, штук)

больных и подозрительных по заболеванию заразными болезнями не обнаружено и они выходят (вывозятся) из

(указать наименование организации-отправителя)

полный адрес, в т. ч. название населенного пункта, улицы и номера дома,

района, области, края, автономного образования или республики в составе РУз)

благополучного по особо опасным и карантинным болезням животных.

При отправке на экспорт указывают благополучие хозяйства и местности согласно требованиям страны-импортера и срок их благополучия (мес., лет)

Животные находились в Республики Узбекистан с рождения, не менее 6 месяцев (нужное подчеркнуть) или _____ месяцев.

Животные перед отправкой карантинировались

(место карантинирования и количество дней)

В период карантинирования животные не имели контакта с другими животными; ежедневно клинически осматривались и у них измерялась температура тела; в день выдачи свидетельства обследованы, больных и подозрительных в заболевании не выявлено.

В период карантинирования материал от животных исследовался в государственной ветеринарной лаборатории

(указать наименование лаборатории)

и были получены следующие результаты:

Наименование болезни	Дата исследования	Метод исследования	Результаты исследования
----------------------	-------------------	--------------------	-------------------------

Проведена иммунизация против:

_____ « _____ » _____ 200__ г.
_____ « _____ » _____ 200__ г.
_____ « _____ » _____ 200__ г.
_____ « _____ » _____ 200__ г.
_____ « _____ » _____ 200__ г.
_____ « _____ » _____ 200__ г.

Животные обработаны против паразитов:

_____ « _____ » _____ 200__ г.
_____ « _____ » _____ 200__ г.
_____ « _____ » _____ 200__ г.

Упаковочный материал и сопровождающие грузы происходят непосредственно из хозяйства-поставщика и не контаминированы возбудителями инфекционных болезней.

Животные направляются _____
(пункт назначения и получатель)

при спецификации (гуртовой ведомости, накладной) № _____ от « _____ » _____ года

для _____
(откорма, разведения, продажи, убоя и т. д.)

и следуют _____
(железнодорожным, водным, автомобильным, воздушным транспортом;

№ автомобиля, вагона, название судна, № рейса и т. д.)

по маршруту: _____
(указать основные пункты следования)

Транспортные средства очищены и продезинфицированы
ОСОБЫЕ ОТМЕТКИ:

_____ (заполняется при отправке животных, переболевших особо опасными заболеваниями,

перевозке на особых условиях и по специальному разрешению (указанию),

_____ кем оно дано, номер и дата)

_____ (отметки органов госветнадзора об осмотре при погрузке, выгрузке, в пути следования)

Свидетельство предъявляется для контроля при погрузке, в пути следования и передается грузополучателю. Копии свидетельства недействительны. При установлении нарушений порядка заполнения бланка свидетельство передается главному госветинспектору субъекта Республики Узбекистан по месту выдачи с указанием выявленных нарушений.

Ветеринарное свидетельство получил:

_____ (фамилия, имя, отчество)

_____ (должность)

_____ (дата и подпись)

Ветеринарный врач

_____ (подпись и полное наименование должности)

_____ фамилия, инициалы)

Форма № 2

Выдается ветеринарными врачами госветучреждений
на продукты и продовольственное сырье животного происхождения

РЕСПУБЛИКА УЗБЕКИСТАН
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ВЕТЕРИНАРНЫЙ НАДЗОР



(субъект Республики Узбекистан)

(район, город)

(наименование ветучреждения)

ВЕТЕРИНАРНОЕ СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО

№ 08— 000027 *

от « _____ » _____ 199__ г.

Я, нижеподписавшийся ветеринарный врач, выдал настоящее ветеринарное свидетельство

(кому — наименование юридического лица или ф. и. о. физического лица)

в том, что

(наименование продукции)

в количестве

(мест, штук, кг)

(упаковка)

(маркировка)

выработанная

(наименование предприятия, ф. и. о. владельца, адрес)

(дата выработки)

подвергнута ветеринарно-санитарной экспертизе в полном объеме/
изготовлена из сырья, прошедшего ветеринарно-санитарную экспертизу (ненужное зачеркнуть)
и признана годной для:

(реализации без ограничений, с ограничением — указать причины)

или переработки согласно правилам ветсанэкспертизы)

и направляется

(вид транспорта, маршрут следования, условия перевозки)

в

(наименование и адрес получателя)

по

(наименование, № и дата выдачи товаротранспортного документа)

Продукция подвергнута дополнительным лабораторным исследованиям

(наименование

лаборатории, № экспертизы и результаты исследования)

ОСОБЫЕ ОТМЕТКИ

(указываются эпизоотическое благополучие местности, дата и номера разрешений

вышестоящего госветинспектора на вывоз продукции за пределы территории,

перечисляются №№ клейм и др.)

Транспортное средство очищено и продезинфицировано.

Свидетельство предъявляется для контроля при погрузке, в пути следования и передается грузополучателю. Отметки органов госветнадзора об осмотре при погрузке, выгрузке и в пути следования делаются на обороте. Копии свидетельства недействительны. При установлении нарушений порядка заполнения бланка свидетельство передается главному госветинспектору субъекта Республики Узбекистан по месту выдачи с указанием выявленных нарушений.

М.П.

(фамилия, имя, отчество ветврача)

(должность)

(подпись)

РЕСПУБЛИКА УЗБЕКИСТАН
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ВЕТЕРИНАРНЫЙ НАДЗОР



(субъект Республики Узбекистан)

(район, город)

(наименование вступительного)

КОРЕШОК ВЕТЕРИНАРНОГО СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВА

№ 08— 000027 ✨

от «_____» _____ 199__ г.

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выработанная

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(фамилия, имя, отчество)

(фамилия, имя, отчество ветврача)

(должность)

(должность)

(дата и подпись)

(подпись)

VII. ELECTRONIC VERSION OF THE EDUCATIONAL AND METHODOICAL COMPLEX