

**MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND INNOVATION OF
THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

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

DEPARTMENT OF EPIZOOTIOLOGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES



"APPROVED"

**Vice-Rector for Academic Affairs, PhD in
Agricultural Sciences**
professor

A.A.Elmurodov

2025 year

**ON THE SUBJECT OF
"ORGANIZATION OF VETERINARY JOB AND ECONOMICS"
EDUCATIONAL METHODOLOGICAL COMPLEX**

Area of expertise:	8 00000	-	Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary science
Area of expertise:	840000	-	Veterinary science
Areas of knowledge:	60840100	-	Veterinary medicine (by type of activity)

Samarkand - 2025

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

Author:

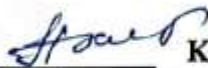
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**OF THE SUBJECT "ORGANIZATION OF VETERINARY JOB AND ECONOMICS"
EDUCATIONAL AND METHODOLOGICAL COMPLEX:**

Reviewed at the meeting of the Department of Epizootiology and Infectious Diseases on "26" 08 2025, Protocol №. "1", and recommended for discussion at the Faculty Council.

Head of the Department:  **Khudjamshukurov.A.N.**

Discussed at the meeting of the Faculty Council of "Veterinary Prophylaxis and Treatment" and recommended for use in the educational process (Minutes №. 28 dated 08, 2025).

Chairman of the Faculty Council:

 **Niyozov.Kh.B.**

Agreed:

Head of the educational and methodological department

 **Sh.Kh.Kurbanov**

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1. SUBJECT CURRICULUM

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIY TA'LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI

SAMARQAND DAVLAT VETERINARIYA MEDITSINASI,
CHORYACHILIK VA BIOTEXNOLOGIYALAR UNIVERSITETI

"TASDIQLAYMAN"

Samarqand davlat veterinariya
meditsinasi, choryachilik va
biotexnologiyalar universiteti rektori
X.B.Yunusov



2025 yil "30" 04

VETERINARIYA ISHINI TASHKIL ETISH VA IQTISODI
FANINING O'QUV DASTURI

Bilim sohasi: 800 000 – Qishloq, o'rmon, baliq xo'jaligi va veterinariya

Ta'lim sohasi: 840 000 – Veterinariya

Ta'lim yo'nalishi: 60840100 – Veterinariya meditsinasi (faoliyat turlari
bo'yicha)

Fan/modul kodi VITEI1806		O'quv yili 2025 - 2026	Semestr 8	ECTS – Kreditlar 6	
Fan modul turi Majburiy		Ta'lim tili O'zbek/rus		Haftadagi dars soatlari 6	
1.	Fanning nomi	Auditoriya mashg'ulotlari (soat)	Mustaqil ta'lim (soat)	Jami yuklama (soat)	
	Veterinariya ishini tashkil etish va iqtisodi	90	90	180	
2.	I. Fanning mazmuni Fanni o'qitishdan maqsad - "Veterinariya ishini tashkil etish va iqtisodi" fanining o'qitishdan maqsad – talabalarga veterinariya to'g'risidagi qonuni, veterinariya xizmatini tashkiliy tuzilishi, veterinariya xizmatining turlari, veterinariyada yuritiladigan jurnallar, hisob-kitob hujjatlari, hayvonlarni identifikatsiya qilish, ularni hisobga olish va hisobdan chiqarish tartibi, mutaxassislarning ish uslublari va veterinariya tadbirlarining iqtisodiy samaradorligini aniqlash, veterinariya tadbirlarini rejalashtirish va tashkillashtirish, veterinariya ta'minotini tashkil qilish, veterinariya xizmatini tashkil qilish, veterinariya sanitariya nazorati, xorijiy davlatlarda veterinariya xizmatini tashkil qilish bo'yicha nazariy va amaliy bilimlarni shakllantirishdan iborat. Fanning vazifasi – nazariy bilimlar, amaliy ko'nikmalar, veterinariya qonunchiligi, veterinariyada hisobga olish, hisobot, hayvonlarni identifikatsiya qilish tartibini, veterinariya tadbirlarini rejalashtirish va tashkil etish, iqtisodiy tahlil, veterinariya ta'minoti va nazoratini amalga oshirish bo'yicha nazariy-amaliy bilimlarni uzviylik va uzluksizlikda o'rgatishdan iborat. II. Asosiy nazariy qism (ma'ruza mashg'ulotlari) II.1. Fan tarkibiga quyidagi mavzular kiradi: 1-mavzu. "Veterinariya ishini tashkil etish va iqtisodi" faniga kirish. Veterinariya xizmatining tashkiliy tuzilishi va boshqaruvi "Veterinariya ishini tashkil etish va iqtisodi" fanining mazmuni, mohiyati va vazifalari. O'zbekiston Respublikasida veterinariya xizmatining tashkiliy tuzilishi. Davlat, idoraviy, ishlab chiqarish va xususiy veterinariya xizmatlari. Veterinariya takilotlari va ularning faoliyati. Zooveterinariya punktlarida veterinariya xizmati. Veterinariya mutaxasssilarining shtatlari va ularni nomlari. Veterinariya ishiga rahbarlik qilish va uni boshqarish uslublari.				

2-mavzu. Veterinariyada hisobga olish va hisoboti Veterinariyada hisobga olish. Veterinariya hisob-kitobi hujjatlari. Veterinariyada yuritiladigan jurnal shakllari. Veterinariya faoliyatida yuritiladigan hisobot turlari va ularni tayyorlash tartibi. Veterinariyada ish yuritish. Veterinariyada yuritiladigan birlamchi hujjatlarni rasmiylashtirish. Veterinariyada hujjatlarini tayyorlash, taqdim etish, ularni qabul qilish va saqlash qoidalari. 3-mavzu. Hayvonlarni identifikatsiya qilish, ularni hisobga olish va hisobdan chiqarish tartibi Hayvonlarni identifikatsiya qilish tartibi. Identifikatsiya qilingan hayvonlar to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlar bazasini yagona elektron axborot tizimi orqali shakllantirish. Hayvonlarga turlariga qarab individual raqam berish usullari. Hayvonlar identifikatsiya qilingandan so'ng veterinariya xizmati. Hayvonlarni hisobga olish va hisobdan chiqarishi tartibi. Hayvonlarni veterinariya, veterinariya-sanitariya qoidalari va normalari talablariga muvofiq saqlash tartibi. 4-mavzu. Veterinariya tadbirlarini rejalashtirish Veterinariyada rejalashtirishning ahamiyati, rejalashtirish ob'ektlari, rejalarga quyiladigan talablar, uning asosiy tamoyillari. Veterinariya tadbirlarini rejalashtirishning asosiy turlari. Veterinariya profilaktik va epizootiyaga qarshi tadbirlar rejasi. Hayvonlar kasalliklariga qarshi o'tkaziladigan tadbirlar rejalari. Veterinariyada rejalashtirishga qo'yiladigan eng muhim talablardan biri, veterinariya statistikasi ma'lumotlarini o'rganish va tahlili hisoblanadi. 5-mavzu. Veterinariya tadbirlarini tashkillashtirish Veterinariya tadbirlarini tashkillashtirish. Chorvachilikda umumiy va maxsus profilaktik tadbirlarni tashkillashtirish. Hayvonlarni klinik ko'rik va dispanserizatsiyadan o'tkazish. Veterinariya davolash ishlarini tashkillashtirish. Yuqumli kasalliklarni oldini olish va surunkali kasalliklarda sog'lomlashtirish tadbirlari. Hayvonlarni yuqumli kasalliklarida karantin yoki cheklov o'rnatish. Yuqumsiz kasalliklarning oldini olishda xo'jaliklarning veterinariya mutaxasssilar katta rol o'ynaydi. 6-mavzu. Veterinariya xizmati binolarining qurilishini tashkil etish Veterinariya muassasalari va chorvachilik binolarini qurilishini tashkillashtirish. Veterinariya muassasalarini qurilish rejalarni ishlab chiqish. Veterinariya muassasalarini qurilishi uchun yer maydoni ajratish. Veterinariya muassasalarini qurilishi loyiha-smeta hujjatlarini tuzish. Veterinariya muassasalarini	3

qurilishini nazorat qilish. Qurb birkuzilgan inshoatlarni qabul qilish va foydalanish.

7-mavzu. Veterinariya tadbirlarining iqtisodiy

Veterinariya tadbirlarining iqtisodiy samaradorligini tahlil qilishning ahamiyati va vazifalari. Veterinariya tadbirlarini iqtisodiy tahlil qilishda qo'llaniladigan ko'rsatkichlar sistemasi. Haqiqiy zarar va uni aniqlash usullari, oldi olingan zararni aniqlash. Veterinariya tadbirlariga sarflangan xarajalar va ularni hisoblash usullari. Veterinariya tadbirlarining iqtisodiy samaradorligi va uni hisoblash usullari.

8-mavzu. Veterinariya tadbirlarini moliyalashtirish

Veterinariya tadbirlarini moliyaviy ta'minotining ahamiyati. Veterinariya tadbirlarini moliyaviy ta'minot manbalari. Veterinariya xizmatiga ajratilgan mablag'larni sarflash maqsadlari. Byudjetdan va byudjetdan tashqari mablag'larni ajratilishi va uni sarflash tartibi. Idoraviy va ishlab chiqarish tashkilotlarining mablag'lari va ulardan foydalanish. Maxsus mablag'lar va jarima pullarini sarflash tartibi. Byudjet hisobidan ta'minlanadigan hayvonlar orasida uchraydigan o'ta xavfli yuqumli kasalliklar to'yxati.

9-mavzu. Veterinariya tadbirlarining moddiy ta'minoti

Veterinariya ta'minotining ahamiyati. Veterinariya ta'minoti ob'ektlari. Veterinariya ta'minoti amalga oshirish usullari. Veterinariya tovarlarini hisobga olish va saqlash. Veterinariya tovarlarini sarflash va hisobdan chiqarish. Veterinariya ta'minoti talabnomalarining shakllari. Hisobga olish kartochkalarini yuritish, hisobdan chiqarish tartibi. Veterinariya tadbirlarining moddiy ta'minoti tashkil qilish. Biologik preparatlar.

10-mavzu. Tuman va shaharlarda veterinariya xizmatini tashkil qilish

Tuman va shahar veterinariya xizmatining tashkiliy tuzilishi. Tuman veterinariya bo'limining joylashishi va jihatlanishi. Tuman veterinariya bo'limi, hayvonlar kasalliklari tashxisi va oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi davlat markazi, veterinariya uchastkalari, ularning faoliyati. Tuman veterinariya ishiga rahbarlik qilish. Veterinariya-sanitariya ekspertiza laboratoriyalari. Veterinariya muassasalarining ish tartibi. Shaharlarda veterinariya xizmatining xususiyatlari

11-mavzu. Ishlab chiqarishda veterinariya xizmatini tashkil qilish

Xo'jaliklarda veterinariya xizmatining tashkiliy tuzilishi. Xo'jaliklarda veterinariya mutaxassislarining huquqlari hamda vazifalari. Xo'jaliklarda

veterinariya xizmatini boshqarish va uning faoliyati. Davlat veterinariya tashkilotlari bilan aloqalari. Kasalliklarga qarshi kurash tadbirlarini tashkiliylashtirish. Veterinariya xodimlarining ish haqi. Idoraviy veterinariya xizmati veterinariya mutaxassislarining huquq va majburiyatlari. Ishlab chiqarishdagi veterinariya xizmatlari

12-mavzu. Xususiy veterinariya xizmatini tashkil qilish

Xususiy veterinariya xizmatini ahamiyati va uni amalga oshirish. Xususiy veterinariya xizmatini tashkiliy asoslari. Zoovetservis punktlarining faoliyati. Xususiy veterinariya korxonasiining nizomi. Xususiy veterinariya xizmatini turlari. Hayvon egalari bilan shartnomalar tuzish. Hayvon egalari veterinariya xizmati ko'rsatish qoidalari. Veterinariya faoliyatiga litsenziya berish bosqichlari. Litsenziyalarni qayta rasmiylashtirish, dublikat berish.

13-mavzu. Veterinariya sanitariya nazoratini tashkil qilish

Veterinariya sanitariya nazoratining mohiyati va maqsadi. Veterinariya inspektorlari. Davlat va ishlab chiqarish veterinariya nazorati. Chorvachilik xo'jaliklarida, transport va davlat chegarasida veterinariya sanitariya nazorati. Veterinariya kuzatuv hujjatlari berish va ularni rasmiylashtirish tartibi. Veterinariya inspektorlari va ularni vakolatlari. Hayvonlarning xom ashyolarini tayyorlovchi, saqlovchi va qayta ishlovchi korxonalarda veterinariya-sanitariya nazorati

14-mavzu. Ishlab chiqarish korxonalarida veterinariya sanitariya nazorati

Ishlab chiqarish korxonalarida veterinariya sanitariya nazorati. Chorvachilik mahsulotlari - go'sht, sut va xom-ashyolarni qayta ishlash sanoatida, ular bilan savdo qilishda, xom-ashyolarni tayyorlash va saqlash korxonalarida, hayvon jasadlari qoldiqlarini yig'ish va ularni zararsizlantirish joylarida veterinariya sanitariya nazorati. Bozorlarda veterinariya sanitariya nazorati. Hayvon gavalari (go'sht)ni veterinariya tamg'asi va shtampi bilan tamg'alash.

15-mavzu. Xorijiy davlatlarda veterinariya xizmati va xalqaro veterinariya tashkilotlari

Xorijiy davlatlarda veterinariya xizmati, xalqaro veterinariya tashkilotlari. Butun dunyo veterinariya assosiyasi. Xalqaro epizootik byuro xalqaro sog'liqni saqlash tashkilotining veterinariya bo'limi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi veterinariya xizmatining xalqaro veterinariya tashkilotlari va xorijiy davlatlarning veterinariya xizmati bilan aloqasi. Mamlakatni epizootiyaga o'tishidan va uni ichida epizootik kasallik chiqib ketishidan mustahkam qo'riqlash.

III. Amaliy mashg'ulotlari bo'yicha ko'rsatma va tavsiyalar

Amaliy mashg'ulotlar uchun quyidagi mavzular tavsiya etiladi:

1. Veterinariya va veterinar osoyishtaliklari ta'minlash sohasini Davlat tomonidan tartibga solish. Normativ huquqiy hujjatlar.
2. Veterinariya xizmatining tashkiliy tuzilishi va uni boshqarish.
3. Veterinariya hisobga olish va ish yuritish.
4. Veterinariyada yuritiladigan jurnal shakllari.
5. Veterinariyada yuritiladigan hisobot shakllari.
6. Hayvonlarni identifikatsiya qilish tartibi.
7. Hayvonlarni hisobga olish va hisobdan chiqarish tartibi.
8. Veterinariya tadbirlarini rejalashtirish va uning turlari.
9. Veterinariya o'tkaziladigan tadbirlar rejalari.
10. Umumiy profilaktik va davolash tadbirlarini tashkilloshtirish.
11. Laboratoriyada tekshirish uchun material olish va jo'natish tartibi.
12. Yuqumli kasalliklarni oldini olish va qarshi kurashish tadbirlari.
13. Yuqumli kasalliklar tarqalganda karantin (cheklov) tadbirlari.
14. Veterinariya binolarining qurilishini tashkilloshtirish.
15. Veterinariya tadbirlarini iqtisodiy tahlil qilish ko'rsatkichlari.
16. Haqiqiy va oldi olingan zararni aniqlash usullari.
17. Veterinariya tadbirlarining iqtisodiy samaradorligini aniqlash usullari.
18. Veterinariya tadbirlarini moliyalashtirish va xarajalar smetasi.
19. Veterinariya moddiy ta'minotini va talabnomalar tuzish.
20. Tumanlarda veterinariya xizmati va uni boshqarish.
21. Shaharlarda veterinariya xizmati va uni boshqarish.
22. Ishlab chiqarishda veterinariya xizmati va uni boshqarish.
23. Xususiy veterinariya xizmati va uni boshqarish.
24. Veterinariya sanitariya nazorati va uni tashkil qilish.
25. Veterinariya sanitariya nazorati va uni tashkil qilish.
26. Davlat chegarasida veterinariya sanitariya nazorati.
27. So'yish korxonalarida veterinariya sanitariya nazorati.
28. Hayvonlarni so'yiganda veterinariya sanitariya nazorati.
29. Veterinariya sanitariya nazoratida kleyimo va shamlplardan foydalanish.
30. Xorijiy davlatlarda veterinariya xizmati va ular bilan hamkorlik.

Amaliy mashg'ulotlar zarur asbob-uskunalar, preparatlar bilan jihozlangan auditoriyada bir akademik guruhga bir professor-o'qituvchi tomonidan o'tkazilishi zarur. Mashg'ulotlar faol va interfaol usullar yordamida o'tilishi, mos ravishda munosib pedagogik va axborot texnologiyalar qo'llanilishi maqsadga muvofiq.

IV. Mustaqil ta'lim va mustaqil ishlar

Mustaqil ta'lim uchun tavsiya etiladigan mavzular:

1. Veterinariya sohasiga oid huquqiy-me'yoriy hujjatlarini o'rganish.
2. Veterinariyada hisobot shakllari va ularni rasmiylashtirishni o'rganish.
3. Veterinariyada jurnal shakllari va ularni rasmiylashtirishni o'rganish.
4. Hayvonlar identifikatsiya qilish tartibini o'rganish.
5. Veterinariya pasportini rasmiylashtirishni tartibini o'rganish.
6. Veterinariya profilaktik va epizootiyaga qarshi tadbirlar rejasini tuzish.
7. Yuqumsiz kasalliklarni oldini olish tadbirlari rejasini tuzish.
8. Hayvonlarni asrashda veterinariya nazoratini tashkil qilish.
9. Veterinariya mutaxassislarining xo'jalik tadbirlaridagi ishtiroki.
10. Chorvachilik xo'jaliklarining epizootologik holatini o'rganish.
11. Epizootiyaga qarshi maxsus tadbirlarni tashkilloshtirish.
12. Yuqumli kasalliklar tarqalganda karantin yoki cheklov tadbirlari.
13. Veterinariya tadbirlarining iqtisodiy samaradorligini tahlil qilish.
14. Kasalliklarga qarshi o'tkazilgan tadbirlarning iqtisodiy samaradorligi.
15. Davolash va profilaktik tadbirlarning iqtisodiy samaradorligini aniqlash.
16. Veterinariya tadbirlarining moliyaviy va moddiy ta'minoti.
17. Xususiy veterinariya xizmati va unga oid hujjatlarini o'rganish.
18. Avtomobil va tuproq yo'llarda veterinariya sanitariya nazorati.
19. Veterinariya nazoratidagi yuklarni tashishga oid hujjatlarini o'rganish.
20. Xorijiy davlatlarning veterinariya xizmatini o'rganish.

Mustaqil o'zlashtirilgan mavzular bo'yicha talabalar tomonidan fanning xususiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda Internet tarmoqlaridan foydalanib referat va uning taqdimoti, veterinariyada yuritiladigan me'yoriy hujjatlarini rasmiylashtirish, xorijiy tillardagi adabiyotlardan foydalanishi, keyis-stadi, vaziyatli masalalar to'plamini ishlab chiqishi tavsiya etiladi.

3. V. Ta'lim natijalari / Kasbiy kompetensiyalari

Talaba bilishi kerak:

- veterinariya xizmatini hayvonot dunyosi va inson salomatligini asrashdagi hamda tabiatni muhofaza qilish va ekologik muammolarni hal etishdagi o'rni, veterinariya xizmatining xalq xo'jaligida, mudofaa xizmatida va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy ahamiyati, xo'jaliklarning iqtisodiy asoslari haqida *tasavvurga ega bo'yishi*; (bilim)
- chorvachilik ob'ektlari, bozorlar, qayta ishlash korxonalari va chegara hududlarida veterinariya sanitariya nazoratini o'tkazish, zoovetservis faoliyatini tashkil etish, iqtisodiy samaradorlikni baholash usullari, menejment

	faoliyatini yangi va zarur axborot bilan ta'minlash bilishi va ulardan foydalana olishi; (ko'nikma) • veterinariya xizmatini tashkil qilish, veterinariya tadbirlarini rejalashtirish, tashkilash, iqtisodiy tahlil qilish, moliyalashtirish, xususiy veterinariya xizmatini tashkil qilish, veterinariya-sanitariya nazoratini tashkil qilish bo'yicha xulosa qilish ko'nikmalariga ega bo'lishi kerak. (malaka)
4.	VI. Ta'lim texnologiyalari va metodlari: • ma'ruzalar; • interfaol key-s-stadlar; • seminarlar (muntaziy fikrlash, tekror savol-javoblar); • guruhlarda ishlash; • taqdimotlarni qilish; • individual loyihalar; • jamoa bo'lib ishlash va himoya qilish uchun loyihalar.
5.	VII. Kreditlarni olish uchun talablar: joyi, o'taliq nazorat shakllarida berilgan vazifa va topshiriqlarni bajarish, yakuniy nazoratni muvaffaqiyatli topshirish.
6.	Asosiy adabiyotlar 1. Davlatov R.B., Norqobilov B.T., Qurbonov Sh.X. Veterinariya ishini tashkil etish va iqtisodi. Darslik, Samarqand, 2019. – 304 bet. 2. Давлатов Р.Б., Мирсаидова Р.Р. Организация, экономика и законодательство ветеринарного дела. Учебник Издательство «Фан зйоси», Ташкент, 2023. – 276 стр. Qo'shimcha adabiyotlar 3. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Yangi O'zbekistonda erkin va farovon yashaylik. "Toshkent, "Tasvir" nashriyot uyi, 2021. – 52 bet. 4. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Insonparvarlik, ezigilik va bunyodkorlik-milliy g'oyamizning rivojdevoridir. Toshkent, "Tasvir" nashriyot uyi, 2021 yil. – 36 bet. 5. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Yangi O'zbekiston taraqqiyot strategiyasi. Toshkent, "O'zbekiston" nashriyoti, 2022. – 416 bet. 6. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 31-martdagi "Veterinariya va chorvachilik sohasida kadrlar tayyorlash tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish to'g'risida"gi PQ-187-son qarori. 7. Abduraxmonov T.A., Davlatov R.B. Veterinariya ishini tashkil qilish va uning iqtisodi. Darslik, Zarafshon nashriyoti, 2004. – 254 bet. 8. James S. Gaynor., William W. Muir. Handbook of Veterinary Pain

	Management, 2014. – 640 Pp. 9. Никитин И.Н. Организация и экономика ветеринарного дела. Учебник. Издательство «Лань», 2014. – 368 стр. 10. Никитин И.Н. Организация ветеринарного дела. Учебник. Издательство «Лань», 2021. – 288 стр.
7.	Axborot manbalari 11. www.ziyoue.com. 12. www.lex.uz 13. www.vetgov.uz 14. www.vetmed.uz 15. www.stat.uz
8.	Fan/modul uchun mas'ullar: R.B.Davlatov – SamDVUMChBU, "Erizoologiya va infektsion kasalliklar" kafedrası professori, veterinariya fanlari doktori B.S.Rustamov – SamDVUMChBU, "Erizoologiya va infektsion kasalliklar" kafedrası assistenti, veterinariya fanlari falsafa doktori (PhD).
9.	Taqitgizhilar: D.S.Vaxidova – Toshkent davlat agrar universiteti Ushimiy zootexniya va veterinariya kafedrası professori veterinariya fanlari nomzodi Sh.X.Chorshanbiyev – Termiz davlat muhandislik va agrotekhnologiyalar universiteti "Zooingeneriya, veterinariya va irakchilik" kafedrası dotsenti

Samarqand davlat veterinariya meditsinasi, chorvachilik va biotexnologiyalar universitetining 800000 – Qishloq, o'rmon, baliq xo'jaligi va veterinariya, 840000 – Veterinariya ta'lim sohasining, 60840100 – Veterinariya meditsinasi (faoliyat turi bo'yicha) bakalavriat ta'lim yo'nalishiga 2025-2026-o'quv yili uchun Epizootologiya va infeksiya kasalliklar kafedrasini professori R.B.Davlatov, v.f.d., PhD B.S.Rustamovlar tomonidan tayyorlangan "Veterinariya ishini tashkil etish va iqtisodiy" fanidan tayyorlangan fan dasturiga

T A Q R I Z

Respublikamizda barcha sohalar singari Oliy ta'lim tizimida ham chuqur islohatlar olib borilmoqda. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 5-oktabrdagi PF-6079-son "Raqamli O'zbekiston – 2030" strategiyasini tasdiqlash va uni samarali amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi Farmoni, 2021-yil 24-dekabrda "Davlat oliy ta'lim muassasalarining akademik va tashkiliy-boshqaruv mustaqilligini ta'minlash bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi PQ-60-son, 2022-yil 31-martdagi "Veterinariya va chorvachilik sohasida kadrlar tayyorlash tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish to'g'risida"gi PQ-187-son qororlarida belgilangan vazifalar ijrosini ta'minlash maqsadida Samarqand davlat veterinariya meditsinasi, chorvachilik va biotexnologiyalar universitetida "O'quv rejalar va dasturlar, fanlar mazmunini tubdan qayta ko'rib chiqish, kadrlar iste'molchilari hamda ilg'or xorijiy tajribani hisobga olgan holda bakalavriat yo'nalishlarining yangi o'quv-metodik komplekslarini yaratish hamda amaliyot uchun raqobatbardosh kadrlarni tayyorlashda ularning bilim va ko'nikmalarini tubdan shakllantirish belgilangan.

"Veterinariya ishini tashkil etish va iqtisodiy" fani Respublikamizdagi veterinariya xizmatini tashkiliy tuzilishi, veterinariya xizmatining turli, veterinariyada yuritiladigan jumalari, hisob-kitob hujjatlari, hayvonlarni identifikatsiya qilish, ularni hisobga olish va hisobdan chiqarish tartibi, mutaxassislarining ish uslublari va veterinariya tadbirlarining iqtisodiy samaradorligini aniqlashda ixtisoslik fan sifatida muhim rol o'ynaydi.

Ushbu dasturda O'zbekiston Respublikasi veterinariya xizmatining mohiyati, veterinariya qonunchiligi uning maqsadi va vazifalari, veterinariya xizmatining tashkiliy tuzilishi va unga rahbarlik qilinishi, veterinariyada ish yuritish, hayvonlarni identifikatsiya qilish, ularni hisobga olish va hisobdan chiqarish tartibini, veterinariya tadbirlarini rejalashtirish, tashkillashtirish, iqtisodiy samaradorligini aniqlash, moliyalashtirish va moddiy ta'minoti, veterinariya-sanitariya nazorati, xorijiy davlatlarda veterinariya xizmati bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keng yoritilgan.

"Veterinariya ishini tashkil etish va iqtisodiy" fan dasturi Davlat ta'lim standartlariga muvofiq tayyorlangan, ilmiy-uslubiy jihatdan mazmunli va rovon tilida yozilgan, amaldagi me'yoriy hujjatlarga mos kelishini inobatga olib, uni o'quv jarayonida qo'llashga va chop ettirishga tavsiya qilinadi.

Toshkent davlat agrar universiteti
"Umumiy zootexnika va veterinariya"
kafedrasini professori, v.f.d.



D.S.Vasildova

Samarqand davlat veterinariya meditsinasi, chorvachilik va biotexnologiyalar universitetining 800000 – Qishloq, o'rmon, baliq xo'jaligi va veterinariya bilim sohasi, 840000 – Veterinariya ta'lim sohasining 60840100 – Veterinariya meditsinasi (faoliyat turi bo'yicha) bakalavriat ta'lim yo'nalishi uchun Epizootologiya va infeksiya kasalliklar kafedrasini professori R.B.Davlatov, v.f.d., PhD B.S.Rustamovlar tomonidan tayyorlangan "Veterinariya ishini tashkil etish va iqtisodiy" fanidan tayyorlangan fan dasturiga

T A Q R I Z

Mamlakatimizning Oliy ta'lim tizimida chuqur islohatlar olib borilmoqda. "O'zbekiston Respublikasida ta'lim tizimini yanada isloh qilish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi 2017 yil 5 maydagi PQ-2959-son, "Oliy ma'lumotli mutaxassislar tayyorlash sifatini oshirishda iqtisodiy sohalar va farmoqlarining ishtirokini yanada kengaytirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida" 2017 yil 27 iyuldagi gi PQ-3151-son va 2018 yil 5 iyundagi PQ-3775-sonli "Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida ta'lim sifatini oshirish va ularning mamlakatda amalga oshirilayotgan keng qamrovli islohatlarda faol ishtirokini ta'minlash bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi qororlarida belgilangan vazifalar ijrosini ta'minlash maqsadida Samarqand davlat veterinariya meditsinasi, chorvachilik va biotexnologiyalar universitetida "O'quv rejalar va dasturlar, fanlar mazmunini tubdan qayta ko'rib chiqish, kadrlar iste'molchilari hamda ilg'or xorijiy tajribani hisobga olgan holda bakalavriat yo'nalishlarining yangi o'quv-metodik komplekslarini yaratish hamda amaliyot uchun raqobatbardosh kadrlarni tayyorlashda ularning bilim va ko'nikmalarini tubdan shakllantirish belgilangan.

Respublikamizda veterinariya va chorvachilik sohalarini keng rivojlantirishda yuqori malakali mutaxassislarining o'rni muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ularni hozirgi kun talablari darajasida tayyorlash, bilim saviyasini oshirishda o'qitilayotgan fanlarning o'rni muhimdir. Shu nuqrai-nazardan, yuqoridagi ta'lim yo'nalishi uchun "Veterinariya ishini tashkil etish va iqtisodiy" fanining fan dasturi aynan shu talablarni bajaradi.

"Veterinariya ishini tashkil etish va iqtisodiy" fan dasturining asosiy qismida faning mazmunini, O'zbekiston Respublikasi veterinariya xizmatining mohiyati, uning maqsadi va vazifalari, veterinariya xizmatining tashkiliy tuzilishi va unga rahbarlik qilinishi, veterinariyada ish yuritish, hayvonlarni identifikatsiya qilish, ularni hisobga olish va hisobdan chiqarish tartibini, veterinariya tadbirlarini rejalashtirish, tashkillashtirish, iqtisodiy samaradorligini aniqlash, moliyalashtirish va moddiy ta'minoti, veterinariya sanitariya nazorati bayon etilgan, ma'lumotlar, amaliy mashg'ulotlari bo'yicha ko'rsatma va tavsiyalar keltirilgan. Fanni o'qitishda mustaqil ta'lim, ishlarga ham katta e'tibor qaratilgan bo'lib, bu talabalarning bilim olishi, o'z ushida mustaqil ishlashlari uchun katta imkoniyat yaratadi.

"Veterinariya ishini tashkil etish va iqtisodiy" fanining fan dasturi, Davlat ta'lim standartlariga muvofiq tayyorlangan, ilmiy-uslubiy jihatdan mazmunli va rovon tilida yozilgan, amaldagi me'yoriy hujjatlarga mos kelishini inobatga olib, uni o'quv jarayonida qo'llashga va chop ettirishga tavsiya qilinadi.

Termiz davlat muhandislik va agrotekhnologiyalar
Universiteti Zooinjeneriya, veterinariya
va ipakchilik kafedrasini v.b. dotsent v.f.d.



Sh.X.Chorshanbiyev

II. TRAINING AND WORKING PROGRAM BY SUBJECT

**MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND INNOVATION OF
THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

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

Registered:

№ PB-60840100-1.30

27» 06 2025-year



“APPROVED”

Vice Rector for Academic Affairs

professor A.A.Elmuurodov

27» 06 2025-year

**CURRICULUM FOR THE SUBJECT “ORGANIZATION OF
VETERINARY JOB AND ECONOMICS”
(SYLLABUS)**

Area of expertise:	8 00000	- Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary science
Area of expertise:	840000	- Veterinary science
Areas of knowledge:	60840100	- Veterinary medicine (by type of activity)

Samarkand – 2025

This curriculum is developed on the basis of the curriculum and the subject curriculum approved in 2022.

Authors:

R.B.Davlatov - Professor of the department of Epizootology and infectious diseases, doctor of veterinary sciences;

Reviewers:

D.S.Vakhidova - Professor of the department of General Zootechnics and Veterinary, Tashkent State Agrarian university, Candidate of veterinary sciences,
Sh.Kh.Chorshanбиеv - Termiz State university of engineering and agricultural technology, Associate professor of the department of Animal science, veterinary science and sericulture, Candidate of veterinary sciences.

The curriculum of the subject was discussed 20.05 2025 years on № 10 meeting of the Department of Epizootology and infectious diseases and recommended for approval by the Faculty Council. (minutes №.)

Head of the Department: Hevrat A. N. Khudzhanshukurov

The curriculum for the subject was discussed at meeting of the faculty "Veterinary prevention and treatment" 29.05 2025 and recommended for approval by the University Council. (protocol № 10)

Chairman of the Faculty Council

H.B.Niyazov

Agreed:

Head of the educational and methodological department

Sh.Kh.Kurbanov

Subject syllabus
Samar kand state university of veterinary medicine, animal husbandry and biotechnology

Information about the subject:

Item code: VITE11806

Subject title: **Organization and economics of veterinary business**
Semester/year: **8 - semester/2025-2026 academic year**

Department: **Epizootology and infectious diseases**

Hours/credits: **6.0 ECTS (classroom hours 90, independent work 90)**

Lecture	Practical classes	Independent job	Total
30	60	90	180

Location of classes by subject:

Classroom hours: on schedule

Requirements:

Responsible department: Epizootology and infectious diseases

Information about the instructor: Davlatov R.B.

Location of the department: SSU/VMAHB, 2 - building, office №. 279

Telephone: + 99890 - 505 - 78 - 66 work phone, mobile: + 99890 - 505 - 78 - 66

Email: L.davlatov.65@mail.ru Working hours: See you soon

I. The purpose of studying the subject - The purpose of teaching the subject "Organization and Economics of Veterinary Affairs" is to teach students the organizational structure of the veterinary service, types of veterinary services, journals kept in veterinary medicine, accounting documents, the procedure for identifying animals, their registration and deregistration, methods of work of specialists and determining the economic efficiency of veterinary activities, planning and organizing veterinary activities, organizing veterinary supplies, organizing veterinary services, veterinary and sanitary control, forming theoretical and practical knowledge on the organization of veterinary services in foreign countries.

II. The purpose of the subject is to provide consistent and continuous training in theoretical and practical knowledge on the implementation of veterinary care and control, accounting in veterinary medicine, reporting, animal identification procedures, planning and organization of veterinary activities, and economic analysis.

III. As a result of mastering the subject, the student:

- *have an idea on* the role of the veterinary service in the protection of wildlife and human health, as well as in the protection of nature and the solution of environmental problems, the socio-economic significance of the veterinary service in the national economy, the defense service and the economic foundations of farms;
- *possesses the skills* of conducting veterinary and sanitary control at livestock facilities, markets, processing plants and border areas, organizing the activities of the veterinary service, methods of assessing economic efficiency, providing management activities with new and necessary information;
- *must have the qualifications* of organizing veterinary services, planning and organizing veterinary activities, economic analysis, financing, organizing private veterinary services, organizing veterinary and sanitary control.

IV. Methods of teaching the subject:

In the process of teaching the subject it is necessary to use modern methods, to connect problems in this area with social forms of education, to strengthen the theoretical knowledge of students through practical classes. In order to effectively master the students' educational materials, technical means of teaching visual aids, tables reflecting the organizational structure of the veterinary service, and the widespread use of published lecture texts on the organization of veterinary work, the introduction of a system for assessing student knowledge. Advanced pedagogical technologies are used in lectures.

When designing the course "Organization of Veterinary Affairs", the following main conceptual approaches are used:

- Personalized learning.
- Systems approach.
- Action-oriented approach.
- Dialogic approach.
- Organization of cooperative learning.
- Problematic education.

V. Structural structure of science:

5.1. Calendar thematic plan of lecture topics on the subject "Organization and economics of veterinary business".

No	topics	Lectures	plan	watch
Module 1. Login. Organizational structure and management of the veterina service				
1.1	Introduction to the "Organization of Veterinary affairs". Organizational structure and management of the veterinary service	1.1.1. Content, essence and objectives of the science of organizing veterinary affairs. 1.1.2. Organizational structure of the veterinary service of the Republic of Uzbekistan. 1.1.3. State, departmental, industrial and private veterinary services. 1.1.4. Veterinary institutions and their activities. Veterinary service in veterinary centers. 1.1.5. Staff of veterinary specialists and their names. Methods of management and administration of veterinary work.	2	
Module 2. Veterinary records, reporting and office work.				
2.1	Accounting and reporting in veterinary medicine.	2.1.1. Accounting in veterinary medicine. Veterinary payment documents. 2.1.2. Journal forms stored in veterinary medicine 2.1.3. Types of reports in veterinary activities and the procedure for their preparation. 2.1.4. Veterinary practice. Primary documents are prepared in veterinary medicine. 2.1.5. Rules for the preparation, submission, acceptance and storage of documents in veterinary medicine.	2	
2.2	The procedure for identifying animals, registering them and deregistering them.	2.2.1. Animal identification procedure 2.2.2. Identification of animals 2.2.3. Issuance of veterinary passports for identified animals 2.2.4. Registration and deregistration of animals	2	

	2.2.5. Rights and responsibilities of animal owners 2.2.6. Types and standards of ear tags and tokens storing identification numbers	

Module 3. Planning and organizing veterinary activities

3.1	Planning of veterinary activities	3.1.1. The importance and objectives of Planning in Veterinary Medicine 3.1.2. Requirements for veterinary action plans 3.1.3. Basic principles of planning 3.1.4. Main types of planning of veterinary measures 3.1.5. Plan of veterinary-preventive and anti-epizootic measures	2
3.2	Organization of veterinary events	3.2.1. The importance of organizing veterinary activities 3.2.2. Organization of general preventive measures 3.2.3. Organization of veterinary preventive and therapeutic measures 3.2.4. Organization of veterinary treatment 3.2.5. Organization of measures to prevent and combat infectious diseases (epizootics).	2
3.3	Organization of construction of veterinary service buildings.	3.3.1. Construction and planning of veterinary facilities 3.3.2. Procedure for the allocation of land plots for the construction of veterinary facilities. 3.3.3. Preparation of design and estimate documentation for the construction of veterinary facilities. 3.3.4. Control over the construction of veterinary facilities and their acceptance into operation	2
Module 4. Economic, financial and material support of veterinary activities			
4.1	Economics of veterinary measures.	4.1.1. The importance and objectives of the analysis of the economics of veterinary activities 4.1.2. System of indicators used in the economic analysis of veterinary activities.	2

4.2	Financing of veterinary activities.	4.1.3. Method for Determining Actual Damage and Avoided Damage (ouces). 4.1.4. Expenses for veterinary activities and methods of their calculation 4.1.5. Economic efficiency of veterinary activities and methods of its calculation 4.2.1. The importance of financial support for veterinary activities and sources of support 4.2.2. Purposes of spending funds allocated to veterinary services 4.2.3. Particularly dangerous infectious diseases of animals, which are carried out at the expense of budgetary funds. 4.2.4. Funds allocated to livestock farms for the needs of the veterinary service 4.2.5. Procedure for drawing up and determining a plan for providing funds for veterinary activities	2
4.3	Financial support in veterinary medicine.	4.3.1. Organization of material support for veterinary activities 4.3.2. Objects of veterinary care 4.3.3. Methods of providing veterinary care 4.3.4. Accounting and storage of veterinary products 4.3.5. Expenses and write-off of veterinary measures	2
Module 5. Organization of veterinary services in districts, cities and farms.			
5.1	Organization of veterinary services in districts and cities.	5.1.1. Organizational structure of the district veterinary service 5.1.2. Management of veterinary work in the area 5.1.3. Features of veterinary service in cities 5.1.4. Branches of the city department of veterinary science and livestock development 5.1.5. Veterinary and sanitary examination laboratories	2

5	Organization of veterinary services on livestock farms.	5.2.1. Veterinary service in livestock farms 5.2.2. Rights and responsibilities of veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service. 5.2.3. Veterinary services in production	2
5.3	Organization of private veterinary service.	5.3.1. Organization of private veterinary service 5.3.2. Private veterinary activities 5.3.3. Stages of licensing of veterinary activities 5.3.4. Rules for the provision of veterinary services to animal owners 5.3.5. Concluding contracts with animal owners	2
Module 6. Organizational foundations of veterinary and sanitary supervision			
6.1	Organization of veterinary and sanitary supervision.	6.1.1. The nature and objectives of veterinary and sanitary control 6.1.2. Objects of state veterinary control 6.1.3. Veterinary and sanitary control during transportation of animals, livestock products and raw materials, export-import processes 6.1.4. Rules for the preparation of veterinary supervision documents for the transportation of goods under the control of the State Veterinary Service within the Republic 6.1.5. Veterinary and sanitary control at enterprises for the procurement, storage and processing of animal raw materials	2
6.2	Veterinary and sanitary supervision in livestock farms.	6.2.1. Veterinary and sanitary control at specialized slaughterhouses 6.2.2. Veterinary and sanitary control during slaughter of animals 6.2.3. Veterinary and sanitary examination of carcasses and organs of slaughtered animals after slaughter 6.2.4. Veterinary and sanitary control over the disposal and recycling of animal carcasses (carcasses). 6.2.5. Marking of animal carcasses	2

	(meat) with a veterinary seal and brand	
Module 6. Veterinary service in foreign countries and international cooperation		
7.1	Veterinary services of foreign countries and international veterinary organizations.	7.1.1. International veterinary organizations and their importance 7.1.2. World Organization for Animal Health and the World Health Organization 7.1.3. Relationships of the veterinary service of the Republic of Uzbekistan with international veterinary organizations and the veterinary service of foreign countries.
Total:		30

5.2. Calendar thematic plan of planned practical classes in the specialty "Organization and economics of veterinary medicine".

Practical classes			
No.	topics	plan	watch
1.	State regulation of veterinary affairs and veterinary peacekeeping. Regulatory legal documents.	1.1. Organizational structure of the veterinary service. 1.2. Objects of activity of veterinary specialists. 1.3. State Veterinary Service.	2
2.	Veterinary system and its management	2.1. State Veterinary Inspector 2.2. Departmental veterinary service. 2.3. Veterinary services in production.	2
3.	Accounting and reporting in veterinary medicine.	3.1. Accounting in veterinary medicine 3.2. Veterinary payment documents. 3.3. Veterinary practice.	2
4.	Forms of journals in veterinary medicine	4.1. Journal forms used in veterinary medicine. 4.2. Design of veterinary journals. 4.3. Primary documentation.	2
5.	Reporting forms in veterinary medicine	5.1. Veterinary conclusion 5.2. Reporting forms in veterinary medicine. 5.3. Veterinary reporting documents.	2
6.	Animal identification procedure	6.1. Animal identification procedure 6.2. Identification of animals.	2

7.	Procedure for registration and deregistration of animals	6.3. Issuance of veterinary passports for identified animals. 7.1. Registration and deregistration of animals 7.2. Rights and responsibilities of animal owners. 7.3. Types and standards of ear tags and tokens storing identification numbers.	2
8.	Planning of veterinary activities and its types	8.1. The Importance of Planning in Veterinary Medicine 8.2. Planning objects. 8.3. Requirements for veterinary action plans.	2
9.	Veterinary action plans	9.1. Plan of veterinary-preventive and anti-epizootic measures 9.2. Action plan for the prevention of non-communicable animal diseases. 9.3. Recovery plan for animals from chronic infectious diseases.	2
10.	Organization of general preventive and therapeutic measures	10.1. Organization of general preventive measures 10.2. Organization of veterinary preventive and therapeutic measures. 10.3. Organization of veterinary treatment.	2
11	Procedure for receiving and sending materials for laboratory research	11.1. Procedure for obtaining material for research in the laboratory 11.2. Procedure for sending material to the laboratory for research. 11.3. Examination of animals for helminth carriers.	2
12	Measures for the prevention and control of infectious diseases	12.1. Organization of measures to prevent and combat infectious diseases (epizootics). 12.2. Organization of preventive and special measures against epizootics. 12.3. Measures to prevent the penetration of infection into the farm. 12.4. Study of the epizootic state of a farm or region.	2
13	Quarantine (restrictive measures) during the spread of infectious diseases	13.1. Identification and isolation of sick and suspected animals 13.2. Organization of measures to	2

14	Organization of construction of veterinary buildings	Identify and eliminate infectious diseases (Quarantine measures). 13.3. Restrictive measures (quarantine) upon detection of outbreaks of infectious animal diseases. 14.1. Planning the construction of veterinary facilities 14.2. Procedure for the allocation of land plots for the construction of veterinary facilities. 14.3. Preparation of design and estimate documentation for the construction of veterinary facilities.	2
15	Indicators of economic analysis of veterinary measures	15.1. The importance and objectives of the analysis of the economics of veterinary activities 15.2. Indicators used in the economic analysis of veterinary activities. 15.3. Expenses for veterinary activities and methods of their calculation.	2
16	Methods for determining actual and received damage	16.1. Actual damage and methods of its determination 16.2. Method for determining prevented damage (Oz). 16.3. Expenses for veterinary activities and methods of their calculation.	2
17	Methods for determining the economic efficiency of veterinary measures	17.1. Economic efficiency of veterinary activities and methods of its calculation 17.2. Economic efficiency of measures to combat epizootics. 17.3. Economic efficiency of treatment and preventive measures in the era of non-communicable diseases.	2
18	Financing and budgeting of veterinary activities	18.1. The importance and sources of financial support for veterinary activities 18.2. Purposes of spending funds allocated to veterinary services Anatomical structure, topography and features of the lips, tongue.	2

		guns, teeth in animals, 18.3. The procedure for drawing up and determining a plan for providing funds for veterinary activities.	
19	Organization of veterinary supplies	19.1. Organization of material support for veterinary activities. 19.2. Objects of veterinary care and methods of its implementation. 19.3. Accounting, storage and consumption of veterinary products.	2
20	Veterinary service in the districts and its management	20.1. Organizational structure of the district veterinary service 20.2. Activities of the district department of veterinary science and livestock development. 20.3. Management of district veterinary work.	2
21	Veterinary service in cities and its management	21.1. Activities of the city department of veterinary science and livestock development 21.2. Activities of the veterinary and sanitary examination laboratory. 21.3. Branches of the city department of veterinary medicine and livestock development.	2
22	Veterinary service in production and its management	22.1. Departmental veterinary service 22.2. Rights and responsibilities of veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service. 22.3. Veterinary services in production.	2
23	Private veterinary service and its management	23.1. Organization of a private veterinary service 23.2. Private veterinary activities. 23.3. Licensing of veterinary activities.	2
24	Veterinary and sanitary supervision and its organization	24.1. The nature and objectives of veterinary and sanitary control 24.2. Objects of state veterinary control. 24.3. Veterinary and sanitary control at enterprises for the procurement, storage and processing of animal raw materials.	2

25	Preparation of veterinary supervision documents	25.1. Veterinary and sanitary control during transportation of animals, livestock products and raw materials, export-import processes 25.2. Rules for the preparation of veterinary supervision documents for the transportation of goods under the control of the State Veterinary Service within the Republic. 25.3. Veterinary and sanitary control at enterprises for the procurement, storage and processing of animal raw materials.	2
26	Veterinary and sanitary control at the state border	26.1. Rights and obligations of owners of animals, products of animal origin and raw materials 26.2. Veterinary requirements for the production and circulation of goods under the control of the state veterinary service 26.3. Seizure, destruction, rendering harmless (disinfection) and processing of goods under the control of the State Veterinary Service	2
27	Veterinary and sanitary supervision during slaughter	27.1. Veterinary and sanitary control at specialized slaughterhouses 27.2. Animals. Veterinary and sanitary control during slaughter 27.3. Veterinary and sanitary examination of carcasses and organs of slaughtered animals after slaughter.	2
28	Organization of veterinary and sanitary supervision during processing of products and raw materials of animal origin, their trade	28.1. Veterinary and sanitary control at specialized slaughterhouses. 28.2. Veterinary and sanitary control during slaughter of animals. 28.3. Veterinary and sanitary examination of carcasses and organs of slaughtered animals after slaughter.	2
29	Use of clamps (brands) and stamps in veterinary and sanitary supervision	29.1. Marking of animal carcasses (meat) with a veterinary seal and brand 29.2. Veterinary seal and stamps. 29.3. Procedure for marking meat	2

30	Veterinary services of foreign countries and cooperation with them	and its processed products. 30.1. International veterinary organizations and their importance 30.2. World Organization for Animal Health and the World Health Organization. 30.3. World Veterinary Association.	2
Total:			60

VI. Calendar thematic plan of planned independent training of students in the specialty "Organization and economics of veterinary medicine".

No.	Self-study Topics	Tasks	Completion date	Volume (hour)
1.	Study of regulatory documents related to the field of veterinary medicine	Prepare yourself with literature, fill out forms and complete assignments	February 2026	4
2.	Study of report forms and their formalization in veterinary medicine	Preparation of literature, filling out veterinary reports and completing assignments	February 2026	6
3.	Study of journal forms and their formalization in veterinary medicine	Collection of veterinary journals prepared from literature	February 2026	4
4.	Learn the procedure for identifying animals.	Summarizing and preparing a presentation using literature	February 2026	6
5.	Learn the procedure for obtaining a veterinary passport.	Preparation for literature, filling out a veterinary passport and completing assignments	March 2026	4
6.	Development of a plan for veterinary preventive and anti-epizootic measures.	Preparation of literature, drawing up a plan of measures against epizootics	March 2026	6
7.	Development of action plans for the prevention of non-communicable diseases.	Prepare yourself with literature and make an action plan	March 2026	4
8.	Organization of veterinary supervision for animal protection.	Summarizing and preparing a presentation using literature	March 2026	4
9.	Participation of veterinary specialists in economic activities.	Prepare from literature and make a presentation on organizing events	April 2026	4

10.	Study of the epizootological situation of livestock farms	Prepared based on literary data collected to study the epizootic situation	April 2026	6
11.	Organization of special measures against epizootics	Prepared from literature, collecting information for organizing activities against epizootics	April 2026	4
12.	Quarantine or restrictive measures against the spread of infectious diseases.	Preparation of slides on the rules for establishing quarantine or restrictive measures, prepared from literature	April 2026	6
13.	Analysis of the economic efficiency of veterinary activities	Summarizing and preparing a presentation using literature	May 2026	4
14.	Financial and material support for veterinary activities.	Cost-effectiveness analysis of disease control measures using literature and preparation of a presentation	May 2026	4
15.	Determination of the economic efficiency of treatment and preventive measures.	Training in methods for determining economic efficiency using literature	May 2026	4
16.	Financial and material support for veterinary activities	Summarizing and preparing a presentation using literature	May 2026	4
17.	Private veterinary service and study of relevant documents.	Study of documents related to private veterinary services using literature	June 2026	4
18.	Veterinary and sanitary control on roads and dirt roads	Study of documents related to veterinary and sanitary control on roads, using literature	June 2026	4
19.	Preparation of documents related to the transportation of goods under veterinary control.	Summarizing and preparing a presentation using literature	June 2026	4
20.	Study of veterinary services of foreign countries.	Getting to know the veterinary service of foreign countries through literature	June	4
Total:				90

VII. Literature

Main literature

1. Davlatov R.B., Norqobilov B.T., Qurbonov Sh.X. Veterinariya ishini tashkil etish va iqtisodi. Darslik, Samarqand, 2019 yil. – 304 bet.
2. Давлатов Р.Б., Мирзандова Р.Р. Организация, экономика и законодательство ветеринарного дела. Учебное пособие, Ташкент, 2023 г. – 275 стр
3. Marsha L. Heinke. Practice Made Perfect: A Complete Guide to Veterinary Practice Management, 2nd edition Financial Management of the Veterinary Practice - Justin Chamber, Max Reiboldt, 2012. – 636 Pp

Further reading

4. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Yangi O'zbekistonda erkin va farovon yashaylik. "Toshkent, "Tasvir" nashriyot uyi, 2021. – 52 bet.
5. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Insonparvarlik, ezigulik va buniyodkorlik-milliy g'oyamizning ruxdevozidir. Toshkent, "Tasvir" nashriyot uyi, 2021 yil. – 36 bet.
6. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Yangi O'zbekiston taraqqiyot strategiyasi. Toshkent, "O'zbekiston" nashriyoti, 2022. – 416 bet.
7. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 31-martdagi "Veterinariya va chorvachilik sohasida kadrlar tayyorlash tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish to'g'risida"gi PQ-187-son qarori.
8. Abduraximov T.A., Davlatov R.B. Veterinariya ishini tashkil qilish va uning iqtisodi. Darslik, Zarafshon nashriyoti, 2004. – 254 bet.
9. James S. Gaynor., William W. Muir. Handbook of Veterinary Pain Management. 2014. – 640 Pp.
10. Никитин И.Н. Организация и экономика ветеринарного дела. Учебник, Издательство «Лань», 2014. – 368 стр.
11. Никитин И.Н. Организация ветеринарного дела. Учебник, Издательство «Лань», 2021. – 288 стр.

Sources of information

12. www.ziyounet.uz.
13. www.lex.uz
14. www.vetgov.uz
15. www.vetmed.uz
16. www.stat.uz

VIII. Evaluation

Students' mastery of subjects is assessed on a 5-point scale.

rating 5 (excellent) :

Conclusion and decision making ;

Ability to think creatively ;

Think independently ;

Be able to apply the acquired knowledge in practice ;

Understanding the essence ;

To know, to tell ;

Have an idea ;

rating 4 (good) :

Think independently ;

Be able to apply the acquired knowledge in practice ;

Understanding the essence;

To know, to tell ;

Have an idea ;

grade 3 (satisfactory) ;

Understanding the essence;

To know, to tell ;

Have an idea ;

rating 2 (unsatisfactory) :

Failure to master the program;

Ignorance of the essence of the subject;

Not having an accurate idea;

Not thinking independently.

III. Main study materials for the subject:

3.1. BASIC THEORETICAL INFORMATION PART (LECTURES)

Topic 1. Introduction to the “Organization of Veterinary affairs”. Organizational structure and management of the veterinary service

The plan:

1. Organizational structure of the Veterinary Service of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
2. State, departmental, industrial and private veterinary services.
3. Staff of veterinary organizations and their activities.

In order to ensure the implementation of Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. UP-14 dated January 25, 2023 "On priority organizational measures for the effective establishment of the activities of executive authorities of the Republic":

APPENDIX No. 1

to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. UP-90 dated June 10, 2023

Priority areas of activity of the Ministry of Agriculture

a) implementation of a unified state policy in the use of land resources, cultivation of agricultural and food products, quarantine and plant protection, veterinary medicine, animal husbandry and breeding, sericulture, use of pastures, development of processing of agricultural products in agriculture;

b) development and implementation of programs that provide for ensuring the safety of food products and improving the consumer diet, growing the necessary amount of food products;

c) widespread implementation of market principles in the purchase and sale of agricultural products, development of quality control infrastructure, export promotion, creation of a favorable agribusiness environment and value chain, providing for the production of competitive, high-quality agricultural and food products in target international markets;

d) introduction of mechanisms to reduce state participation in the sector and increase investment attractiveness by increasing the inflow of private investment capital to support modernization, diversification and sustainable development of the agricultural and food sector;

e) coordination of the activities of ministries and departments in implementing a set of measures to organize the effective use and protection of

agricultural land, including pastures, as well as to combat land degradation and protect soils;

f) development of modern forms of governance that provide for the restructuring and further development of the structure of public administration in agriculture;

g) improving the efficiency and gradual reallocation of public spending through the development of sectoral programs aimed at increasing labor productivity, improving product quality, and creating a high value chain in farms;

h) development of the system of scientific, educational, informational and consulting services through the use of effective forms of dissemination of knowledge and information integrated with the production of research, educational and consulting services in agriculture;

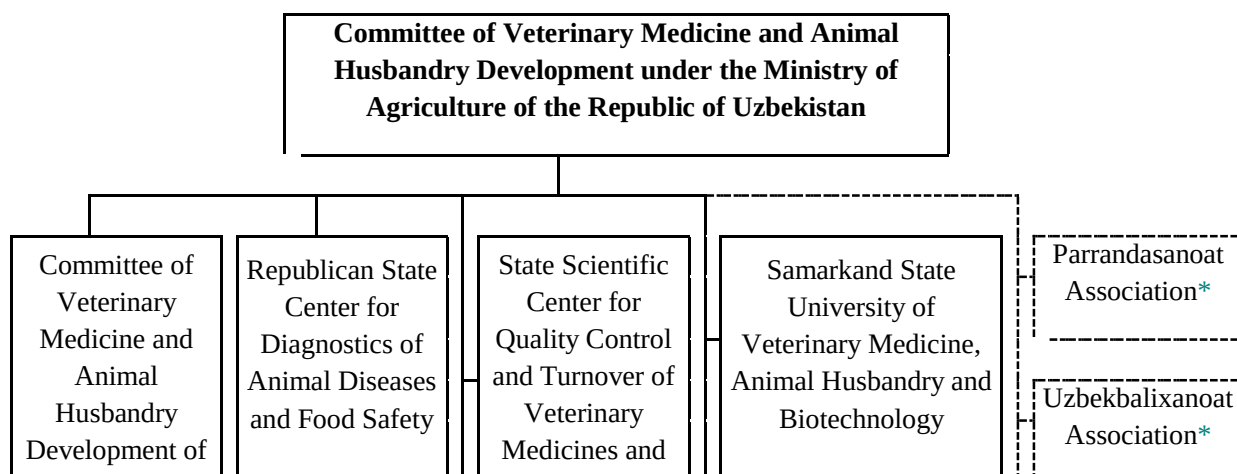
i) implementation of rural development programs that support balanced and sustainable rural development;

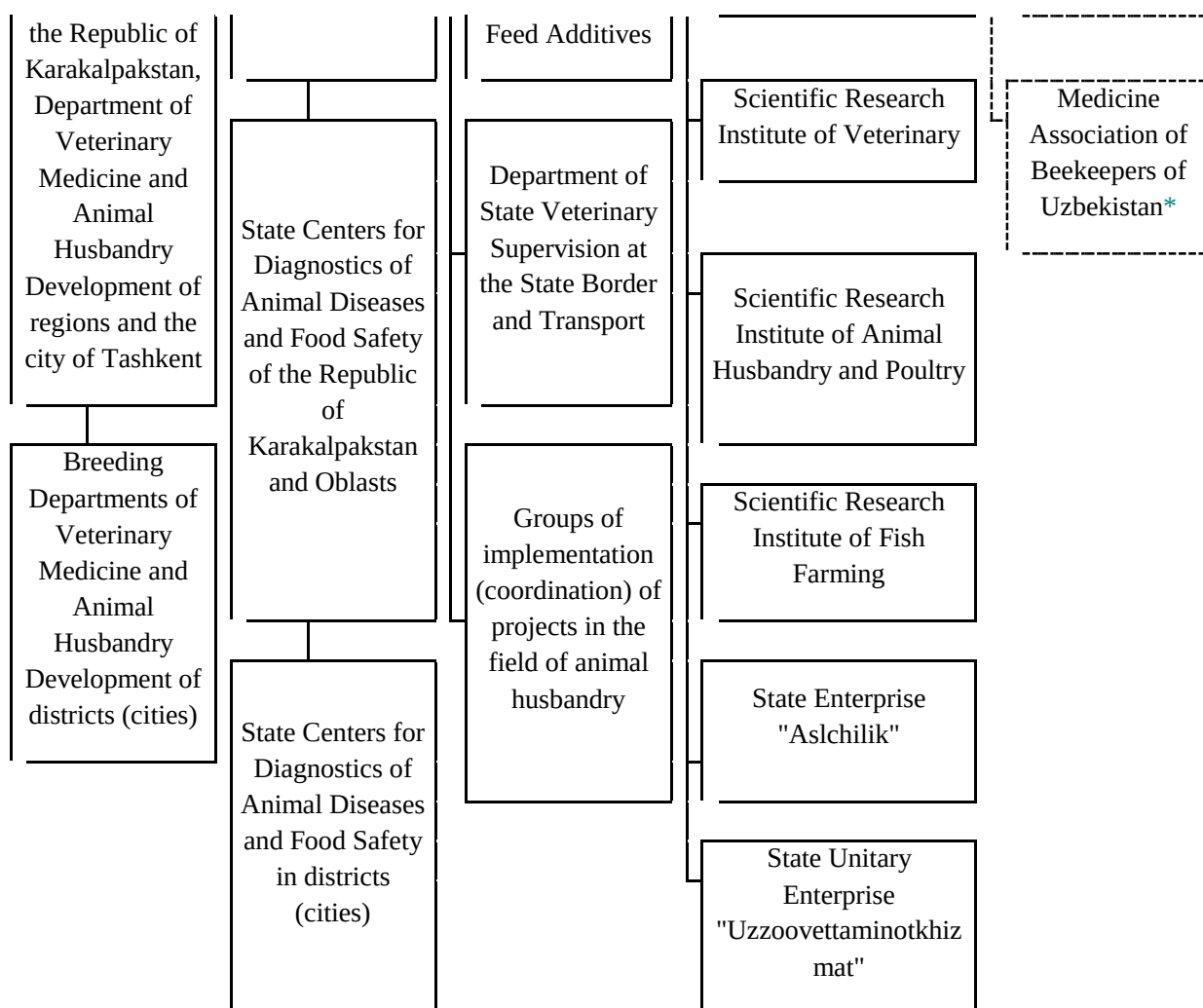
j) creation of a transparent system of industry statistics aimed at introducing reliable methods of collecting, analyzing and disseminating statistical information through the widespread introduction of modern information technologies;

k) accelerated digitalization of the sphere, including the use of modern information systems and software products at all stages of ensuring agricultural and food security and in the provision of services, monitoring agricultural land and crops in the geoinformation system, as well as the widespread introduction of a transparent mechanism for allocating subsidies.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development





** The Committee carries out its activities in cooperation with these associations.*

Topic 2: ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING IN VETERINARY MEDICINE.

The plan:

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

1. Accounting and reporting in veterinary business is 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 performed by institutions of the state veterinary network and employees of the veterinary service in the Russian Federation. on 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 state of animal husbandry, the scope and effectiveness of measures to preserve livestock, poultry and other animal species, the results of monitoring the sanitary quality of animal products, transportation of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin.

Responsibility for the correctness, completeness, accuracy and reliability of information included in veterinary accounting and reporting documents 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 duties include maintaining the relevant documents on veterinary accounting and reporting.

Veterinary accounting is a system for measuring and reflecting the processes of development of veterinary medicine, phenomena and factors occurring in public and private veterinary medicine. Accounting as a system for recording the morbidity and mortality of animals of all kinds in infectious, invasive, and non-infectious diseases, as well as the results of the veterinary service's activities 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 long-term tasks of the veterinary service, for developing plans for preventive and health-improving measures, and for improving their effectiveness.

Veterinary registration is organized according to a single system, which ensures the possibility of effective control over the implementation of planned veterinary measures, allows you to more successfully solve 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 expertise carried out by officials of the veterinary service, are kept in journals, books, cards of a single form. Records should be kept in the process of performing the relevant work or immediately after its completion.

The following are subject to veterinary registration:

- special work performed by veterinary specialists in agricultural enterprises, farms, private farms of citizens, on railway, river, air, road transport, enterprises and organizations engaged in the procurement, storage, processing of products of animal origin;
- veterinary and sanitary condition of livestock farms and other enterprises related to animals, products of animal origin;
- detected diseases of animals (*infectious, invasive, non-infectious, etc.*); sick and dead 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 food products, leather and fur raw materials, wool and other raw materials at meat processing plants, slaughterhouses, laboratories of veterinary and sanitary examination and other veterinary institutions; bacteriological, serological, virological and other studies of pathological material, blood, urine, milk food, water, and other biological objects in district, city, regional, and republican laboratories.
- veterinary and sanitary inspection of animals, products of animal origin on railway, air, sea, river transport, during export and import operations, etc.

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

Veterinary registration logs are subject to storage for three years from the end of their entries [with the exception of the epizootic state log of the district (city), which is subject to permanent storage]. At the end of the journal, on a separate sheet, a certification entry is made, 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*) should be bound and numbered. On the title page of the journal, indicate the purpose of the journal (*book*), the name of the institution (*farm, organization*), the start and end dates of entries in the following form:

journal
for registration of sick animals

veterinary services

hospitals (stations) _____

(farms, districts, cities)

Started _____ Finished _____

The size of 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.*). It is intended for registration of sick animals, recording the medical care provided to them and the outcome of the disease. It is conducted by veterinary medical institutions and specialists of farms (*farms*).

This form is used to keep records of sick animals:

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

In the 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 for the household (*chief or senior veterinarian of the farm*), the area directly served by the veterinary site, point, district veterinary hospital, localities and farms assigned for direct service to the district veterinary station, as well as for the city (*chief veterinarian of the city*).

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

Information in this journal is entered, if possible, on the day of work, but not later than the next day. Records of vaccinations and diagnostic (*allergic*) tests should correspond to the data of certificates drawn up for the activities carried out. Records are kept separately for each type of animal (*including birds*).

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

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

The log is subject to permanent storage. On its title page, in addition to the usual designations, it is necessary to mark where the similar previous journal is

stored, the entries in which were completed before the entries in this journal began, and also put the serial number of the journal.

The journal takes into account infectious diseases, Aujeszki's disease and other diseases that are subject to quarantine or quarantine restrictions in accordance with the current instructions, as well as brucellosis, tuberculosis, trichinosis and finnosis. The record is kept by diseases, for which the sheets in the journal are divided into appropriate sections. Each section is allocated 8-10 lines for each locality or farm, depending on local conditions, meaning that the magazine is replaced with a new one, another one approximately every 5-7 years.

Veterinary accounting logs for poultry farms

"Journal of poultry diagnostic studies" (form # 4)

The journal records all general or selective (*planned and unscheduled*) allergic and other studies of poultry.

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

The log is kept in each workshop (*poultryhouse*) separately, depending on local conditions, and the record is kept daily when identifying dead birds and autopsies of corpses.

If other diseases are detected, their names are written in free lines at the end of the group of infectious or non-infectious diseases. In the upper part of the sheet, indicate the month for which the record is kept. Each column contains the number of autopsies.

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

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

"Journal for registration of preventive and emergency vaccinations of a bird" (Form No. 7).

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

"Journal of medical treatment of poultry" (form No. 8). The log 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 livestock with antibiotics, coccidiostatics, anthelmintics and other chemotherapeutic agents.

"Log of the results of veterinary and sanitary examination of poultry carcasses at the slaughterhouse of a poultry farm" (Form No. 9)

Records are kept on a daily basis.

"Logbook of disinfection, disinsection and deratization" (form No. 10).

The journal is kept at the poultry farm, pig feed and other specialized farms and complexes. Depending on local conditions, such a journal can also be kept by a specialist who serves the department (*farm, workshop*) of the enterprise.

Veterinary accounting logs in fish farming

"Journal of fish diseases and deaths" (Form No. 11).

The journal is kept by chief veterinarians of districts (*district veterinary stations*) – for the pond farms and other fish-management reservoirs they serve, as well as veterinary doctors and ichthyopathologists of regional and republican veterinary laboratories, expeditions or other veterinary institutions for fish diseases-for the reservoirs directly served by them. The log is stored permanently.

An entry in this journal is made in case of detection of sick fish and other aquatic organisms or their mass death, as well as parasite-bearing in a safe reservoir.

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

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

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

The journal is intended for recording all cases of fish transportation for acclimatization, breeding, rearing and marketing purposes, regardless of the departmental affiliation of the reservoir. It is conducted by organizations and institutions of the state veterinary service that monitor fish management reservoirs (*chief veterinarians of districts, veterinary doctors-ichthyopathologists of veterinary laboratories, expeditions and other veterinary institutions for fish diseases*).

Veterinary laboratory performance logs

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

- Biochemical properties of the isolated microbe

- Biological research

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

In the category "Research results", write down the conclusions for 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 pathogen isolated 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 research.

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

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

In the section "Virological test result" indicate the type and type of isolated virus In the "Conclusion" write down the general diagnosis.

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

According to the specified form, the journal keeps records of serological studies provided for in the "Guidelines for conducting a mandatory minimum of tests in veterinary laboratories".

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

"Journal of research on 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 relevant information about the samples received for research is recorded in the journal immediately upon their receipt.

"Journal of laboratory tests for parasitic diseases of animals" (*form No. 18*). This journal records all materials sent to the laboratory for testing for helminthiasis, hemosporidiosis, and arachnoentomosis.

"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 contamination with poisonous fungi.

It is recommended to keep a journal entry based on preliminary work 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 causing the 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 toxicology departments of veterinary laboratories. The journal records the results

of chemical and toxicological studies of water, soil, plankton and fish samples sent by veterinary specialists and institutions serving the relevant reservoirs.

Workbooks or journals are kept in any form, but they must reflect the results provided for in the current methods.

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

"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 undergoing inspection and veterinary and sanitary examination. The ordinal numbering (*column 1*) is uniform – from the beginning of the entry in the journal to its end, and the numbers of examinations (*column 2*) - from the first number for each day of work (*for each shift*). A sequence 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 journal pages

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

The record in this journal is kept in the same order as in the journal of form No. 23 (*for meat examination*).

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

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

Logs of work performed in transport and border veterinary service institutions

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

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

All types of animals, including poultry, are subject to inspection and registration, including those that have arrived for loading, are in transit and arrived 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 still alive.raw materials at the transport veterinary and sanitary site" (Form No. 28)

This log form is used to keep records of the vehicle inspection.all vet.san.sections of railway and water transport are closed.

"Log of sanitary treatment of wagons and ships at the disinfection and washing station (DPS)" (form # 29).

The record of sanitary treatment of railcars in this form is kept by specialists of wind farms at dezopromyvochny stations.

"Log of receipt and inspection of export, import and transit animals at the border veterinary control point" (Form No. 30)

All animals entering the border control veterinary point are subject to veterinary inspection.

"Logbook of exported and imported products, raw materials of animal origin and fodder examined at the border control veterinary point "(*Form No. 31*).

According to this form, goods are recorded separately by type – meat, meat products, wool, leather raw materials, bone and other goods of animal origin, as well as fodder that are subject to veterinary inspection at the border during export and import.

Logs of veterinary measures taken at enterprises engaged in slaughtering animals, storing and processing products and raw materials of animal origin.

"Logbook of isolated leather and fur raw materials and their veterinary treatment at a leather and raw materials factory (warehouse)" (*form No. 32*).

The veterinarian of the enterprise, upon receiving a notification from the laboratory about the results of the study of samples of leather raw materials, is obliged to select the skins to be destroyed and separately the skins to be disinfected, and make appropriate entries in the journal.

"Log of the results of 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 slaughterhouses of procurement offices, slaughterhouses and slaughterhouses (*including specialized complexes*) and other enterprises and organizations.

All animals delivered for slaughter to the slaughterhouse are subject to registration. At the slaughterhouses of farms, the log 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 a meat processing plant "(*form No. 34*).

A log of this form is kept by veterinarians (veterinary assistants) who work on the basis of receiving livestock from a meat processing plant (slaughterhouse). Information about animals accepted for slaughter should be recorded in the log immediately after receiving it, on the same day.

When receiving livestock, the veterinarian must carefully check the veterinary certificate with which the cattle arrived at the meat processing plant, the compliance of the number of arrived livestock with the number indicated in the certificate, and make appropriate entries in columns **2-11**.

"Journal of diseases, waste and veterinary treatment, animals in quarantine and isolation at the meat processing plant "(*form No. 35*).

The journal is kept by a veterinarian (*paramedic*) quarantine or isolation center.

"Journal of veterinary expertise of meat and offal in the shop of primary processing of livestock (poultry) and in the sanitary slaughterhouse of a meat processing plant "(*form No. 36*).

The journal uses this form to keep records of the results of veterinary and sanitary expertise for each day of operation of the meat processing plant.

In a separate journal of the same form, the results of veterinary and sanitary expertise of meat of forcibly slaughtered animals at the sanitary slaughterhouse of a meat processing plant are recorded, in case of delivery to the sanitary slaughterhouse of animals for forced slaughter directly from farms or from the base of the meat processing plant (*for example, pigs with plague, erysipelas, animals emaciated, with fever, etc.*) in the column 2 indicate where the animals came from (*name of the farm, locality, or base*), and who sent them to the sanitary slaughterhouse (*name and position of the veterinarian*). Column 7 also indicates the date of the result received.

"Journal of trichinelloscopy of pork carcasses at a meat processing plant" (*form No. 37*)

"Log of registration of samples and samples of products received for research in the laboratory of the meat processing plant "(*form No. 38*). The journal records samples of products produced by the meat processing plant (*sausage shops, etc.*), or pathological material from dead 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 products, semi-finished products, feed flour "(*form No. 40*).

"Journal of registration of bacteriological studies of canned food after sterilization "(*form No. 41*).

"Journal of meat research registration for freshness" (*form # 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 work journals (*notebooks*). Working journals (*notebooks*) are kept in any form, but with mandatory reflection in them of studies provided for by the standard, in particular, descriptions of the morphology of microorganisms, the nature of cultures on all nutrient media, etc.

If there is a significant amount of work, magazines in form No. 40 can be separated for different types of products for convenience.

"Disinfection record book at a slaughterhouse" (*Form No. 43*). It is carried out at meat processing plants, slaughterhouses and slaughterhouses when disinfecting livestock premises, territories, production workshops, inventory and equipment in the following form:

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 the state veterinary Service, the Veterinary service of the Russian Federation.

Veterinary reporting consists of separate forms of reporting documents and is the main source of information on the veterinary and sanitary state of animal husbandry, the results of work of state veterinary institutions and organizations and private veterinary medicine in 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 form the information base for animal husbandry veterinary services management.

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

The responsibility for the completeness and accuracy of information included in veterinary reports is borne by the heads of veterinary institutions and other officials of these institutions.

In addition to the above-mentioned periodic reporting of animal diseases such as anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, swine fever and erysipelas, poultry plague (*pseudo-plague*) and other acute infectious diseases provided for in the relevant regulations, urgent reports are submitted. 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 in the farm (*enterprise*) or veterinary institution.

Reporting forms

o	. of forms Name of the reporting	form Method of submission	Frequen cy
	2	3	4
vet	Report on infectious animal diseases	Postal	Monthl y
vet	Report on non-infectious animal diseases	”	Quarter ly
-vet	Report on Fish Diseases	”	Semi
annua l 4-vet	Report on the work of veterinary laboratories	>	"
-vet	Report on veterinary and sanitary supervision at slaughterhouses of farms, organizations and meat and dairy and food control stations	“	Quarter ly

-vet	Report on veterinary and sanitary supervision at meat processing enterprises of the system	"	"
-vet	Report on infectious diseases detected during the transportation of animals by rail and water transport	"	"
-vet	Report on veterinary and sanitary supervision during the transportation of livestock products by rail and water transport	"	Annual rate
9-vet	Report on the sanitary treatment of wagons	"	"
0-vet	Report on the work of the border control veterinary point	"	Semi-annual

A report on a district, region, or republic is prepared by an 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 body.

The report is drawn up in two copies, one of which is submitted to the 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 drawn up in triplicate.

Reports are submitted exactly within the time limits specified in the corresponding forms. **You can't delay the submission of the report.**

When drawing up reports, it is necessary to adhere to the single procedure established for each form for filling in all its columns with unified indicators and designations, summing them up, 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 that corresponds to data from accounting logs. This information must be reliable and arithmetically accurate. All indicators should be written clearly, legibly and in strict accordance with the graphs.

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

In accordance with the approved forms, when drawing up a report, all the details provided for in them should be filled out on each sheet: the name of the republic, region, district, veterinary institution, farm submitting the report, as well as the full name and address of the higher-level body (*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 body that submits state reports on veterinary medicine.

Form # 1-vet (monthly). "Report on infectious diseases of animals".

The report is submitted **monthly** in the following order:

- veterinary points, veterinary doctors and paramedics of farms and veterinary areas before **the 1st** day after the reporting period;
- district veterinary departments or a higher organization – **on the 3rd** day after the reporting period;
- veterinary department of the region – State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development until **the 6th** day after the reporting period.

The initial data for drawing up a report on form **No. 1-vet** are a log of sick animals and medical work and a log for recording anti-epizootic measures.

In report form # 1-vet. the heading and formalizing part of the ti are drawn up taking into account the general requirements for the design of veterinary report forms.

If the disease is detected on several farms (departments, brigades) of the same farm located in different localities, then indicate the number of affected localities by the number of farms (departments, brigades) where animals have fallen ill. If a disease is detected in animals on remote pastures, the area of pasture where animals graze is considered a non-hazardous point, regardless of the number of individual herds, flocks, herds and their affiliation. For 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 type of animal.

In the explanatory note, indicate the name of farms, districts where 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 the group of other infectious animal diseases, as well as the number of sick, dead and forcibly killed animals in farms and farms. private households of citizens. They also report on the measures taken.

When preparing a report in a farm or in a grassroots veterinary institution in the indicator "Total (*for all sectors*)". "it includes all sick, dead or forcibly killed animals, regardless of their affiliation.

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

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

When preparing a report in a farm or in a grassroots veterinary institution in the indicator "Total (*for all sectors*)". "it includes all sick, dead 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 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.

IV. Brief explanation of the report (attached separately)

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

The report on this form is submitted by transport veterinary and sanitary sections 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__**

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

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

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 animal diseases.

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

Name of indicators	Conditional abbreviation of names of indicators for telegrams (teletypograms)

Unfavorable points were identified for the reporting decade	: 01
Cattle fell ill (cumulative total from the beginning of the year)	02
Sick sheep and goats (cumulative)	03
Sick pigs (cumulative)	04
Vaccinated against foot-and-mouth disease in cattle (cumulative)	05
Vaccinated against foot-and-mouth disease in sheep and goats (cumulative total)	06
Vaccinated against foot-and-mouth disease in pigs (cumulative total)	07
No affected areas left at the end of the decade	08

Information on other infectious diseases is also compiled and sent in the same order.

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

The plan:

1.Regulations on the procedure for identifying, registering, de-registering animals and keeping animals.

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

3.Veterinary work after animal identification. 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 identifying, registering, de-registering 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 are applied in this Provision:

Veterinary passport - a document issued in accordance with the identification number assigned to the animal, identifying the owner of the animal, recording information on the prevention and treatment of animal diseases, and preserved throughout the animal's life;

Representative of the State Veterinary Service - district veterinarian of the district (*city*) department of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry development;

Identification - assigning an individual number that allows identifying animals by combining, tagging (*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.*).

Individual number - a code consisting of letters and an eight-digit number that allows you to identify animals by combining, tagging(*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 purchased and bred by individuals and legal entities.

Electronic information system - a set of information in the existing database on animal registration;

Stray animals - unidentified uncontrolled (*walking*) animals that are not kept in the house or in a specific place.

Animal identification number - an alphanumeric code that is assigned to an animal once during its life and is not repeated in other animals.

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

Animal census - 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.

Registration of animals - identification of animals and entering information about the animal in the electronic information system, including its assigned identification number and identification.

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

Enter the following information in the electronic information system:

- types of animals.
- identification number of the animal.
- the breed, gender, and nickname of the 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 that owns the animal (*postal address*);
- an animal shelter.
- information about the change of ownership of animals;
- date of birth of the animals.
- information about the 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. Data is entered into the electronic information system by the district (*city*) departments of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry development.

Chapter 2. Animal identification

5. Animal identification includes:

- assigning 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. Animals are assigned individual numbers by species using the following methods:

a) **attachment 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, on the left side of the torso of horses and donkeys in the area of the shoulder blade, an individual number is placed, where the district of the republic, the region code is marked, using liquid nitrogen. At the same time, the height of the brand (*stamp*) must 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, consists 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 - an individual number of animals (*except horses and donkeys*), consisting of an eight-digit number. Individual horse and donkey numbers 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 combining and tokenizing animals.

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

10. After identifying the animals, a representative of the state veterinary Service draws up a report in accordance with Annex 6 to these Regulations and submits it to the district (*city*) Veterinary and Livestock Development Departments for inclusion in the electronic information system.

11. Signs that preserve the veterinary passport and identification number of slaughtered (*killed, destroyed*) animals, as well as in the cases provided for in paragraph 15 of these Regulations, 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 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 is not changed.

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 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 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 are prohibited. Re-identification of these animals is carried out in accordance with the procedure established by these Regulations.

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 the animal is assigned an identification number, a representative of the State Veterinary Service issues a veterinary passport to the owner of the animal, in accordance with Annex 7 of these Regulations.

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

19. In the veterinary passport, 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 is indicated.

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

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

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

23. The application for 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.

24. Within three days from the date of submitting 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. Registration of cattle, sheep and goats is carried out no later than one 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 the representative of the state veterinary service at the place of permanent or temporary residence for registration of the animal within seven days upon purchase (*receipt of 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 Appendix 1 to these Regulations.

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 stored for the entire life of the animal.

30. The serving veterinarian must make a note in the veterinary passport about the treatment of animals or other preventive measures. In this case, the account is drawn up in accordance with Appendix 2 of these Regulations, 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. When an animal is born, owners of animals 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 these Regulations.

32. Animals that do not have an attribute or a veterinary passport with an identification number are considered unidentified.

33. It is prohibited to delete or change the attribute containing the animal identification number, replace it with another animal identification number, arbitrarily change or supplement the veterinary passport, make various entries, as well as the attribute and veterinary passport containing the identification number of dead (*slaughtered, destroyed*) animals.

34. After registering the animals, the owners of the animals become familiar with the requirements of these Regulations.

35. When slaughtering (*killing, destroying*) an animal, within seven days, the 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 animal's identification number for de-registration.

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

36. The State Veterinary Service removes animals from the register on the basis of the animal's identification number and veterinary passport (*in the case of electronic identification, only the veterinary passport*).

37. In the veterinary passport, the owners of animals must confirm to the Representative of the State Veterinary Service that the animal was sold or donated, and the owners of animals must also present an identity document.

Chapter 5

Animal welfare

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, regional khokimiyats and Tashkent.

40. It is not allowed to keep cattle, sheep and goats, pigs, horses, donkeys and camels 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. The collection, storage, disposal, and incineration of waste and manure in streets, intersections, parks, highways, railways, and open areas is 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 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.

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 keeping homeless animals of the district (*city*) improvement department.

45. If the slaughtered animals kept in the department of keeping homeless animals of the district (*city*) improvement department are not taken away by the owners of the animals within thirty days, then these animals are registered with the departments of the district (*city*) improvement department in this territory and are slaughtered only for processing after a veterinary check of the state veterinary service.

Chapter 7

Rights and obligations of pet owners

46. Pet owners:

- 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 provided to them, and other information;

- conclude contracts with 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;

- follow the instructions of the state veterinary service;

- implementation of organizational, economic and veterinary measures aimed at the prevention of animal diseases at the expense of their own funds, with the exception of measures financed from the State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

- treat sick animals, if necessary, in accordance with the instructions of the relevant state veterinary inspector to ensure their 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;

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

maintain animal husbandry and other animal storage facilities in accordance with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations;

timely disinfection, disinsection, deratization in the premises 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 for slaughtering animals for slaughter;

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

registration and identification of animals in the state veterinary service;

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

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

Pet owners may have other obligations 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 these Regulations 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 these Regulations are liable in accordance with the legislation.

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

For animals, an ear tag made of elastic and polymer materials that are 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 (fig. 1).

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

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

For pigs, it is advisable to use tags in the form of buttons with a diameter

1-рaчм



2-рaчм



3-рaчм



4-рaчм



of about 25 mm (Fig. 4).

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

For pets, coins made of heat-and frost-resistant elastic polymer and aluminum are recommended.

For pets, it is recommended to use a button tag with a diameter of 30 mm (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 -city of Tashkent

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 ACTIVITIES".

The plan:

1. The importance of planning in veterinary medicine, objects of planning, requirements for plans, its basic principles.
2. Basic types of veterinary activity planning.
3. Plan of veterinary-preventive and anti-epizootic measures.
4. Animal disease control action plans.

1. One of the most important features of the veterinary service in our republic is the planned nature of its activities. This feature unites veterinary medicine with the entire planned system of economic and social development of the country, and allows us to improve veterinary medicine 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 well-being of animal husbandry, and produce high-quality products and raw materials of animal origin.

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

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

Map items. Planning of veterinary measures is based on the knowledge of objective regularities (*state 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, and the prospects for the development of animal husbandry.

Planning objects include:

- measures for the prevention and elimination of infectious and invasive animal diseases;
- measures for the prevention of non-infectious 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 all these activities is mandatory for the veterinary authorities of districts, regions, and the republic. Districts, cities, farms, and other agricultural enterprises plan mainly preventive, health-improving, and veterinary-sanitary measures, as well as their material and technical support.

Basic requirements for veterinary ACTION PLANS.

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

- 1) veterinary action plans should contribute as much as possible to the implementation of state and on-farm animal husbandry 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 in previous years.
- 4) all planned works should be specific, have a quantitative expression, calendar deadlines for completion, indicators of monetary expenditures necessary for their practical implementation.
- 5) The reality of plans, i.e. all planned indicators should be provided with forces and resources(*personnel, material, technical and financial resources*).
- 6) when planning veterinary measures, it is necessary to take into account the veterinary and sanitary condition and epizootic situation in farms.
- 7) it is necessary to take into account the objective patterns of disease manifestation 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 bradzet, enterotoxemia, leptospirosis, scabies, helminthiasis, preventive measures are planned within a year after the elimination of the disease(*in view of the duration of 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 that carry pathogens. For 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 its occurrence.

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

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

If on farms there is infertility of animals and mass morbidity of young animals, then the plans provide for a set of measures to improve the reproduction of the herd, combat 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 and tuberculosis in agricultural animals is to completely replace dysfunctional herds with healthy ones. But this is not always possible. In cases where the economy of the farm does not allow for the general slaughter of animals of a dysfunctional herd, systematic research, isolation and slaughter of only sick animals is planned.

When 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 time, you should pay attention to the effectiveness of the means and methods of implementing certain actions. Means and methods that provide a high preventive, curative and health-improving effect should be applied more widely and measures should be planned using such means.

In each case of planning veterinary measures, the specialist should take into account the economic benefits obtained as a result of these measures.

Principles of veterinary event planning

The following planning principles have been developed for the veterinary service: **unity, complexity, democracy and 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**-implies a combination 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 body 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, i.e. the development of primary plans for veterinary activities starting with farms, joint-stock companies and other enterprises and ending with the highest veterinary authorities. Only in some cases do higher-level veterinary authorities give instructions on the need to carry out appropriate specific measures for the planned period.

- **Leading link**-in the planned complex, it is a priority 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 the livestock, identification and slaughter of positively responding animals, which should ensure the cessation of further spread of brucellosis and its gradual elimination.

Use of veterinary statistics data when planning veterinary activities. Accounting and analysis of veterinary statistics is one of the most important requirements for planning in veterinary medicine.

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

Statistical data on the morbidity and mortality of animals, the effectiveness of the measures carried out make it possible to plan certain health-improving measures with scientific justification.

2. MAIN TYPES OF PLANNING OF VETERINARY MEASURES.

Depending on the period for which the implementation of specific measures is designed, there are: **Long-term-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 improving the health of farms and 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 the veterinary network, a plan for the training and retraining of veterinary personnel and the construction of veterinary facilities.

Current plans of veterinary measures are developed for the first year, and some of them are broken down by month and quarter.

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 for preserving the veterinary and sanitary welfare 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 a plan to eliminate 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, and oblasts, a plan of veterinary-preventive and anti-epizootic measures for the coming year is drawn up annually, depending on the epizootic state of the area.

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

1. **Diagnostic tests.**
2. **Preventive immunization.**
3. **Therapeutic and preventive treatments.**

Diagnostic tests are usually planned for the following diseases: brucellosis, tuberculosis of animals (2 times a year), paratuberculous enteritis, trichomoniasis, leukemia, bovine vibriosis, glanders and horse flu, pullorosis of birds, etc.

In successful farms, cows and heifers are tested for tuberculosis before and after insemination, main sows, breeding bulls and adult breeding birds. Cattle of safe breeding and reproductive farms located in areas that are not safe from tuberculosis are checked for tuberculosis 2 times a year. In all other farms that

have been free of tuberculosis for 4 years or more, animals are examined once a year, starting from the age of two months. At poultry factories, no less than 10% of the adult poultry population and all repair young animals from the age of 6 months are examined. Poultry of the broodstock is tested for pullorosis.

On brucellosis and follow cows and heifers before and after insemination, sheep, main sows of bulls, boars of sheep producers. Cattle farms of all categories located in areas that are not affected by 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 for sap is planned annually (*1pa31* time) with coverage of the entire livestock.

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

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

Tuberculinization in cattle is performed 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.

In poultry farms, all adult poultry, as well as poultry eggs that will be delivered for incubation, must be tested 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 parent group of birds, they are tested for pullorosis by transfusion of a drop reaction of blood.

In case of suspected leukemia of K. R. S., serological(*RID*) or hematological studies are performed 1 time a year(*Bykov - 2 times a year*).

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

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

Preventive vaccinations of cattle and pigs against leptospirosis, pasteurellosis, and Aueschi's 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 unfavorable and protected areas(vaccinate all livestock of cattle, horses, pigs and sheep).

Emphysematous carbuncle – in stationary dysfunctional farms (*vaccinate cattle aged from 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(*vaccinate pregnant cows and mating sows, calves, piglets in farms where the disease has been noted during the last 2 years*);

Leptospirosis of cattle and pigs - in permanently dysfunctional, threatened and breeding farms;

Pasteurellosis of cattle and pigs - in dysfunctional farms;

Plagues and diseases of Auyeski pigs – in dysfunctional and threatened farms.

For drawing up the plan, relevant materials are prepared: data on the available number of 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, localities and districts(*the presence of infectious and invasive animal diseases*); determine diseases for which diagnostic studies are necessary, preventive vaccinations, medical and preventive treatments.

Plan of veterinary-preventive and anti-epizootic measures for 20__ year on _____ to the district

Types of activities	Total number of animals to be treated	, including quarterly				Treatment cost per head, RUB.	Total cost of treatments, rub
		I	II	III	IV		

1. Diagnostic tests

Research on sap:

(*horses, donkeys, mules*)

Research on tuberculosis:

large cattle

pigs

birds

Brucellosis testing:

large cattle

sheep and goats

pigs

camels

Types of events:

Horse Research

for an accidental illness

Horse Research

for epizootic lymphangiitis (etc.)

2. Preventive immunization

Anthrax vaccination:

horses

of cattle

sheep and goats

other animals

Vaccination against emphysematous carbuncle

Vaccination against swine erysipelas

Swine fever vaccination

Vaccination against sheep brazzot

Avian plague vaccination (etc.)

3. Therapeutic and preventive treatments

Sheep bathing against scabies

Treatment against piroplasmidosis:

horses

of cattle

sheep

Deworming against fascioliasis:

of cattle

sheep

Deworming against dictyocaulosis:

of cattle

sheep

20 _____ (chief veterinarian of the district)

(signature)

Topic 5: "ORGANIZATION OF VETERINARY EVENTS".

The plan:

1. Organization of veterinary events.
2. Organization of general and special preventive measures in animal husbandry.
3. Clinical examination of farm animals.
4. Medical examination of farm animals.
5. Treatment and prevention of infectious diseases, as well as rehabilitation measures for chronic diseases.
6. Measures to organize 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 diseases of animals. Along with economic and zootechnical measures (*providing the entire livestock with a sufficient and complete feed base, premises and proper care for animals*). These measures include compliance with zootechnical and veterinary-sanitary norms and regulations on farms, constant veterinary monitoring of the condition of animals using clinical examinations and medical examinations, as well as quality control of coarse, juicy and concentrated feed and drinking water. 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)

The 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 especially dangerous infectious diseases of animals, 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 removal 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 also exercise other powers in accordance with the legislation.

Article 6. "Powers of local state authorities in the field of veterinary medicine".

Local government agencies:

- 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 subdivisions of state and economic management bodies in carrying out anti-epizootic measures.

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

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

State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan " (*hereinafter referred to as the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development*):

- 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;
- performs 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 activities 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 health prevention and treatment of animals, the production of new types and forms of veterinary medicines based on the introduction of achievements of domestic and foreign science;
- performs licensing of veterinary activities;
- issue, in accordance with the established procedure, a permit for the import into 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;

- performs 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 to protect animals from diseases, ensure 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, introducing 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 work of management and specialists, including increasing the responsibility of structural divisions for timely and high-quality performance of tasks assigned to them;
- participates in the implementation of international cooperation, represents the interests of the Republic of Uzbekistan in international veterinary organizations.

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

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

A 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, have data on the presence of certain animal diseases, identify factors that may negatively affect the veterinary well-being of flocks 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, localities, districts, messages from the chief veterinarian of the district, specialists of the higher veterinary department, and personally get acquainted 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;
- topographical and soil features of the territory of livestock farms, pastures, watering places, the location of old cattle burial grounds, their sanitary condition, etc. places of burial of animal corpses.

Special documents(*logs*) for recording the epizootic state of the district(*city*), poultry farms, and the epizootic map of the district are of great importance in this direction.

Also, scheduled and unscheduled surveys of farms are carried out as part of the commission, AS A result of which acts are drawn up that indicate shortcomings and errors with recommendations for their elimination.

Veterinary examinations of farms are usually scheduled, but unscheduled and forced examinations are also possible. They are carried out by veterinary specialists in the order of control.

When examining livestock farms, pay attention to the state of age and production groups of animals, check their compliance with accounting and zootechnical accounting data. Find out the condition of livestock premises, paying attention to their technical and sanitary condition, serviceability of ventilation and sewerage systems, as well as compliance of livestock placement with established standards, availability 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 medical and preventive or health-improving measures is checked.

Information collected during the study of the veterinary-sanitary and epizootic state of livestock facilities is taken into account by farm specialists in their work. Based on the results of each survey, employees of state veterinary institutions draw up a REPORT in which they note all the actual indicators that characterize the veterinary and epizootic situation on livestock farms and complexes, give conclusions and recommendations on how to eliminate shortcomings and improve the conditions for keeping animals on farms. If there is a disease or death of animals, the acts indicate their causes, suggest prevention and treatment measures, determine deadlines for implementation and appoint responsible persons.

Report(sample)

Veterinary and sanitary inspection of a livestock farm

Charkhin settlement, Pastdargom district , January 15, 2020

I, the State Veterinary Inspector of the Pastdargomsky 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 joint-stock company "Mirage" I. I. Shevchenko and the chief veterinarian of the company A.V. Khodzhaev, conducted a veterinary and sanitary inspection of the pig farm of the joint-stock company "Mirage" on January 14-15, 2020.

As of January 14, 2020, there were 7816 pigs on the farm, including 612 main sows, 408 being tested, 56 breeding boars, 1,580 suckling pigs, 2,426 suckling pigs, 824 piglets, and 1,910 fattening pigs.

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

Pig feeding conditions are satisfactory. The diets of pigs of all ages are mostly aged.

In the room where wean piglets are kept, it is damp, there is no heat source, ventilation does not function, and the sewer system is clogged.

Among 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 goals scored: 11.02-4 heads; 12.02 — 3; 13.02 — 6; 14.02 — 4 heads.

In sick piglets, coughing, wheezing, mucous discharge from the nasal cavities, and an increase in body temperature were observed. Autopsies of piglet corpses revealed general exhaustion, focal pneumonia, and catarrhal inflammation of the bronchi. Treatment of sick animals with penicillin and streptomycin was not effective enough. No pathogenic microflora was detected during bacteriological examination of the pathological material in the veterinary laboratory.

A commission clinical examination of sick piglets revealed 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, coughing, wet wheezing, profuse mucopurulent discharge from the nose. Autopsies of four corpses showed emaciation, pallor of the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose, and 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.

Offers:

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

2. Sprinkle the floors in the corridors with a mixture of sawdust and freshly slaked lime.

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

4. In February of this year, the disinfection unit of the veterinary station should conduct a double aerosol disinfection of the premises.

5. To the Chief zootechnician and veterinarian of the joint-stock company to organize biologically complete nutrition of piglets using AVK (PABK), to 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 joint-stock company
company "Voskhod" (Full name)

(signature)

Chief Zootechnician of Voskhod Joint Stock Company
(Full name) _____
(signature)

Unscheduled clinical examination of animals is organized in case of mass infectious and non-infectious diseases, as well as before sale and slaughter.

The veterinary specialist conducts a general inspection of the animals at each visit to the animal farm or complex, paying attention to changes in the condition of the 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, careful **individual examination** and research.

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

Based on the results of the work, an inventory of the examined animals and an act on the allocation for treatment or isolation of patients are drawn up. In the first document, general data about animals are recorded with an indication of the species, individual number (*nickname*), age, in the second-the revealed 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 other place at the direction of the veterinary institution. Otherwise, experts go around the yards of citizens, where they inspect the animals.

Medical examination of farm animals.

This is a system of planned diagnostic and therapeutic 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 examinations is to preserve the health of animals and prevent a decrease in their productivity, to create breeding stock that is resistant to adverse environmental factors.

Medical examinations are conventionally divided into 3 stages: clinical, curative and preventive.

1-stage, provides for a general study of each animal (*its general condition, mucous membranes, lymph nodes, skin, hair, bone, including the condition of the last caudal vertebrae, ribs, hooves, udders, etc.*); research of the cardiovascular, respiratory, digestive, genitourinary, nervous, movement and sensory organs. Systems and organs that have 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 again 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 cause the disease of animals are eliminated.

The results of medical examinations of animals are entered in the dispensary card. The maps serve as a basis for drawing up a report 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 with managers or veterinary therapists.

The effectiveness of therapeutic work in animal husbandry depends on the timely and correct diagnosis, the 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 in a planned manner.

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

In farms and AOVs, 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-History of the disease.

Health-improving activities in the affected area.

A veterinary specialist should immediately conduct a general clinical examination of animals that are divided into three groups: sick, suspicious and suspected of infection. Animals of the 1st and 2nd groups are immediately isolated, and animals of the 3rd group are constantly monitored, daily clinical examination and thermometry are performed. Selected animals are kept in separate rooms with separate entrance doors.

In some cases, to quickly eliminate the focus of sick animals, they are slaughtered or destroyed. Depending on the nature of the epizootic, animals of the affected area and the threatened zone are given protective vaccinations.

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

Lifting the quarantine

The term for lifting the quarantine depends on the fulfillment of the conditions stipulated in the instructions: the expiration of a certain period from the date of the last death or recovery of a sick animal, the implementation of measures to eliminate this disease and final disinfection. Before lifting 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 checking the implementation of the infectious disease elimination plan are entered in a special report drawn up in two

copies. One copy. acta stays 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 khokimiat, along with a draft decision on lifting the quarantine. After the quarantine is lifted, the chief veterinarian of the district makes a corresponding note in the journal to record the epizootic state of the district(city).

Topic 6: "ORGANIZATION OF CONSTRUCTION OF VETERINARY SERVICE BUILDINGS".

The plan:

1. Organization of construction of veterinary institutions and animal husbandry facilities.
2. Development of plans for the construction of veterinary institutions.
3. Allocation of a land plot for the construction of a veterinary complex.
4. Development of design and estimate documentation for the construction of veterinary facilities.
5. Control over the construction of veterinary facilities.
6. Acceptance and operation of ready-made objects.

Organization of construction of veterinary institutions and animal husbandry facilities.

Veterinary construction refers to the construction of buildings and structures for state veterinary institutions, departmental veterinary services of farms, enterprises and organizations. Along with carrying out anti-epizootic, therapeutic and preventive, veterinary and sanitary measures, directly on farms and other institutions of the veterinary service, where medical treatment is carried out, etc. veterinary work directly in veterinary institutions. This requires them to be provided with appropriate production facilities, equipment and facilities. Organization of veterinary construction includes:

1. planning for the construction of veterinary facilities - is carried out on the basis of proposals of district and city veterinary departments on the scale of regional and Republican veterinary authorities and is part of comprehensive plans for social and economic development of the national economy.
2. Allocation of land plots-is determined by the working commission of the khokimiyat, the corresponding district, which includes-the architect, sanitary and epidemiological 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 the direction in relation to localities
 - where is the deeper underground water
 - fire safety measures
3. Drawing up design and estimate documentation - on the basis of the act of the commission on the allocation of a land plot, the "customer" gives an order for drawing up design and estimate documentation to project 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. Acceptance of veterinary facilities into operation - when accepting new veterinary facilities into operation, special rules are followed. At the beginning, a

working commission is created under the head of the head of the organization. Their comments in the act are eliminated, then the State Budget is created. The acceptance commission is headed by a regional or Regional administration. veterinary authorities and draw up a certificate of acceptance of the veterinary facility for operation.

Development of plans for the construction of veterinary facilities.

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, and veterinary departments in planning the construction of veterinary institutions is reduced to timely submission of justified applications for the proposed construction to higher authorities.

Allocation of a land plot 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 veterinary doctor 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 the direction in relation to localities.
- where there is deeper underground water.
- fire safety measures;

By the decision of the relevant khokimiat, 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 a veterinary institution take place and provides satisfactory living conditions for 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 tasks.

The main building should contain a specialist's room, a manager's office, a diagnostic room, a playpen-reception area, a washing room-autoclave room, and a pharmacy.

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

- special purpose of the project.
- compliance with its climatic conditions:
- design features(what material is designed for walls, coverings, floors, roofs);
- built-up area
- construction volume; - economic indicators(estimated cost of 1 m³ of building and 1 m² of usable area);

The project organization also makes budget documentation. Based on the standard estimate, taking into account local prices, they make up:

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

Control over the construction of veterinary facilities.

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

Commissioning of ready-made objects.

When accepting the operation of constructed veterinary institutions, special rules are applied. A working commission consisting of the head of the veterinary institution(chairman of the commission), representatives of the general contractor, subcontractors, general designer, city (district) sanitary and epidemiological station, state fire supervision bodies of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan, technical labor inspection of the district(city) organization of trade unions is created to accept veterinary institutions into operation.

The Working Commission checks:

- quality and compliance of completed construction and installation works;
- labor protection measures;
- ensuring explosion protection;
- fire safety features.

Topic 7: "ECONOMICS OF VETERINARY MEASURES".

The plan:

1. Significance and objectives of the analysis of 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 received damage.
4. Economic efficiency of veterinary measures and calculation methods.

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 recovery, 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 impact of veterinary measures on the development of animal husbandry, ensuring that the maximum amount of products from animals is obtained with minimal labor and money spent 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 the economic damage caused by diseases;
- assistance in the development of cost-effective methods of Prof. diseases;
- improvement of planning and methods of organization of veterinary business.

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

To characterize the economic efficiency of preventive, health-improving and therapeutic measures aimed at preventing diseases, animal deaths, and losses of animal products, a **system of the following indicators** is used: actual and prevented economic damage; economic effect obtained as a result of veterinary measures; economic effect per 1 sum of costs, payback of capital investments; total index; labor productivity of veterinary specialists.

Под **Economic damage** in animal husbandry is defined as monetary losses

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

Prevented damage is the economic result of veterinary measures, which characterizes the amount of prevention of possible losses of products in a particular disease due to the rapid integrated implementation of veterinary measures, the use of new, more modern methods and means of their implementation. The damage prevented includes the cost of animals protected from death, and the cost of products preserved as a result of preventing animal diseases, as well as by preventing deterioration of quality and spoilage of products.

Costs of carrying out veterinary measures — the sum of all expenses related to their implementation: remuneration of veterinary specialists; cost of medicines, disinfectants, biologics, dressing materials, special clothing, safety shoes; costs of restoration and maintenance of fixed assets of production, maintenance of buildings, machinery and other equipment, veterinary and sanitary repair decontamination 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 received additionally due to an increase in the quantity and quality of products; savings in labor and material costs as a result of the use of new means and methods of conducting veterinary measures and savings in related industries.

The economic efficiency of veterinary measures consists of the following indicators: elimination of damage caused by reduction or cessation of mortality, forced slaughter, destruction of animals, reduction of product and live weight losses; prevention of loss of breeding value of animals and reduction of quality of animal products; reduction of offspring loss; reduction of downtime of working animals; saving material and labor resources for anti-epizootic, veterinary and sanitary, therapeutic and preventive measures due to the use of more effective means, preparations, methods; the cost of additional products of animal origin obtained 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 environmental protection as a result of the prevention and elimination of animal diseases.

The economic efficiency of veterinary measures is determined in a particular farm, district, region, or republic. There are **economic, sectoral and national-economic effects**.

The economic impact is determined in one or more farms.

Industry-specific economic effect — the sum of effects obtained on an industry scale.

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, a distinction **ismade between expected, expected, planned, and actual** экономическоеeconomic effects.

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 papers for the economic justification of scientific recommendations.

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

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

Economic efficiency per 1 sum of costs characterizes the return on labor of veterinary specialists invested in the implementation of veterinary measures, as well as material and monetary costs used for these purposes.

The total index of effectiveness of veterinary measures is a general 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 received damage.

Diseases of farm animals cause various types of economic damage. In many infectious and non-communicable diseases, animals die, often there is a need for their alienation, forced slaughter or destruction due to lack of treatment tools; animal productivity and product quality decrease; reproductive capacity is disrupted, and offspring are not received.

Economic damage from loss, alienation, forced destruction or slaughter of animals (Y) is calculated as the difference between the cost of animals in sales 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 dead, or alienated, or forcibly destroyed, or killed animals; W is the average mass of animals of each sex and age group, kg; C is the unit sales price, soums; Sf is the monetary deduction from the sale of slaughter products or cadaverous raw materials (meat, skin, minnow), soums.

Example. On the farm, two heads of young animals with an average live weight of 250 kg each died from emphysematous carbuncle of cattle. The realizable price of 1 kg of live weight of young animals of average fatness is 50 t. s. The corpses of surfactants were destroyed by incineration. Case damage

$$Y = 2 \cdot 250 \cdot 50000 = 25000000 \text{ soums.}$$

In case of loss, forced slaughter of young farm animals, economic losses will be greater than the value of these animals at purchase prices, since приплода и выращивание молодняка затрачивается значимuch more labor and material resources are spent on obtaining offspring and rearing young animals. In this regard, 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

$$Y = M(C_n + C_n TC) - C_f,$$

where C_n is the cost of the offspring at birth (the method of determining it is described below), rub.; B_{C_n} is the average daily increase in live weight of young agricultural animals, kg; T is the age of the fallen, forcibly killed or forcibly destroyed animal, days; C is the selling price of a unit of production, sum; S_f is the monetary value of revenue from sale of slaughter products or cadaver raw materials, sum.

Economic damage from reduced productivity of animals (in milk yields, live weight gain, wool shearing, egg production) is determined in two ways: 1) comparing the productivity of well-off and dysfunctional herds of animals; 2) comparing the productivity of healthy and sick animals in one herd.

The first method of calculation is based on comparing the productivity of successful and unfavorable herds of animals in infectious and invasive diseases, observing the principle of analogs (*by breed, productivity, age of animals, conditions of their feeding and maintenance*). Its advantage is that the calculation takes into account the prevailing natural, climatic and economic conditions during the period of registration of diseases. The disadvantages of this method include certain difficulties in choosing a similar successful farm to compare with each unsuccessful one.

The second method of calculation allows you to determine the economic damage caused by a decrease in animal productivity by comparing the level of productivity of healthy and sick animals in a non-poor herd. This method can be recommended for calculating economic damage in non-infectious, 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 that are in the same conditions of feeding and keeping analogs.

Economic damage is calculated using the formula:

$$Y_2 = (SHV_3 - V_B) \text{ shopping center},$$

where Y_2 is the number of sick animals; B_3 and B_B are the average daily productivity of healthy and sick animals or of a well-off and dysfunctional herd, kg; T is the average duration of monitoring changes in animal productivity (quarantine period, ill health, recovery), days; C is the unit sales price, sum.

Economic damage from loss of breeding value (Y_3) is most often observed in breeding farms that are unfavorable for infectious and invasive diseases, where 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 breeding stock prices) and their value at average selling prices using the formula

$$U_z = M_v(C_b C_v),$$

where M_v is the number of animals that have lost their breeding value; C_b and C_v are the average selling price of breeding and non-breeding animals, respectively, in sum.

Example. Bovine tuberculosis has appeared in the breeding farm. According to the current instructions, the sale of breeding animals is stopped. 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 soums. Within two years, the farm sold 2,000 animals for meat at a price of 20,000 soums.

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

$$Y_3 = 2000(50\,000 - 20\,000) = 60 \text{ million soums.}$$

The economic damage caused by the loss of offspring (Y_5) associated with animal diseases such as brucellosis, vibriosis, trichomoniasis, leptospirosis, and other diseases is determined by multiplying the amount of lost offspring by its cost at birth using the formula

$$U_5 \sim (A_p P_v \cdot R_f) \text{ With } P_b,$$

where A_p is the birth rate taken according to the planned indicator, P_b is the possible number of queens for brood by animal species; R_f is the actual number of calves, piglets, lambs, heads born; C_p is the conditional value of one head of offspring at birth, sum.

The cost of offspring at birth is determined by the cost of the main product (milk, meat, wool), which can be obtained at the expense of feed spent on the formation of offspring. The advantage of this method is that the main product is accounted for at average sales prices, and the consumption of feed is calculated according to zootechnical standards.

The cost of a calf obtained from cows of dairy (C_1) and meat (C_2) breeds is determined by the formulas:

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

where 3.61 is the amount of milk that can be obtained from feed spent on obtaining a calf from dairy cows, t; 0.88 is the increase in beef cattle that can be obtained from feed spent on the formation of offspring of beef cattle, t; C is the price of 1 ton of milk of basic fat content (10 000 soums) or 1 ton of fat mass of cattle of the highest fatness (50 000 soums).

$$Q_1 = 0.36 \text{ Sch} = 3.61 \cdot 10\,000 = 3610 \text{ soums;}$$

$$C_{rf} = 0.088 \cdot 50\,000 = 4400 \text{ sum.}$$

The economic damage caused by the rejection of affected carcasses, organs and the removal of animal products (D_6) is taken into account in the meat industry and agricultural enterprises. Depending on animal diseases, the nature of damage to carcasses, internal organs, defective products are destroyed by incineration (for anthrax, emphysemata, sapa, botulism, epizootic lymphangitis, etc.), technical disposal (for generalized tuberculosis process, horse washing,

pseudotuberculosis, paratuberculous enteritis, etc.) or sanitary treatment. processing (for focal tuberculosis in individual lymph nodes, foot-and-mouth disease, swine fever, etc.).

This type of economic damage is determined by the formula

$$Y_6 = B_6 \cdot C - Sf,$$

where B_6 — the number of products rejected due to various lesions, kg; C — the average selling price of products of average quality, sum.; Sf — the cost of products obtained after processing, sum.

Example. At the meatprocessing plant, beef in the amount of 200 tons was sent for sanitary processing due to various lesions. 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 product rejection was as follows:

$$Y_6 = 200 \cdot 80\,000 - 8\,800\,000 = 7,2 \text{ million soums.}$$

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

$$Y = Y_1 + Y_2 + Y_3 + Y_4 + Y_5 + Y_6.$$

It should be noted that not all types of damage are caused by a particular disease. Only those losses that are directly related to the specific features of the manifestation of a particular disease are taken into account.

Costs of veterinary measures and methods of their calculation.

The cost of veterinary measures consists of the cost of labor and material resources used to carry out organizational, veterinary and sanitary, zoohygienic, anti-epizootic, antiparasitic, treatment-preventive and other procedures.

Material costs include the cost of biologics, medicines, disinfectants, dressings, tools, equipment, fuel, electricity, fuel and lubricants, construction materials, construction of temporary slaughterhouses, pasteurization rooms, checkpoints, barriers, dezbarriers; the cost of transport services, containers, packaging.

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

The basic salary of specialists and auxiliary workers is calculated according to the established official salaries and tariff rates. When carrying out individual events, it is necessary to take into account the salary of veterinary specialists for a short period of time (hours, minutes). The daily rate is determined by dividing the monthly official salary by 25.6 days. Dividing the daily rate by 7 hours determines the hourly rate, and so on.

Other expenses include remuneration for inventions and innovation proposals, travel expenses, lifting expenses, guard and fire protection fees, guaranteed repair

and maintenance of veterinary equipment, payment for communication services and computer centers, rent of premises and other costs that are not attributed to the previously listed types of costs.

Capital investments represent the estimated or book value of buildings, structures, electrical installations, machinery, and 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 expenditures are calculated as specific values per unit of work (output).

The total amount of costs for veterinary measures is determined by adding up 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.

Prevented economic damage is determined using the regulatory framework, which includes average indicators of animal morbidity and mortality, economic damage caused by diseases, and the cost of veterinary measures. Each of these indicators is established on the basis of sample studies for the period of poor farms, registration of non-infectious diseases, as well as experimental data.

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

The morbidity coefficient in dysfunctional 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 diseased animals in the natural course of the disease by the number of susceptible animals in these farms.

The mortality rate (K_{rkl}) is determined by dividing the number of dead animals by the number of cases.

The specific amount of losses of basic products per sick animal (K_{cp}) is determined by dividing the total volume of conditional basic products (milk, live weight, etc.) by the number of sick animals. Such values are established for infectious, invasive and non-infectious diseases of animals. They are used to determine the damage prevented as a result of preventive or recreational activities.

Example. In the district, salmonellosis of calves was registered in two farms in which preventive measures were not carried out. At the time of the disease, there were 400 calves in these farms, of which 304 fell ill and 58 calves died.

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

The morbidity rate is $304 : 400 = 0.76$, the mortality rate is $58 : 304 = 0.19$, and the specific value of losses of basic products (body weight) per sick animal is $2706 : 304 = 8.9$.

The economic damage prevented as a result of prevention and elimination of diseases or treatment of sick animals is determined differently, which is associated with the different 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 on the farm ($/7_{y1}$) is defined as the difference between potential and actual economic damage according to the formula

$$N_{y1} = M_0 K_{z1} K_n C - Y,$$

where M_0 is the total number of susceptible or available animals on the farm; K_{z1} is the coefficient of possible morbidity of animals; K_n is the specific value of losses of the main product per sick animal, kg / t; C is the average price of the product unit, sum; Y is the actual economic damage, sum.

Example. The joint-stock company previously registered Aujeszky's disease. 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 basic 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 was ensured and economic damage equal to

$$I_{am\ u1} = 12000 - 0,5 \cdot 19,3 \cdot 40 - 0 = 4632 \text{ thousand soums.}$$

The damage prevented as a result of treatment of sick **animals** ($P2_{y2}$) is defined as the difference between the possible economic damage caused by death and the actual damage caused by the disease as a result of recovery and death of animals, according to the formula

$$P_{y2} = M_n K_l W - Y,$$

where M_n is the number of sick animals treated; K_l 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 farm has been diagnosed with gastroenteritis in pigs. 100 were killed and 3 pigs were killed. 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 implementation of therapeutic measures, an economic injury equal to

$$P_{y2} = 100 \cdot 0,05 \cdot 100 \cdot 40 - 12000 = 8 \text{ thousand soums.}$$

The damage prevented as a result of prevention and elimination of animal diseases in the region ($/7_{y3}$) is determined by the formula

$$/7_{y3} = (M_0 K_{z2} - M_3) K_n C,$$

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

Example. A complex of preventive measures against bovine tuberculosis was carried out in the district's farms in accordance with the current instructions. In one dysfunctional farm, health-improving activities were carried out. In the district there were 30 thousand heads of cattle, of which 200 animals fell ill with

tuberculosis in a year. The incidence rate of large cattle in the region is 0.0114, the specific value of losses of basic products (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-improving measures, economic damage equal to

$$SchZ = (30\,000 \cdot 0,0114 - 200) 0,63 \cdot 10\,000 = 894,6 \text{ thousand soums.}$$

The damage prevented as a result of surgical operation of animals (I_{u4}) is determined by the formula

$$Lu_4 = M_x C - Sf,$$

where M_x — the number of operated animals; C — the average cost of animals (balance or at sales prices), sum.; Sf — possible cash deduction for forced slaughter of operated animals, sum.

Example. In an agricultural cooperative, 30 cows underwent 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 preserve all cows, restore their milk productivity and reproductive capacity, and prevent economic damage in the amount of

$$Email\ address_{y4} = 30 \cdot 26\,000 - 320\,000 = 460 \text{ thousand soums.}$$

The economic effect ($_B EF$) obtained as a result of carrying out preventive, health-improving and curative measures is determined by the formula

$$E_v = N_v + D_s + E_3 - Z_v,$$

where N_v — economic damage prevented as a result of veterinary measures, rubles; D — the cost received additionally due to an increase in the quantity and quality of products, rubles; E_3 — savings in labor and material costs as a result of using more effective means and methods of conducting veterinary measures; Z_k — the cost of conducting veterinary measures. implementation of veterinary measures, rub.

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

$$Ds \sim (\wedge p. O \wedge P. e) Lsh$$

where B_{po} and B_{pe} are the cost of products produced or sold when using more efficient and generally accepted means, respectively, per processed animal; A_{And} is the number of processed animals (amount of work).

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

The additional cost of production was

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

Savings in labor and material costs (E_3) due to changes in current production costs or capital investments in veterinary measures are determined by the formula

$$\mathfrak{A}_{E3} = [(Q + EPK) - (C'' + K_N)] A_N,$$

where S di C'' is the current production costs for veterinary measures,

respectively, in the basic and new versions (periods) per treated animal (unit of work); E_k is the standard coefficient of efficiency of capital investments equal to 0.15; K_b and K_n are specific capital investments per unit of work, respectively, basic and new options (periods); A_n — the amount of veterinary work performed using new means and methods of prevention, elimination of diseases and treatment of animals.

Example. Calves were diagnosed with catarrhal bronchopneumonia on the farm. The animals were treated in two ways: the first method — blockade of the stellate node area according to the method of N. A. Urazaev and intramuscular administration of bicillin-3; the second method — aerosol application of norsulfazole with penicillin. The cost of treating one calf in the first method was 100 soums, the second-75 soums. An aerosol generator and compressor were used for the second method of treatment, and the specific capital investment per calf was 15 rubles. 40 calves were subjected to the second method of treatment. The cost savings for the second treatment method were as follows:

$$3, \quad [(100 + 0,15 \cdot 0) - (75 + 0,15 \cdot 15)]40 = 910 \text{ cym.}$$

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

Example. the economic effect of the liquidation of the Aueski disease in the joint-stock company amounted to 100 thousand soums, and the cost of health-improving activities — 50 thousand soums. The economic effect per 1 sum of costs was

$$E_r = 100,000 : 50,000 = 2 \text{ soums.}$$

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 implementing veterinary measures and the lowest 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 index of effectiveness of veterinary measures allows us to give a comparative assessment of different methods of treating sick animals, methods of implementing preventive and health-improving measures.

ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY ANTI-EPIZOOTIC MEASURES

Large amounts of money are spent on the prevention and elimination of infectious diseases. It is necessary to ensure the rational use of these funds and find cost-effective means and methods for conducting anti-epizootic measures.

Calculation of the economic efficiency of preventive and preventive anti-epizootic measures, as well as methods for eliminating individual infectious diseases of animals, is carried out using the morbidity and mortality coefficients, as well as the specific values of losses of basic products, which are established for the main infectious diseases of animals

Coefficients are recommended to be used before establishing differentiated zonal standards that characterize 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 cost-effectiveness of preventive measures for swine Aujeski disease.

Task condition. There were 1 million pigs in the region that were treated for Aujeski'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 basic products is 19.3 kg, the price of 1 kg of live weight is 40 soums. The cost of prevention of Aujeska disease in pigs is equal to 2 million soums.

Topic 8: "FINANCING OF VETERINARY ACTIVITIES".

The plan:

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

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

3.Funds of administrative and industrial organizations and their use.

Timely and sufficient financial security, both in state and departmental and private veterinary services, is of primary importance for the successful implementation of the tasks set for veterinary service specialists.

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

The State Veterinary Service is supported by:

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

Measures for the prevention and elimination of infectious diseases of animals, 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.

Pursuant to *article 14* of the Veterinary Law, the departmental veterinary service is maintained by the relevant ministries, State committees, departments, enterprises, institutions, organizations, and farms.

Article 14. Departmental veterinary service - 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 for the activities of the departmental veterinary service is provided by the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development.

Article 17. Private veterinary activities are maintained and financed at the expense of their own funds and premises that are privately owned.

Legal entities and individuals can 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 Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development.

In case of infectious diseases that are not mentioned in this list and are 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 budget allocated to veterinary services is used 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, 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, aerial sleds, motorboats, speedboats), special vehicles ("Veterinary aid", "Veterinary Laboratory"), disinfection units (DUK-2, VDM) and other equipment; office and household expenses, including utility costs for veterinarians, paramedics with secondary special education, animal disease control stations, district hospitals, veterinary stations, rural localities, 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, their professional development.

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

- anti-epizootic measures for diseases not included in the list
- list of free veterinary services; treatment of sick animals;
- construction of veterinary-sanitary and medical facilities (veterinary points, insulators, medical-sanitary points, sanitary passes, etc.);
- organizational, economic and veterinary measures for the treatment of animals from chronic infectious and invasive diseases (brucellosis, tuberculosis, leukemia, helminthiasis, etc.);
- purchase of antibiotics and biogenic stimulants for obtaining increased weight gain, multiple pregnancies, better development of young animals, reduction of feed consumption per unit of production (FFA, vitamin preparations, premixes, BVMD, etc.);
- control of wildlife and other processing of the area (pastures, clearing areas, etc.);
- extermination of flies, ticks, and mouse-like rodents in animal housing areas and in auxiliary buildings and structures (feed warehouses, feed mills, etc.);
- mechanical cleaning and disinfection of livestock areas, pasture yards 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.

2. The purpose of spending funds allocated for veterinary services.

Placement and spending of extra-budgetary funds.

Activities are carried out at the expense of the budget: measures to prevent, prevent the spread and eliminate infectious and non-infectious diseases (*anti-epizootic measures*) of animals carried out by veterinary network institutions in farms, in households of citizens located in the area of activity of the relevant organizations and institutions of the veterinary service.

Anti-epizootic measures include:

- purchase of biologics, antibiotics, anthelmintic and chemotherapeutic drugs, medicines, tools, dressings, disinfectants and disinfectants necessary for the fight against infectious diseases of animals, as well as protective clothing for workers involved in the fight against epizootics.

- expenses for conducting diagnostic tests of animals and birds.

- preventive and curative treatment of animals and birds, against infectious and invasive diseases, as well as measures to combat insects, carriers of infectious diseases of animals and birds.

- expenses for payment of wages and payment of travel expenses in accordance with the current legislation for veterinary workers and drivers involved in the fight against epizootics

- maintenance of vehicles used for epizootic control, including payment for fuel and lubricants.

- expenses for the organization and maintenance, if necessary, of temporary special veterinary quarantine detachments and posts for monitoring compliance with quarantine rules.

Placement and spending of extra-budgetary funds.

a) Deductions from state animal insurance funds are made up of the following: for this purpose, 4% of the received amount of payments for property insurance of cooperative and other farms, 8-10% of payments for insurance of property organizations and citizens are deducted annually, which are 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 activities, payment of travel expenses and wages, 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. Allowances for salaries, incentives, and the purchase of medicines and tools.

c) Amounts of administrative fines for violation of the law "On Veterinary Medicine" are centrally transferred to the regional epizootic funds of the State Veterinary Service. Departments and the city of Tashkent, which are also centrally spent on the purchase of epizootic drugs 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 successful implementation of the veterinary service on the farm.

These expenses under the pro. fin. plan of the farm are included in the cost of manufactured products and raw materials of animal origin.

e) Funds of the private veterinary service of wages on the basis of contracts between farms and private individuals are spent at the sole discretion of the private entrepreneur. For the purchase of veterinary products and payment by employees in accordance with the current legislation.

COST ESTIMATE OF THE VETERINARY INSTITUTION.

Based on the current instruction under item No. 31 "Operating expenses", the following items of expenditure are included in the budget estimate for the maintenance of state-funded agricultural institutions:

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

Topic 9: "Financial support in veterinary medicine".

The plan:

- 1.Importance of veterinary supply, objects of veterinary supply, methods of veterinary supply.
- 2.Procedure for accounting, storage and consumption of veterinary goods.
- 5.Dosage forms of veterinary drugs.
- 6.Maintaining accounting cards, debiting procedure.

1. Veterinary supply - 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 their implementation of veterinary measures (*preventive, curative, diagnostic and veterinary-sanitary*).

The market for veterinary products appeared thousands of years ago and developed in accordance with the general laws of the market economy. The peculiarity of market relations in the sphere of production and sale of veterinary goods lies in the fact that the consumer value of veterinary goods is determined not by labor costs for their production and not by subjective and 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, but in total, veterinary goods are objects of limited market turnover under the control of authorized bodies.

Под **Veterinary goods** are understood as medicines, biologics and other means used for the treatment of animals and performing various types of veterinary operations, the production 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 permission to be used in veterinary practice by the relevant authorized executive authorities of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of veterinary medicine. Standards for the consumption of biological preparations, medicines and other therapeutic and preventive measures for veterinary measures, as well as standards for equipping medicines, veterinary instruments and property, are developed and approved.

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

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

The following companies operate on the market of veterinary goods in the Republic:

- state and municipal unitary enterprises and organizations, including

biofactories(bio-processing plants), trade organizations of the Zoovetsnaba system, animal disease control stations, 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 involved in the sale of veterinary goods should be a focus on preventing and eliminating animal diseases, protecting human health from diseases common to humans and animals, and making a profit.

The production and sale of veterinary goods is carried out by corporatized tool and pharmaceutical plants, bio-processing plants, bio-factories, specialized supply bases, international, foreign, and joint firms. Some of them are multidisciplinary companies that produce and sell a wide range of veterinary products. Some companies specialize in the production and sale of certain types of veterinary products.

The system of veterinary supply 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 devices;

- providing agricultural enterprises and farms with veterinary medicines, bio-preparations, disinfectants for veterinary and zootechnical purposes; providing veterinary institutions of the state veterinary network with all the above-mentioned veterinary and zootechnical goods, as well as furniture, dishes, harnesses, slides, models, visual aids, forms of accounting and reporting books;

- providing private veterinary institutions, veterinarians and paramedics engaged in business activities with the necessary veterinary equipment;

- providing 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 performing artificial insemination of animals;

- provision of agricultural chemical laboratories with appliances, utensils, reagents and other means;

- providing the feed industry with vitamins, trace elements, antibiotics, etc.

"A special place in the supply of veterinary services is occupied by biological drugs.

Veterinary supply depends on the list and scope of planned veterinary activities in farms, districts, and regions. Conversely, the volume and timeliness of medical-preventive, veterinary-sanitary and anti-epizootic measures depend on the level of organization of veterinary supply and timely delivery of necessary

veterinary drugs. The need for veterinary equipment, tools, biologics, 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, standards for their equipment have been established. Currently, the following equipment standards are used: *используются следующие нормы оснащения:*

- standards for equipping veterinary property of institutions and organizations of the state veterinary network, which develop standards 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 appliances (VI);

- approximate standards for equipping a veterinary laboratory with equipment, tools, reagents, and inventory at a disinfection and flushing station;

- standards for the free delivery of special clothing, safety shoes and protective devices to veterinary workers; a list of vehicles that must be equipped with institutions of the state veterinary network (stations for combating animal diseases, a district veterinary hospital, a veterinary site and point, a district, inter-district, regional veterinary laboratory; a regional veterinary station; a city station control of animal diseases);

- standards for equipping veterinary institutions with medicines, dressings and disinfectants;

- alcohol consumption rates in veterinary institutions of the state veterinary network;

Veterinary supply facilities 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 footwear;
- items and means of veterinary propaganda;
- veterinary records management forms.

In total, about 5 thousand items are supplied for veterinary medicine, and the nomenclature of drugs and devices is constantly updated and expanded.

The order of accounting, storage and use of veterinary property is established by special documents: instructions on the order of accounting and expenditure of medicines, biologics, disinfectants and other materials in institutions of the state veterinary network; rules for storage, accounting and release of toxic and potent medicinal products intended for veterinary purposes;

instructions on the order of release of toxic substances and other substances. medicinal substances for veterinary purposes.

Veterinary property received by a farm or veterinary institution is subject to mandatory inspection, accounting, and transfer to a financially responsible person. In medical and preventive veterinary institutions, a financially responsible person is appointed one of the veterinary doctors and paramedics, in veterinary laboratories and laboratories of veterinary and sanitary expertise-one of the laboratory assistants, in 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 accountant is responsible for accounting for costs in livestock production. The veterinary worker keeps a special journal (book), where he records the name of the product, the unit of measurement, the price, the date of receipt, according to which document it was received, from where, quantity, mass (arrival, consumption and balance).

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, or republic. The volume, quality, and timeliness of medical and preventive, anti-epizootic, and veterinary-sanitary work, in turn, depend on the timeliness and completeness of deliveries of necessary veterinary goods.

Determining the volume, time of delivery, and nomenclature of apparatuses, tools, medicines, 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*),

The specified persons draw up annual applications with quarterly distribution for all types of veterinary property within the time limits established by the association of Zuvetsnab and submit them to local organizations of Zuvetsnab.

There are five application forms in the zoovetsnab system:

- an application for medicines, biologics and dezsredstv, in which all goods are divided into three groups: chemical and pharmaceutical preparations; dezsredstv - acaricidal, insecticidal and deratization agents; biologics-vaccines, serums, etc.

- applications for clinical reagents and preparations
- applications for veterinary instruments and equipment
- applications for devices, apparatuses and laboratory utensils
- applications for veterinary and agronomic laboratory equipment.

All requests must include the address of the customer, the consignee, and the payer. Applications are signed by the organization's managers and the chief (*senior*) accountant, whose signatures are sealed.

All veterinary property received by institutions and organizations of the veterinary service is subject to inspection, accounting and transfer to a financially responsible person. Such a person in a district veterinary department, in a district

hospital can 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 measures are taken into account in quantitative and quantitative-total terms.

In quantitative accounting, a special journal is kept in which the name of the material, the unit of measurement, the date of receipt, which document was received (*invoice, act, receipt, etc.*), as well as the arrival, consumption and balance are recorded.

Special requirements exist for the accounting, storage and distribution of toxic and potent medicinal products intended for veterinary purposes.

Toxic medicines belonging to group "A" in their pure form are allowed to be stored (*if appropriate conditions are met*) at the bases and pharmacies of the Zoovetsnaba.

In all other veterinary institutions and farms, they are stored only in the form of ready-made forms (*solutions, ointments, baits*).

Strong medicinal products 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-covered wooden cabinets and under lock and key. Metal bars must be installed in the windows of the pharmacy premises.

The room where toxic medicines are stored, as well as the safes or cabinets with the specified funds located in it, is locked and sealed or sealed after the working day.

Timely write-off of veterinary property contributes to maintaining at an optimal level the stopped rates of transferable residues of veterinary goods.

Prescriptions, certificates and requirements are kept in the files of the veterinary institution; they serve as a basis for writing off the specified materials and funds.

And also, logs for registration of sick animals on the Form **No. 1-vet**, is also the basis for writing off veterinary medicines.

Form of the form

card for quantitative and summary accounting of materials

institution _____ Date _____
 Name of the medicine (vet. goods) _____
 Account number _____ Unit of measurement _____
 Price _____ Cipher _____

Date	From whom it was received, to whom it was released (document no. and date)	Arrival		Expense		Balance	
		k-	v	k-	v	k-	v

			amou nt		amou nt		amount

Topic 10: "ORGANIZATION OF VETERINARY SERVICES IN DISTRICTS AND CITIES".

The plan:

- 1.Organizational structure of the district veterinary service.
- 2.Location and equipment of the district veterinary department.
- 3.District Veterinary Department, State Center for Food Safety and Diagnostics of Animal Diseases, veterinary departments, their activities.
- 4.Management of the district veterinary service.

In rural areas, the main livestock of farm animals is concentrated, 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 level of organization of the veterinary service in the rural area depends on the veterinary well-being of livestock and many other branches of the national economy of the country.

Veterinary service on the territory of the district in the departments of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry development of the district, is organized by the departments of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry development of the regions.

In accordance with the current legislation, the Khokimiat performs:

- consolidation of the veterinary service area; introduction and cancellation of quarantine in case 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 management of the veterinary service in the districts that are responsible for veterinary medicine and animal husbandry development.

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

The procedure for appointing and dismissing heads of other institutions of the State veterinary service is determined by the legislation.

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

The organizational structure of the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development is approved by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Regulations on the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan are approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-4254 dated March 28, 2019

TYPICAL STRUCTURE
department of Veterinary Medicine and Animal husbandry development
of districts (cities)

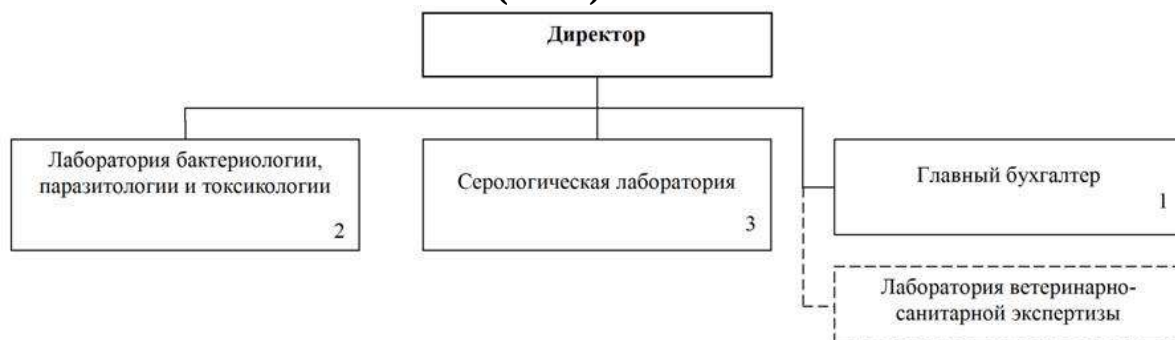


The total maximum number of management personnel is 7 units.

The number of technical and maintenance personnel is determined in accordance with the established standards.

APPENDIX No. 15k to the Decree of the President of the Republic of
Uzbekistan No. PP-4254 dated March 28, 2019

TYPICAL STRUCTURE
state centers for diagnostics of animal diseases and food safety in 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 the established standards.

The head of the veterinary department or station of the district is a specialist organizer of veterinary events. It is directly subordinate to the Department of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development in the region. State veterinary institutions are subordinate to it, and national veterinary workers of agricultural enterprises, commercial veterinary organizations, institutions and enterprises are under its control.

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 events and organization of their implementation; -- organizing 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 compliance with the sanitary order at slaughterhouses and procurement organizations;
- state veterinary control;
- organization of prevention and elimination of infectious, invasive and non-infectious diseases.

It holds meetings of veterinary workers and maintains constant contact with local health authorities. Systematically informs the district khokimiyat 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 village 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 for veterinary and sanitary expertise at food markets), hired veterinary workers of animal breeding complexes, poultry farms, etc. other agricultural enterprises, enterprises of veterinary profile, veterinary specialists engaged in entrepreneurial activities.

In most districts, the State veterinary network includes:

- animal disease control station,
- regional veterinary laboratory,
- veterinary pharmacy,
- local veterinary hospital,
- veterinary site,
- veterinary office,

- 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 on the territory of the district. They serve the livestock production of agricultural enterprises, farms, and private subsidiary farms.

RATIONING 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 the 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 activity:

- the main object of veterinary influence is animals that exist under natural and biological laws, which largely determine the organization of the labor process, the working day schedule, and the system of veterinary activities. Veterinary workers may not arbitrarily set deadlines for performing veterinary treatments of animals; they should be planned taking into account the age and physiological condition of the animals.

- the objects of labor are not only animals, but also products of animal origin, feed, manure, animal management premises and other objects related to animals;

- the use of various means of labor (*diagnostic drugs, vaccines, serums, medicines, dressings, disinfection, deratization, veterinary instruments, devices, equipment, disinfection equipment, etc.*);

- differences in veterinary measures by methods of implementation, working time costs and frequency of implementation;

- various forms of labor organization for veterinary workers. Work can be performed by groups of employees or individually, continuously or intermittently.

- the need for transitions of veterinary workers and the movement of labor equipment during the implementation of most veterinary activities: preparation of syringes, injection needles, vaccinations, and other materials, washing and sterilization of instruments after work. Veterinary workers have a particularly high number of crossings in cases of simultaneous maintenance of animals of several types, public and private use, located on different farms and in different localities.

Veterinary activity in large agricultural enterprises has the following distinctive features:

- it is carried out only within one enterprise in conditions of a high concentration of animals with continuous, continuous, rhythmic production of products;

- veterinary measures are included in the technological cycle of production of products, so they must be carried out within a strictly defined time frame.

At all stages of production, the conditions of keeping and feeding animals correspond to their age, physiological condition and production purpose. Consequently, the organizational and technical conditions for carrying out preventive and treatment treatments of animals at each production site have their own characteristics.

When carrying out preventive and curative 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.

For veterinary specialists, the main functions are to monitor and control 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, and qualification*) is noticeably deepening.

For veterinary workers, a regulated working day is applied and there are all conditions for strict compliance with it.

Classification of working hours. Working hours are divided into working hours and break times.

Working hours are the period when an employee performs all work methods and actions during the working day. It is divided into the time spent for performing an industrial task (*in accordance with the official duties of a veterinarian*), and for the time of casual, unproductive work.

The time, spent on completing a production task is divided into 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 receptions and actions related to preparation for the performance of a production task (*veterinary work*) and with its ending.

It includes the following time:

- putting on and taking off work clothes and shoes at the beginning and end of the working day, during the lunch break;
- to receive production tasks and instructions from managers and specialists;
- on the transition from the sanitary pass to the place of work and back;
- 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 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 impact results are the technological chain of this labor process. For example, for therapeutic and prophylactic 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, and for disinfection — for irrigation of the surface of objects with a disinfectant solution.

Auxiliary work time is spent on techniques and actions that ensure the successful completion of the main work. It does not directly affect the object of work, but it is impossible to perform the main work without it. For example, when vaccinating animals, the time of auxiliary work includes the time to prepare the

vaccine, syringes (*npudevices for mass vaccinations of animals*), dezrasvor, tampons; transitions from the veterinary unit (*veterinary workers ' room*) to the location of animals, from one animal (*machine*) to another animal (*machine*); a set of vaccines in the syringe, replacement of the injection needle, disinfection of the injection site (*skin area*); destruction of the vaccine residue and used syringes; entry in the journal; registration of the act.

The time of organizational and technical maintenance of the workplace (*additional time*) is spent on receptions and actions related to maintaining the workplace in a normal state, caring for equipment, adjusting devices and tools, checking the quality of their work, and 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 studies, preventive vaccinations, treatment of animals, etc.*), additional costs for organizational and technical maintenance of the workplace are practically nonexistent.

It is quite acceptable to have a combined accounting of operational time and time for organizational and technical maintenance of the workplace under the general name "time for direct performance of veterinary work".

Casual, unproductive work time is the time spent by veterinary workers on work that is not related to the performance of a production task, i.e. is not provided for by their official duties. Veterinary workers are often involved in such activities as cleaning the territory, fixing animals during preventive and curative treatments, preparing feed, etc.

The time of breaks is divided into the time of regulated (*normalized*) breaks included in the norms of labor costs, and the time of unregulated (*non-normalized*) breaks.

The time of regulated breaks in work is related to personal needs and recreation of performers, as well as to technology and organization of work (*for example, passive animal watching*).

Irregular breaks may occur due to organizational and technical reasons (*not depending on the performers*) and due to the fault of the performers.

Interruptions due to organizational and technical reasons include downtime due to late delivery of tasks, inconsistency in the actions of veterinarians and heads of production departments, non-compliance with proportionality in the placement of veterinary workers at certain stages of the work process, late supply, etc.

Interruptions that depend on performers are related to violations of labor discipline (*extraneous conversations, lateness, early departure from work, phone calls for 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 performing casual, non-productive work that is not part of the official duties of the performer.

All time losses are classified as non-normalized time and are not included in labor standards, although they are recorded in the actual workday balance during

photochronometry observations.

Methods for studying the cost of working time. When studying labor processes in detail, it is necessary to divide them into their constituent elements: movements, actions, techniques, and 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, the availability of biologics, medicines, tools, devices, equipment, disinfection installations. Qualified and experienced veterinary specialists should be involved in conducting observations. In advance, you should prepare instruments for measuring the time spent and the necessary documentation (*observation sheets of photos, photochronometry of the working day and timing of certain types of work*).

Photographs of working days are taken to identify the actual workload of veterinary workers during the working day, determine the composition of working time costs, the amount of time lost and their causes, develop working hours, work and rest regimes, time standards for preparatory, final and other types of work, develop measures to improve the organization of work and arrange the organization of work to reduce the loss of working time. The method of photographing the working day of veterinary workers is generally accepted. Prior to the start of monitoring, all information describing performers and working conditions is entered in the relevant sections of the observation sheet. During the monitoring period, measurements are made continuously in the order of the sequence of work, operations and interruptions in work.

The working day photo is taken several days in a row in any month of the year and continues during the period during which the cycle of anti-epizootic, therapeutic and preventive, veterinary and sanitary and other works is performed.

Timekeeping — a type of observation that determines the time spent on performing individual veterinary work by its elements. It is often used to study cyclically repeated 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 distribute functions between them.

It is advisable to study the labor process using the timekeeping method after taking a photo of the working day. To do this, a certain labor process is divided into its constituent elements, and fixing points are determined (*the start and end times of each element of work*). Then the work of the performer (s) is monitored and the time spent on each element of work is recorded.

Labor standards, their development and application. The labor norm is defined as the regulated amount of working time required for the production of a certain amount of work or products in specific production conditions. Consequently, labor

rationing is based on regulating 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 service standards (load), and the number of employees.

Norm of time — the necessary expenditure of working time per unit of work by one or a group of veterinary workers in a given production environment. For example, animal breeders spend 56 people-minutes on castrating 100 boars in an open way, and 35 people — minutes on intramuscular administration of ferroglycin to piglets.

The output rate indicates the amount of work that should and can be performed by a veterinary worker or a group of veterinary workers in a unit of time (for 1 hour, working day) under certain production conditions. The rate of output is always the inverse of the rate of time, and conversely, the rate of time is the inverse of the rate of output.

Service rate — the number of animals (average annual number) that must be serviced by one or more ordinary employees during the year under control-production conditions. For example, in a 54,000-hectare pig complex at production site No. 3, one veterinarian and two animal processing operators must serve 13,200 average annual weaned piglets.

The norm of the number of employees is a regulated, scientifically based number of specialists of a certain professional and qualification composition, required to perform all the necessary amount of veterinary work.

The standard is the initial element of the norm. In labor regulation, it is expressed as the amount of labor input (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 norms of working time spent on preparing the vaccine and syringes, on administering the vaccine to animals, and other elements of work are taken into account.

Norms and regulations are divided into standard and individual ones. Standard norms and regulations are intended for many farms of the same type, while individual ones are intended for use in individual farms or their subdivisions. Individual norms and standards are developed in the event of a significant difference in the conditions on the farm from those laid down in the standard norms and norms.

The development of labor standards in veterinary medicine is based on the following requirements: **technical, economic and** physiological basis of labor standards.

ORGANIZATION OF WORK OF VETERINARY WORKERS

Rational organization of labor is necessary for solving two main tasks: 1) technical and economic — to create conditions at each working place for highly efficient use of working time, labor skills, experience of employees, available veterinary equipment, equipment and other material resources; 2) social — to provide favorable sanitary and hygienic and safe working conditions, to create prerequisites for the development of creative abilities of each employee.

The rational organization of work of veterinary workers is based on four principles:

1) **proportionality**, which is understood as the observance of 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 work to be done (*the number of animals, the area of disinfected premises, etc.*);

2) **rhythmicity**, i.e. the performance of individual labor processes and works at a certain time and at a given speed determined by 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 administration of biologics must be carried out rhythmically, in a continuous and coordinated manner.

When organizing labor, it is necessary to take into account the accepted forms of division of labor: **technological, functional, qualified and operational**.

Technological division of labor — splitting veterinary activities into separate types of work. Accordingly, there is a deep division of labor, which manifests itself in the creation of specialized labor collectives that perform certain types of work, for example, teams of vaccinators, brigades of disinfectants, etc.

Functional division of labor — 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 in the preparation of veterinary equipment for work, and so on.

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 veterinarians take blood, while others process the blood samples taken and prepare them for laboratory testing.

The post-operative division of labor is based on the division of the labor process into separate operations performed by different veterinary workers. This division of labor is often used in animal castration. For example, a veterinary nurse prepares instruments and the operating field, a veterinarian performs an operation, one veterinary paramedic applies forceps, another performs postoperative treatment of the animal, and so on.

The division of labor of veterinary workers increases its effectiveness. 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, performing all work collectively on the basis of division and cooperation of labor.

In this case, the veterinary team can work on collective and rental contracts. In dairy, cattle-feed and pig-breeding complexes, veterinary specialists from individual workshops and sites are often part of teams of livestock breeders working on a contract basis. In sheep farms, veterinary specialists usually rent medical and sanitary facilities. Veterinary teams are being set up at poultry farms to prepare premises for receiving poultry, vaccinate and treat poultry in other ways.

MEDICAL AND PREVENTIVE VETERINARY INSTITUTIONS ON THE TERRITORY OF A RURAL DISTRICT

Animal disease control station. It is a central veterinary institution on the territory of a rural district, designed to manage practical veterinary work, monitor it, and implement scientific achievements and best practices.

The station performs the following main functions: develops long-term and annual plans for carrying out veterinary activities in the district, organizes 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 district veterinary hospitals, veterinary stations, veterinary clinics, hired veterinary specialists working in agricultural enterprises and organizations;

- carries out state veterinary supervision on farms, pastures, railway tracks, poultry incubator stations, slaughterhouses, slaughterhouses, peasant, farmer, subsidiary farms of citizens, livestock cooperatives, reservoirs, etc.;

- organizes financing of veterinary activities, provides veterinary institutions with medicines, biologics, disinfectants, tools, etc.

The veterinary station consists of: a veterinary medical center, anti-epizootic and disinfection units, and a veterinary pharmacy. The station's staffing schedule depends on the total number of farm animals for public and individual use.

The chief veterinarian of the station directly supervises the work of all institutions of the state veterinary network, coordinates the work of hired veterinary specialists, commercial veterinary institutions and veterinary specialists-entrepreneurs in the prevention of infectious and invasive animal diseases, personally organizes activities in the foci of infection, is responsible for timely and high-quality implementation of anti-epizootic work, rational use of natural resources for the prevention of biopreparates.

The head of the veterinary and sanitary unit organizes and conducts planned veterinary and sanitary work in farms and enterprises: disinfection, disinsection, deratization and disinvasion; conducts emergency measures in the centers of infection. He / she is responsible for timely and high-quality performance of

veterinary and sanitary works, rational use of disinfectants.

In some areas, veterinary specialists of animal disease control stations use a team form of labor organization. Specialized groups are created in the following areas of veterinary activity:

- a group for combating infectious and invasive diseases headed by the Deputy head for anti-epizootic work;
- a group for veterinary and sanitary work headed by the head of the veterinary and sanitary unit;
- a treatment team headed by a veterinarian-therapist, etc.

This system of work organization allows you to save material and monetary resources, make more efficient use of labor resources, and provide more paid services.

VETERINARY BUSINESS MANAGEMENT IN THE DISTRICT

Veterinary work on the territory of the district is organized by the heads of the departments of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry development of the districts, who are the main state veterinary inspectors of the respective districts. They report directly to the head of the Department of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the region. The head of the Department of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development 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 efficiency of veterinary services for animal husbandry of agricultural enterprises, peasant (farm) and personal farms of citizens, the quality and safety of products of animal origin produced and sold on the territory of the service area. It is subordinate to the state veterinary institutions that perform their functions on the territory of the rural district, and is controlled by hired veterinary workers of agricultural and processing enterprises, and duly accredited veterinary specialists who carry out entrepreneurial veterinary activities on the territory of the rural district.

In accordance with (*with Article 13. Powers of State veterinary inspectors*) of the Law "on Veterinary Medicine", chief state veterinary inspectors, their deputies and state veterinary inspectors, within the limits of their powers:

- provide state and economic management bodies, legal entities and individuals with mandatory instructions to carry out the necessary veterinary, veterinary-sanitary and anti-epizootic measures;
- give mandatory instructions for execution by legal entities and individuals on the slaughter or destruction of animals in cases of detection of diseases of these animals by 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 that are considered unfit for consumption;
- freely visit objects under the control of the state veterinary service and give mandatory instructions on the elimination of detected violations of the veterinary legislation;

- prohibit the use of railway cars, ships, airplanes and other vehicles when their condition is found to be inconsistent with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations;

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

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

- 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 border areas and neighboring states, carry out appropriate veterinary measures and give the necessary recommendations;

- control the production and use of veterinary medicines and 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 is carried out in court.

In the cities of our Republic, more than 30% of the population takes root, and in this regard, the veterinary service is assigned great tasks and responsibilities to ensure veterinary and sanitary well-being in cities. Because the cities have developed industry in all directions, including those enterprises where products and raw materials of animal origin are produced and processed. For example, meat processing plants, tanneries, refrigerators, etc.

Veterinary services in cities are provided by the Department of the State Veterinary Service, as well as vet.specialists of departmental veterinary medicine and private veterinarians. On the basis of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Veterinary Medicine", heads of veterinary and animal husbandry development departments of 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 recommendation of the khokims of cities;

The procedure for appointing and dismissing heads of other institutions of the State veterinary service is determined by the legislation.

The Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, departments of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of regions and the city of Tashkent are

accountable to the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development, as well as to the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional khokimiyats and the city of Tashkent, respectively.

The organizational structure of the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development is approved by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Regulations on the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan are approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

According to Article 11. According to the Law "On Veterinary Medicine", the State Veterinary Service:

- a) carry out epizootic monitoring;
- b) analyze the causes of diseases and deaths of animals, develop recommendations for their prevention and treatment;
- c) carry 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) implement measures for the prevention and elimination of infectious diseases of animals;
- e) eliminate foci of infectious diseases dangerous to animals and humans together with health authorities and other bodies, as well as carry out mutual exchange of information;
- f) controls the veterinary and sanitary condition of all animal husbandry facilities, slaughterhouses, enterprises that process products and raw materials of animal origin, retail outlets, warehouses that sell and store products and raw materials of animal origin, performs veterinary expertise of the construction and reconstruction of these facilities, as well as excavation work;
- g) conduct laboratory and other studies for the purpose of diagnosing animal diseases, assessing 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 diseases of animals that pose a danger to animal and human health, establish 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 monitors compliance with licensing requirements and conditions by business entities engaged in private veterinary activities in accordance with the established procedure;

k) assist 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 as follows:

- organization and implementation of veterinary and sanitary measures, as well as implementation of veterinary supervision in livestock farms, enterprises and organizations engaged in slaughtering animals, harvesting, processing, storage and transportation of feed products and raw materials of animal origin and trade in them.

- prevention of diseases transmitted from animals to humans

- managing the activities of district veterinary hospitals, precincts, VSE laboratories, as well as veterinary specialists of farms and other controlled enterprises and organizations located in the city.

Many industrial processing enterprises are concentrated in cities, which receive animals and animal products from different regions, regions, and also from foreign countries. Food markets receive meat, eggs, milk, fruit, and sheep from different districts and regions of the republic.

Ecologists note that in modern conditions, wild animals, especially birds, migrate 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, and 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 processing, storing and selling products of animal origin, and serving domestic animals, an extensive network of veterinary institutions is being created in cities. It includes institutions of the state veterinary service, hired veterinarians of enterprises and subsidiary farms, commercial veterinary institutions and individual entrepreneurs in the field of veterinary medicine.

All these listed features, which are inherent in the working conditions of urban veterinary institutions, create significant difficulties in organizing veterinary activities in cities.

Regional centers have established veterinary and animal husbandry development departments, which are responsible for managing veterinary affairs in the region. In other cities, the veterinary service is headed by the head of veterinary associations and stations.

The main tasks of the veterinary service on the territory of the city are:

- protection of human health from diseases common to humans and animals; -
БОТНЫХ;

- treatment of sick animals located 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 expertise of animal products at processing enterprises and markets;

- organization and implementation of preventive measures to prevent infectious and non-infectious diseases of animals;

implementation of measures to eliminate infectious and invasive diseases, including rabies of animals 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 dead animals ' corpses, veterinary and sanitary condition of meat and bone meal production plants;

- promotion of veterinary knowledge among the population, consultation on veterinary issues for managers of enterprises and organizations of the city, as well as citizens who own animals.

In the cities of our country, depending on the volume of work and taking into account the specifics of veterinary activities, animal disease control stations, local veterinary laboratories of Chebnytsa, state laboratories for veterinary and sanitary expertise at food markets, rabies control stations, disinfection stations, and city veterinary laboratories are being created.

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 sanitary well-being of the city.** — обеспечение ветеThe staff of the veterinary station includes: a supervisor, an accountant, a deputy (the head of the unit and a veterinary orderly), a veterinary clinic (the head, a veterinary assistant, 2 veterinary nurses), a veterinary medical examination laboratory (the head, a veterinarian, 1-3 laboratory assistants and 1-2 nurses). If there is a pharmacy, the position of a veterinary paramedic — the head of the pharmacy, and if there is an X — ray office-a veterinary radiologist-is introduced into the station staff.

Several stations are being created in large cities. City animal disease control stations register all organizations and institutions that have animals (*cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, soybeans, fur-bearing and wild animals, laboratory animals, etc.*), organizations, institutions, enterprises engaged in the procurement, storage, processing of food, etc. raw materials of animal origin, as well as animals of all kinds at enterprises and in the individual use of citizens. They study the epizootic state of the city and adjacent districts, as well as districts and regions of the republic that supply animal products to the city's enterprises.

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 anti-epizootic measures, which provides for preventive diagnostic studies, preventive vaccinations, deworming and therapeutic and preventive treatments against infectious and invasive diseases (*separately, a plan for the prevention of animal rabies is drawn up together with the city sanitary and epidemiological supervision and a plan for the prevention of ringworm in cats with the participation of medical specialists from the city clinic for skin and venereal diseases*);

- plan of veterinary and sanitary measures — disinfection, deratization, disinsection.

The district veterinary hospital in the served area of the city performs the following functions:

- carries out preventive, curative, anti-epizootic and veterinary-sanitary measures that 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;

- performs 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 a manager who is responsible for the implementation of these tasks, as well as for the safety of the hospital's material assets. The head of the hospital and other employees are assigned to work and dismissed by the head of the city's animal disease control station.

Rabies control stations organize the activities of teams for trapping stray dogs and stray cats, plan and implement a set of measures for the prevention and elimination of animal diseases.

Emergency veterinary care stations are usually set up in large cities and operate on a self-funded 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 the veterinary care of animals belonging to State, cooperative and public enterprises, organizations, institutions, as well as the population.

**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 entering the market for sale, as well as organizing measures to prevent the spread of infectious diseases of animals through products subject to veterinary and sanitary expertise.

Laboratories are organized in markets of any organizational and legal form, where non-industrial food products of animal and plant origin are traded.

The sale of products is allowed after vetsanexpertiza is conducted and the traders receive conclusions certifying that the products comply with the veterinary and sanitary requirements of veterinary rules, norms and rules of vetsanexpertiza.

Laboratories should be equipped with appropriate equipment and instruments, tools, reagents, paints, detergents and disinfectants, laboratory utensils, work clothes, inventory and other auxiliary materials.

Laboratories are headed by managers-veterinarians who have practical experience in veterinary and sanitary examination of food products, who have passed special training and certification.

The laboratory staff includes veterinarians, laboratory assistants, trichinelloscopists and veterinary orderlies.

Topic 11: ORGANIZATION OF VETERINARY SERVICES IN LIVESTOCK FARMS.

The plan:

1.Organizational structure of the veterinary service in farms. Rights and obligations of veterinarians in livestock farms.

2.Management and management of the veterinary service in farms. Communication with state veterinary organizations.

3.Organization of measures to combat animal diseases. Salary of veterinary staff.

Veterinary services in rental farms and farms are provided by veterinarians and veterinary paramedics who work in the states of this farm or work on a contract basis. These specialists can be employees of the state veterinary service or those who are engaged in private veterinary practice. According to articles 14-15-16 of the "Law on Veterinary Medicine" of the Republic of Uzbekistan, farms are mainly run 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 the limits of their competence, carry out departmental veterinary supervision and veterinary care 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. A commonality of tasks, activities and methods of work unites it with the state veterinary network and specialists from other farms.

Veterinary specialists of farms are called upon, together with farm managers and other specialists, to ensure the fulfillment of tasks related to increasing the number of livestock and producing livestock products with the lowest labor and money costs. They should prevent diseases and deaths of animals by organizing and conducting veterinary measures.

Veterinary specialists of farms mainly serve the livestock production 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, identify changes in their health status in a timely manner, identify and isolate patients and suspicious diseases, and eliminate shortcomings 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 state in animal husbandry, for protecting animal health and for protecting the population from zoonoses.

If the case is correctly formulated, veterinary measures are not opposed to economic ones, but are organically combined with them: farms are economically interested in ensuring that preventive and therapeutic measures on farms are carried out in a timely and effective manner.

Farm managers must allocate the necessary material resources for the veterinary service, finance them at the expense of the farm's funds, which are added to the cost of products and raw materials produced on the farm.

Veterinary workers of the farm are also charged with servicing animals belonging to the private population living on the territory of this farm.

STRUCTURE OF THE VETERINARY SERVICE AND STAFF

The veterinary service on the farm is managed by the chief or senior (acting as chief) veterinarian. In organizational and economic matters, it 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-level associations, the chief veterinarian of the farm is also subordinate to the chief veterinary specialist of the relevant organization in a special relationship. The Chief veterinarian of the farm is subordinate in special matters to the veterinary staff of the farm.

According to the regulations, the farm must have a chief veterinarian - one for a farm with more than 100 conditional heads of livestock, or a senior veterinarian (as the main one) - one for a farm with less than 100 conditional heads of livestock. In addition, for every 150 conditional heads of livestock, a full-time position of a senior veterinarian, veterinarian or veterinary paramedic is established.

The calculation of the number of animals in conditional (and not in physical) heads was introduced due to the fact that the labor cost of specialists for servicing animals of different types and ages are not the same. For the corresponding calculations, the coefficients of conversion of the physical livestock of animals on the farm into conditional heads are established.

For a conventional head/ 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. The accepted coefficients consist of the following:

- Cattle-young growth, feedlots-0.66
- pigs of all ages-0.16
- Karakul and Romanov sheep - 0.1
- other breeds of sheep - 0.06
- horses, camels, working oxen-0.66
- chickens - 0.025
- chickens - 0.020

For example: the farm has: Cattle - 3250 heads, including 1000 cows, pigs-2650 heads, you need: 2.67 full - time units (rounded up to 3). This does not include the chief veterinarian.

The following ratios of positions of veterinarians and veterinary paramedics are recommended.

for breeding farms 1:1
for livestock complexes 1: 2
for 1:3 farms

Farm managers are given the right to increase the number of specialists. Taking into account the epizootic situation and the location of farms (remoteness). Conversion rates are also set 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 the conditional livestock, it is additionally multiplied by the 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 — 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 for the activities of the departmental veterinary service is provided by the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development.

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 on the elimination of detected violations of the veterinary legislation;
- require subordinate institutions and organizations to carry out measures provided for by the veterinary legislation to prevent the spread and elimination of infectious diseases, as well as to provide information necessary to clarify the epizootic situation;
- submit to the management of subordinate institutions and organizations a submission on 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 required to:

- carry out anti-epizootic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at the enterprises, institutions and organizations served;
- carry out departmental veterinary control and conduct veterinary and sanitary expertise of products, raw materials of animal and plant origin;
- if there is a suspicion of a disease of animals with particularly dangerous infectious diseases, immediately inform the state veterinary service about it and take all necessary measures to localize the disease;
- submit information to the state veterinary service for conducting veterinary statistical reporting in accordance with the established procedure.

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

Article 16. Industrial veterinary services

Enterprises, institutions, and 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 may establish industrial veterinary services at their own expense.

ORGANIZATION OF VETERINARY SERVICES FOR SHEEP FARMS

The tasks of hired veterinary specialists of sheep-breeding specialized farms are not very different. 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, and the methods of their treatment and prevention.

Veterinary services for specialized sheep farms also require an appropriate material and technical base, consisting of medical and sanitary or medical and preventive points, special vehicles, veterinary equipment, tools, medicines, biologics, disinfectants, etc.

Medical and sanitary point (LSP) — a center for conducting medical work on the farm. For its construction, a place is allocated near a good grazing area or a cultured fenced pasture, a water source, or a road that is convenient for vehicle access. 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 disinfection of cars; a platform with scales for receiving and sending animals; an outpatient clinic with a hospital; a koshara on the bark of a mokukhny and boiler room; a 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; insulator on; garage; storage area for coarse feed. The inpatient health care facility is served by 10 people, including the head of the point — a veterinarian, 1-2 veterinary paramedics, 1-2 veterinary orderlies, a slaughterer of cattle, shepherds, a watchman-stoker.

The LSP is headed by a veterinarian who is appointed to work and released from it by the order of the director of the farm *in* coordination with the chief veterinary inspector of the district. He is responsible for organizing work,

determining the diagnosis, preserving and using material values, sheep and livestock products; monitors the performance of official duties and compliance with the daily routine of the point's employees, the implementation of the schedule for detouring flocks.

The veterinary paramedic is responsible for the qualified and timely treatment of sick animals, as well as for the quality of the obtained leather raw materials.

LSP specialists regularly conduct veterinary examinations of animals on farms and in flocks of the farm; deliver sick sheep to LSP, number them, register them; monitor the veterinary and sanitary condition of pastures, reservoirs, livestock premises, 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 at poultry farms and specialized poultry farms are as follows:

- prevention of 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 completion of poultry farms (only eggs are imported);
- veterinary and sanitary expertise of poultry and egg slaughter products;
- carrying out veterinary and sanitary measures.

The number of veterinary specialists in poultry farms and specialized poultry farms is determined based on the annual volume of veterinary work.

Construction of a veterinary laboratory, a disinfection unit, and a slaughterhouse are planned for poultry farms of all types. The veterinary laboratory of a 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 processing vehicles, premises, and containers are installed.

A slaughterhouse is usually connected to a slaughterhouse, 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.

The plan:

1. The importance of private veterinary services and their implementation.
2. Organizational bases of private veterinary service.
3. Charter of a private veterinary enterprise.

4.Types of private veterinary services.

5.Conclusion of contracts with pet 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 can 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 Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development.

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

- establish a diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, with the exception of cases of animal diseases that are subject to restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law;
- carry out preventive vaccination of animals, as well as advise animal owners;
- engage in the production, manufacture and sale of veterinary medicinal and technical products, feed additives.

Business entities engaged in private veterinary activities are required to:

- if there is a suspicion 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 event occurs, carry out veterinary measures in accordance with the instructions of the state veterinary service.

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

Частной ветеринарной практикой вправе заниматься Veterinary doctors who are 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 appropriate permits/ licenses / issued in accordance with the established procedure.

Based on this law, the following types of self-supporting and private divisions were formed in the structure of the veterinary service:

1. self-supporting teams and groups of veterinary specialists operating under 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 "Zoovetservis" at the state veterinary departments of districts.

4. Private veterinary service - small businesses, pharmacies and firms.

All self-supporting and private veterinary structures listed above 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 corresponding administrative district and obtaining a "License" of the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development 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 documents of the Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development 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 property; the main provisions on contracts, obligations, transactions, leases, banking activities in the field of business in general, including 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, and 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, launch 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 the protection of consumer rights in the sale of goods, including veterinary goods; protection of consumer rights in the performance of works, including veterinary works and services; state and public protection of consumer rights by state authorities, local governments, associations, unions by monitoring the quality 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 ones.

The Law "On Joint-Stock Companies" regulates the formation, organization of activities and liquidation of joint-stock companies, including veterinary ones.

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 ORGANIZING SELF-SUPPORTING DIVISIONS OF SMALL BUSINESSES, VETERINARY PHARMACIES AND FIRMS

To register and make a decision of the district khokim, the following documentation is required to start working in the above-mentioned divisions: / In the example of a small enterprise "Veterinarian"/.

1. Statement of the initiative group
2. Minutes of the General Meeting of Shareholders
3. List of members and head of the MP
4. MP Charter
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" about the activities of the MP Glav. vet. Administrative Divisions of the Republic of Uzbekistan
9. Conclusion of contracts
10. Production activities
11. Financial documentation and office management

The first and main document of small enterprises and private veterinary pharmacies is the "Charter" of the MP, which specifically specifies the following:

- Name of the MP
- Goals and objectives
- Types of services
- Rights and obligations of MP members
- Production and economic activities
- Education and use of financial resources
- Organization of remuneration and labor discipline
- Management and control bodies

Initiator of the group of the created MP with the application and the charter, all documents are handed over to the district khokim, 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 team leader, with the permission of the internal authorities, makes his own seal and stamp in the printing house.

The team leader submits an application to the local bank branch to open a current account. In the bank, the corresponding cards reflect samples of the signature of the manager and accountant with a seal and stamp.

Divisions of the Private Veterinary Service require official "Licenses" of the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Planning for the production and sale of veterinary products and services involves systematic decision-making on the development and management of the company's products, including the creation of a trademark and packaging. The basis of such planning is consumer demand.

When planning, there are three types of products:

- new product model — an improved veterinary product designed for the previous consumers of veterinary goods and services;
- a new product for the company — a veterinary product that was previously produced by competitors and is designed to push them in the market;
- a new product for the market — a veterinary product with new methods of application, which has only potential consumers.

Such veterinary drugs, as a rule, require commission verification, approbation, and a decision of the pharmacological council.

Introduction of veterinary drugs is carried out in three phases: growth, maturity and decline. In the process of introducing new veterinary drugs, commercial failures are possible, which are expressed in

Topic 13: ORGANIZATION OF VETERINARY AND SANITARY SUPERVISION.

The 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 on the state border. Procedure for registration of veterinary surveillance documents.

Veterinary supervision is understood as a system of continuous monitoring carried out by veterinary specialists in various sectors of the national economy.

Tasks of veterinary and sanitary supervision:

- prevention and suppression of violations of veterinary and sanitary regulations;
- 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 the 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 that carry out 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, region and state veterinary institutions (district and city state veterinary associations, laboratories of veterinary and sanitary expertise, transport veterinary and sanitary stations, border control veterinary points, etc.).

Functions of State veterinary supervision:

- identification of the causes and conditions of 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 control their implementation;
- development of veterinary rules and other regulatory acts that are mandatory for animal husbandry, animal husbandry, production, storage, transportation and sale of animal products;
- control over the implementation by enterprises, institutions, organizations and citizens of organizational, production and veterinary-preventive measures, and their compliance with the current veterinary rules;
- establishing 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 application of sanctions established by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Veterinary Medicine".

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 the production of animal products of good sanitary quality;
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 prevent violations of veterinary and sanitary regulations
2. Prevent consequences associated with the violation of these rules
3. Ensure the production 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/ specialized in conducting veterinary and sanitary supervision/, veterinary and sanitary institutions - VSE laboratories, transport veterinary and sanitary areas, border control veterinary points, laboratories for the study of raw leather for anthrax,
2. General veterinary institutions - medical, preventive and diagnostic services

Methods of veterinary and sanitary supervision:

- monitoring of veterinary facilities;
- inspections, examinations, inspections;
- special research;
- veterinary and sanitary assessment (expertise) 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, motor vehicles, etc.

Inspection is a more fundamental method of veterinary and sanitary supervision carried out in livestock farms, at enterprises engaged in harvesting, processing, and storing food and raw materials. Check, inspect 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 particularly dangerous diseases transmitted from them to humans. Water and feed are examined for veterinary and

sanitary assessment. Special studies are also carried out if there is a suspicion of poor quality of products, etc.

Veterinary and sanitary expertise (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, and settlements. It is used in the procurement and transportation of animals, products and raw materials, in the acquisition of farms, export and import of animals, products and raw materials.

Veterinary and sanitary supervision on livestock farms.

In livestock farms, veterinary supervision is carried out by veterinary specialists of the agro-industrial complex (industrial veterinary supervision) and representatives of the state veterinary service (state veterinary supervision).

Veterinary supervision in animal husbandry consists of monitoring the implementation of veterinary and sanitary requirements for the construction of livestock facilities, rules for keeping and feeding animals, monitoring the procurement of animals, products and raw materials, as well as conducting veterinary and sanitary measures. Veterinary supervision of the construction of livestock facilities consists in the participation of veterinary specialists in the selection of a site for construction, the location of individual buildings, constant monitoring of the construction process and acceptance of premises into operation. The requirements of veterinary supervision in the field of construction are provided for in special veterinary and sanitary standards of technological design. For example, the distance between cattle, pigs, horses, and sheep farms should be 150 m. All these farms should be 200 m away from poultry farms, and 1500 m away from animal and rabbit farms. The entire territory of the farm is fenced with a solid fence at least 2 m high, and green spaces 3-5 m wide are planted around it.

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, and 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 they receive the most high-quality animal products in veterinary terms.

This culture is provided by:

- compliance with sanitary and hygienic standards for the construction of farms;
- meeting the requirements for keeping, feeding and watering animals;
- compliance with sanitary and hygienic rules for the operation of farms, obtaining animal products, and 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, serviceability of mechanisms and equipment that ensure the accepted technology of keeping animals. The quality of feed is checked during their inspection, as well as by research in the laboratory. If substandard feed is detected, it is forbidden to use it for feeding animals.

Veterinary supervision of milk production, storage and processing is limited to systematic monitoring of compliance with the following rules:

- maintaining cleanliness in milking parlors and dairy facilities;
- protection of premises from flies;
- regular cleaning of cowsheds and territories from manure and garbage;
- daily cleaning of the skin of cows;
- washing the udder and teats before milking;
- washing and sterilization of dairy dishes, milking machines, milk lines;
- compliance with hygienic rules for milking cows and storing milk;
- compliance with personal hygiene rules by service personnel;
- follow the rules for getting milk from sick cows.

Veterinary supervision over the slaughter of animals is carried out by veterinary specialists of the farm. Veterinary and sanitary rules for on-farm slaughter of livestock for meat must be strictly observed in both planned and forced slaughtering. In case of forced slaughter, samples must be sent for laboratory testing for anthrax and salmonellosis. Meat of forcibly killed animals is cooked 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, prevent the introduction of infectious diseases into farms. Veterinary supervision is guided by the Rules of Veterinary treatment of animals when they are selected and sold to collective farms, state farms and other enterprises and organizations, and when animals are exchanged between farms 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 research and medical and preventive treatment against certain infectious and invasive diseases. Depending on the epizootic situation, the chief veterinarian of the district determines additional tests and treatments to be performed on the animals. Slaughtered cattle are directly imported to meat processing plants and other processing plants.

Veterinary supervision is subject to leather, fur raw materials, sheepskins, wool, hair, bristles, bones, horns, hooves, intestinal raw materials, animal down, feather and bird down, etc. Harvesting of raw materials is allowed by the chief veterinarian of the district and exclusively in localities that are safe for infectious diseases, farms, joint-stock companies and other enterprises. Veterinary supervision is carried out for 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, and wild goats are

subject to anthrax testing. Prior to the study, leather materials are not allowed to be moved, sorted, or 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. In this case, 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 it. If the result is confirmed, this skin is burned, and the rest is disinfected. Then produce branding of leather raw materials. There are six types of brands: for meat processing plants, laboratories of veterinary and sanitary expertise, slaughterhouses, slaughterhouses, branding of combined tested raw materials, and disinfected raw materials. When harvesting wool, pay attention to the well-being of anthrax, tularemia and other diseases. The final act of veterinary supervision in farms is the implementation of veterinary and sanitary measures.

In farms, deficiencies in the maintenance and use of animals are eliminated; cleaning and disinfection of premises, territories and other objects are carried out; input and output 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 or 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 on a planned basis includes holding 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, and current repairs are made to the premises and equipment. 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, and animal products. Their loading, unloading and transportation are supervised by veterinary specialists.

State veterinary inspectors in transport have 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 foreign 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 well-off farms. In some cases, it is allowed to transport animals with infectious diseases (brucellosis, tuberculosis, etc.) to meat processing plants.

Veterinary supervision in transport is carried out by specialists of state veterinary institutions, chief state veterinary inspectors of districts and cities, and state veterinary inspectors in transport.

Animals intended for withdrawal or removal from the farm are subject to on-site inspection and, if necessary, diagnostic tests 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.

Driving animals on dirt and highway roads and cattle trails is carried out in compliance with special rules. Veterinary supervision 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 sites*).

The chief veterinary inspectors of the districts or the executive authorities in the field of veterinary supervision inform veterinary institutions about the upcoming transportation of animals to the territory of the district *районные инспектора районов или органы исполнительной власти*.

The duties of veterinary inspectors when controlling the transport (transfer) of animals include: inspection of animals; identification of sick or suspected infectious diseases of animals; taking necessary measures to prevent the spread of diseases. In the case of moving (transporting) animals without veterinary documents (veterinary certificates or certificates), the veterinary specialist has the right to control the movement or transportation by notifying the Chief Veterinary Inspector of the district.

When organizing the transfer of livestock to seasonal pastures, special instructions are provided that contain requirements for the transfer of animals. It is recommended that the animals being driven are accompanied by veterinary specialists from farms or state veterinary institutions, which provides more effective control over compliance with the rules of driving and better veterinary care.

Special state veterinary institutions (*transport veterinary and sanitary points, veterinary supervision at dezhomyvochny stations and points*) are created for implementation of veterinary supervision on the railway.

The tasks of veterinary institutions on the railway transport are as follows:

- ensuring the veterinary and sanitary welfare of transported animals and products of animal origin;
- 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 diseases of animals;
- carrying out veterinary measures in case of detection of infectious and non-infectious diseases of animals;

- control over the receipt of vehicles for veterinary and sanitary treatment;
- control over compliance with transportation rules.

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, and check veterinary documents. They provide medical care to sick animals and carry out urgent anti-epizootic measures. Veterinary personnel at the DPS and DPP check the quality of cleaning cars, monitor the sanitary condition of the station territory, decontamination of unloaded manure, disposal of corpses, etc.

Based on the results of veterinary supervision in railway transport, the following measures may be taken:

- prohibition of transportation of animals and products of animal origin in case of violation of the requirements stipulated in the transportation rules;
- 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;
- drawing up acts on violation of transportation rules;
- confiscation of products deemed unfit for use;

In air transport, veterinary supervision is carried out by specialists of state veterinary institutions (district and city veterinary associations) or border control veterinary points (at international airports). Specialists perform inspections during loading, unloading of cargo and customs inspection.

Topic 14: VETERINARY AND SANITARY SUPERVISION IN LIVESTOCK FARMS.

The plan:

1. Veterinary and sanitary supervision at processing enterprises.
2. Industrial veterinary sanitary supervision.
3. Animal husbandry products - veterinary sanitary supervision in the field of processing meat, milk and raw materials.
4. Veterinary and sanitary supervision in places where animal remains are stored and buried, disposed of and destroyed.
5. Veterinary and sanitary supervision in the markets.

In farms, slaughterhouses, meat processing plants, and poultry processing plants, the administration must ensure proper conditions for conducting animal inspection and slaughterhouse products examination (*оборудованием рабочего места, предоставлением соответствующих помещений, и в соответствии с требованиями ветеринарного надзора за отбраковкой продукции, санитарией помещений, и т.д.*).

In farms of various forms of ownership, the inspection of animals and veterinary expertise of meat is carried out by hired veterinary specialists, and at processing enterprises - by specialists of state veterinary supervision units.

Divisions of state veterinary supervision at enterprises for processing and storing animal products consist of veterinarians, veterinary paramedics and veterinary orderlies.

The state veterinary supervision at the meat processing plant carries out:

- check of veterinary certificates, preliminary veterinary inspection of livestock;
- thermometry, control over the aging of livestock on a starvation diet;
- veterinary expertise of carcasses, heads, organs, monitoring of compliance with the rules of blood collection, testing for trichosinelles 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 refrigerating shops and chambers;
- control over the production of products and issuing veterinary certificates.

If infectious diseases are detected at the meat processing plant, a set of measures is carried out to prevent the removal of the pathogen 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, activities are carried out only at this base. Sick animals are isolated and treated, the territory is carefully and repeatedly disinfected. If animals with anthrax are found on the conveyor, carcasses, organs, skins, and all products that have come into contact with them **are burned**. Carcasses of animals with emphysematous carbuncle and malignant

edema **are burned** completely. In cases of tuberculosis, foot-and-mouth disease, and swine fever, carcasses are processed under special conditions aimed at preventing the removal of pathogens from the meat processing plant.

In slaughterhouses and slaughterhouses, veterinary supervision is carried out by a veterinarian or a veterinary paramedic assigned to serve them by the State Veterinary Service.

Harvesting of raw materials of animal origin is allowed only in farms and localities that are safe from infectious diseases. Permission is granted by the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the district.

Procurement and processing enterprises and organizations are served 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 conducting veterinary measures. Harvested leather and fur raw materials are subject to mandatory testing for anthrax in a veterinary laboratory. If there is a suspicion of infection, wool is also examined.

За своевременную и правильную уборку трупов животных отвеFarm managers, farmers, tenants and other animal owners are responsible for timely and correct cleaning of animal corpses. The tasks of veterinary specialists are: control over the implementation of veterinary and sanitary rules for cleaning and disposal of animal corpses, control over the condition of burial sites of corpses (cattle burial grounds, biothermal pits), prevention of grazing of animals in these places.

Currently, technical disposal and destruction of animal corpses is carried out in special scrap installations, corpse - burning furnaces, and recycling plants (meat and bone meal production plants).

In farms, veterinary supervision over the disposal and disposal of corpses is carried out by hired veterinary specialists, and in scrap plants-a special veterinary service.

В хозяйствах зоны деятельности утилизааводов оборудуют спеSpecial collection points for corpses, where cadaveric material is concentrated, are being set up in farms in the area of activity of scrap plants. At the request of farms, representatives of scrap plants come to collect this material on their own transport. At the factory, the corpses are tested for anthrax, dissected, and then processed into meat and bone meal. Veterinary specialists issue veterinary certificates for flour exported outside the district.

Veterinary supervision in markets is carried out by state laboratories of veterinary and sanitary expertise.

Tasks of veterinary and sanitary supervision:

- veterinary and sanitary expertise of meat, meat products, fish, milk, dairy, vegetable and other food products;
- control over the sanitary condition of places of trade in these products;
- prevention of the sale of substandard products, diseases of people with zoonoses, toxicoinfections, etc.

Each laboratory should have separate premises for meat and meat products

examination, milk and dairy products inspection, other products examination, and laboratory tests.

Products are branded after inspection and veterinary and sanitary expertise. When allowing the sale of milk and dairy products, it is customary to stick labels indicating the number of places and the number of expertise.

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. This is primarily required by the task of protecting people's health.

In farms, slaughterhouses, and meat processing plants, the administration must ensure proper conditions for conducting animal inspection and slaughterhouse products examination (*workplace equipment, provision of appropriate tools, and compliance with veterinary supervision instructions on product rejection, shop sanitation, etc.*). In farms, animal inspection and preliminary veterinary expertise of meat are carried out by hired veterinary specialists, in processing enterprises-by specialists of the state veterinary supervision. Veterinary experts at enterprises for processing and storing animal products are located in the district (city) station for combating animal diseases at the location of the enterprise. Laboratory tests of animal products can be carried out in their own laboratory or in a state veterinary laboratory.

The tasks of veterinary experts are:

- organization and implementation of state veterinary supervision at all production sites and facilities;
 - conducting veterinary and sanitary expertise of meat, meat products, – ensuring the release of food, feed, technical products of animal origin that are 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 slaughtered animals, their slaughter products and industrial waste;
 - promotion of veterinary knowledge among the company's employees. –
- Veterinary experts are required to:
- control the supply of slaughtered cattle, meat raw materials and auxiliary materials to the enterprise; identify the causes of livestock deaths at the enterprise;
 - inspect livestock during acceptance and before slaughter;
 - monitor compliance with the rules of quarantine and pre-slaughter aging of livestock;
 - conduct veterinary and sanitary expertise 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;
- maintain veterinary records and prepare veterinary reports;
- issue veterinary documents for manufactured products;
- inform the state veterinary inspector in a timely manner about the identification of particularly dangerous animal diseases;
- monitor the correctness of disinfection, deratization, disinsection.

Veterinary experts are responsible for the correct and timely implementation of measures to produce safe products and prevent the spread of infectious animal diseases. In slaughterhouses and slaughterhouses, veterinary supervision is carried out by a veterinarian or a veterinary paramedic assigned to serve them.

Harvesting of animal products is allowed only in farms and localities that are safe from infectious diseases. Procurement and processing enterprises and organizations are served by specialists of state veterinary institutions. They monitor incoming products, their sorting, proper storage, check veterinary documents, organize appropriate research, and are responsible for conducting veterinary activities. 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, utilization and destruction of biological waste

Biological waste includes:

- corpses of animals and birds.
- aborted and stillborn fetuses;
- veterinary seizures (meat, fish, and other products of animal origin) detected during veterinary expertise at slaughterhouses, cold slaughterhouses, meat and fish processing enterprises, trade organizations, markets, and other facilities;
- other waste generated by processing food and non-food raw– materials of animal origin.

It is forbidden to bury in the ground, discharge into reservoirs, rivers and swamps, household garbage containers, and export to landfills. **Уничтожению** Biological waste contaminated or contaminated with pathogens of particularly dangerous animal diseases that have not previously been registered on the territory of the Republic is subject to destruction by incineration. Farm managers, farmers, tenants and other animal owners are responsible for timely and correct 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 places of burial of corpses (cattle burial grounds, biothermal pits);
- control over the prevention of animal grazing in these areas.

Currently, biological waste is destroyed in special waste installations, corpse incineration furnaces, at recycling plants (plants for the production of meat and bone meal) at high temperatures (up to 1300C).

– In farms, veterinary supervision over the disposal and destruction of corpses is carried out by their own veterinary specialists, in scrap plants — a special veterinary service. Special collection points for biological waste are being set up in the farms of the recycling plants ' activity zone. At the request of the farm, representatives of scrap plants come for this material on their own transport. At the factory, the corpses are examined for anthrax, opened, and then processed into meat and bone meal.

1.3. Slaughter of the following animals for meat is prohibited:

1.3.1. Patients and suspected cases of anthrax, emcar, cattle plague, camel plague; rabies, tetanus, malignant edema, brodzot, sheep enterotoxemia, catarrhal fever of cattle and sheep, African swine fever, tularemia, botulism, sap, epizootic lymphongitis, / false sap/, rabbit myxomatosis, classical avian plague.

1.3.2. Those who are in agony, which is determined only by a veterinarian.

1.3.3. Vaccinated animals, as well as those treated against anthrax within 14 days after vaccination /treatment/ in emergency cases, with the permission of the veterinarian, it is allowed to slaughter vaccinated animals earlier than the specified period, provided that the animal has a normal body temperature and does not react to vaccination / complications/ and if the conditions specified in clause 3.6. 1. of these rules.

1.3.4. Ungulates / horses, mules, donkeys/ that have not been mulled at a meat processing plant or slaughterhouse. In case of slaughter, they are sent for disposal.

1.4. It is forbidden to send to slaughter clinically ill patients with tuberculosis, brucellosis, after vaccination with FMD earlier than 21 days, anthrax-14 days, anti-ulcer serum - 14 days.

Livestock 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 ENGAGED IN PROCUREMENT, STORAGE AND PROCESSING OF RAW MATERIALS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN

Leather raw materials (hides), wool, bristles, feathers, down, bone and other types of animal raw materials are subject to supervision. Special attention is paid to imported raw materials, as well as random harvesting. Harvesting of raw materials of animal origin is allowed only in farms and settlements that are safe for infectious diseases of animals, if there are no acute infectious diseases in the area.

Procurement points, warehouses and raw materials bases are under the supervision of the state veterinary service, and they are regularly checked by the chief veterinarian of the district.

Harvested/ prefabricated / leather and fur raw materials /as well as imported / must be tested for anthrax by precipitation reaction in a veterinary laboratory.

All skins from which samples are taken and the samples themselves must be accurately labeled.

VETERINARY AND SANITARY SUPERVISION IN THE DISPOSAL AND DESTRUCTION OF ANIMAL CORPSES

To biological waste (*Article 3 of the Law "On Veterinary Medicine"*) these include:

- 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, and other products of animal origin*) detected during veterinary expertise at slaughterhouses, cold slaughterhouses, meat and fish processing enterprises, trade organizations, markets, and other facilities;
- other waste generated by processing food and non-food raw materials of animal origin.

Biological waste contaminated or contaminated with pathogens of particularly dangerous animal diseases that have never been registered on the territory of the Republic is subject to destruction by incineration. Farm managers, farmers, tenants and other animal owners are responsible for timely and correct 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 places of burial of corpses (cattle burial grounds, biothermal pits);
- control over the prevention of animal grazing in these areas. Currently, biological waste is destroyed in the following areas:
 - special waste installations, corpse incineration furnaces, at recycling plants (plants for the production of meat and bone meal) at high temperatures (up to 130C).

In farms, veterinary supervision over the disposal and destruction of corpses is carried out by their own veterinary specialists, in scrap plants — a special veterinary service. Special collection points for biological waste are being set up in the farms of the recycling plants ' activity zone. At the request of the farm, representatives of scrap plants come for this material on their own transport. At the plant, the corpses are examined for anthrax, opened, and 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; method of destruction of animal corpses - their processing at recycling plants plants for the production of meat and bone meal.

For example: Charkhinsky util.factory of the Pastedargomsky district.

VETERINARY AND SANITARY SUPERVISION IN MARKETS **Veterinary supervision in the market solves the following tasks:**

- conducts veterinary and sanitary expertise of meat, meat products, fish,– milk, dairy, vegetable and other food products;
- monitors the sanitary condition of places where these products are sold; prohibits the sale of substandard products;
- it takes measures to prevent diseases of people 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. 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

Topic 15: VETERINARY SERVICES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY ORGANIZATIONS.

The plan:

1. Veterinary service of foreign countries, international veterinary organizations.

2. World Veterinary Association. The International Bureau of Epidemiology is a 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.

*In world practice, there is cooperation between States in all societies. To improve the state of affairs and strengthen communication 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 are organized: OIE - **WHO International Epizootic Bureau-World Health Organization**, and there are also international organizations on a common basis, including **the World Veterinary Association / VVA** / organized on the initiative of Professor Kemji in Hamburg. These international veterinary organizations are of great importance for the development and improvement of veterinary practices, research, training, financing or supply, and mutual assistance that urgently limit outbreaks of infectious diseases and prevent their spread.*

Massive devastating epizootics at the end of the nineteenth century, as before, caused significant economic damage to livestock production 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 in vast territories did not lead to the eradication of dangerous diseases, so the question of the need to unite the efforts of specialists from all over the world in the fight against epizootics became very acute.

2. World Veterinary Association (VVA).

The establishment and work of international veterinary organizations has greatly influenced the formation and development of world veterinary medicine. One such non-governmental organization is the World Veterinary Association (VVA), which is headquartered in Geneva. In April 1863, at a meeting of professors of veterinary schools and veterinary doctors, Professor D. Gembergie of the Veterinary College in Edinburgh proposed to discuss and establish uniform rules for the control of epizootic infectious diseases of animals. The proposal to convene the first International Veterinary Congress was prompted by the

emergence of bovine 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 "epizootic control cannot be regulated independently by each country separately, but only jointly by all states", and 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 VVA International Congress was held from July 14 to 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 participated in the First International Congress. Participants of the congress discussed measures to combat epizootics of plague and widespread pneumonia in cattle, foot-and-mouth disease, rabies, sheep pox. The First International Veterinary Congress aimed the veterinary community at finding out the etiology and causes of the spread of mass animal diseases and developing measures aimed at stopping these diseases as soon as possible. At this congress, it was decided to hold periodic international meetings. For this purpose, a Standing Committee of the World Veterinary Congresses was established.

The main objectives of the BBA are:

- continuously expand the links between national veterinary associations;
- organize and conduct world veterinary congresses;
- exchange information.
- provide assistance in improving veterinary education;
- 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 VVA. It brings together 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.

During the period between the meetings of the Standing Committee, the Office of the President, the Vice - President, the Secretary-Treasurer and his Deputy heads the work of the VBA. There is a fund committee that regulates VVA financing issues. The VVA consists of commissions dealing with animal protection, wild fauna protection and veterinary education.

VVA associate members include: world associations of veterinary anatomists, physiologists, pharmacologists and biochemists, veterinary parasitologists, animal hygiene specialists, animal husbandry specialists, veterinary pathologists,

microbiologists, immunologists and specialists in infectious diseases, small animals, cattle diseases, swine diseases, avian diseases, on the history of veterinary medicine, etc.

The WBA works closely with other major international organizations and actively participates in scientific research and meetings organized by FAO and the World Scientific Organization.

International veterinary congresses.

According to the Constitution and Rules of the VVA, international veterinary congresses are held once every four years. During the break between congresses, there is a Standing Committee that considers topical issues at its annual meetings, as well as prepares the convocation of the next congress. The Organizing Committee of the country where the congress will be held is preparing it. The theme of the next congress is developed by the Organizing Committee and approved by the VVA Standing Committee. When approving the program, they take into account the wishes of previous congresses, as well as veterinary services of different countries, veterinary scientific associations, higher schools and research institutions.

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 the official languages of the next congresses will be 4 out of the five official languages, which is established by the WBA Standing Committee on the proposal of the Organizing Committee.

The International Veterinary Congress operates at the expense of membership fees received from VVA member countries, as well as partially 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.

International Epizootic Bureau.

At the beginning of the last century, despite significant progress, 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 operates under the direction and supervision of a Standing Committee consisting of representatives of the participating countries and its administrative commission. The OIE Bureau is headed by the Director General, who is selected from among the most respected scientists of the World Epizootic Service. Academician G. Ramon was elected the first General Director. In the following years, professors E. Laclanche, R. Vittoz, M. Blazhan, and D. Blanco worked in this position. In addition to the Standing Committee, the OIE has regional committees for Europe, Asia, Africa and the Americas, an administrative

commission and standing commissions on foot-and-mouth disease, salmonellosis, echinococcosis, helminthiasis, fish diseases, bee diseases, biologics standardization, export and import, anaerobic infection, viral survival in meat, etc. in Paris, the General Session. At the end of each session, the program of the regular session is developed and approved by the Standing Committee. The OIE maintains links with the veterinary services of States that are not yet members and with other international organizations related to animal protection. The OIE has established a Worldwide Information service. All OIE member countries, as well as some countries that are not members of this organization, regularly (once a month) send information on the occurrence of infectious diseases: foot-and-mouth disease, bovine plague, general pneumonia, anthrax, sheep pox, accidental disease, swine fever, swine vesicular disease, nodular dermatitis, bluetongue, horse plague, African swine fever, Teschen disease, avian plague, and Newcastle disease. Once a quarter, countries send information on diseases of the list "(40 infectious diseases of cattle, horses, pigs, birds, fish, bees, fur – bearing animals) and once a year-on diseases of the list "(68 diseases), which require international cooperation to combat. When particularly dangerous diseases appear in countries where the disease has not been registered before, information is immediately sent to the OIE. Information collected by the OIE is shared with countries and interested organizations:

- immediately - about outbreaks of particularly dangerous infectious diseases;
- monthly – by diseases of the list and results of identification of types and variants of FMD virus.

The OIE regularly publishes materials of international meetings on veterinary medicine, reviews on epizootology and prevention of infectious and parasitic diseases of animals, texts of international agreements on veterinary medicine, and official notices. Once a year, a yearbook is published containing statistics on morbidity in each country. In recent years, the OIE has developed recommendations for the control of foot-and-mouth disease, leukemia, rabies, classical and African swine fever, brucellosis, animal tuberculosis, common avian diseases, 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.

4.VETERINARY SERVICE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The world's veterinary services do not resemble each other in terms of scientific level, organization, availability of personnel, diagnostic, research and educational institutions, funding and support from the state, etc.

Disease control systems differ between developing and industrialized countries in the same region, and sometimes within the same country. According to official data from FAO and the United Nations, 59 % of the world's animal population is located in developing countries and 41 % in industrialized countries, while 81% of qualified veterinary specialists are concentrated in industrialized countries and only 19% in developing countries. Consequently, the burden on a

single 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 relations, 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 animal husbandry, and 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 complex 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 lack of qualified specialists is a major factor in the lack of effective control of livestock diseases. 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 shortage and high cost of pharmaceuticals, biologics, acaricides, insecticides, etc. All medicines, 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 to do.

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 its condition is carried out, modern methods and tools for 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 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 state veterinary services in most countries are to monitor the epizootic situation, animal health, import and export shipments, the quality of biological and other veterinary preparations, meat and other food products of animal origin, as well as laboratory diagnostic studies.

The staff of the services of different countries differs depending on the structure and system of animal husbandry, population size, area, climate, political and economic structure, and 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 individual countries mainly depends on the number of animals, but there is no strict dependence. In terms of the total number of veterinary physicians, the United States ranks 1st, India-2nd, Japan-3rd, Brazil-4th. The veterinarian's workload ranges from 300 conventional heads in Japan to 19.4 thousand conventional heads in Pakistan.

The veterinary services of many countries have a significant impact on the efficiency of animal production. Through veterinary measures, the national income of the United States increases by \$ 10 billion, and farmers receive an average of \$ 3 for every dollar spent. Investing in veterinary education in the United States (\$39,000 per student per year) generates income of up to \$ 6 for each student spent.

A significant factor in veterinary support is the structure of the veterinary service. In some countries, the proportion of clinicians employed in public administration varies between: 3.3% in the United States; 5.7 % in the United Kingdom; 44.8% in Brazil; 33% in Japan; and 35.3% in Spain.

The demand for veterinary services determines the number of veterinarians and doctors employed in private practice. In the United States, 74.4% of the total number of veterinarians is employed 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 CLASSES ON THE SUBJECT

1-lesson.

Topic. Organizational structure of the veterinary service. the 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 public administration system in the field of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry" and to effectively organize the activities of the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the basis of PP-4254, the following management structure is established:

- Chairman of the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, appointed and dismissed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the recommendation of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan in accordance with the established procedure;

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

- Director General of the Uzbekchoryvansl Agency under the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan (hereinafter referred to as the Agency) is ex officio Deputy Chairman of the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

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

- The Chairman of the Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development 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 Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

- heads of departments of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry development of regions and the city of Tashkent are appointed and dismissed by the Chairman of the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the recommendation of the khokims of regions and the city of Tashkent;

- heads of departments of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry development of districts (*cities*) are appointed and dismissed by the chairman of the Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, heads of departments of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry development of regions and the city of Tashkent on the recommendation of the khokims of districts (*cities*);

- the Chairman of the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development 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 Department of Veterinary Supervision of the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development 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 deputies of the Chief State veterinary Inspector for the State Border and Transport;

- the Chairman of the Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, heads of departments of veterinary Medicine and Animal husbandry development of 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 departments of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry development of districts (*cities*) are chief 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;

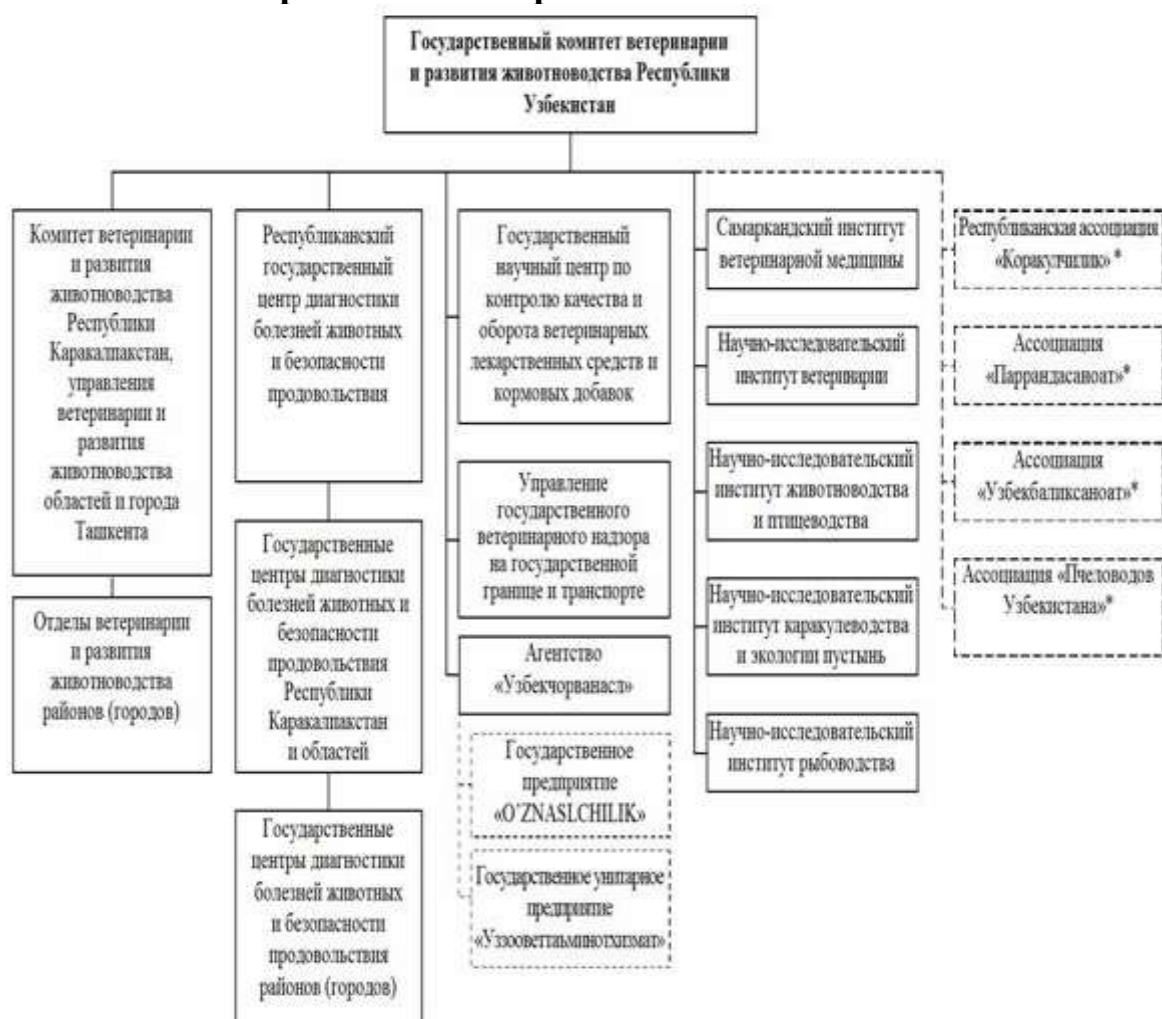
- heads of veterinary points (*sections*) and doctors of veterinary control at the State border and transport are state veterinary inspectors of the corresponding veterinary points (*sections*) of veterinary control at the State Border and transport.

APPENDIX No. 1

to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-4254 dated
March 28, 2019

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

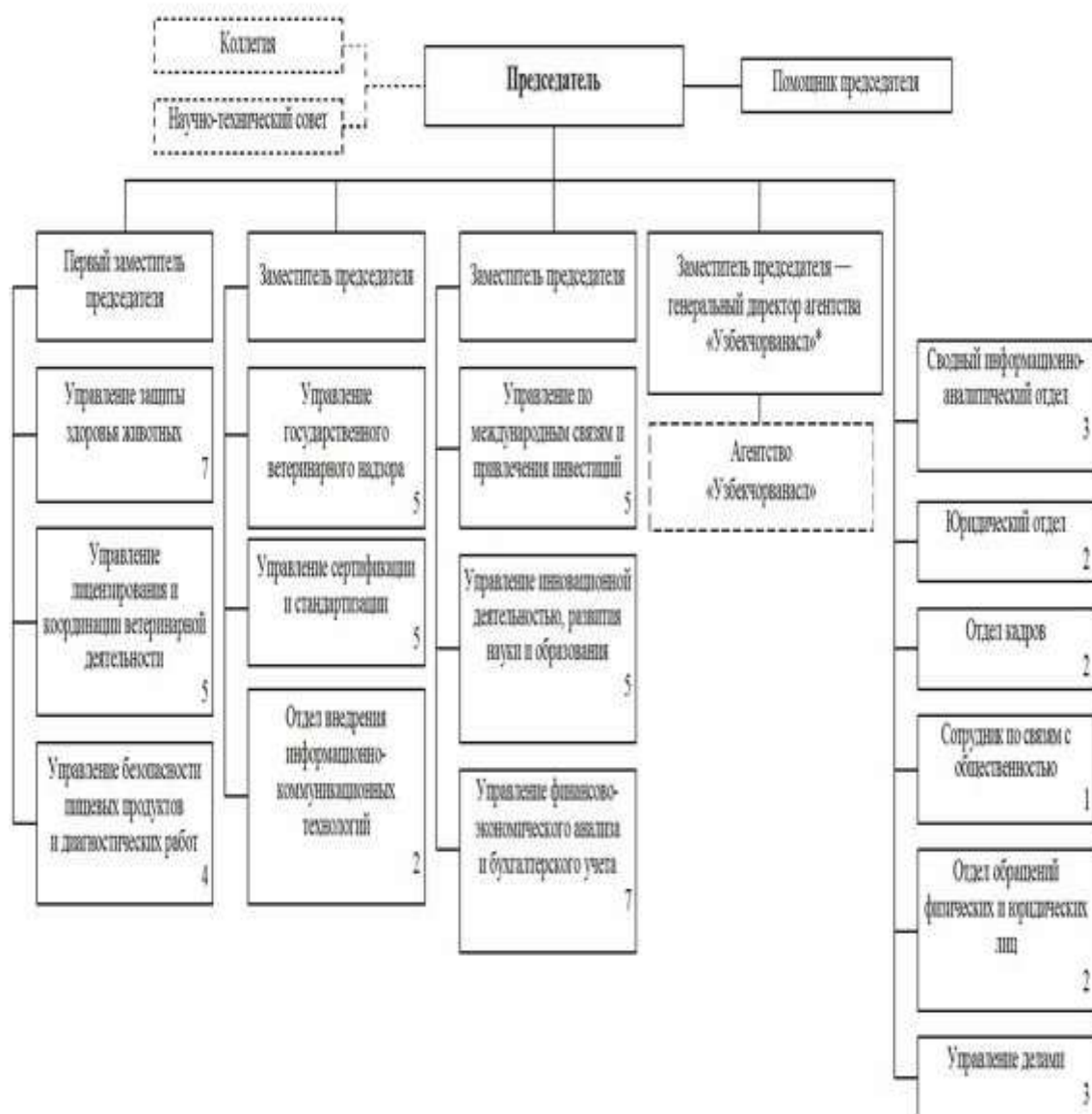
State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan



APPENDIX No. 3
to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-4254 dated
March 28, 2019

STRUCTURE + STATES

Central Office of the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan



The total maximum number of management personnel is 63 units.

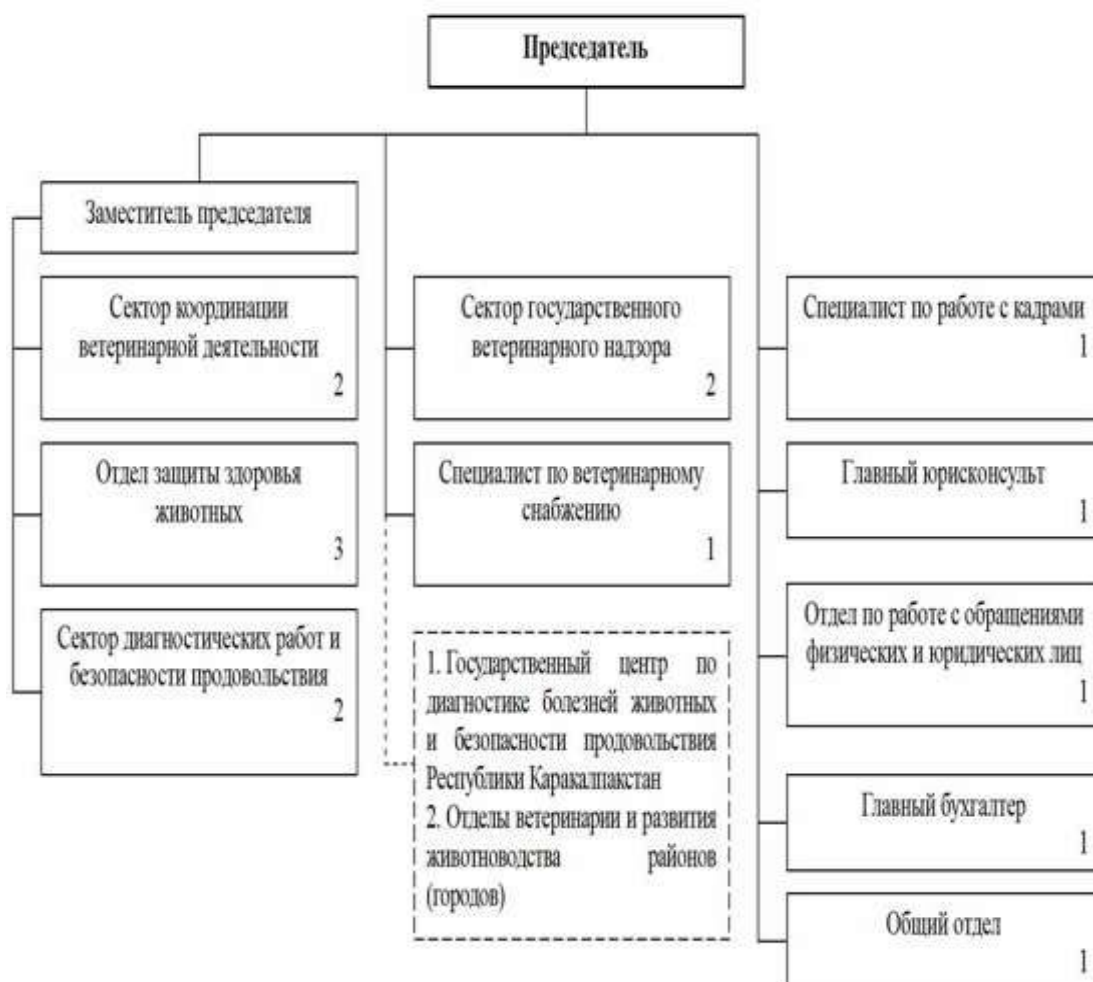
It is not included in the general staff of the central office.

The number of technical and maintenance personnel is determined in accordance with the established standards.

APPENDIX No. 4
to the **Decree of the President** of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-4254 dated
March 28, 2019

STRUCTURE + STATES

Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan

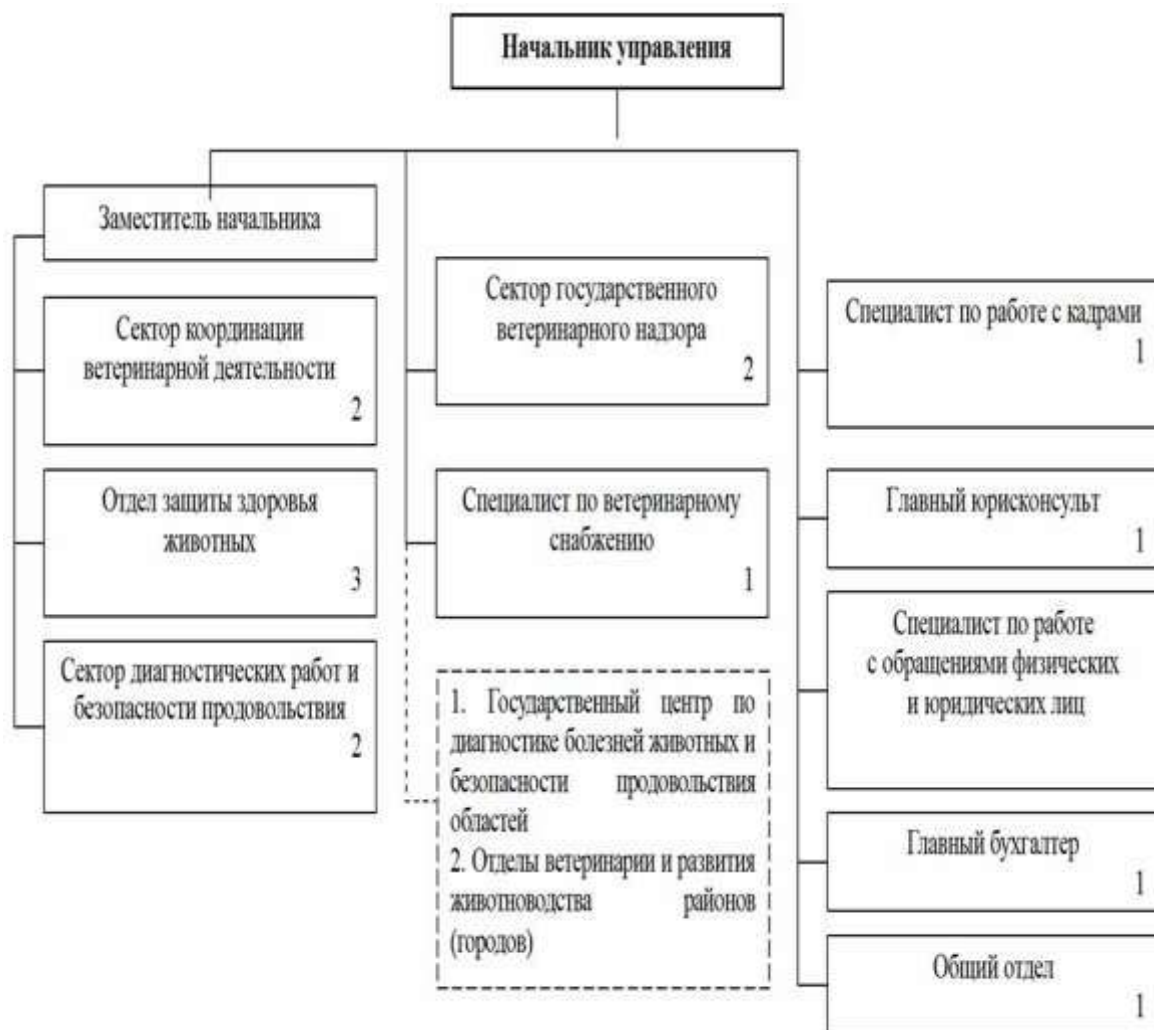


The total maximum number of managers is 17.

The number of technical and maintenance personnel is determined in accordance with the established standards.

APPENDIX No. 5
to the **Decree of the** President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-4254 dated
March 28, 2019

**STANDARD STRUCTURE + STATES
departments of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry development of
the regions**



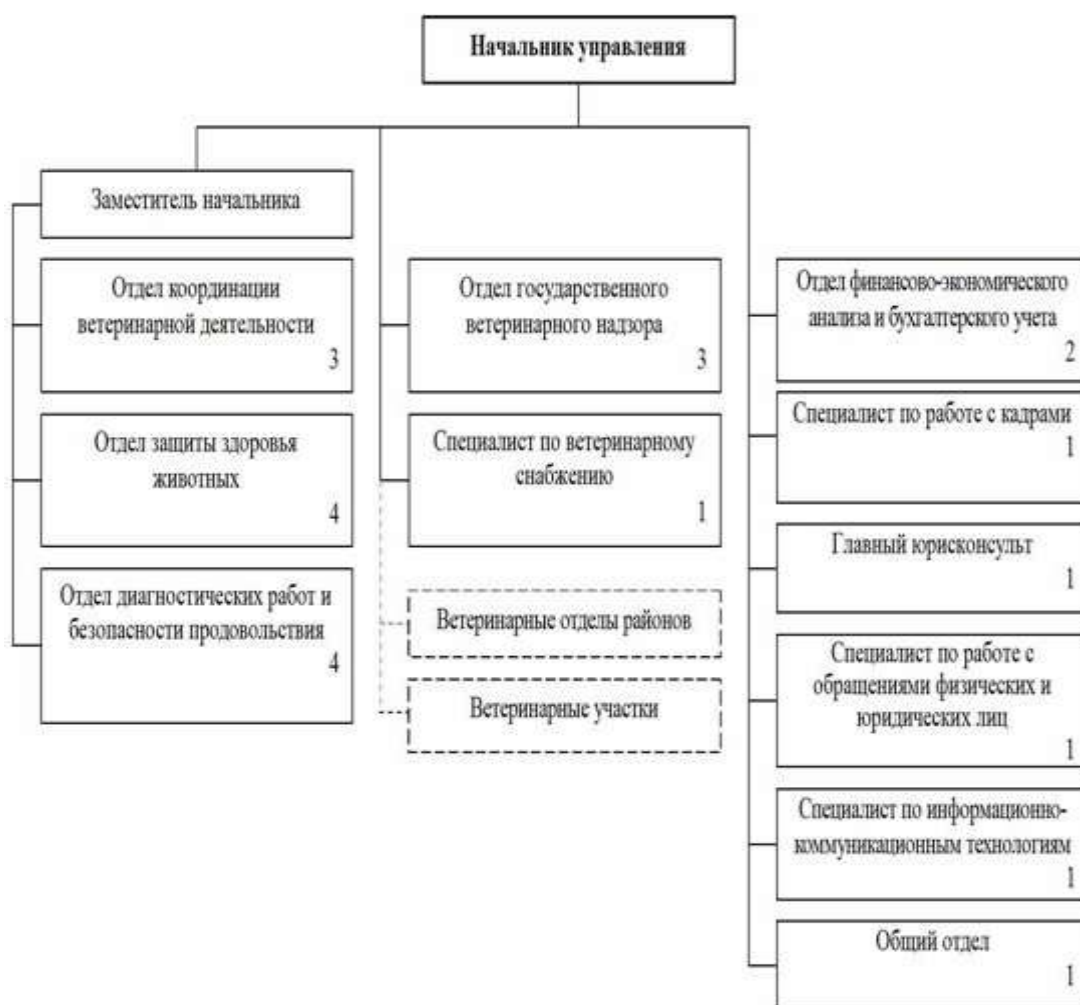
The total maximum number of management personnel is 17 units.

The number of technical and maintenance personnel is determined in accordance with the established standards.

APPENDIX No. 6 to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-4254 dated March 28, 2019

STRUCTURE + STATES

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 the established standards.

2.State Veterinary Service (Article 10. "Management of the State veterinary Service") It consists of the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development, the Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, departments of veterinary Medicine and animal husbandry development of regions and the city of Tashkent, the Department of State Veterinary Supervision at the State Border and Transport, departments of veterinary Medicine and animal Husbandry Development of districts (*cities*), laboratories, the Uzbekchoryvanasl Agency, the Republican State Center for Disease Diagnostics animal Health and Food Safety, the State Scientific Center for Quality Control and Turnover of Veterinary Medicines and Feed Additives, the Research Institute of Veterinary Medicine, the Samarkand Institute of Veterinary Medicine and its Academic Lyceum, as well as veterinary sites, laboratories of veterinary and sanitary expertise in markets, border and transport veterinary points (*sites*) and other institutions.

The State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development is headed by the Chairman. Officials of the State Committee for

Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development are appointed and dismissed in the following order:

- The Chairman of the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development is appointed and dismissed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the recommendation 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 Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development are appointed and dismissed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

- The Chairman of the Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development 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 Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development;

- heads of departments of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry development of regions and the city of Tashkent are appointed and dismissed by the chairman of the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development on the recommendation of the khokims of regions and the city of Tashkent;

- heads of departments of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry development of districts (*cities*) are appointed and dismissed by the chairman of the Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, heads of departments of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry development of regions and the city of Tashkent, respectively, on the recommendation 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 Scientific Research Institute of Veterinary Medicine, the Department of State Veterinary Supervision at the State Border and Transport, as well as border and Transport veterinary points (sites) are appointed to the position and dismissed from their duties. Chairman of the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development.

2-lesson

Topic. Veterinary system and its management.

The plan:

1. The 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.*)

State Veterinary Service:

- a) carry out epizootic monitoring;
- b) analyze the causes of diseases and deaths of animals, develop recommendations for their prevention and treatment;
- c) carry 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) implement measures for the prevention and elimination of infectious diseases of animals;
- e) eliminate foci of infectious diseases dangerous to animals and humans together with health authorities and other bodies, as well as carry out mutual exchange of information;
- f) controls the veterinary and sanitary condition of all animal husbandry facilities, slaughterhouses, enterprises that process products and raw materials of animal origin, retail outlets, warehouses that sell and store products and raw materials of animal origin, performs veterinary expertise of the construction and reconstruction of these facilities, as well as excavation work;
- g) conduct laboratory and other studies for the purpose of diagnosing animal diseases, assessing 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 diseases of animals that pose a danger to animal and human health, establish 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 monitors compliance with licensing

requirements and conditions by business entities engaged in private veterinary activities in accordance with the established procedure;

k) assist in the development of scientific research in the field of veterinary medicine.

Departmental Veterinary Service (Article 14).

Departmental veterinary service — 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 for the activities of the departmental veterinary service is provided by the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development.

2. Methods of management and management of veterinary work.(Article 10. Administration of the State Veterinary Service)

The State Veterinary Service consists of the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development, the Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, departments of veterinary Medicine and animal Husbandry development of regions and the city of Tashkent, the Department of State Veterinary Supervision at the State Border and Transport, departments of veterinary Medicine and animal Husbandry Development of districts (cities), laboratories, the Uzbekchorvanasl Agency, the Republican State the 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 Research Institute of Veterinary Medicine, the Samarkand Institute of Veterinary Medicine and its Academic Lyceum, as well as veterinary sites, laboratories of veterinary and sanitary expertise in markets, border and transport veterinary points (sites), etc. other institutions.

The State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development is headed by the Chairman. Officials of the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development are appointed and dismissed in the following order:

- The Chairman of the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development is appointed and dismissed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the recommendation 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 Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development are appointed and dismissed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

- The Chairman of the Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development 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 Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development;

- heads of departments of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry development of regions and the city of Tashkent are appointed and dismissed by the chairman of the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development on the recommendation of the khokims of regions and the city of Tashkent;

- heads of departments of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry development of districts (cities) are appointed and dismissed by the chairman of the Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, heads of departments of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry development of regions and the city of Tashkent, respectively, on the recommendation 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 Scientific Research Institute of Veterinary Medicine, the Department of State Veterinary Supervision at the State Border and Transport, as well as border and Transport veterinary points (sites) are appointed to the position and dismissed from their duties. Chairman of the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development.

The procedure for appointing and dismissing heads of other institutions of the State veterinary service is determined by the legislation.

The Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, departments of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of regions and the city of Tashkent are accountable to the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development, as well as to the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional khokimiyats and the city of Tashkent, respectively.

The organizational structure of the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development is approved by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Regulations on the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan are approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

3-lesson

Topic: Accounting and reporting in veterinary medicine.

The plan:

- 1.Accounting in veterinary medicine. Veterinary registration documents.
- 2.Office management in veterinary medicine.
- 3.Registration of primary documents in veterinary medicine.
- 4.Rules of preparation, submission, reception and storage of documents in veterinary medicine.

Registration in veterinary medicine is 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 performed by institutions of the state veterinary network and employees of the veterinary service in collective farms, state farms, etc. on 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 state of animal husbandry, the scope and effectiveness of measures to preserve livestock, poultry and other animal species, the results of monitoring the sanitary quality of animal products, transportation of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin.

Responsibility for the correctness, completeness, accuracy and reliability of information included in veterinary accounting and reporting documents 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 duties include maintaining the relevant documents on veterinary accounting and reporting.

Primary registration of diseases and deaths of animals, as well as diagnostic studies, preventive, curative, veterinary and sanitary measures and veterinary and sanitary expertise carried out by officials of the veterinary service, are kept in journals, books, cards of a single form. Records should be kept in the process of performing 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 expertise carried out by officials of the veterinary service, are kept in journals, books, cards of a single form. Records should be kept in the process of performing the relevant work or immediately after its completion.

The following are subject to veterinary registration:

special work performed by veterinary specialists in agricultural enterprises, farmers', farmers', private households of citizens, railway, sea, river, air, road transport, enterprises and organizations engaged in the procurement, storage, processing of products of animal origin;

veterinary and sanitary condition of livestock farms and other enterprises

related to animals, products of animal origin;

detected animal diseases (infectious, invasive, non-infectious, etc.); sick and dead animals; points where infectious and parasitic diseases of livestock and poultry were registered; animals that were vaccinated, treated and treated, etc.;

cases of treatment of sick animals;

veterinary and sanitary inspection and veterinary and sanitary examination of meat, milk, other food products, leather and fur raw materials, wool and other raw materials at meat processing plants, slaughterhouses, laboratories of veterinary and sanitary expertise 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, and republican laboratories.

veterinary and sanitary inspection of animals and products of animal origin in railway, air, sea, river transport, export and import operations, etc.

All accounting journals (*books*) should be bound and numbered. On the title page of the journal, indicate the purpose of the journal (*book*), the name of the institution (*farm, organization*), the start and end dates of entries in the following form:

FORM # 1

journal

for registration of sick animals

_____ veterinary services
hospitals (stations) _____
(farms, districts, cities)
Started _____ Finished _____

The size of 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.) is intended for registration of sick animals, recording 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 the 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 for the household (*chief or senior veterinarian of the farm*), the area directly served by the veterinary site, point, district veterinary hospital, localities and farms assigned for direct service to the district veterinary station, as well as for the city (*chief veterinarian of the city*).

All activities carried out against infectious diseases, diagnostic tests (*including animal blood tests for RA, RSC, RDSC*), preventive and forced

vaccinations, and antiparasitic treatment of animals are subject to registration in the journal. Information in this journal is entered, if possible, on the day of work, but not later than the next day. Records of vaccinations and diagnostic (*allergic*) tests should correspond to the data of certificates drawn up for the activities carried out. Records are kept separately for each type of animal (*including birds*).

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

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

The log is subject to permanent storage. On its title page, in addition to the usual designations, it is necessary to mark where the similar previous journal is stored, the entries in which were completed before the entries in this journal began, and also put the serial number of the journal.

The journal takes into account infectious diseases, Aujeszki's disease and other diseases that are subject to quarantine or quarantine restrictions in accordance with the current instructions, as well as brucellosis, tuberculosis, trichinosis and finnis. The record is kept by diseases, for which the sheets in the journal are divided into appropriate sections. Each section is allocated 8-10 lines for each locality or farm, depending on local conditions, meaning that the magazine is replaced with a new one, another one approximately every 5-7 years.

"Journal of poultry diagnostic research accounting"

The journal records all general or selective (*planned and unscheduled*) allergic and other studies of poultry. In the fourth column, the numerator indicates the date, and the denominator-the number of heads. In columns 7 and 8, write the date of the initial or repeated study, and in column 9 – other diseases.

"Journal for recording the results of pathoanatomical autopsy of birds at a poultry farm" (Form No. 5). The log is kept in each workshop (*poultryhouse*) separately, depending on local conditions, the record is kept daily when identifying fallen birds and autopsies of corpses.

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

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

"Journal for registration of preventive and emergency vaccinations of a bird" (Form No. 7).

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

"Journal of medical treatment of poultry" (form No. 8). The log 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 livestock with antibiotics, coccidiostatics, anthelmintics and other chemotherapeutic agents. In column 6 indicate also the method of application of drugs (*with food, water, etc.*). In column 8 write the duration of the course of treatment of birds.

Logbook of the results of veterinary and sanitary examination of poultry carcasses at the slaughterhouse of a poultry farm (form No. 9) Records are kept on a daily basis.

"Logbook of disinfection, disinsection and deratization" (form No. 10). The journal is kept at the poultry farm, pig feed and other specialized farms and complexes. Depending on local conditions, such a journal can also be kept by a specialist who serves the department (*farm, workshop*) of the enterprise. In column 2, indicate where and what premises, paddock yards and other objects were decontaminated. In column 6, you need to indicate what means the treatment was carried out, and in column 8, write down the amount of treated surface in^{m2}.

Veterinary accounting logs in fish farming

"Journal of accounting for diseases and fish deaths" (Form No. 11). The journal is kept by chief veterinary doctors of districts (*district veterinary stations*— for the pond farms and other fisheries reservoirs they serve, as well as veterinary doctors and ichthyopathologists of regional, regional, republican veterinary laboratories, expeditions or other veterinary institutions for fish diseases—directly reservoirs they serve. The log is stored permanently. An entry in this journal is made in case of detection of sick fish and other aquatic organisms or their mass death, as well as parasite-bearing in a safe reservoir.

"Journal of medical-preventive and veterinary-sanitary measures in fish-management reservoirs" (form No. 12). The journal is kept by veterinary doctors-ichthyopathologists serving specialized fish-management reservoirs, district veterinary stations, regional (regional), republican veterinary laboratories, expeditions and other veterinary institutions for fish diseases.

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

The journal is intended for recording all cases of fish transportation for acclimatization, breeding, rearing and marketing purposes, regardless of the departmental affiliation of the reservoir. It is conducted by organizations and institutions of the state veterinary service that monitor fish management reservoirs (*chief veterinarians of districts, veterinary doctors-ichthyopathologists of veterinary laboratories, expeditions and other veterinary institutions for fish diseases*).

Veterinary laboratory performance logs

Journal of Bacteriological Research (form No. 14). The journal is kept in the form of examination cards, stitched 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 log of form # 14.

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

According to the specified form, the journal keeps records of serological studies provided for in the "Guidelines for conducting a mandatory minimum of tests in veterinary laboratories".

"Journal of research on 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 relevant information about the samples received for research is recorded in the journal immediately upon their receipt.

"Journal of laboratory tests for parasitic diseases of animals" (*form No. 18*). This journal records all materials sent to the laboratory for testing for helminthiasis, hemosporidiosis, and arachnoentomosis.

"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 contamination 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 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 causing the 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 water, soil, plankton and fish samples sent by veterinary specialists and institutions serving the relevant reservoirs.

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

"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 undergoing 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 expertise of food products of plant origin at the meat and dairy and food control station "(*form No. 25*). The procedure for maintaining this log is the same as for the log of Form # 24.

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

Logs of work performed in transport and border veterinary service institutions

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

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

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

This log form is used to keep records of the vehicle inspection.all vet.san.sections of railway and water transport are closed.

"Log of sanitary treatment of wagons and ships at the disinfection and washing station (DPS)" (form # 29).

The record of sanitary treatment of railcars in this form is kept by specialists of wind farms at dezopromyvochny stations.

"Log of receipt and inspection of export, import and transit animals at the border veterinary control point" (Form No. 30)

"Logbook of exported and imported products, raw materials of animal origin and fodder examined at the border control veterinary point "(Form No. 31).

According to this form, goods are recorded separately by type – meat, meat products, wool, leather raw materials, bone and other goods of animal origin, as well as fodder that are subject to veterinary inspection at the border during export and import.

"Logbook of isolated leather and fur raw materials and their veterinary treatment at a leather and raw materials factory (warehouse)" (form No. 32).

The veterinarian of the enterprise, upon receiving a notification from the laboratory about the results of the study of samples of leather raw materials, is obliged to select the skins to be destroyed and separately the skins to be disinfected, and make appropriate entries in the journal.

"Log of the results of 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 slaughterhouses of procurement offices of district consumer unions, slaughterhouses and slaughterhouses of collective farms, state farms (*including specialized complexes*) and other enterprises and organizations. All animals delivered for slaughter to the slaughterhouse are subject to registration. At the slaughterhouses of farms, the log 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 a meat processing plant "(form No. 34).

A log of this form is kept by veterinarians (veterinary assistants) who work on the basis of receiving livestock from a meat processing plant (slaughterhouse). Information about animals accepted for slaughter should be recorded in the log immediately after receiving it, on the same day.

"Journal of diseases, waste and veterinary treatment, animals in quarantine and isolation at the meat processing plant "(form No. 35).

The journal is kept by a veterinarian (*paramedic*) quarantine or isolation center.

"Journal of veterinary expertise of meat and offal in the shop of primary processing of livestock (poultry) and in the sanitary slaughterhouse of a meat processing plant "(form No. 36).

The journal uses this form to keep records of the results of veterinary and sanitary expertise for each day of operation of the meat processing plant.

2. Office management in veterinary medicine.

A set of activities related to the preparation and execution of veterinary documents (veterinary certificates, protocols, acts, certificates, draft decisions, orders, forms of veterinary accounting and reporting, etc.), their reproduction, reception, sending and registration, monitoring their implementation, as well as making the necessary references and storing documents directly in veterinary institutions. institutions and organizations constitute the essence of veterinary record keeping.

Employees of veterinary institutions, hired veterinary workers of agricultural enterprises, veterinary specialists-entrepreneurs carry out the following office work:

- 1) forwarding — receiving and distributing incoming veterinary documents and other correspondence, sending outgoing veterinary documents;
- 2) clerical — drawing up a consolidated nomenclature for current veterinary office work; registration of documents received by the veterinary institution (service); sending documents to performers; monitoring the execution of documents; processing outgoing documents and sending them to the post office; familiarizing employees with the basics and instructions for maintaining office work;
- 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 — reprint 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 services — ensuring delivery of veterinary documents and other correspondence to higher-level veterinary institutions and organizations and to other addressees.

Various veterinary institutions and organizations have their own nomenclature of cases. For example, at a regional animal disease control station, it is as follows:

- 1) veterinary records (forms # 1-vet., 2-vet., 3-vet.). They are conducted in accordance with the current instructions.
- 2) veterinary reporting documents submitted to khokimiats (forms No. 1-vet., 2-vet. A, 1-vet. B, 1-vet. B, 1-vet. D, 2-vet., 3-vet., 5-vet.).
- 3) veterinary certificates and certificates (forms # 1, 2, 3 and 4);
- 4) acts on vaccinations, deworming, medical and preventive treatment of animals;
- 5) autopsy protocols for 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, samples of blood sera, urine, feces, etc.;
- 8) inventory of animals tested for brucellosis, tuberculosis, leukemia and other diseases;
- 9) plans for preventive anti-epizootic measures, plans for the elimination of infectious and invasive diseases, calendar work plans of the institution;
- 10) internal regulations and job descriptions of employees of the district animal disease control station;
- 11) orders of the district animal disease control station;
- 12) correspondence with various institutions, organizations and citizens;
- 13) the case of the district veterinary hospital. They are kept 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 kept separately for each institution.
- 15) the case of veterinary work of hired veterinary workers of agricultural enterprises. They are kept separately for each farm; they take into account all types of veterinary documents.

Each veterinary institution has 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 the veterinary specialist responsible for office management. Storage of cases is organized in such a way as to ensure complete safety of documents and their availability.

When creating cases, you must meet the following requirements:

correctly place documents in a particular case, check whether the content of signed documents corresponds to the title of the case.

group documents of the same calendar year into cases; organize documents within the case in chronological order, for example, the response document should be placed after the request document.

do not allow extra or duplicate copies to be filed in your files.

Cases of veterinary institutions are stored in lockable tables or cabinets.

REGISTRATION OF VETERINARY CERTIFICATES AND CERTIFICATES

Veterinary certificate of form No. 1 is issued for accompanying animals, including birds, fish, bees and biological objects used for breeding, outside the district (city).

Veterinary certificate of form No. 2 is issued for export outside the district (city) of meat and meat products: meat in carcasses, half-carcasses, quarters, blocks, obtained from domestic, wild, marine animals and birds, and raw products of its processing (semi-finished products); by-products of animal slaughter, ham, non-melted and melted fats, blood dried and canned; raw 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.

Veterinary certificate of form No. 3 is issued when exporting hides, wool, furs, down, feathers, endocrine and intestinal raw materials, blood, bones, other types of raw materials, beekeeping products (except honey), animal feed outside the district (city).

Veterinary certificates of form No. 4 accompany controlled cargo transported within the district (city).

Veterinary certificates of form No. 5 (a, b, c, d, e) accompany 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, gender, breed, age is given in the "Special marks" column of the veterinary certificate form No. 4; within Russia and CIS countries-in the "Special marks" column 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.

4-lesson

Topic. Journal forms in veterinary medicine.

The 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 log forms 1-vet., 1-vet.-a, 2-vet. and filling out other log forms.

Primary registration of diseases and deaths of animals, as well as diagnostic studies, preventive, curative, veterinary and sanitary measures and veterinary and sanitary expertise carried out by officials of the veterinary service, are kept in journals, books, cards of a single form. Records should be kept in the process of performing the relevant work or immediately after its completion.

All accounting journals (*books*) should be bound and numbered. On the title page of the journal, indicate the purpose of the journal (*book*), the name of the institution(*farm, organization*), the start and end dates of entries in the following form:

FORM # 1

journal for registration of sick animals

_____ veterinary services
hospitals (stations) _____
(farms, districts, cities)
Started _____ Finished _____

Veterinary accounting journals (*books*) are subject to storage for 3 years from the end of entries in them (*with the exception of the journal subject to permanent storage for recording the epizootic state of the area*)

The size of 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 registration of sick animals "(*form No. 1*). It is intended for registration of sick animals, recording 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 log form is as follows:

(Even page)

Serial	number	of the farm,	Type,	disease	diagnosis

primary registra tion	of repeated patients	Date and month	last name and initials of the owner of the animal address	gender, age, nickname or No. animal	date Disease	Initial	Final
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

(Odd page)

Additional studies, clinical signs, medical care, recommendations	Outcome of the disease and date	Special marks, last name of the specialist who performed the treatment
9	10	11

This form is used to keep records of sick animals:

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

In column **1**, write the sequential number of the record, if the animal is accepted first. When the same sick animal is re-admitted, it is again recorded in the journal, but the serial number in column **1** is not put down, but **2** the number of the primary record is indicated in column **2**. The same number and also in column **2** is put down at the third, fourth and subsequent receptions of the sick animal until recovery. If the animal is further admitted for treatment, but with a different disease, it is registered **1** by putting down the next (*new*) serial number in column **1**.

In column **4**, indicate the name of the farm (*farms, departments, teams*), and in relation to citizens who own animals-the locality and address.

Column **7** is filled in after examining the animal and making a diagnosis. If the diagnosis is not established during the initial examination of the animal, the presumed diagnosis is recorded in this column. At repeated admission, the diagnosis is clarified and recorded as final in column **8**.

In column **9**, record the clinical signs of the disease, including body temperature, pulse rate, respiration, etc., the results of special studies (*blood, urine, feces, etc.*) and medical measures taken or prescribed treatment.

In column **10**, record the outcome of the disease (*recovered, fallen, killed, destroyed*) and the date.

In column **11**, additional data is recorded that is of interest for the characteristics of the treatment performed. Here they also make a note "Departure", if medical assistance is provided at the exit to the farm, and indicate

the name of the veterinarian (*paramedic*) who treated this animal (*mandatory for the veterinary station, hospital, point and other medical institutions of the state veterinary network*).

In the 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.

(*Reverse side of the medical history*)

8. Course of the disease

Date	Temperature			Pulse	Respiration	Course of the process, symptoms, results of special tests	Therapy (doctor's appointments), maintenance	schedule Signature of the attending physician
	morning	day	evening					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

9. Final diagnosis (date) _____

10. Outcome of the disease

(*recovered, fallen, killed, specify date*)

11. Where is the animal sent after recovery _____

12. Pathoanatomical diagnosis _____

Act No. _____ of _____ 20____ city of
(*date and month*)

Veterinarian _____
(*signature*)

"Journal for recording anti-epizootic measures" (*form # 2*). This journal is kept for the household (*chief or senior veterinarian of the farm*), the area directly served by the veterinary site, point, district veterinary hospital, localities and farms assigned for direct service to the district veterinary station, as well as for the city (*chief veterinarian of the city*).

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

The log form is as follows:
(*even page*)

date	Name of the farm, department, household, locality	Type of animals	Type of research treatment or vaccination	Number of animals vaccinated or treated for preventive purposes		
				Total	Of them	
					Fell ill cases of complications	Died and forcibly killed
	2	3	4	5	6	7

(odd page)

Number of animals forcibly vaccinated or treated			Number of animals subjected to diagnostic tests							
Total	Of them		Examined for the first time in the current year				Examined for the second time in the current year			
	fell ill (complications)	fallen and forced to be killed	primarily	of them reacted positively	repeatedly	of them reacted positively	primarily	of them reacted positively	repeatedly	of them reacted positively
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

Information in this journal is entered, if possible, on the day of work, but not later than the next day. Records of vaccinations and diagnostic (*allergic*) tests should correspond to the data of certificates drawn up for the activities carried out. Records are kept separately for each type of animal (*including birds*).

In column **4**, write down the type of work performed, for example, "vaccination against anthrax" "deworming, monieziosis breakdown", "tuberculinization", "treatment against subcutaneous gadfly", etc.

Columns **8-10** record only unscheduled vaccinations and treatments (*due to the appearance of the disease*), and column **8** records only the number of animals subjected to a full course of treatment for hemosporidiosis, scabies, deworming or immunization.

Columns **11** and **13** contain animals that were examined for the first time in the current year, and **columns 15** and **17** contain animals that were examined for the second time in the same year (*for example, during malleination*).

"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 data on certain infectious and invasive diseases that occur on the territory of an administrative district or city.

The log is subject to permanent storage. On its title page, in addition to the usual designations, it is necessary to mark where the similar previous journal is stored, the entries in which were completed before the entries in this journal began, and also put the serial number of the journal.

The journal takes into account infectious diseases, Aujeszki's disease and other diseases that are subject to quarantine or quarantine restrictions in accordance with the current instructions, as well as brucellosis, tuberculosis, trichinosis and finnosis. The record is kept by diseases, for which the sheets in the journal are divided into appropriate sections. Each section is allocated 8-10 lines for each locality or farm, depending on local conditions, meaning that the magazine is replaced with a new one, another one approximately every 5-7 years.

The log form is as follows:

(Even page)

Date of entry	Locality, farm, farm (department)	Date of occurrence of the disease	Type of animals	Data on establishing the diagnosis	Identified or suspected sources of infection	Date and number of the decision of the executive committee on declaring the farm, item dysfunctional, and establishing quarantine or restrictions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Name of the disease						

(Odd page)

Number of animals						Date of declaring the farm safe, lifting the quarantine or restrictions	Special marks	Name of the specialist who made the entry
got sick	gallvo sick	forced killed or destroyed	forced vaccinated	tested	no patients left at the end of the year			
		10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Column 5 indicates which studies were performed and when they served as the basis for establishing the diagnosis, for example: data from clinical and pathoanatomical studies, microscopic studies (*for anthrax*), serological or bacteriological studies for brucellosis, etc.

In columns 7 and 14, write down the date and number of the Khokim's decision, respectively, on declaring the farm or locality dysfunctional due to this disease, on imposing and lifting quarantine or eliminating the disease and lifting restrictions. Columns 8-13 indicate the total information on the number of sick, dead, forcibly killed or destroyed animals during the epizootic period, on the number of animals forcibly vaccinated (*with a 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 appropriate to make any additions that are not provided for in the columns, then they are entered in column 15. Here, if necessary, record information about the method and place of destruction of animal corpses. Column 16 should clearly indicate the name of the doctor (*paramedic*) who made the entry in the journal, and his signature.

Veterinary accounting logs for poultry farms.

"Journal of poultry diagnostic studies" (form no. 4) The log form is as follows:

(Even page)

Item	no. of chickens (halls)	received the birds	Date of landing in this poultry house (hall)(heads)	Poultry population during recruitment	Egg production of chickens during the study (%)	Date and frequency of research			Total investigated (heads)		Selected positive responders (goals)	
						for pullorosis	for tuberculosis	for other diseases (specify)	on pullorosis	on tuberculosis	on pullorosis	on tuberculosis
			4	5	6			9	10	11	12	13

(Odd page)

Biological	Total spent	Results of	Signature	Special

product series, where it is made, expiration date		of pullor antigen (l)	avian tuberculosis (l)	alcohol rectification or other disinfectant (kg)	cotton wool (kg)	bacteriological research	of persons responsible for conducting research	marks
pullor antigen	avian tuberculin							
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

The journal records all general or selective (*planned and unscheduled*) allergic and other studies of poultry. In the fourth column, the numerator indicates the date, and the denominator-the number of heads. In columns 7 and 8, write the date of the initial or repeated study, and in column 9 – other diseases.

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

The log is kept in each workshop (*poultryhouse*) separately, depending on local conditions. The record is kept daily when identifying a fallen bird and autopsies of corpses.

The log form is as follows:

For _____ month

(Even page)

Causes of case	Days of the month												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

(Odd page)

Days of the month																		Total
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	

In the "Causes of death" column, the names of diseases should be printed (*from top to bottom*) in the order shown below.

Contagious diseases

Infectious laryngotracheitis	Pullorosis
Leucosarcomatosis	Tuberculosis
Smallpox-Diphtheria	Aspergillosis
Pseudochuma	Candidiasis
Colisepticemia	Coccidiosis
Mycoplasmosis	Spirochaetosis
Пастереллез	Helminthiasis pasteurellosis

Non-infectious diseases

1. Metabolic diseases ВЕЩЕСТВ:

beriberi
cuticulitis
gout
jade
rasklev
alimentary dystrophy
perosis
hepatitis
yolk peritonitis

2. Diseases of the digestive system

3. Respiratory diseases

4. Diseases of the egg-forming organs

5. Other causes: overheating, hypothermia, asphyxia, injuries, poisoning, death from predators.

If other diseases are detected, their names are written in free lines at the end of the group of infectious or non-infectious diseases. In the upper part of the sheet, indicate the month for which the record is kept. Each column contains the number of autopsies.

"Journal for recording the epizootic state of a poultry farm" (*Form No. 6*). The log form is as follows:

(Even page)

Date	Shop, hall, poultry house, batch number	Type of bird	Presence of birds in this room (heads)	Age of the bird	Date of occurrence of the disease	Diagnosis and its justification	Date of declaring the workshop (farm) dysfunctional and its quarantine
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

(Odd page)

got sick	Number of poultry sick				Date of declaration of the workshop (farm) as safe	Special marks	Signature of the veterinary doctor of the farm
	fell	Forcibly killed	destroyed	left in the workshop, hall, poultry			
house 9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

This journal records all cases of occurrence of infectious and invasive diseases of birds in a particular poultry house or hall (*workshop*), as well as identification of sick birds as a result of diagnostic studies, if previously the bird population was considered safe for this disease. The record is made on the day of the occurrence of the disease or identification of patients as a result of the study of livestock. If the exact diagnosis is not established, the presumed diagnosis is recorded in column 7, which is further clarified. In the same column, indicate on the basis of which study (*clinical, pathoanatomical, allergic, etc.*) the diagnosis was established, Columns 8 and 14 are filled in upon receipt of the relevant decisions (*or messages*) of the executive committee on the imposition or removal of quarantine restrictions. In columns 9-13, the number of heads is pre-recorded in pencil, and then updated data is entered in ink after the disease is eliminated.

"Journal for registration of preventive and emergency bird vaccinations"
(Form No. 7).

The log form is as follows:

(Even page)

Date	Shop, hall, poultry house Batch No	Type of bird	By the presence of birds in this room (heads)	Age of the bird	Frequency of vaccination	Number of vaccinated birds (heads)	Name of the biological product where the batch is made, expiration date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

(Odd page)

Dose of vaccine (serum), method of administration	Total consumed			Signature of persons responsible for vaccinations	Special marks
	of biologics (l)	rectified alcohol or other disinfectants (kg)	cotton wool (kg)		
9	10	11	12	13	14

All planned and unscheduled vaccinations carried out on the farm are entered in the journal. If there is a complication after vaccinations or the death of a vaccinated bird, the relevant data is entered in column **14**.

"Journal of medical treatment of poultry" (form No. 8). The log is kept in the workshop or at the poultry farm in the following form. It takes into account all cases of therapeutic and preventive treatment of poultry livestock with antibiotics, coccidiostatics, anthelmintics and other chemotherapeutic agents. In column 6 indicate also the method of application of drugs (*with food, water, etc.*). In column **8** write the duration of the course of treatment of birds.

Logbook of the results of veterinary and sanitary examination of poultry carcasses at the slaughterhouse of a poultry farm" (form No. 9) Records are kept on a daily basis.

"Logbook of disinfection, disinsection and deratization" (form No. 10). The journal is kept at the poultry farm, pig feed and other specialized farms and complexes. Depending on local conditions, such a journal can also be kept by a specialist who serves the department (*farm, workshop*) of the enterprise. In column **2**, indicate where and what premises, paddock yards and other objects were decontaminated. In column **6**, you need to indicate what means the treatment was carried out, and in column **8**, write down the amount of treated surface in^{m²}.

FORM # 8

Date	Shop, building, hall, poultry house. Batch number	Type of bird	Number (heads)	Age of poultry	Name of preparations and method of application	Dose per head per 1 kg of animal weight or per unit of feed weight	Course of treatment	Total spent on the course of treatment	Signature of person responsible for the treatment	Special marks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

FORM # 9

Date	Type of bird	Results of veterinary medical examination per shift				Signature of the vet worker who conducted the examination
		killed	name of detected diseases	number of cases	from examined carcasses sent for disposal	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Item No	Object	Date of work			Name of the means used	Method and mode of disinfection, method of deratization	of the work	performed Total means used (disinfectant, insecticide, means of deratization)	Signature of the persons responsible for carrying out the work	Special marks
		current preventive		forced						
		planned according to the technological schedule	actually completed							
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Veterinary accounting logs in fish farming

"Journal of accounting for diseases and fish deaths "(Form No. 11). The journal is kept by chief veterinary doctors of districts (*district veterinary stations*– for the pond farms and other fisheries reservoirs they serve, as well as veterinary doctors and ichthyopathologists of regional, regional, republican veterinary laboratories, expeditions or other veterinary institutions for fish diseases-directly reservoirs they serve. The log is stored permanently.

The log form is as follows:

(Even page)

Item no	Name of the fishery reservoir's farm; area, length (ha, km)	Type of fish inhabiting the reservoir	Name of the disease, pathogen cause of death	Type and age of the diseased (affected, dead fish	Date of detection of the disease in the past	Date of detection of the disease (pathogen) in the current year	By Whom and by what method the diagnosis is	of the studied fish
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
as established 1								

(Odd page)

Established to the number of fish studied			The source of the disease	Date and number of the decision of the executive committee		For the period of mass recovery		of the disease Carried out recreational activities were determined to be among the fish studied special events	I. O of the veterinarian who made the entry, and date
of clinical manifestation of the disease	affected by the causative agent of the disease			on the imposition of quarantine, restrictions	on the lifting of quarantine, restrictions	died (thous and units)	disposed of (c)		
	from 30 to 50%	over 50%							
10	11	12	13	14	16	16	17	18	19

An entry in this journal is made in case of detection of sick fish and other aquatic organisms or their mass death, as well as parasite-bearing in a safe reservoir.

Column **8** also indicates the laboratory and the number of the examination if the material is sent for laboratory testing. In columns **10-12** indicate the number (*in absolute numbers*) fish from the number of subjected (*at least 25*) to the study. Columns **16, and 17** record the number of fatalities and the total weight of fish disposed of during the mass death period. In column **18**, write down the methods of recovery and their effectiveness.

"Journal of medical-preventive and veterinary-sanitary measures in fish-management reservoirs" (*form No. 12*). The journal is kept by veterinary doctors-ichthyopathologists serving specialized fish-management reservoirs, district veterinary stations, regional (regional), republican veterinary laboratories, expeditions and other veterinary institutions for fish diseases.

The log form is as follows.

(*Even page*)

Item number.	Name of the farm (reservoir), area (ha. km)	Type and age of fish studied before treatment	Number of fish studied	Name of the disease (or its causative agent)	What and how	were processed	
						Processed	
						for preventive purposes	
						primarily (date) (thousand units)	repeatedly (date) (thousand units)
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

(Odd page)

Processed forced		Water body disinfecti on (how and when)	Disinfect ant consume d (c)	Flown out (date)	Results of fish processin g	Last name of the veterinarian. who made the recording, date of recording
Primary (date) (thousan d units)	Repeate d (date) (thousa nd units)					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Column **14** should indicate the effectiveness of the applied methods and means of treatment, as well as recommendations for fish-breeding, reclamation and veterinary-sanitary regime in the reservoir.

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

The journal is intended for recording all cases of fish transportation for acclimatization, breeding, rearing and marketing purposes, regardless of the departmental affiliation of the reservoir. It is conducted by organizations and institutions of the state veterinary service that monitor fish management reservoirs (chief veterinarians of districts, veterinary doctors-ichthyopathologists of veterinary laboratories, expeditions and other veterinary institutions for fish diseases).

The log form is as follows:

(Even page)

Item no	. Date of entry	Name of the fishery reservoir of removal(settlemen t), area (ha, km)	Purpo se of movin g out (movi ng in)	Type and age of fish	Examined (pcs)			Name of the disease (patho gen)	No. and date of exam inatio n	Treat ment meth od
					for ichthy opatho logical	chemo toxico logical	bacte riolo gical			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

(Odd page)

Subjected to medical and preventive treatments		Result of the control study of fish	No. and date of veterinary certificate	Exported (thousan d units,	Built in (thousand units, c.)	Last name of the veterinarian
first	re					

- entry date	quantity (thousand units)	date	quantity (thousand units)		(certificate), issued by whom	c.)	c.)	. who made the entry, date of entry
)12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

In column 4, indicate the type of operation (*export or move-in*), as well as its purpose (*acclimatization, breeding, cultivation, implementation*).

Veterinary laboratory performance logs

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

The log form is as follows:

(*Black page*)

Expert review № _____

Date of receipt of the material _____

Address and name of the farm _____

What was submitted for research _____

What is the status of the accepted material? _____

What to explore _____

Progress of the study

Pathoanatomical and organoleptic data _____

Microscopic examination of the source material _____

(*painting method*)

(*morphology of microbes*)

Crops

Name of the material used for seeding	Name of media	Type of growth on media			
		date of study			
Blood	MPA				
	BCH				

Spleen	MPA BCH				
Bile	MPA BCH				
Liver	MPA BCH				
Kidney	MPA BCH				

(Odd page)

Microscopy of cultures _____
(morphological properties of the microbe, isolated cultures) _____

Re-seed date _____

Biochemical properties of the isolated microbe

Date of study	Name of bodies (material)	Glucose	Lactose	Mannitol	Maltose	Milk	Xylose					Serological studies

Biological research

Type and number of animals	Date and time of infection	with what 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) _____

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 completed immediately upon receipt of the pathological material in the laboratory, and studies are recorded as they are conducted and the results are evaluated.

In the category "Research results", write down the conclusions for 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 pathogen isolated 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 research.

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)

Expert review № _____

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 _____

Medical history data _____

Research methods

I. Pathoanatomical changes _____

II. Result of histological examination _____

III. The result of a bacteriological study _____

IV. Virological studies _____

1. Microscopy:

a) _____ light system _____

b) luminescent _____

(specify what material, method of painting, result)

2. Biological research:

a) on experimental animals

Item no.	Date of infection	Type of animal	Age or weight	of animal	stock What material is infected	Method of infection, dose	Date of death or slaughter	Pat.-Anatomical changes	Microscopy	Result

(Odd page)

b) on chicken embryos

p.p.n.o	. Date of infection	Embryo age	Quantity	What material was infected	Method and dose of infection	Date of death	Pat.-Anatomical changes	Microscopy	Result

c) on tissue culture

Name of tissue culture	Date of infection	What passage	Number of vials, or test tubes	Time of occurrence	of CPD CPD rating in crosses	Results

3. Immunobiological reactions

Name of the test material	Name of the specific serum or antigen	Results of the study						
		RSK	RG	RZG A	RDP	PH		

The result of a virological study (including the result of typing the virus)_____

Conclusion:_____

Recommendations_____

____Response Date_____Signature of the veterinarian_____

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

In the section "Virological test result" indicate the type and type of isolated virus In the " Conclusion " write down the general diagnosis.

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

The log form is as follows:

(Even page)

Item No	. Examination	Date of receipt of the	Name of the farm. Address	Type of animal	What to investigate	Welfare of the farm	Primary, repeated	Number of samples

	numb er	material						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

(Odd page)

Research method Research	results			Date of rechecking of doubtful samples or repeated research	Component s (biofactory, batch, date of manufactur e, titer)	Signat ure of the veteri narian	Date of sending
	positiv e Gray th e respons e positiv e Sero	somnol ent Serotyp e	self retention or self agglutina tion				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

According to the specified form, the journal keeps records of serological studies provided for in the "Guidelines for conducting a mandatory minimum of tests in veterinary laboratories".

Entry in the journal is made immediately upon receipt of the material for research. Column 2 also indicates the number of the statement for which the samples were sent.

The number of samples accepted for research is recorded in column 9, in the same column, the denominator is the number of samples that turned out to be suitable for research. Column 10 indicates the method by which blood is examined (RSC, RA, RDSC, RMAiL), and columns 11-13 indicate the results of studies, and column 15 indicates a brief description of the components used to stage the reaction.

"Journal of research on 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 log form is as follows:

(Even page)

Ite m	No. of exam inati on	Date of receipt	Name of the company, organizati on. Addr	Type of	leather raw	Seria l num ber	mate rials Cann ing raw mate rials	No. samples, fro m no. — — to	Numb er of sampl es

				group		
	2	3	4	5	6	7

(Odd page)

Number of received samples		For what to investigate and method of investigation	Results of the study (name of the isolated pathogen, its characteristics)		Date of sending the response, examination number, signature of the doctor who conducted the study
initially	repeated		primary	repeated	
8	9	10	11	12	13

"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 contamination with poisonous fungi.

The log form is as follows:

(Even page)

Item no.	Date of receipt	Examination No	Name of the farm Address	Name and quantity of material received	Research purpose	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 recommend ations for the use of feed	Signature of the doctor who conducted the study, date of sending
the feed response, etc. materials				of fungal cultures				
organo leptic	myco logic al	skin tests	drinkin g mice feeding poultry etc	on param ecia (time of death	of a skin sampl e	of subcutan eous administr ation to laborator y animals		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

In column **8**, indicate the results of organoleptic examination of feed samples, guided by the "Guidelines for sanitary mycological examination of feed", note the degree of grain spoilage (1, 2, 3 or 4 i). Column **9** should indicate the type of fungus isolated from the feed by various research methods (*paragraphs 21-32 of the " Guidelines "*); column **10** should indicate the degree of toxicity of the feed (1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th), determined by a skin test, and in **11** the 11th-by injecting the extract into the stomach of mice or feeding it to a bird. Column **12** records the time (minutes, hours) that has elapsed from the moment of exposure of the mushroom culture to paramecia to the moment of their death, 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 a journal entry based on preliminary work 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 log form is as follows:

(*Even page*)

Item number.	Date of receipt	Examination No	. Name of the farm and its address	Name and quantity of material received (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 causing the death of animals. In column **5**, indicate, in addition to the name of the material, how many heads (*feed and others*) it was taken from, or the number of samples. In column **9**, if the test result is positive, write down what 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 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 log form is as follows:

(Even page)

Item number.	Date of receipt	Number of the expert examination	Name of the farm and its address	Name of the received material	What to investigate	Research method	Name or number of the animal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

(Odd page)

carotene	Research results for									Conclusion and recommendations	Date of sending a response, subscription doctor's office
	total protein	reserve alkalinity	calcium	phosphorus	sugar	ketone bodies					
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

In column 3, put the serial number of the examination of samples (*blood, milk*) from one animal, regardless of their number. The results of the feed study 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 kept by veterinary doctors-ichthyopathologists or chemical toxicological departments of veterinary laboratories. The journal records the results of chemical and toxicological studies of water, soil, plankton and fish samples sent by veterinary specialists and institutions serving the relevant reservoirs.

The log form is as follows:

(Even page)

(Even page)

Item no	. Date of receipt of the material	Name of the farm, reservoir	Name of the material	Results of hydrochemical studies of water									
				color	turbidity	active reaction pH	oxidizability		oxygen content	nitrogen	aluminum	nitrites	nitrates
							in summer	and winter					
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

(Odd page)

Results of hydrochemical studies of water	Results	No. and

phosphate	carbon dioxide	hydrogen sulfide	alkalinity	hardness (total) in degrees	iron total	chlorides	Sulfates	BO D,	of chemical and 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 testing the relevant material for the presence of toxic and other chemicals that cause poisoning and death of fish.

In the logs of registration of laboratory tests in the following forms: № 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 record the final results of the research conducted on the basis of entries in workbooks or journals. Workbooks or journals are kept in any form, but they must reflect the results provided for in the current methods.

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

"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 undergoing inspection and veterinary and sanitary examination. The ordinal numbering (*column 1*) is uniform – from the beginning of the entry in the journal to its end, and the numbers of examinations (*column 2*) - from the first number for each day of work (*for each shift*). A sequence 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 journal pages

In column 5, indicate the number and date of the certificate (*with a certificate*) from which the product entered the market. In columns 6-10, the numerator must indicate the number of carcasses and the denominator-the weight in kilograms. If 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 44, the results of the examination indicate organoleptic properties, for example: fresh meat (*fresh*), chilled, frozen, the state of fatness (*fat, medium, etc.*), as well as detected defects; in column 15-the results of bacterioscopy and in column 16-the results of trichineloscopy (*pork, wild boar meat, bear meat, etc.*). In column 21, indicate the date of sending samples to the laboratory, if for any reason it is necessary to subject meat or fish to bacteriological examination, and in 22-the result of the study, the number and date of conclusion.

If 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 meat (*or part of it*) is not allowed for sale and

returned to the owner, write about it in column **25** and column **26** (*note*) and indicate why the meat is not allowed for sale and what instructions were 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 record in this journal is kept in the same order as in the journal of form No. **23**(*for meat examination*). In column **20** (*note*), indicate the result of the laboratory examination of dairy products (*if they were sent to the laboratory*), the number and date of the examination.

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

"Journal of the expert examination of honey 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 testing. Column **23** indicates whether honey has been released for sale or not, in the latter case, indicate the reason for product rejection.

(*Even page*)

FORM # 23

Item	No. of experts	Name of the farm, organization, full name of the product owner	Address (region, territory, district, locality)	Date vet. dokumyenta	Beef (carcass/kg)	Lamb (carcass/kg)	Pork (carcass/kg)	Poultry meat (carcasses/kg)	Meat of other animals	Presence of internal organs	Weight of fish (kg)	Egg (pcs.)
1	2	3	4	6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

(*Odd page*)

Research results							Number of products (kg)				Note
not e (de osc ell osc	biochemical				bacteriolo gical	res tric tiv an d sen	not approved				

			N	peroxidase	hydrogen sulfide	ammonia	sent to the laboratory (date)	conclusion of the laboratory, its note in the date			not allowed for sale and returned to the owner	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

(Even page)

FORM # 24

Examination No	. Name of the farm, organization; surname, first name, patronymic of the product owner	Address (region, territory, republic, district, locality)	Butter (kg)	Milk		Sour		Cream Cottage Cheese		Varenet s and other lactic acid products (places)
				place s	lit ov	place s	kg	place s	kg	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

(Odd page)

Analysis							results Station doctor	Note
's report	Acidity	density	fat (%)	mechanical contamination	moisture, dry residue	Other studies		
Organoleptic note								
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

(Even page)

FORM # 25

Examination No	. Name of the farm, organization FULL name of the product owner	Address (region, district, locality)	Tomatoes		Cabbage		Cucumbers		Starch		Mushrooms	
			place s	kg	place s	kg	place s	kg	place s	kg	place s	kg
places 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

(Odd page)

Vegetable oil	Other products	Results	of analysis	Note

locations	kg	locations	kg	organoleptic	acidity	salt content	impurities, falsification	of other studies	Doctor's report stations	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

(Even page)

FORM NO. 26

Item	No. of	Name of the farm, organization, full name of the owner	Address (region, territory, republic, district, locality)	Quantity of honey (kg)	Results							
					of organoleptic analysis				specific gravity	humidity	acidity	pH
					consistency	taste	smell	color				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14

(Odd page)

Results								of analysis Veterinary laboratory report, date and No	. Station doctor's report	Note
Diastase	artificial inverted sugar	amount of natural inverted sugar	molasses		microscopic molasses		other studies			
			starch	beet	pollen	crystallization				
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

(Even page)

FORM # 27

№	·	Name of the	№	Name of the	Wagons were inspected	Vessels	№	Train

		the station and road (pier. shipping company) departure			station and road (berth of the shipping company) destination of the cargo	Loading (P), unloading (B), transit (T)	of horses	cattle	pigs	sheep and goats	birds	the number	of their numbers (ship name)		No.of departure (date, hours)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

(Odd page)

(cont. Page)

Date and name of the station (pier) of the last veterinary inspection of animals in transit	Sick and suspicious			animals were found Medical care	was provided Measures						were taken		Cars, vessels were sent to the DPP and traffic police for processing by category			Doctor's signature	Note		
	type of animals	name of diseases	number of sick and suspicious		bodies	were removed for further investigation	destroyed	sent to slaughter	vaccinated	quarantined	Processes	d wagons, vessels on the site by category	I	II	I			II	II
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34		

Logs of work performed in transport and border veterinary service institutions

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

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

All types of animals, including poultry, are subject to inspection and registration, including those that have arrived for loading, are in transit and arrived at the station for unloading, which is indicated in column 7 by the corresponding letters (*P – loading, B – unloading, T – transit*).

Column 3 should indicate the exact name of the station (*pier*) and railway of departure of animals, and column 6 - the station (*pier*) of destination, column 4-the name of the cargo owner and his address.

Columns 8-12 indicate the number of animals examined, which must correspond to the number indicated in the veterinary certificate. Column 13 indicates the total number of wagons (*vessels*) that arrived with livestock, and

column **14** – their numbers (*or the name of the vessel*). Columns 15-16 indicate the number of the train and the date of its arrival and departure. In column **17**, indicate at which last station the vet was made. animal inspection. This information is recorded on the basis of the corresponding mark in the veterinary certificate.

In columns **18-27**, the result of the inspection and the measures taken are recorded. In the case of providing medical care to animals **21**, indicate the group of diseases in column 21 with a conditional letter (*a – diseases of the digestive system, b-respiratory organs, c-external diseases, d-other diseases*) and put down the number of animals subjected to treatment. For example, "a-4 " or "g-2", etc.

If the wagons are delayed or after unloading the animals are cleaned and disinfected or sent for this purpose to a disinfection and washing station, this is indicated in columns **28-32**.

"Journal of registration of live feed inspection at the transport veterinary and sanitary site "(form No. 28)

The log is kept in the following form:

(Even page)

Item no	Month and date	Name of the station and road (pier,	Name of the cargo owner and	By whom and where the	Name of the station and road (pier, shipping	Loading (P), unloading (V), transit (T)	Inspected			
							raw material name	unit of measurement	quantity	type of packaging
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

(Odd page)

As a result of inspection			No. of cars, vessels	No. of arrival train (date and time	) No. of departure train (date and time)	Processed wagons, vessels on the po section		Sent wagons to the dezprompunkt and dezpromstantsiyu for processing po			Signature of the veterinarian	Note
delayed	destroyed	allowed to ship				I category	II category	I category	II category	III category		
specify the number												
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

This log form is used to keep records of the vehicle inspection.all vet.san.sections of railway and water transport are closed.

"Log of sanitary treatment of wagons and ships at the disinfection and washing station (DPS)" (form # 29).

The log form is as follows:

Item no	Date	Name of station and road (shipping company pier) departure	No. and date of telegram and telephone message	No. and date of veterinary appointment	Document (carriage list, waybill, road or shipment list), No. and date of its receipt	From Under what cargo	No. of wagons of vessels	Processing category	Date of processing of wagons (vessels)	Veterinarian's signature	Note
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

The record of sanitary treatment of railcars in this form is kept by specialists of wind farms at dezopromyvochny stations.

In column 3, write down from which station (*pier*) the wagons or vessels arrived for processing, and in column 4-by whom they were sent for processing, the number and date of the direction (*telegram*). In column 5, indicate the name, number and date of the veterinary document (*destination*) to be delivered by the person who arrived with wagons or a ship to the de-washing station, and in column 6-the corresponding railway documents.

"Log of receipt and inspection of export, import and transit animals at the border veterinary control point" (Form No. 30)

The log form is as follows:

(Even page)

Item no	Date of entry	Type of animals	Quantity	Where they came	from Where they are going (specify the destination)	Type of transport	Name, number and date of veterinary document
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

(Odd page)

Number of animals examined, vaccinated, etc. treated at the	control center Patients or suspected diseases were detected		Measures taken (detained, quarantined, destroyed, sent for slaughter), number	Allowed for further investigation	Name, number and date of the veterinary document issued by the border checkpoint	Signature of the veterinarian who examined the animals
	name of the disease	number				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15

All animals entering the border control veterinary point are subject to veterinary inspection. The log should indicate in detail (*column 5*) where the animals came from and where they are going (*column 6*). In *column 7*, indicate how they are transported by rail, by car, or by car. *Column 8* should contain the name of the veterinary document (*veterinary certificate, certificate, etc.*) with which the animals are accompanied. Activities carried out at the border checkpoint, depending on the established condition of animals, are recorded in *column 12* with an indication of the number of heads – detained, quarantined, destroyed, sent for slaughter or returned to the sender, the number of animals allowed for further follow-up is noted in *column 13*.

"Logbook of exported and imported products, raw materials of animal origin and fodder examined at the border control veterinary point " (*Form No. 31*).

The log form is as follows:

(*Even page*)

Item number.	Date of entry	Cargo name	Unit of measurement	Quantity		Type of packaging or canning	Where it came	from Where it should be (specify the destination)	Type of transport	Name, no. and date of the veterinary document
				according to the documents	Actually					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

(*Odd page*)

Identified defects	Date of sending for research	Date and result of research	Based on the results of inspection and research				Allowed to follow		Signature of the veterinarian
			returned to the owner	detained	destroyed	disinfected	with restrictions	without restrictions	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

According to this form, goods are recorded separately by type – meat, meat products, wool, leather raw materials, bone and other goods of animal origin, as well as fodder that are subject to veterinary inspection at the border during export and import. The unit of measurement of cargo (*pieces, tons, kilograms, bales, bales, crates, etc.*) is indicated in column **4**, and the quantity is indicated in columns **5** and **6**. The type of cargo packaging and the type of canned goods (*ice cream meat, ghee, wet – salted, dry – salted, etc.*) are indicated in column **7**. Column **8** should indicate where the cargo came from when exporting – the city, region (*region, republic*), railway station or pier, port, and when importing – the country, railway station, pier, port. The nature of the detected defects (*violation of packaging, product damage, etc.*) is recorded in column **12**.

In cases where the cargo has been subjected to any investigation, this should be recorded in columns **13** and **14**.

The measures taken based on the results of cargo inspection and research are indicated in columns **15-20**, while noting the amount of cargo in the corresponding units of measurement.

Logs of veterinary measures taken at enterprises engaged in slaughtering animals, storing and processing products and raw materials of animal origin.

"Logbook of isolated leather and fur raw materials and their veterinary treatment at a leather and raw materials factory (warehouse)" (form No. 32).

The log has the following form:

pp no	. Date of skin isolation	Base, no. and date of laboratory examination	Isolated with a positive reaction		Date of disinfection, burning of skins with a positive reaction	Isolated for disinfection		Date of skin disinfection	Date of insulator disinfection	Surname, signature of the veterinarian serving the enterprise
			number	type of skins		number	type of skins			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

The veterinarian of the enterprise, upon receiving a notification from the laboratory about the results of the study of samples of leather raw materials, is obliged to select the skins to be destroyed and separately the skins to be disinfected, and make appropriate entries in the journal. After the destruction of the skins to be destroyed and the disinfection of the remaining skins, an entry is made in column **6** - about the destruction or disinfection of the skins isolated with a

positive reaction, and in columns **9** and **10** - about the disinfection of the skins allocated for disinfection, as well as about the disinfection of the insulator room where they were located.

"Log of the results of 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 slaughterhouses of procurement offices of district consumer unions, slaughterhouses and slaughterhouses of collective farms, state farms (including specialized complexes) and other enterprises and organizations .

The log form is as follows:

(Even page)

Item No	. Date of receipt of animals	Type of animals	Number of heads	Name of the organization that presented the cattle, surname and address of the owner of the animal	No. and date of the veterinary certificate (certificate) and by whom it was issued (surname of the veterinarian)	Result of pre-slaughter veterinary examination	
						data of clinical examination and body temperature measurement	conclusion of the veterinarian
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

(Odd page)

Results of veterinary	medical examination	From the examined meat and meat		products, the signature
		was sent (kg)	released	

name of detected diseases	number of cases	Results of bacteriological examination and trichinelloscopy (no. and date of analysis)	of technical processing and disposal	for neutralization and	without restrictions (kg)	of the veterinarian who examined the animal and examined the meat
industrial processing 9	10	11	12	13	14	15

All animals delivered for slaughter to the slaughterhouse are subject to registration. At the slaughterhouses of farms, the log 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. When slaughtering animals of this farm, their ownership is indicated in column 5. In column 6, write down veterinary documents (*certificate, certificate*), and when slaughtering animals belonging to this farm, indicate the name of the veterinary specialist who authorized the slaughter of the animal or sent it for forced slaughter.

Column 8 records the veterinarian's conclusion on the possibility or impossibility of slaughter. In column 9, indicate the diagnosis of the disease established on the basis of data from the examination of carcasses and internal organs (*helminthiasis, infectious diseases*). As for non-infectious diseases, only those that involve rejection of the carcass, its parts or offal are taken into account.

"Journal of veterinary inspection of animals at the slaughterhouse of a meat processing plant "(form No. 34).

A log of this form is kept by veterinarians (veterinary assistants) who work on the basis of receiving livestock from a meat processing plant (slaughterhouse). Information about animals accepted for slaughter should be recorded in the log immediately after receiving it, on the same day.

The log form is as follows:

(Even page)

Batch number	Date of	Name of the	Type of	Number of heads	Tag	number and date	Method of delivery of	En route (goals)

of animals	receipt	sender of livestock	animals	according to the documents	actually		of veterinary certificate	animals (railway, motor transport)	forced killed	fell
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

(Odd page)

Detected during acceptance (heads)				After vet inspection sent (heads)			Signature of the veterinarian who performed a
veterinary examination with high or low temperature	of patients (name of the disease)	in the second period of pregnancy		to the slaughterhouse	for quarantine, to the isolation	ward to the sanitary slaughterhouse or to the isolated slaughter	
		total	including without culling acts				
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

When receiving livestock, the veterinarian must carefully check the veterinary certificate with which the cattle arrived at the meat processing plant, the compliance of the number of arrived livestock with the number indicated in the certificate, and make appropriate entries in columns **2-11**.

In column **3**, the sender's address should be indicated, and in column **4**, abbreviated-the type of animals. In column **7**, write down the tag number assigned to the farm

If dead animals have been identified, this is indicated in columns **10** and **11**, and if patients are identified in column **13** – the name of the disease and the number of patients.

"Journal of diseases, waste and veterinary treatment, animals in quarantine and isolation at the meat processing plant "(form No. 35).

The journal is kept by a veterinarian (*paramedic*) quarantine or isolation center

The log form is as follows:

(Even page)

Batch registration number	Date of admission to quarantine, isolation ward (cross out anything that doesn't apply)	Reason for receipt and act number (according to Form # 2)	Animal type	Number of heads	Thermometry results – number of heads with high or low temperature (minimum and maximum temperature)						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

(Odd page)

During quarantine (isolation)				Vaccinations performed			End date of quarantine or isolation	Reason for lifting the quarantine or isolation	Where the animals are sent, after quarantine or isolation Number of heads	Veterinarian's signature
patients identified										
name of disease	number of heads	dead heads	forced to be killed (heads)	date	name of biological	product number of vaccinated heads				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

Column 3 indicates why the animals were sent to quarantine or isolation. In columns 6-12 (*in empty cells*), put the actual date of temperature measurement in quarantined or isolated animals, and under the date – the temperature (*for example, 39.5-40.3, etc.*). In the case of vaccination 18, write the name of the biological product in column 18 (*for example, serum against pig erysipelas, etc.*). In column 21, write the basis after the end of quarantine or isolation of animals, and in column 22– where the animals are sent (*to the slaughterhouse, primary processing of livestock*).

"Journal of veterinary expertise of meat and offal in the shop of primary processing of livestock (poultry) and in the sanitary slaughterhouse of a meat processing plant "(form No. 36).

The log form is as follows:

(Even page)

□	□	Batch	□	□	Number of	Results of inspection	Results of

	registration number or name of the cattle handler		carcasses examined	name of the disease	number of patients (number of cases of rejection)	bacteriological analysis
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

(Odd Page)

Based on the results of vetsanexpertiza sent (rejected)							Subscri be Veter inarian' s signatur e
meat (kg)			offal (kg),		intestines (set)	skins (pieces)	
for sterilization or freezing	for sausag e produc ts	for technic al purpose s	for steriliz ation	for technic al purpose s	for technical purposes	for disinfection	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

The journal uses this form to keep records of the results of veterinary and sanitary expertise for each day of operation of the meat processing plant.

Column **4** indicates the number of carcasses examined, which also means the number of processed livestock. In column **5**, write down what diseases were detected after the slaughter of animals, for example: tuberculosis, finnosis, echinococcosis, etc., by animal species, and in column **6** (*against each disease*) the number of cases of these diseases. The names of non-infectious diseases in column **5** are not indicated, but they are recorded under the general name "non-infectious diseases" and indicate (*in column 6*) the total number of cases of non-infectious diseases, counting cases only of those diseases that entail rejection of meat and meat products. Column **7** records the results of a bacteriological study in cases where the material was sent to the laboratory for research, for example, during forced slaughter.

Columns **8-14** indicate the amount of meat, meat products, intestines intended for neutralization, industrial processing, and skins intended for disinfection, respectively.

In a separate journal of the same form, the results of veterinary and sanitary expertise of meat of forcibly slaughtered animals at the sanitary slaughterhouse of a meat processing plant are recorded, in case of delivery to the sanitary slaughterhouse of animals for forced slaughter directly from farms or from the base of the meat processing plant (*for example, pigs with plague, erysipelas, animals*

emaciated, with fever, etc.) in the column **2** indicate where the animals came from (*name of the farm, locality, or base*), and who sent them to the sanitary slaughterhouse (name and position of the veterinarian). Column **7** also indicates the date of the result received.

5-lesson

Topic. Veterinary reporting forms.

THE PLAN:

1. Veterinary report and the importance of reporting.
2. Rules for maintaining the report by veterinary institutions, on farms, livestock and poultry farms.
3. Transport cross-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 the state veterinary Service, the Veterinary Service of the Russian Federation.

Veterinary reporting consists of separate forms of reporting documents and is the main source of information on the veterinary and sanitary state of animal husbandry, the results of work of state veterinary institutions and organizations and private veterinary medicine in 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 form the information base for animal husbandry veterinary services management.

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

The responsibility for the completeness and accuracy of information included in veterinary reports is borne by the heads of veterinary institutions and other officials of these institutions.

In addition to the above-mentioned periodic reporting of animal diseases such as anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, swine fever and erysipelas, poultry plague (pseudo-plague) and other acute infectious diseases provided for in the relevant regulations, urgent reports are submitted. 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 in the farm (enterprise) or veterinary institution.

A report on a district, region, or republic is prepared by an 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 body.

Reporting forms

No	. of forms Name of the reporting	form Method of submission	Frequency
1	2	3	4

1 vet	Report on infectious animal diseases	Postal	Monthly
2 vet	Report on non-infectious animal diseases	”	Quarterly
3-vet	Report on Fish Diseases	”	Semi
- annual 1 4- vet	Report on the work of veterinary laboratories	>	”
5-vet	Report on veterinary and sanitary supervision at slaughterhouses of farms, organizations and 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 the transportation of animals by rail and water transport	”	”
8-vet	Report on veterinary and sanitary supervision during the transportation of livestock products by rail and water transport	“	Annual rate
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 is drawn up in two copies, one of which is submitted to the 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 drawn up in triplicate.

Reports are submitted exactly within the time limits specified in the corresponding forms. **You can't delay the submission of the report.**

When drawing up reports, it is necessary to adhere to the single procedure established for each form for filling in all its columns with unified indicators and designations, summing them up, 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 that corresponds to data from accounting logs. This information must be reliable and arithmetically accurate. All indicators should be written clearly, legibly and in strict accordance with the graphs.

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

In accordance with the approved forms, when drawing up a report, all the details provided for in them should be filled out on each sheet: 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-level body (*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 body that submits state reports on veterinary medicine.

Form # 1-vet (monthly). "Report on infectious diseases of animals".

The report is submitted **monthly** in the following order:

veterinary points, veterinary doctors and paramedics of farms and veterinary areas before **the 1st** day after the reporting period;

district veterinary departments or a higher organization – **on the 3rd** day after the reporting period.

veterinary department of the region – the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development until **the 6th** day after the reporting period.

The initial data for drawing up a report on form No. 1-vet are a log of sick animals and medical work and a log for recording anti-epizootic measures.

The report form is as follows:

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

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

The report form is as follows.

Report on infectious animal diseases

for _____ month 20__

1. Contagious diseases

Species the name of the disease	For the reporting month									was Left on the last day of the month					
	revealed new disadvantaged areas			ill			fell			sick animals			affected areas		
	only	including		only	including		Only	including		Only	including		Only	including	
		state farms	farms		farms	farms		farms	farms		farms	farms		farms	farms
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

					fell	forcibly killed	fell	forcibly killed	fell	forcibly killed	fell	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 2 young animals. From the number of cases in state and collective farms: diseases of the digestive system-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__ city of Position _____
Signature_____

Form No. 3-vet (semi-annual): "Report on fish diseases".
(The report is submitted twice a year).

Fish Diseases Report
for _____ half-year 20__

Type of fish and name of the disease	New unfavorable ones were identified					and Left unfavorable by the end of the reporting period					Therapeutic and preventive measures	
	pond farms	reservoirs	rivers	lakes	etc.reservoirs	pond farms	reservoirs	rivers	lakes	etcwater	number of reservoirs	type of therapeutic and preventive treatment and number of treated fish (thousand units)
											bodies remained on the fly disinfection was caused	

out and	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:

Report on the work of veterinary laboratories

for _____ half-year 20__

1. Laboratory and diagnostic tests

What diseases were investigated by animal species	Studies were conducted											
	Number of examinations	pathoanatomic	microscopic	bacteriological	biological	virological	serological	hematological	histological	coprological	chemical (biochemical)	Positive results were obtained
and	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

II. Research of leather raw materials for anthrax

pp	Types	of leather raw materials Total hides	Including			
			horses	cattle	sheep and goats	of other animals
1	Studied domestic raw materials Gave a positive reaction					
2	Studied imported raw materials Gave a positive reaction					

III. Made of medicines

Name of drugs	How many were produced

“ ” _____ 20__ d. Position _____ Signature _____

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

for _____ quarter 20____

The number of animals received at the slaughterhouses of collective farms, state farms, and consumer unions, as well as those killed in farmsteads, and the results of post-slaughter expertise (heads)

	Cattle	Sheep and goats	Pigs	Horses, camels, deer
1. Received and examined: a) at slaughterhouses				
b) at the yard slaughterhouse				
2. After slaughter it was found:				
Anthrax				
Brucellosis				
Tuberculosis				
Salmonellosis				
Leukemia				
Finnosis		X		
Trichinosis	X	X		X
Other infectious diseases				
Other invasive diseases				

(Back of the report)

I. Veterinary and sanitary supervision at meat and dairy and food control stations in markets

	Total	of them	
		sent for neutralization	sent for disposal

Delivered for sale and inspected: meat of cattle (carcasses) " sheep and goats (carcasses) "pigs (carcasses) " other types of animals (carcasses) milk (tons) dairy products (tons) fish (tons) vegetables, fruits (tons) 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, the following cases were registered: anthrax brucellosis tuberculosis salmonellosis leukemia finnosis trichinosis other infectious and invasive diseases			

III. Explanatory note to the report (attached separately)

Signature _____

(full name of the position, surname and initials)

“ ” _____ 20__ city of

(date of report creation)

**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.

The report form is as follows:

**Report on veterinary and sanitary supervision at meat processing
enterprises**

for _____ quarter 20__

1. Number and condition of animals received for slaughter

	Cattle	Sheep and goats	Pigs	Horses, camels, deer	Rabbits	Birds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. A total of 2 animals were received and examined						
. From the number of admitted patients accepted (identified on the bases):						
brucellosis (positive response)					X	X
tuberculosis (positive responders)						
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 infectious diseases						
non-infectious diseases						
3. It 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 type and disease name	Number of detected cases (total)	Number of cases of whole carcasses	
		rejected for	
		disposal	technical disposal or destruction

1	2	3	4
Cattle			
Anthrax		×	
Brucellosis			
Tuberculosis			
FMD			
Salmonellosis			
Leukemia			
Finnsosis			
Echinococcosis		×	
Fascioliasis		×	
Dicroceliosis		×	
Dictyocauliasis		×	
Other infectious diseases			
Other invasive diseases			
Non-infectious diseases			
Total rejected for infectious and non-infectious diseases (tons):			
a) meat	×		
b)	×		
Sheep and goat offal			
Anthrax		×	
Brucellosis			
Brucellosis			
Foot-and-mouth disease		×	
Echinococcosis			
Fascioliasis		×	
Dicroceliosis		×	
Dictyocauliasis		×	
Other infectious diseases			
Other invasive diseases			
Non-infectious diseases			
Total rejected by infectious and non-infectious diseases (tons):			
a) meat	×		
b)	×		
Pig offal			
Anthrax		×	
Tuberculosis			

FMD			
Erysipelas			
Plague			
Salmonellosis			
Infectious atrophic rhinitis			
Finnsosis			
Trichinosis			
Echinococcosis		×	
Other infectious diseases			
Other invasive diseases			
Non-infectious diseases			
Total rejected by infectious and non-infectious diseases (tons):			
a) meat	×		
6) offal	×		
Horses, camels, deer			
Infectious diseases			
Invasive diseases			
Non-infectious diseases			
Total rejected meat for infectious and non-infectious diseases (tons)	×		
Poultry			
Tuberculosis			
Pasteurellosis			
Leukemia			
Plague			
Other infectious diseases			
Non-infectious diseases			
Total meat rejected by infectious and non-infectious diseases (tons)	×		
Rabbits			
Infectious diseases			
Non-infectious diseases			
Total meat rejected by infectious and non-infectious diseases (tons)	×		

**III. Meat of animals killed on farms of collective farms, state farms, etc.
was examined and accepted. (tons)**

Total _____
Including:

- a) aimed at neutralization _____
 b) for technical disposal _____

IV. Brief explanation of the report (attached separately)

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

Signature _____
 (specify the full name of the position, surname and initials)

“ _____ ” _____ 20__ city of _____

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

The report on this form is submitted by transport veterinary and sanitary sections 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__

Types of animals	Name of the operation	Total livestock examined		Patients with infectious diseases detected: games, goals (in fractions). Specify the name of diseases				Removed patients in transit	Removed corpses
		lots	of heads						
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	in
c Horses	Loading								
	Unloading								
	Transit								
Cattle	Loading								
	Unloading								

	Transit								
Pigs	Loading								
	Unloading								
	Transit								
Sheep and goats	Loading								
	Unloading								
	Transit								
Poultry	Loading								
	Unloading								
	Transit								
Other animals	Loading								
	Unloading								
	Transit								

Signature_____

“ ” _____20__city of

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__

Name of stations, piers (wind stations)	Loading, unloading	Inspected (in tons)			From the examined	
		meat of all types of	of undeveloped	of wool, bristles, horsehair	delayed	destroyed

	transit	animals, meat products and fats	skins	and other raw materials of animal origin	, meat (ton s)	of skins (piece s) was detain ed and destro yed	meat (t)	skins (piece s)
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

“ ” 20__ city of Signature _____

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

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

The report form is as follows:

Report on sanitary treatment of railcars for 20__

Name of dezopromyvo chny stations(dezopromyvo chny points), sites	Which were subject to processing by			Processed on the own road by			Directed to other road for processing on		
	the 1st catego ry	2nd catego ry	3rd catego ry	1st catego ry	2nd catego ry	3rd catego ry	1st catego ry	2nd catego ry	3rd catego ry
A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

“ ” 20__ city of 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__

1. When importing (exporting) animals

Received at the border and examined _____ heads

Allowed to continue following _____ goals

Animal species	Detected with infectious diseases: lots, heads (in fractions)		Identified corpses
	name of disease	number	
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 type	Unit of measurement (kg, t, pieces)	Post-pilo	Tested for anthrax (skin)	Detected with a positive reaction (units)	As a result of inspection and research		Sent for disinfection or hot washing
					returned or destroyed	allowed to follow with restrictions	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Position _____ Signature _____
 “ ” _____ 20__ city of _____

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

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

Name of indicators	Conditional abbreviation of names of indicators for telegrams (teletypograms)
Unfavorable points were identified for the reporting decade	01
Cattle fell ill (cumulative total from the beginning of the year)	02
Sick sheep and goats (cumulative)	03
Sick pigs (cumulative)	04
Vaccinated against foot-and-mouth disease in cattle (cumulative)	05
Vaccinated against foot-and-mouth disease in sheep and goats (cumulative total)	06
Vaccinated against foot-and-mouth disease in pigs (cumulative total)	07
No affected areas left at the end of the decade	08

Information on other infectious diseases is also compiled and sent in the same order, but unlike the given form, only for the following indicators:

6-lesson

Topic. Animal identification procedure.

THE PLAN:

1. Identification of animals.
2. Creating a database of identified animals.
3. Methods of assigning individual numbers to animals by species.
4. Veterinary work after animal identification.

Identification - assignment of an individual number that allows identifying animals by combining, tagging (*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 - a document issued in accordance with the identification number assigned to the animal, identifying the owner of the animal, recording information on the prevention and treatment of animal diseases, and preserved throughout the animal's life.

Animal identification includes:

- assigning 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.

According to the Regulation (Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 748 of 22.09.2017 approved the Regulation on the procedure for identifying, registering, de-registering and keeping animals), animal identification includes:

- assigning individual numbers to animals depending on their species (*tagging, marking, tagging, installing a chip*);
- entering information about animals into the electronic information base;
- registration of a veterinary passport.

Pet owners are charged for identification services. 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 not later than one month of age, and foals and oslyats - from 4 months of age, piglets - from one month of age, dogs and cats - from 3 months of age.

The buyer, when purchasing an animal (the recipient, when receiving an animal as a gift), within 7 days applies to the representative of the state veterinary service at the place of their 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. For

each animal, a separate veterinary passport is issued (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 a representative of the state veterinary service in the veterinary passport.

In case of loss or unsuitability of the veterinary passport, a duplicate is issued. Within 3 days from the date of submitting an application for loss or unsuitability of the veterinary passport, the owner of the animal is issued a new veterinary passport with the entry "Duplicate".

During the slaughter (death, destruction) of an animal, animal owners must hand over an attribute containing an identification number (tag, token, foot ring, electronic chip, etc.) and a veterinary passport to the representative of the state veterinary service within 7 days to remove the animal from the register. A special certificate issued to the owner of the animal by a veterinarian of a specialized slaughterhouse is submitted for slaughter.

It is also determined that if there are documents confirming the pedigree of imported breeding animals, their attribute that stores the identification number issued in the exporting state does not change. After the imported animals pass 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 rearing and breeding, they are subject to identification in the general order.

Animals imported for slaughter are not subject to identification. These animals must be slaughtered within 7 calendar days of delivery.

The document describes in detail the issues of keeping animals, trapping and keeping stray animals, the rights and obligations of animal owners.

2. The database of identified animals is formed by means of a single electronic information system.

Enter the following information in the electronic information system:

- types of animals.
- identification number of the animal.
- the breed, gender, and nickname of the 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 that owns the animal (postal address);
- an animal shelter.
- information about the change of ownership of animals;
- date of birth of the animals.
- information about the 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 is entered into the electronic information system by the district (city) departments of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry development

3. Animals are assigned individual numbers by species using the following methods:

a) **attachment 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, 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 waistline using liquid nitrogen are placed. At the same time, the height of the brand (*stamp*) must 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 animal species.

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 - an individual number of animals (*excluding horses and donkeys*), consisting of an eight-digit number. Individual horse and donkey numbers consist of a four-digit number.

Ear tags and tokens containing the identification number specified in Appendix 3 to these Rules are used for combining and tokenizing animals.

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

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

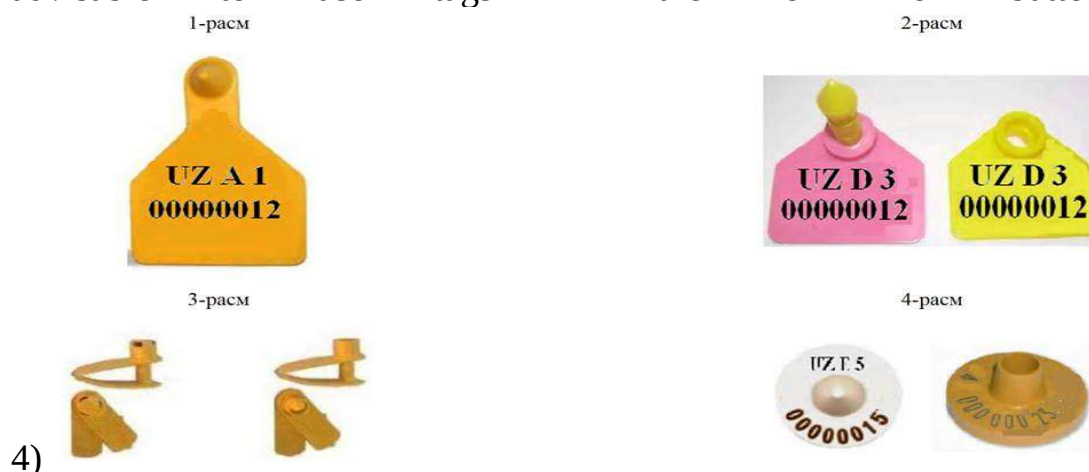
For animals, an ear tag made of elastic and polymer materials that are resistant to heat and cold is recommended.

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 (fig. 1).

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

For sheep and goats: width-37 mm, length-41 mm (fig. 3). For pigs, it is advisable to use tags in the form of buttons (Fig.



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

For pets, coins made of heat-and frost-resistant elastic polymer and aluminum are recommended.

For pets, it is recommended to use a button tag with a diameter of 30 mm (Figure 5).



Digital animal type code

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									
№ n /	a Owner of the animal			Information about the animal								Signature of the owner w-th	
	Full name	address	Le gal form	Identification method Identification	n umber	Age (year of birth)	type	of breed	gender	color	nickname		
Representative of the State Veterinary Service				_____		_____							

To the Regulation on the procedure for identification, keeping, registration, de-registration of animals and keeping animals 7-
appendix

State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan

VETERINARY PASSPORT									
NO. ___ _ _ OF ANIMAL VETERINARY PASSPORT									
		NO							
. 0-0000000 Attribute type that stores the animal's identification number _____									
Animal identification number _____									
_____ area _____ district (city) issued by the State									
Veterinary Service									
"___" _____ 20 ___ year.									
_____ district(city)									
Head of the Department of Animal Production and Veterinary									
Development _____									
(signature, print) _____ (Full name) _____									

I. ANIMAL INFORMATION									
Type of animal _____									
Paroda _____									
Color scheme _____									
Gender _____									
Age group _____									
Identification number and information about the animal that gave birth to it _____									
II. INFORMATION ABOUT THE ANIMAL									
'S OZYAIN Surname (name of the subject) _____									
Name _____									
Middle name _____									
Place of residence (address): _____ region, _____ district, _____ M. S. G., _____ street, _____ house.									
Envy of the animal's owner _____									
III. INFORMATION ABOUT CHANGING THE OWNER OF AN ANIMAL (to be filled in by a representative of the State veterinary Service)									
2-host:									
Last name (subject's name) _____									
Name _____									
Middle name _____									
Place of residence (address) _____ region, _____ district _____ M. S. G., _____ 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 _____					_____				
					(Full name)				
"___" _____ 20___ year									
3-host:									
Last name (s) of the subject) _____									
Name _____									
Middle name _____									
Place of residence(address): _____ region, _____ district, _____ M. S. G., _____ street, _____ house.									
sold (presented) _____					_____				
					(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-host:							
Last name (s) of the subject _____							
Name _____							
Middle name _____							
Place of residence (address) _____ region, _____ district, _____ M. S. G., _____ street, _____ the house.							
sold (presented)						_____	
(signed)						(Full name 3- th owner or name of the subject)	
Davlat Veterinary hizmati vakili						_____	
(signature/seal)						(Full name)	
"___" _____ 20___ year							
<i>Note: When purchasing 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.</i>							
IV. AT SLAUGHTER							
I, the owner of the animal _____							
				(Full name or name of the subject)			
Identification number № _____ an animal that has been slaughtered							
(signature)							
_____ area, _____ district, _____ M. S. G., _____ street, _____ house							
_____ representative of a specialized slaughterhouse (name)							
/identification number № _____ I confirm the slaughtered animal							
(position)				(signature)		Full name	
"___" _____ 20___ year.							

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 are prohibited. Re-identification of these animals is carried out in accordance with the procedure established by these Regulations.

Pet owners are required to pay for identification services.

Within three working days after the animal is assigned an identification number, 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 contains 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 in the veterinary passport during the period of veterinary measures (*prevention, diagnosis and treatment*), as well as when the owner of the animal changes 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.

7-lesson

Topic. Procedure for registering and de-registering animals.

THE PLAN:

1. 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

Registration of cattle, sheep and goats is carried out no later than one 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 the representative of the state veterinary service at the place of permanent or temporary residence for registration of the animal within seven days upon purchase (*receipt of 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 Appendix 1 to these Regulations.

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.

The attribute with the identification number and veterinary passport must be stored for the entire life of the animal.

The serving veterinarian must make a note in the veterinary passport about the treatment of animals or other preventive measures. In this case, the account is drawn up in accordance with Appendix 2 of these Regulations, signed by the owner of the animal, a veterinarian and transferred to the relevant state veterinary service for inclusion in the electronic information system.

When an animal is born, 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 these Regulations.

Animals that do not have an attribute or veterinary passport with an identification number are considered unidentified.

Deleting or changing an attribute containing an animal's identification number, replacing it with another animal's identification number, arbitrarily changing or supplementing the veterinary passport, making various entries, as well as an attribute and veterinary passport containing the identification number of dead (*slaughtered, destroyed*) animals **is prohibited**.

After registering the animals, the owners of the animals become familiar with the requirements of this Regulation.

When slaughtering (*killing, destroying*) an animal, within seven days, the 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 animal's identification number for de-registration.

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

The State Veterinary Service removes animals from the register on the basis of the animal's identification number and veterinary passport (*in the case of electronic identification, only the veterinary passport*).

In the veterinary passport, the owners of animals must confirm to the Representative of the State Veterinary Service that the animal was sold or donated, and the owners of animals must also present an identity document.

Animal welfare

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

Limits on the number of animals in the city are set by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional khokimiyats 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. The collection, storage, disposal, and incineration of waste and manure in streets, intersections, parks, highways, railways, and open areas is prohibited.

Animal waste and manure are stored and disposed of in accordance with 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 keeping homeless animals of the district (*city*) improvement department, state veterinary services.

If the slaughtered animals kept in the department of keeping homeless animals of the district (*city*) improvement department are not taken away by the owners of the animals within thirty days, then these animals are registered with the departments of the district (*city*) improvement department in this territory and are slaughtered only for processing after a veterinary check of the state veterinary service.

Rights and obligations of pet owners

Pet Owners:

- 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 provided to them, and other information;

- conclude contracts with 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;

- follow the instructions of the state veterinary service;

- implementation of organizational, economic and veterinary measures aimed at the prevention of animal diseases at the expense of their own funds, with the exception of measures financed from the State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

- treat sick animals, if necessary, in accordance with the instructions of the relevant state veterinary inspector to ensure their 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;

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

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 their types.

THE PLAN:

1. The main types, objects and principles of planning, the procedure for their preparation and approval.
2. Epizootic action plan.
3. Plan for the prevention of non-communicable diseases in animal husbandry.

PLANNING is one of the essential functions of veterinary management and an important element of its organization. All work of veterinary authorities and specialists is based on the relevant 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 well-being of animal husbandry, and produce high-quality products and raw materials of animal origin.

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

BASIC TYPES OF PLANNING VETERINARY ACTIVITIES.

Depending on the period for which the implementation of specific measures is designed, there are: **Long-term-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. These include: 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 developed for the first year, and some of them are broken down by month and quarter.

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 for preserving the veterinary and sanitary welfare of the farm, etc.

Operational plans of veterinary measures are designed for a certain immediate period. An example of such a plan is a plan to eliminate 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.

Map items. Planning of veterinary measures is based on the knowledge of objective regularities (*state 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, and the prospects for the development of animal husbandry.

Planning objects include:

- measures for the prevention and elimination of infectious and invasive animal diseases;
- measures for the prevention of non-infectious 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 contribute as much as possible to the implementation of State and on-farm animal husbandry 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 a quantitative expression, deadlines, costs for implementation.
- e) The reality of the plans (*forces, means and cedars corresponded*).
- f) When planning, take into account the veterinary and sanitary condition and 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 VETERINARY EVENT PLANNING

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

- **Unity of plans**-provides for 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**-involves a combination 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 body 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 do higher-level veterinary authorities give instructions on the need to carry out appropriate specific measures for the planned period.

- **Leading link**-in the planned complex is a priority or main event, without which other activities will not have the expected effect. Recommended for recovery from brucellosis-monthly brucellosis testing and forced slaughter for meat.

Approved plans acquire the force of law and are required for implementation.

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

Plan of veterinary-preventive and anti-epizootic measures for 20__ __ year on _____ to the district

Types of activities	Total number of animals to be treated	, including quarterly				Treatment cost per head, RUB.	Total cost of treatments, rub
		I	II	III	IV		

A. Diagnostic tests

Research on sap:

(horses, donkeys, mules)

Research on tuberculosis:

large cattle

pigs

birds

Brucellosis testing:

large cattle

sheep and goats

pigs

camels

Types of events

Horse testing for accidental disease

Horse testing for epizootic lymphangitis (etc.)

B. Preventive immunization

Anthrax vaccination:

horses

of cattle

sheep and goats

other animals

Vaccination against emphysematous carbuncle

Vaccination against swine erysipelas

Swine fever vaccination

Vaccination against sheep brazzot

Avian plague vaccination (etc.)

B. Therapeutic and preventive treatments

Sheep bathing against scabies

Treatment against piroplasmidosis:

horses

of cattle

sheep

Deworming against fascioliasis:

of cattle

sheep

Deworming against dictyocaulosis:

of cattle

sheep

20 __ __ Chief Veterinarian of the district _____.

(signature)

3. Action plan for the prevention of non-infectious diseases of animals on the farm.

Action plan for the prevention of non-infectious diseases of animals on the farm for 20 __ __ __ __ year

Name of activities	Total number of animals according to the plan for the year	Including by quarters, heads								Performed for the year, heads
		I		II		III		IV		
		plan	performed	plan	performed	plan	performed	plan	performed	

Clinical examination:

of cattle

small cattle

pigs

horses

Medical examination of animals:

of cattle

pigs

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

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

Study of the level of metabolism in animals:

cows'

pigs

Checking the condition of cows ' udders

Checking the condition of hooves of cows and other animals

Determining the pregnancy rate of cows and heifers

UV exposure:

calves

piglets

chickens

Application of vitamin concentrates:

calves

piglets

for chickens

Feed quality assessment (certification):

seine

haylage

silos

concentrates

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

Application of mineral and vitamin supplements (premixes):

to cattle

to pigs

to the sheep

Application of natural and artificial gastric juice:

calves

piglets

9-LESSON

topic: VETERINARY ACTION PLANS.

The 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 animal husbandry 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 a quantitative expression, deadlines, costs for implementation.
- e) The reality of the plans (*forces, means and cedars corresponded*).
- f) When planning, take into account the veterinary and sanitary condition and 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 anti-epizootic measures

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

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

1. **Diagnostic tests.**
2. **Preventive immunization.**
3. **Therapeutic and preventive treatments.**

Diagnostic tests are usually planned for the following diseases: brucellosis, tuberculosis of animals (2 times a year), paratuberculous enteritis, trichomoniasis, leukemia, bovine vibriosis, glanders and horse flu, pullorosis of birds, etc.

In successful farms, cows and heifers are tested for tuberculosis before and after insemination, main sows, breeding bulls and adult breeding birds. Cattle of safe breeding and reproductive farms located in areas that are not safe from tuberculosis are checked for tuberculosis 2 times a year. In all other farms that have been free of tuberculosis for 4 years or more, animals are examined once a year, starting from the age of two months. At poultry factories, no less than 10% of

the adult poultry population and all repair young animals from the age of 6 months are examined. Poultry of the broodstock is tested for pullorosis.

On brucellosis and follow cows and heifers before and after insemination, sheep, main sows of bulls, boars of sheep producers. Cattle farms of all categories located in areas that are not affected by brucellosis are tested for 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 for sap is planned annually (1 time) with coverage of the entire livestock.

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

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

Tuberculinization in cattle is performed 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.

In poultry farms, all adult poultry, as well as poultry eggs that will be delivered for incubation, must be tested 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 parent group of birds, they are tested for pullorosis by transfusion of a drop reaction of blood.

In case of suspected leukemia of K. R. S., serological(RID) or hematological studies are performed 1 time a year(Bykov - 2 times a year).

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

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

Preventive vaccinations are planned against the following diseases:

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

Emphysematous carbuncle – in stationary dysfunctional farms (vaccinate cattle aged from 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(vaccinate pregnant cows and mating sows, calves, piglets in farms where the disease has been noted during the last 2 years);

Leptospirosis of cattle and pigs - in permanently dysfunctional, threatened and breeding farms;

Pasteuresis of cattle and pigs - in dysfunctional farms;

Plagues and diseases of Auyeski pigs – in dysfunctional and threatened farms.

For drawing up the plan, relevant materials are prepared: data on the available number of 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 episiotic state of farms, localities and districts(the presence of infectious and invasive animal diseases); determine diseases for which diagnostic studies are necessary, preventive vaccinations, medical and preventive treatments.

Plan of veterinary-preventive and anti-epizootic measures for 20__ _ year on _____ to the district

Types of activities	Total number of animals to be treated	, including quarterly				Treatment cost per head, RUB.	Total cost of treatments, rub
		I	II	III	IV		

A. Diagnostic tests

Research on sap:

(horses, donkeys, mules)

Research ontuberculosis:

large cattle

pigs

birds

Brucellosis testing:

large cattle

sheep and goats

pigs

camels

Types of events

Horse testing for accidental disease

Horse testing for epizootic lymphangiitis (etc.)

B. Preventive immunization

Anthrax vaccination:

horses

of cattle

sheep and goats

other animals

Vaccination against emphysematous carbuncle
Vaccination against swine erysipelas
Swine fever vaccination
Vaccination against sheep brucellosis
Avian plague vaccination (etc.)

B. Therapeutic and preventive treatments

Sheep bathing against scabies

Treatment against piroplasmidosis:

horses
of cattle
sheep

Deworming against fascioliasis:

of cattle
sheep

Deworming against dictyocaulosis:

of cattle
sheep

20 __ __ Chief Veterinarian of the district _____.
(signature)

PLANNING OF VETERINARY MEASURES AT LIVESTOCK COMPLEXES

Starting planning for the next calendar year, the veterinary specialist specifies the number of animals on each farm, in the locality; the area of livestock premises, pasture yards, summer camps; the epizootic state of each farm, locality; helminth fauna, the presence of harmful insects, rodents; determines technical means for implementing veterinary and sanitary measures, specifies their condition.

Calendar plan of work of the veterinary service of the farm.

To ensure the rational use of working hours of veterinary specialists, better organization of their work to preserve the veterinary welfare of livestock on the farm, it is recommended to have a calendar (monthly, decade or weekly) work plan. In each individual case, the specialist clarifies the events 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 for the prevention of infectious and non-infectious diseases. To plan general preventive measures, you must first analyze:

- availability of feed, fullness of rations, compliance with the feeding regime of animals;
- results of laboratory tests of feed, water, and soil;

- indoor microclimate(temperature, relative humidity, air velocity, content of harmful gases);
- compliance with the rules for placing animals in machines, the rules for completing production groups, and animal care;
- results of biochemical studies of animal blood;
- reproduction indicators(output of offspring, quality and viability of offspring, selection of repair young animals, replacement of the main herd); etc.

Annual plan of general preventive anti-epizootic 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;
- a system for completing the complex with animals;
- the possibility of contact of animals of this complex with animals of neighboring farms, individual use, with wild animals, migratory birds, dogs, cats, etc.;
- plans and schedules for disinfection, disinsection and deratization in the premises, feed shop, warehouses and other facilities of the complex.

After a comprehensive analysis of possible routes of introduction 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 treatment of animals. The basis for drawing up technological maps of veterinary treatments of animals at 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 animal morbidity and mortality, 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, standards of time spent by different categories of veterinary workers on conducting diagnostic tests, vaccination, deworming, other animal treatments, disinfection, etc. are used.

Calculation of the labor intensity of events is carried out using the formula:

$$T = Nt Mp$$

Where T is the labor intensity of the veterinary event(*people-hours*);

Nt – the established standard of time spent by veterinary workers on carrying out activities(*per unit of time*);

M – amount of work (*number of heads, 1000m², m³, etc.*).

n – multiplicity of events held during the planned period.

10-LESSON

topic. ORGANIZATION OF GENERAL PREVENTIVE AND CURATIVE MEASURES.

The plan:

1. Clinical examination and delivery of animals.
2. Carrying out general preventive measures and drawing up acts on carrying out measures.
3. Procedure for carrying out veterinary and sanitary measures, drawing up and executing an act.

Clinical examination of animals has diagnostic and preventive significance. It is carried out by veterinarians of farms and the state veterinary network. There **are individual, group, general, planned and unscheduled** inspections.

Individual inspection involves studying the general condition of each animal, **group**-groups of animals, **general**-the condition of the entire herd. Depending on the direction and purpose of the farm and local conditions, the animals are examined 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 routine general inspection** of animals is organized in the spring, before driving the cattle to pasture, and in the fall, before putting it 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.

Unscheduled clinical examination of animals is organized in case of mass infectious and non-infectious diseases, as well as before sale and slaughter.

The veterinary specialist conducts a general inspection of the animals at each visit to the animal farm or complex **общий осмотр животных**, paying attention to changes in the condition of the 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, careful individual examination and research.

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

Based on the results of the work, an inventory of the examined animals and an act on the allocation for treatment or isolation of patients are drawn up. In the first document, general data about animals are recorded with an indication of the species, individual number (*nickname*), age, in the second-the revealed 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 a hospital (*site*) or other place at the direction of the veterinary institution and the Council. Otherwise, experts go around the yards of citizens, where they inspect the animals.

List of cattle breeds breeding farms farms

n /	a Nickna me (inv. number)	Age	Study periods in 20__--			
			March 15		October 16	
			fatness	health, abnormalities, diagnosis	fatness	health, abnormalities, diagnosis

Report (approximate)

Commission consisting of a senior veterinarian general practitioner _____
 _____ regional veterinary station of the region,
 _____ zav. inter-district veterinary laboratory
 _____ chief veterinary officer of the farm,
 _____ chief zootechnician, _____ a veterinary
 assistant. clinical examination of cattle to assess the general condition of the herd
 of the breeding farm.

650 cows and 70 heifers were subjected to medical examinations. Blood, urine and milk samples from 75 cows and heifers were examined.

A clinical study of the animals revealed that the fatness was average and above average, 17 cows had a violation of the functional activity of the cardiovascular system, 5 cows had resorption of the last caudal vertebrae, and weakness of the last pair of ribs. Biochemical analysis of blood samples revealed a decrease in carotene content in 7 cows and 5 heifers.

Other blood counts are within the normal range. Indicators of urine and milk - no deviations from the norm.

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

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

Signatures: _____

Medical examination of farm animals.

This is a system of planned diagnostic and therapeutic 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 examinations is to preserve the health of animals and prevent a decrease in their productivity, to create breeding stock that is resistant to adverse environmental factors.

Medical examinations are conventionally divided into 3 stages: clinical, curative and preventive.

1-stage, provides for a general study of each animal(its general condition, mucous membranes, lymph nodes, skin, hair, bone, including the condition of the last caudal vertebrae, ribs, hooves, udders, etc.); research of the cardiovascular, respiratory, digestive, genitourinary, nervous, movement and sensory organs. Systems and organs that have 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 again 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 cause the disease of animals are eliminated.

The results of medical examinations of animals are entered in the dispensary card. The maps serve as a basis for drawing up a report 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 with managers or veterinary therapists. The effectiveness of therapeutic work in animal husbandry depends on the timely and correct diagnosis, the 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 in a planned manner.

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

In farms and AOVs, 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-History of the disease.

Dispensary card of the animal

Nickname (inventory number)_____

Year of birth_____

Gender_____

The breed_____

Date	Fatness	Results of the clinical study

(Reverse side)

Study date	Blood							Urine			Milk			Conclusion (diagnosis)
	hemoglobin	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 diseases of animals. Along with economic and zootechnical measures (*providing the entire livestock with a sufficient and complete feed base, premises and proper care for animals*). These measures include compliance with zootechnical and veterinary-sanitary norms and regulations on farms, constant veterinary monitoring of the condition of animals using clinical examinations and medical examinations, as well as quality control of coarse, juicy and concentrated feed and drinking water. 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.

Veterinary doctors 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. When assessing the quality of silage and haylage, the pH of the medium and the content of organic acids are also determined. Recommendations of veterinary and agrochemical laboratories are the basis for prohibiting the feeding of substandard feed to animals. The same procedure is used to assess the quality of water intended for drinking 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 state 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 or region. For your farm (in your area), you must have the following data: animal morbidity by season (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 cattle burial grounds, their sanitary condition, and other burial sites location of meat processing enterprises, warehouses for storing meat and raw materials, recycling plants and their sanitary condition. A veterinarian should know the results of blood and pathology tests conducted in veterinary laboratories.

Surveys of farms and farms are planned, but unscheduled and forced surveys are not excluded.

When examining livestock farms, pay attention to the state of the livestock population by age and production groups, establish its compliance with accounting and zootechnical accounting data. Check livestock premises, paying attention to their technical and sanitary condition, serviceability of ventilation and sewer systems, as well as compliance with the placement of animals with established standards. When evaluating feeds, they take into account their quality, the usefulness of rations, and the feeding regime.

They study the level of animal morbidity in the past and at the time of examination, analyze reports of veterinary specialists serving farms, and check the correctness of medical and preventive or health-improving measures.

Specialists use the information obtained during the study of the veterinary-sanitary and epizootic state of livestock facilities in their work. Based on the results of each survey, employees of state veterinary institutions draw up a report in which they note the actual indicators that characterize the veterinary and epizootic situation on livestock farms and complexes, give conclusions and recommendations on how to eliminate shortcomings and improve the conditions for keeping animals on farms. In the presence of diseases and deaths of animals, indicate their causes, suggest prevention and treatment measures, determine deadlines for implementation and appoint responsible persons.

The following is an example report of a veterinary and sanitary inspection of a livestock farm.

REPORT(approximate)

Veterinary and sanitary inspection of a livestock farm

Charkhin settlement, Pastdargom district , January 15, 2023

I, the State Veterinary Inspector of the Pastdargomsky 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 joint-stock company "Mirage" I. I. Shevchenko and the chief veterinarian of the company A.V. Khodzhaev, conducted a veterinary and sanitary inspection of the pig farm of the joint-stock company "Mirage"on January 14-15, 2020.

As of January 14, 2020, there were 7816 pigs on the farm, including 612 main sows, 408 being tested, 56 breeding boars, 1,580 suckling pigs, 2,426 suckling pigs, 824 piglets, and 1,910 fattening pigs.

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

Pig feeding conditions are satisfactory. The diets of pigs of all ages are mostly aged.

In the room where wean piglets are kept, it is damp, there is no heat source, ventilation does not function, and the sewer system is clogged.

Among 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 goals scored: 11.02-4 heads; 12.02 — 3; 13.02 — 6; 14.02 — 4 heads.

In sick piglets, coughing, wheezing, mucous discharge from the nasal cavities, and an increase in body temperature were observed. Autopsies of piglet corpses revealed general exhaustion, focal pneumonia, and catarrhal inflammation of the bronchi. Treatment of sick animals with penicillin and streptomycin was not effective enough. No pathogenic microflora was detected during bacteriological examination of the pathological material in the veterinary laboratory.

A commission clinical examination of sick piglets revealed 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, coughing, wet wheezing, profuse mucopurulent discharge from the nose. Autopsies of four corpses showed emaciation, pallor of the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose, and 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.

Offers:

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

2. Sprinkle the floors in the corridors with a mixture of sawdust and freshly slaked lime.

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

4. In February of this year, the disinfection unit of the veterinary station should conduct a double aerosol disinfection of the premises.

5. To the Chief zootechnician and veterinarian of the joint-stock company to organize biologically complete nutrition of piglets using AVK (PABK), to 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 joint-stock company

company "Voskhod" (Full name)

(signature)
Chief Zootechnician of Voskhod Joint-Stock Company (Full
name)_____
(signature)

11-LESSON.

topic. PROCEDURE FOR RECEIVING AND SENDING MATERIALS FOR LABORATORY TESTS.

The plan:

1. Procedure for receiving and sending materials for laboratory tests.
2. Procedure for conducting laboratory tests by veterinary specialists.

Veterinary laboratory — an appropriately equipped veterinary diagnostic facility located in accordance with veterinary and sanitary requirements, provided with qualified personnel, where 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:

- for the purpose of preparing the conclusions of veterinary and veterinary-sanitary expertise;
- when performing state veterinary supervision;
- in order to determine the state of health 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 tests in the field of veterinary medicine are conducted 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 establishing a laboratory diagnosis of animal diseases, identify the causes of their diseases, mortality, decreased productivity, reproductive functions, and immunological status, and assess the quality and veterinary safety of animal products, feed and feed additives.

Veterinary laboratories conduct bacteriological, biological, virological, pathoanatomical, histological, serological, immunological, chemical-toxicological, biochemical, radiological and other studies of materials and issue conclusions and recommendations based on the results of these studies.

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

"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 undergoing inspection and veterinary and sanitary examination. The ordinal numbering (column 1) is uniform

– from the beginning of the entry in the journal to its end, and the numbers of examinations (column 2) - from the first number for each day of work (for each shift). A sequence 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 journal pages

In column 5, indicate the number and date of the certificate (certificate) from which the product entered the market. In columns 6-10, the numerator must indicate the number of carcasses and the denominator-the weight in kilograms. If 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 44, the results of the examination indicate organoleptic properties, for example: fresh meat (fresh), chilled, frozen, the state of fatness (fat, medium, etc.), as well as detected defects; in column 15-the results of bacterioscopy and in column 16-the results of trichineloscopy (pork, wild boar meat, bear meat, etc.). In column 21, indicate the date of sending samples to the laboratory, if for any reason it is necessary to subject meat or fish to bacteriological examination, and in 22-the result of the study, the number and date of conclusion.

If 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 meat (or part of it) is not allowed for sale and returned to the owner, write about it in column 25 and column 26 (note) and indicate why the meat is not allowed for sale and what instructions were 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 record in this journal is kept in the same order as in the journal of form No. 23 (for meat examination). In column 20 (note), indicate the result of the laboratory examination of dairy products (if they were sent to the laboratory), the number and date of the examination.

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

"Journal of honey expertise at the meat and dairy and food control station "(*Form No. 26*)

12-lesson

Topic. Measures for the prevention and control of infectious diseases diseases.

1. Carrying out preventive measures against epizootics and drawing up acts on the measures taken, drawing up a certificate 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 body, protection of farms from the introduction of pathogens of infectious diseases, accounting for the epizootic state of the area, mass veterinary educational work, which should be carried out: compliance with the norms of zoohygienic rules, disinfection, cleaning, neutralization, gate fencing, veterinary and sanitary checkpoints,

Special measures include:

- a) Diagnostic tests
- b) Animal immunization vaccination
- c) Antiparasitic treatments

Diagnostic tests include: planned and forced, allergic, virological, microscopic, caprological, serological, etc.

After conducting research, an inventory of animals is compiled and activated.

For immunization, prepare-vaccines (sera) and the animals themselves. Then they are activated.

Antiparasitic treatments are also available.

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, and breeding farms. This is a strict veterinary and sanitary regime that excludes contact of animals on farms with animals of the local population, etc. construction of veterinary and sanitary checkpoints equipped with sanitary and disinfection units, entrance and exit de - barriers.

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 for veterinary specialists:

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

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

- appropriate measures to eliminate infection

- 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 inspection of a livestock farm

I, the state veterinary inspector of the Krasnovsky district I. M. Zagladin, together with the head of the Department of Veterinary Medicine of the Krasnovsky district. Ilyinskaya district veterinary hospital P. M. Petrova in the presence of the chief zootechnician of the farm "Voskhod" P. I. Shevchenko and veterinarian E. V. Vasin on February 14-15, 20 conducted a veterinary and sanitary inspection of the pig farm of the farm "Voskhod".

As of February 15, 20, there were 7816 pigs on the farm, including 612 main sows, 408 checked pigs, 56 breeding boars, 1,580 suckling pigs, 2,426 weaned pigs, 824 piglets, and 1,910 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 lower-medium and lean fatness.

Pig feeding conditions are satisfactory. The diets of pigs of all ages mainly meet the needs of animals. The room where wean piglets are kept is damp, there is no heat source, ventilation does not function, and the sewer system is clogged.

Among the piglets of the specified group, the disease and death were recorded from 2.02 s. g. It fell ill: 2.02 - 16; 3.02 - 9; 4.02 - 5; 5.02 - 10; 7.02 - 6; 8.02 - 8; 9.02 - 5 piglets. Fallen from the number of cases: 5.02 - 4; 6.02 - 3; 8.02 - 6; 9.02 - 4 heads.

In sick piglets, coughing, wheezing, mucosal discharge from the nasal cavities, and an increase in body temperature of 0.5-1.5⁰C were observed. At autopsy of piglet corpses, general exhaustion, focal pneumonia, and catarrhal inflammation of the bronchi were noted. Treatment of sick animals with penicillin and streptomycin was not effective enough. No pathogenic mycoplasma was detected during bacteriological examination of the pathogenic material in the regional veterinary laboratory.

During the commission clinical examination of sick piglets, depression, lethargy of animals, an increase in body temperature by 1-1.5⁰C, hyperemia of the mucous membranes of the eyes and nasal cavities, increased respiration, cough,

wet wheezing, profuse mucopurulent discharge from the nose were established. Autopsies of four corpses revealed emaciation, 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.

Suggestions. 1. Install furnace or electric calorific heating of the room, put in order the supply and exhaust ventilation and clean the sewer system (responsible-head of the farm I. M. Klyachin, term 20.02.20 g.).

2. Sprinkle the floors in the corridors with a mixture of sawdust and freshly slaked lime.

3. Specialists of the local veterinary hospital, together with the veterinary doctor of the farm, should conduct a course of treatment of piglets with catarrhal bronchopneumonia (antibiotics and tissue biostimulants).

4. Dezhnevskiy zavodskiy spend in February twice aerosol disinfection of the premises.

5. The chief zootechnician and veterinarian of the farm should organize biologically complete nutrition of piglets using ABA (PABC), strengthen control over the maintenance of young pigs.

State Veterinary Inspector of the district / signature/

Head of the district veterinary hospital /signature/

Veterinarian of the Voskhod farm

/signature/

Chief zootechnician of the farm /signature/

Organization of measures to eliminate infectious diseases of animals.

When infectious diseases of animals occur, veterinary authorities and specialists need quick and prompt solutions. The main focus should be on measures to stop and eliminate the disease that has occurred. The main organizers and performers of anti – epizootic health measures are veterinary specialists. They are obliged to mobilize all veterinarians and paramedics to prevent the spread of epizootics and eliminate the emerging foci of infection. At the same time, each veterinary specialist receives a specific task. Specialists are placed so that events are held simultaneously in all disadvantaged localities and on farms.

Identification of the source of the infectious agent.

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

Environmental objects that are infested with pathogenic microbes serve as transmission factors for the pathogen. Veterinary specialists, having established a diagnosis of 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 located is thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, thereby breaking the epizootic chain.

Definition of an epizootic focus and organization of its elimination.

An epizootic focus is a 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. Places of epizootic focus include premises for livestock and poultry, the territory around them with animals located there that have this infection.

Declaring localities that are vulnerable or threatened by infectious diseases.

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

Organization of measures to eliminate chronic infectious diseases

For 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 and comprehensive health plans for farms are introduced and approved by khokimi decisions when declaring problems of livestock farms and localities for certain infectious diseases.

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

Measures to organize 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 infectious diseases of animals, 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 is carried out by decisions of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, khokims of regions and the city of Tashkent, districts and cities on the recommendation of the relevant chief state veterinary inspectors or by a resolution 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 terms and after the elimination of foci of infectious animal diseases, as well as the necessary veterinary measures are carried

out 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 ____ city of

About lifting the software quarantine from a locality

After hearing the information of the chief veterinarian of the district and considering materials on measures to eliminate cattle carried out in accordance with the instructions, on measures to prevent and accelerate agricultural animals, the khokim of Bulungur district decided:

Khokim of the district:
(full name)
Secretary:
(full name)

Form of 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 testing for brucellosis in RA, RSC, etc.

The farm (department, team) is safe for brucellosis: The study is conducted primarily, secondarily (underline).

Date and result of the previous study

Date of blood collection" ____ " _____ 20 ____ city of

Appendix: Inventory of animals in 2 copies.

INVENTORY LIST

samples of blood (serum) of cattle belonging to the farm

#	Name of the farm, full name of the owners	Code Animal code	Age, suit	Inv. No or nickname	Result	
					of the RA	RSC study

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

13-lesson

Topic. Quarantine(restrictive measures) for the spread of infectious diseases

The plan:

- 1.Planning of general and special preventive measures in animal husbandry. Treatment, its types and documents.
- 2.Implementation of measures to eradicate infectious diseases. Drawing up a report.

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

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

1. **Diagnostic tests.**
2. **Preventive immunization.**
3. **Therapeutic and preventive treatments.**

Diagnostic tests are usually planned for the following diseases: brucellosis, tuberculosis of animals (2 times a year), paratuberculous enteritis, trichomoniasis, leukemia, bovine vibriosis, glanders and horse flu, pullorosis of birds, etc.

In successful farms, cows and heifers are tested for tuberculosis before and after insemination, main sows, breeding bulls and adult breeding birds. Cattle of safe breeding and reproductive farms located in areas that are not safe from tuberculosis are checked for tuberculosis 2 times a year. In all other farms that have been free of tuberculosis for 4 years or more, animals are examined once a year, starting from the age of two months. At poultry factories, no less than 10% of the adult poultry population and all repair young animals from the age of 6 months are examined. Poultry of the broodstock is tested for pullorosis.

On brucellosis and follow cows and heifers before and after insemination, sheep, main sows of bulls, boars of sheep producers. Cattle farms of all categories located in areas that are not affected by 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 for sap is planned annually (1 time) with coverage of the entire livestock.

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

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

Tuberculinization in cattle is performed 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.

In poultry farms, all adult poultry, as well as poultry eggs that will be delivered for incubation, must be tested 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 parent group of birds, they are tested for pullorosis by transfusion of a drop reaction of blood.

In case of suspected leukemia of K. R. S., serological(RID) or hematological studies are performed 1 time a year(Bykov - 2 times a year).

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

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

Preventive vaccinations of cattle and pigs against leptospirosis, pasteurellosis, and Aueschi's 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 unfavorable and protected areas(vaccinate all livestock of cattle, horses, pigs and sheep).

Emphysematous carbuncle – in stationary dysfunctional farms (vaccinate cattle aged from 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(vaccinate pregnant cows and mating sows, calves, piglets in farms where the disease has been noted during the last 2 years);

Leptospirosis of cattle and pigs - in permanently dysfunctional, threatened and breeding farms;

Pasteurellosis of cattle and pigs - in dysfunctional farms;

Plagues and diseases of Auyeski pigs – in dysfunctional and threatened farms.

For drawing up the plan, relevant materials are prepared: data on the available number of 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 episiotic state of farms, localities and districts(the presence of infectious and invasive animal diseases); determine

diseases for which diagnostic studies are necessary, preventive vaccinations, medical and preventive treatments.

MEASURES TO ELIMINATE INFECTIOUS ANIMAL DISEASES

When infectious diseases of animals occur, veterinary authorities and specialists need 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 anti — epizootic measures are veterinary specialists. The role of chief State veterinary inspectors is particularly important. They are obliged to mobilize all veterinarians and paramedics to prevent the spread of epizootics and eliminate the emerging foci of infection. At the same time, each veterinary specialist receives a specific task. Specialists are placed so that events are held simultaneously in all disadvantaged localities and farms. The nature and scope of anti-epizootic measures depend on the characteristics of the etiology of infectious diseases, the time of their manifestation, economic and economic relations, and other conditions.

The complex of measures for stopping and eliminating infectious diseases of animals provides for the following: diagnosis; registration of cases of infectious diseases; notification of local self-government bodies, veterinary services of adjacent areas; identification of sources of infection; isolation and isolation of sick and suspicious animals; treatment of patients; forced slaughter or destruction of animals; carrying out preventive and emergency measures to prevent infectious diseases. inoculations, diagnostic tests; declaring localities or localities where the disease is detected as unfavorable for this infectious disease, as well as localities and localities that are at risk of infection; quarantining dysfunctional farms, localities, districts or introducing restrictions; veterinary monitoring of animals in unfavorable and threatened localities; 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 managers of agricultural enterprises, institutions and organizations, as well as animal owners are required to immediately notify the veterinary institution(organization), the Chief State Veterinary Inspector, or a veterinary specialist of all cases of sudden death or simultaneous illness of several animals. Veterinary specialists, having received a notification about the disease of animals, must immediately arrive at the farm, find out the causes of the disease and establish a diagnosis, inform the chief veterinarian of the farm and district. When establishing a contagious animal disease, a veterinarian (paramedic) the district veterinary station, veterinary hospital, or land plot must immediately inform the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the district (city) about this in the form of an urgent report and the higher-level organization that reports to the farm that is unfavorable for infectious animal diseases.

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 the pathogenic microorganism. Both microbial carriers and animals with a clinical manifestation of the disease are equally dangerous. Environmental objects that are infested with pathogenic microbes are factors of transmission of the infectious agent.

Veterinary specialists, having established a diagnosis of 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 patients is thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, 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 infectious agent, questionnaires are drawn up indicating possible routes of entry and the source of the infectious agent is determined by exclusion.

Epizootic focus — 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 can cause its transmission to susceptible animals. Places of epizootic focus include premises for livestock and poultry, the territory around them with animals located there that have this infection.

The primary epizootic focus is the location of sick animals and their excrement, and the immediate focus is the location of corpses of forcibly killed animals, premises with stored meat from sick animals, raw materials of animal origin and other slaughter products, as well as cow's milk infected with the causative agent of the disease and delivered to the dairy, etc.

It is very important to quickly determine the boundaries of the focus, especially when it comes to acute infectious diseases. When starting to determine the epizootic focus, veterinary specialists must reliably establish all the places where sick, fallen, or killed animals were located, carefully check their condition and take measures to neutralize the epizootic focus, as provided for in the instructions for the corresponding animal disease. If animals (including birds, fur-bearing animals, fish, bees) are infected with a contagious disease, farms (localities, reservoirs, etc.) are declared dysfunctional until they are completely restored. К объектам, объявляемым неблагополучными по заразным боIndividual yards, herds, flocks, pastures, farms, ponds, apiaries, agricultural enterprises, breeding plants, racetracks, procurement bases, pond farms, subsidiary farms, and other farms, their brigades, farms, and departments can be classified as objects that are declared unfavorable for infectious diseases.

Measures to organize 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 infectious diseases of animals, 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 is carried out by decisions of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, khokims of regions and the city of Tashkent, districts and cities on the recommendation of the relevant chief state veterinary inspectors or by a resolution 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 terms and after the elimination of foci of infectious animal diseases, as well as the necessary veterinary measures are carried out 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 for veterinary specialists:

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

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

- appropriate measures to eliminate infection

- 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 is acts on the establishment of a contagious disease (**anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, plague, Aujeszki's disease, brucellosis, tuberculosis, trichinosis, finnosis**, etc.). submission of the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the district or city. It also prepares a draft resolution of the executive authority of the district or city, which specifies the locality that is not affected by a contagious disease and should be quarantined; sources of infection; localities located in the threatened zone; measures that should be implemented by the heads of agricultural enterprises, police bodies to ensure compliance with quarantine rules. Measures for the elimination of infectious diseases of animals 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)

_____ area's
_____ regions

Resolution

No. _____

24 May 2020

On the establishment of quarantine for swine fever in the locality of pos. Charkhin

Having listened to the information of the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the district about the appearance on May 23, 2020 in the settlement of pos. Charkhin of swine fever, I decree:

1. Establish a quarantine for swine fever in the village. Charkhin and the swine farm of the Vikhr joint stock Company and declare it threatened by the introduction of this infection to the settlements of Chortut, Arabkhona and Urtacharkhin.

2. Approve the action plan for the elimination of swine fever in the locality of pos. Charkhin according to the app.

3. Oblige the head of the Charkhinsky Council of citizens ' assembly A. N. Akimov:

- set up pickets on the entrance roads to the village. Charkhin with an announcement about the swine fever quarantine;

- prohibit the export of pigs from the village and import into it in the quarantined territory; prohibit trade in raw pigs, pork, lard and other products of pig slaughter in the bazaar in Juma and Samarkand;

- provide assistance to veterinary workers in organizing anti-plague measures in the individual sector in the village. Charkhin.

provide livestock farm keeping of pigs in localities of the village. Charkhin, P. Chortut, S. Arabkhona and S. Urtacharkhin.

4. Oblige S. F. Denisov, Chairman of the joint-stock company "Vikhr": to close access to the territory of the pig farm to unauthorized persons and to terminate the economic connection between individual pigsties and farms;

- deliver swine fever patients for slaughter to the meat processing plant's sanitary slaughterhouse in specially equipped vehicles within the time limits agreed with the meat processing plant's directorate;

- ensure strict compliance with all quarantine rules and implementation of the epizootic focus elimination plan.

5. Oblige the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the district G. N. Vasin and the chief veterinary officer of the joint-stock company "Vikhr" I. S. Simonov:

- carry out vaccination of all pigs of public and individual use in the territory of the joint-stock company and the village within three days. Charkhin.

- systematically instruct workers involved in the elimination of swine fever foci on the rules for preventing the spread of infection outside the boundaries of a poor farm;

- conduct all other events according to the instructions.

To the Director of the Samarkand Meat Processing Plant I. N. Konev, ensure the immediate slaughter at the sanitary slaughterhouse of all pigs coming from the Vikhr joint-stock company, in compliance with veterinary and sanitary rules for the slaughter and processing of swine fever patients.

6. Control over the implementation of this decision is entrusted to the deputy khokim of the Pastdar district N. M. Toshev and the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the district G. N. Vasin.

7. Khokim of the Pastdargom district _____

(signature)

Depending on the nature of the disease, the quarantine conditions may vary, 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. People may be prohibited from leaving the quarantine zone, temporary dormitories and boarding schools may be set up, and transit points may be set up to provide people with clothing, shoes, food, etc. Workers, state farm employees, collective farmers, and police officers may be involved in protecting the quarantine zone. In some cases, special veterinary quarantine detachments are created to monitor compliance with quarantine rules from among police officers. Responsible for compliance with quarantine rules are heads of farms, enterprises and authorities. Veterinary specialists, together with farm managers and executive authorities, should widely inform the population about quarantine and responsibility for its compliance. When establishing quarantine for individual yards, animal owners are instructed in detail about the quarantine rules and mandatory measures set out in the plan for the elimination of infectious diseases and the resolution of the head of the district administration. A subscription is issued 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 locality and neighboring localities are notified of quarantine. When establishing a quarantine, quarantine notices are posted on roads at the entrance and exit. Security and quarantine posts are being set up on the roads

with round-the-clock duty. Roads are blocked with a barrier, detour signs are installed, and de-barriers are installed to decontaminate the wheels of vehicles.

Veterinary specialist of a farm or veterinary institution

Depending on the nature of the epizootic event, the number of animals in the affected area and threatened zone is subjected to preventive vaccinations, sometimes regardless of the duration of planned preventive vaccinations. When organizing animal immunization, the veterinary specialist follows 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, disinsection, 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 pathogen. If, under the quarantine conditions, 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 in the instructions.

The term for lifting the quarantine depends on the fulfillment of the conditions stipulated 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 lifting the quarantine, the veterinary specialist carefully checks the implementation of all measures provided for in the disease elimination plan, the veterinary and sanitary condition of premises, animal care items, the territory around farms, yards, manure storage facilities, watering places, and organizes final disinfection. The results of checking the implementation of the infectious disease elimination plan are entered in a special report drawn up in two copies. One copy of the certificate remains with the veterinarian who checked the fulfillment of the quarantine conditions, and the other is sent

Draw up an act of verification of the implementation of the comprehensive health improvement plan of the farm and a draft decision of the local government body on the abolition of veterinary restrictions. After making a decision, the veterinarian makes a corresponding entry in the journal of the epizootic district (city).

Khokim

Pastdargom district

decision

" ____ " _____ 20 ____ city of

About lifting the software quarantine from a locality

After hearing the information of the chief veterinarian of the district and considering materials on measures to eliminate cattle carried out in accordance with the instructions, on measures to prevent and accelerate agricultural animals, the khokim of the Pastdargom district decided:

Khokim of the district:

(full name)

Secretary:

(full name)

Form of 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 testing for brucellosis in RA, RSC, etc.

The farm (department, team) is safe for brucellosis: The study is conducted primarily, secondarily (underline).

Date and result of the previous study

Date of blood collection" ____ " _____ 20____ city of

Appendix: Inventory of animals in 2 copies.

14-lesson

Topic. Organization of construction of veterinary buildings.

The plan:

1. Development of plans for the construction of veterinary institutions.
2. Allocation of a land plot for the construction of a veterinary complex.
3. Development of design and estimate documentation for the construction of veterinary facilities.

Под **Veterinary construction** refers to the construction of buildings and structures for state veterinary institutions, departmental veterinary services of farms, enterprises and organizations. Along with carrying out anti-epizootic, therapeutic and preventive, veterinary and sanitary measures, directly on farms and other institutions of the veterinary service, where medical treatment is carried out, etc. veterinary work directly in veterinary institutions. This requires them to be provided with appropriate production facilities, equipment and facilities.

Organization of veterinary construction includes:

1. planning the construction of veterinary facilities.
2. Allotment of land plots.
3. Drawing up a design estimate.
4. Financing of construction, provision of construction materials.
5. Quality control of construction materials.
6. Commissioning of veterinary services.

Development of plans for the construction of veterinary facilities.

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, and veterinary departments in planning the construction of veterinary institutions is reduced to timely submission of justified applications for the proposed construction to higher authorities.

Allocation of a land plot 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 veterinary doctor 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 the direction in relation to localities.
- where there is deeper underground water.

- fire safety measures;

By the decision of the relevant khokimiat, 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 a veterinary institution take place and provides satisfactory living conditions for 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 tasks.

The main building should contain a specialist's room, a manager's office, a diagnostic room, a playpen-reception area, a washing room-autoclave room, and a pharmacy.

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

- special purpose of the project.
- compliance with its climatic conditions:
- design features(what material is designed for walls, coverings, floors, roofs);
- built-up area
- construction volume; - economic indicators(estimated cost of 1 m³ of building and 1 m² of usable area);

The project organization also makes budget documentation. Based on the standard estimate, taking into account local prices, they make up:

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

Control over the construction of veterinary facilities.

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

Commissioning of ready-made objects.

When accepting the operation of constructed veterinary institutions, special rules are applied. A working commission consisting of the head of the veterinary institution(chairman of the commission), representatives of the general contractor, subcontractors, general designer, city (district) sanitary and epidemiological station, state fire supervision bodies of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the

Republic of Uzbekistan, technical labor inspection of the district(city) organization of trade unions is created to accept veterinary institutions into operation.

The Working Commission checks:

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

Based on 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 verifies all documents, Troubleshooting (if any), the object's readiness for acceptance, and draws up a certificate of acceptance of the veterinary institution.

15-lesson.

Topic. INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF VETERINARY MEASURES.

The plan:

1. Economic indicators used to analyze the economic efficiency of veterinary measures.
2. Determination of the economic efficiency of anti-epizootic measures.
3. Determination of the economic efficiency of applying the achievements of veterinary medicine 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 recovery, 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-improving and therapeutic measures aimed at preventing diseases, animal deaths, and losses of animal products, a system of the following indicators is used: **actual and prevented economic damage**; economic effect obtained as a result of veterinary measures; economic effect per 1 sum of costs, payback of capital investments; total index; labor productivity of veterinary specialists.

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

Prevented damage is the economic result of veterinary measures, which characterizes the amount of prevention of possible losses of products in a particular disease due to the rapid integrated implementation of veterinary measures, the use of new, more modern methods and means of their implementation. The damage prevented includes the cost of animals protected from death, and the cost of products preserved as a result of preventing animal diseases, as well as by preventing deterioration of 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 received additionally due to an increase in the quantity and quality of products; savings in labor and material costs as a result of the use of new means and methods of conducting veterinary measures and savings in related industries.

The economic efficiency of veterinary measures consists of the following indicators: elimination of damage from reduction or cessation of mortality, forced slaughter, animal degradation, reduction of losses of products and live weight; prevention of loss of breeding value of animals and reduction of the quality of products of animal origin; reduction of loss of offspring; reduction of downtime of working animals; economy of material and labor resources the cost of anti-epizootic, veterinary and sanitary, therapeutic and preventive measures due to the use of more effective means, preparations, methods; the cost of additional products of animal origin obtained 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 a set of veterinary measures; savings created in healthcare and environmental protection as a result of prevention and elimination of animal diseases.

The economic efficiency of veterinary measures is determined in a particular farm, district, region, or republic. There are economic, sectoral and national-economic effects. The economic impact is determined in one or more farms. Industry-specific economic effect — the sum of effects obtained on an industry scale. 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, a distinction is made between expected, expected, planned, and actual economic effects. 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 papers 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 based on the results of veterinary activities in the farm, district, region, province, republic and country.

Economic efficiency per 1 sum of costs characterizes the return on labor of veterinary specialists invested in the implementation of veterinary measures, as well as material and monetary costs used for these purposes.

The total index of effectiveness of veterinary measures is a general 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 received damage.

Diseases of farm animals cause various types of economic damage. In many infectious and non-communicable diseases, animals die, often there is a need for their alienation, forced slaughter or destruction due to lack of treatment tools;

animal productivity and product quality decrease; reproductive capacity is disrupted, and offspring are not received.

Economic damage caused by loss, alienation, forced destruction or slaughter of animals (U) is calculated as the difference between the value of animals in sales 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

$$Y_{\text{f}} = MZHC - Sf,$$

where M is the number of dead, or alienated, or forcibly destroyed, or killed animals; W is the average mass of animals of each sex and age group, kg; C is the unit sales price, soums; Sf is the monetary deduction from the sale of slaughter products or cadaverous raw materials (meat, skin, minnow), soums.

Example. On the farm, two heads of young animals with an average live weight of 250 kg each died from emphysematous carbuncle of cattle. The realizable price of 1 kg of live weight of young animals of average fatness is 50 t. s. The corpses of surfactants were destroyed by incineration. Case damage

$$Y_{\text{f}} = 2 \cdot 250 \cdot 50 = 25\,000\,000 \text{ sum.}$$

In case of loss, forced slaughter of young farm animals, economic losses will be greater than the value of these animals at purchase prices, since приплода и выращивание молодняка затрачивается значительное количество more labor and material resources are spent on obtaining offspring and rearing young animals. In this regard, 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

$$Y_{\text{f}} = M(C_n + C_n TC) - C_{\text{f}},$$

where C_n is the cost of the offspring at birth (the method of determining it is described below), rub.; B_{C_n} is the average daily increase in live weight of young agricultural animals, kg; T is the age of the fallen, forcibly killed or forcibly destroyed animal, days; C is the selling price of a unit of production, sum; Sf is the monetary value of revenue from sale of slaughter products or cadaver raw materials, sum.

Economic damage from reduced productivity of animals (in milk yields, live weight gain, wool shearing, egg production) is determined in two ways: 1) comparing the productivity of well-off and dysfunctional herds of animals; 2) comparing the productivity of healthy and sick animals in one herd.

The first method of calculation is based on comparing the productivity of successful and unfavorable herds of animals in infectious and invasive diseases, observing the principle of analogs (by breed, productivity, age of animals,

conditions of their feeding and maintenance). Its advantage is that the calculation takes into account the prevailing natural, climatic and economic conditions during the period of registration of diseases. The disadvantages of this method include certain difficulties in choosing a similar successful farm to compare with each unsuccessful one.

The second method of calculation allows you to determine the economic damage caused by a decrease in animal productivity by comparing the level of productivity of healthy and sick animals in a non-poor herd. This method can be recommended for calculating economic damage in non-infectious, 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 that are in the same conditions of feeding and keeping analogs.

Economic damage is calculated using the formula:

$$Y_2 = (SHV_3 - V_B) \text{shopping center},$$

where Y_2 is the number of sick animals; B_3 and B_B are the average daily productivity of healthy and sick animals or of a well-off and dysfunctional herd, kg; T is the average duration of monitoring changes in animal productivity (quarantine period, ill health, recovery), 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

$$Y = Y_X + Y_y + Y_3 + Y_4 + Y_5 + Y_6.$$

It should be noted that not all types of damage are caused by a particular disease. Only those losses that are directly related to the specific features of the manifestation of a particular disease are taken into account.

ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY ANTI-EPIZOOTIC MEASURES

Large amounts of money are 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 for conducting anti-epizootic measures.

Calculation of the economic efficiency of preventive and preventive anti-epizootic measures, as well as methods for eliminating individual infectious diseases of animals, is carried out using the morbidity and mortality coefficients, as well as the specific values of losses of basic products, which are established for the main infectious diseases of animals

Coefficients are recommended to be used before establishing differentiated zonal standards that characterize the development of infectious diseases in each natural and economic zone and the accepted system of animal husbandry management.

Below are some examples of calculating the economic efficiency of individual anti-epizootic measures.

Example. Determination of the cost-effectiveness of preventive measures in swine Aujeszki disease.

Task condition. There were 1 million pigs in the region that were treated for Aujeski'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 basic products is 19.3 kg, the price of 1 kg of live weight is 40 soums. The cost of prevention of Aujeska disease in pigs is equal to 2 million soums.

Solution:

calculation of the damage prevented as a result of prevention of swine Aujeski disease in the region,

$$N_{v3} = W''K_L - M_3)K_u C = (1\ 000\ 000 \cdot 0,0239 - 5000)19,3 \cdot 40 = 14\ 590,8 \text{ million soums};$$

the economic effect obtained as a result of the prevention of Aujeski disease in pigs,

$$-E'' = N_{v3} - Z_b = 14,590.8 \text{ thousand} - 2000 \text{ thousand} = 12,590.8 \text{ thousand soums};$$

economic' efficiency of preventive measures B per 1 sum of costs

$$E_r - E_v: Z_v = 12\ 590,8 \text{ thousand} : 2000 \text{ thousand} = 6,29 \text{ soums}.$$

COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF IMPLEMENTATION

ACHIEVEMENTS OF VETERINARY SCIENCE IN PRODUCTION

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

$$3 = (3 - Z_g)L_2,$$

where J) and 3_2 **are** the given 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 using new tools, methods, and 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. For this purpose, pre-production costs lead to the beginning of the accounting year by the coefficients. The economic effect of using new funds, methods, and veterinary measures that are not related to one-time investments in production funds is calculated by the difference in the cost of a unit of measures, tools, and methods, multiplied by the annual implementation volume, using the formula

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

where C_1 and C_2 **are** the unit cost of basic and new activities, tools, and methods, in rubles.

The economic effect of using new measures, tools and methods related to one-time capital investments, but differing in cost, biological activity, output and product quality and providing savings in related industries, in healthcare and environmental protection, is calculated using the formula

$$E = [(C_1 + E_n K_1) - (C_2 + E_n K_2)] + (Y_1 - Y_2) + C_p + (\#2 - C) R_s A_2 + E_L + e_{z1} + e_{os},$$

where E_n is the standard 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 Y_i **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.; $P_{\text{ср}}$ — the average selling price of a unit of production, rub.; $P_{\text{н}}$ — productivity increase in the proposed version in natural-units; $P_{\text{ф}}$ — 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.

16-lesson

Topic. Methods for determining the actual and received damage.

The 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. Use of coefficients in determining the damage received.

The variety of objects of veterinary activity, the versatility of the purpose of veterinary measures made it necessary to create 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 investment
 - total index
- produce works of veterinary specialists;

Economic damage - in animal husbandry, losses due to animal diseases are understood and expressed in monetary terms.

There are the following **types of damage**: death, slaughter, forced destruction, reduced productivity and value of animals, reduced product quality and rejection, loss of offspring and downtime of working animals.

Prevented damage is an economic result of the implementation of veterinary measures that characterizes the amount of prevention of possible product losses in a particular disease due to prompt, comprehensive implementation of measures.

The cost of carrying out veterinary measures is the aggregate of all expenses related to their implementation, which are combined with the payment of labor, the cost of de-medication, medicines, biologics, transport, special clothing, etc.

Some formulas used in determining the economic damage caused by animal diseases

Damage caused by death, forced slaughter, and destruction of animals for each age group and type:

$$Y_1 Y1 = M \times W \times C - V_f. \quad (1)$$

where, Y_1 - the desired damage, M - the number of dead, forcibly killed animals or destroyed animals of the corresponding age group and type; G - the average live weight of 1 animal by age group and type (kg); C - the purchase price of a unit of production (sum); In_f - revenue from the sale of products and raw materials animal origin (sum).

Damage caused by reduced productivity of animals due to their illness.

$$Y_{Y2} = M_z \times (A_z - A_b) \times T \times C. \quad (2)$$

where, $M3$ - the number of sick animals (head); $A3$ and Ab - the average daily amount of products (milk, meat, wool, eggs) obtained, respectively, from

healthy and sick animals per head: T - the average duration of animal recovery (days): The values of Y and C are given in formula 1.

Damage caused by the loss of offspring due to the dullness of the queens.

$$Y_3 Y_3 = (K_p \times P_b - P_f) \times With_n. \quad (3)$$

where: Kr - birth rate (for cattle, small cattle - according to the planned indicator); Rv - the probable number of queens for brood; Rf - the actual number of calves born (piglets, lambs); Sp - the conditional cost of one head of offspring.

Damage caused by the loss of offspring due to diseases of the queens of agricultural animals.

$$Y_4 = \frac{M_b (T_b - T_8) K_r}{T_p - T_8} \times With_n \quad (4)$$

where, Mb - the number of sick queens (goal). Tb and T8 are the average duration of the period from calving (lambing, farrowing) to fertilization of sick and healthy queens, respectively (days): T11 is the average duration of pregnancy (days): Cr and Sp are given in formula 3.

Damage caused by loss of breeding value of animals

$$Y_5 = M_y \times (C_v - C_y) \quad (5)$$

where: Mu - the number of animals that have lost their breeding value: Cp and Cu - the average selling price of breeding and those that have lost their breeding value, respectively.

Damage caused by reduced quality of products and raw materials of animal origin

$$Y_6 = A_n \times ((C_z - C_b) \quad (6)$$

where: Ap - the quantity of products sold of reduced quality: C3 and Cb - the selling price of a unit of production received from healthy and sick animals, respectively.

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

Diseases of farm animals cause economic damage of various types.

Damage caused by death, forced slaughter, and destruction of animals for each age group and type:

$$Y_1 Y_1 = M \times W \times C - V_f. \quad (1)$$

where, Y₁ - the desired damage, M - the number of dead, forcibly killed animals or destroyed animals of the corresponding age group and type; G - the average live weight of 1 animal by age group and type (kg); C - the purchase price of a unit of production (sum); In_f - revenue from the sale of products and raw materials animal origin (sum).

Damage caused by reduced productivity of animals due to their illness.

$$Y_{Y2} = M_z \times (A_z - A_b) \times T \times C. \quad (2)$$

where, M3 - the number of sick animals (head); A3 and Ab - the average daily amount of products (milk, meat, wool, eggs) obtained, respectively, from healthy and sick animals per head: T - the average duration of animal recovery (days): The values of Y and C are given in formula 1.

Damage caused by the loss of offspring due to the dullness of the queens.

$$Y_3 Y_3 = (K_p \times P_b - P_f) \times With_n. \quad (3)$$

where: K_r - birth rate (for cattle, small cattle - according to the planned indicator); R_v - the probable number of queens for brood; R_f - the actual number of calves born (piglets, lambs); S_p - the conditional cost of one head of offspring.

Damage caused by the loss of offspring due to diseases of the queens of agricultural animals.

$$Y_4 = \frac{M_b (T_b - T_8) K_r}{T_p - T_8} \times With_n \quad (4)$$

where, M_b - the number of sick queens (goal). T_b and T_8 are the average duration of the period from calving (lambing, farrowing) to fertilization of sick and healthy queens, respectively (days): T_{11} is the average duration of pregnancy (days): C_r and S_p are given in formula 3.

Damage caused by loss of breeding value of animals

$$Y_5 = M_y \times (C_v - C_y) \quad (5)$$

where: M_u - the number of animals that have lost their breeding value: C_p and C_u - the average selling price of breeding and those that have lost their breeding value, respectively.

Damage caused by reduced quality of products and raw materials of animal origin

$$Y_6 = A_n \times ((C_z - C_b) \quad (6)$$

where: A_p - the quantity of products sold of reduced quality: C_3 and C_b - the selling price of a unit of production received from healthy and sick animals, respectively.

The concept of coefficients

Coefficients are established on the scale of a district, region, or economic zone based on a sample survey of farms for the period of their lack of health due to infectious diseases and registration of non-infectious diseases, based on experimental data and special observations in accordance with the requirements of mathematical statistics.

The coefficient of potential morbidity in dysfunctional 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 diseased animals to the total number of dysfunctional herds (farms).

The coefficient of lethality, forced slaughter and destruction is the ratio of the number of dead, forcibly killed and destroyed animals to the number of sick animals.

The coefficient of economic damage per sick, fallen, sick, or forcibly killed animal is the ratio of the total amount of damage caused by disease, death, recovery, or forced slaughter to the number of sick, fallen, sick, or forcibly killed animals: per available animal is the ratio of the total amount of economic damage

to the number of available animals at the beginning of the disease occurrence or to the average annual livestock.

The cost ratio for veterinary measures is the ratio of the total cost to the number of sick animals.

Task 1. In the district during the year, 8 pigs with poor erysipelas were registered. In 4 surveyed farms, as of the date of occurrence of the disease, out of the total number of 8420 pigs, 1684 fell ill, of which 253 heads fell. During the period of illness, the loss in live weight averaged 9.3 kg, and in those who were ill-8.4 kg, with the purchase price of pork being 1.7 rubles. It is necessary to determine the coefficient of morbidity, mortality, and damage per sick and recovered animal.

Task 2. Over the past 5 years, 185, 173, 168, 57 and 35 heads of the farm "B" have fallen ill with bronchopneumonia, respectively. Calves were born in 1,100, 1,210, 1,320, 1,450, and 1,600 calves. Of the cases, 22, 10, 15, 10 and 5 fell by year. Determine the total number of cases and the average annual morbidity, the total number of calves born and the average annual population, the total number of deaths and the average annual death rate, and ultimately determine the morbidity and mortality rates of animals.

17-lesson

Topic. Methods for determining economic efficiency of veterinary measures.

The plan:

1.Methods for determining the economic efficiency of veterinary measures, determining Oz, Is, Vx and Ss by type of damage, the process of calculating the cost of veterinary measures.

The economic efficiency of veterinary measures is understood as the 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:

- damage prevented from reducing or stopping the death rate, forced slaughter, or destruction of animals;
- reduction of food and live weight losses;
- prevention of losses of breeding value of animals;
- reducing the quality of animal products;
- reduction of offspring losses;
- saving of material and labor resources for anti-epizootic, veterinary and sanitary, medical and preventive measures at the expense of:
 - their rational use, the use of more effective means, preparations, and methods;
- the cost of additional products of animal origin obtained by increasing their mass;
- 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 environmental protection as a result of prevention and elimination of animal diseases.

Prevented economic damage is determined using a regulatory framework that includes average indicators of animal morbidity and mortality, economic damage caused by diseases, and the cost of veterinary measures. Each of these indicators is established on the basis of sample studies for the period of poor farms, registration of non-infectious diseases, as well as experimental data.

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

The lethality rate (Cr) is determined by dividing the number of dead animals by the number of cases.

The specific value of losses of basic products per sick animal (Cp) is determined by dividing the total volume of conditional basic products (milk, live weight, etc.) by the number of sick animals. Such values are established for infectious, invasive and non-infectious diseases of animals. They are used to determine the damage prevented as a result of preventive or recreational activities.

Example 1. In the district, salmonellosis of calves was registered in two farms in which preventive measures were not carried out. At the time of the disease, there were 400 calves in these farms, of which 304 fell ill and 58 calves died.

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

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

The damage prevented as a result of treatment of sick animals is determined by the difference between the possible economic damage caused by the death and the actual damage caused by the disease as a result of the recovery and death of animals, according to the formula:

$$Pu2 = MlC - Y,$$

where, Ml— 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:

$$100 \cdot 0.081 \cdot 30 \cdot 90 - 8000 = 13\,870 \text{ cym.}$$

The damage prevented as a result of prevention and elimination of animal diseases (Pu3) in the region is determined by the formula:

$Pu3 = (Mo - Kz2 - Mz)KpC$, where, Mo is the number of susceptible animals in the region (district, region, republic, etc.).

Kz2— coefficient of possible morbidity of animals: region;

Moh — number of sick animals in the region, heads.

Kp —the specific value of losses of the main product per one diseased animal, c;

C — unit price, sum.

The damage prevented as a result of surgical operation to animals is determined by the formula:

$$Pu4 = Mx - Sf,$$

where, Mx— the number of animals that underwent surgery, heads;

C — the average cost of one animal (balance sheet or at sales 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, in rubles.

Ds— the value received additionally due to an increase in the quantity and quality of products.

$$Ds = (V_{po} - V_{pe})A_n,$$

where V_{po} , V_{pe} — the cost of products obtained by applying more effective and standard veterinary measures, sum.;

N_a — the volume of new, more effective activities.

E_z — saving of labor and material costs as a result of applying more effective veterinary measures;

$$E_z = (S_b + E_n K_b) - (C_h + E_n K_n)A_n$$

where S_b , S_n — current production costs for veterinary measures, respectively, in the basic and new versions (periods), based on one treated animal (unit of work);

E_n — the standard coefficient of efficiency of capital investments, equal to 0.15;

K_b , K_n — specific capital investments per unit of work, respectively, in the basic and new variants (periods).

N_a — the amount of veterinary work performed with the use of new means and methods of prevention, elimination of diseases and treatment of animals; S_v — the cost of veterinary measures, sum.

The economic efficiency of veterinary measures for the sum of costs (E_r) is determined by the formula:

$$E_r = E_v / S_v,$$

where, E_v — economic effect, sum.

S_v — the cost of carrying out veterinary measures, sum.

The labor productivity of veterinary workers, which characterizes the degree of fruitfulness of their work, is determined by natural and cost indicators. Natural indicators are calculated using the following formulas:

$$P_t = A_n / T; P_t = VP / T; P_t = VP / C_r;$$

$$P_t = T / A_n; P_t = T / VP,$$

where A_n is the amount 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; C_r is 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 value of gross output obtained as a result of veterinary measures, sum.;

T — working time spent on the implementation of the specified amount of veterinary measures, h, min.

Summary index of effectiveness of veterinary measures — a statistical indicator that characterizes the level of effectiveness of veterinary measures in one farm in comparison with a similar farm. The index is determined by the following formulas:

$$I1=UZ_{v1}/Y1Z_{v1};$$

$$I2=Y2Z_{v2}/Y1Z_{v1};$$

$$I=U_pZ_v/Y1Z_{v1},$$

where $Y1Z_{v1}$ is the minimum product of specific values of economic damage and costs of veterinary measures per animal, sum;

$Y1, Y2, \dots, U_p$ — economic damage caused by a particular disease in different farms per animal, sum.

Z_{v1}, Z_{v2}, Z_{vp} — the cost of carrying out 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 conducting veterinary measures and the lowest 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, a comparative assessment of different methods of treating sick animals, methods of preventive and health-improving measures can be made using the total index.

Example 3. *Salmonellosis of calves was 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-70 soums, in the second farm, the economic damage — 270 soums, costs-85 rubles. Consequently, the total index of effectiveness of anti-salmonella measures in the first farm will be 1, and in the second — 1.26.*

The health-improving measures carried out in the first farm were 26% more cost-effective than in the second.

18-lesson

Topic. FINANCING AND ESTIMATES OF VETERINARY ACTIVITIES.

The plan:

1. Sources of funding. Financial planning of veterinary activities.
2. Preparation of estimates for veterinary institutions.
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 specifies the main sources of maintenance and financing of the state veterinary service, which is given as follows:

The State Veterinary Service is supported by:

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

Measures for the prevention and elimination of infectious diseases of animals, 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.

Pursuant to *article 14* of the Veterinary Law, the departmental veterinary service is maintained by the relevant ministries, State committees, departments, enterprises, institutions, organizations, and farms.

Article 17. Private veterinary activities

A private veterinary service is maintained and financed from its own funds and premises, which are privately owned.

Currently, funding for veterinary activities 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 the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 25, 2016 No. 361 "On budget financing".

Cost estimates

veterinary institution, allocated to the veterinary institution allocation, for veterinary activities of expenses according to the estimate, which is coordinated with the financial department of the relevant district or city

Sample
Approved
Wages

" _____ " _____ 20__ city of

Cost estimates for the district department

No	. Name of expenses	year				year			
		including by quarters				including by quarters			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	Salary								
2	Salary accrual								
3	Office expenses								
4	Business trips and official travel								
5	Scientific work								
10	Purchased medicines, dressings								
11	Purchase of equipment								
12	Capital investments								
13	Purchase of soft equipment and uniforms								
14	Capital investment on stroit.								
15	Major repairs and maintenance								
	Total								

List of Quarantine especially dangerous animal diseases, prevention and elimination measures that are financed from the budget:

Yashur, brucellosis, B. Auyeski, trichinosis, tularemia, leptospirosis, sib. ulcer, rabies, inf. encephallomyelitis, listiosis, tuberculosis, ku-fever.

Bovine plague, cant pleuropneumonia, zlokach. nat.fever, emkar.

Mr. verbs, smallpox, plague verbs, bradzot, enterotoglosis.

Swine rabies, reprodu, reprosyndrom, cl. plague.

B. konchei-GLANDERS, INAN, conte, pleuropneumonia.

B. birds, ruminants-smallpox, inf. laryngotracheitis.

B. fur-bearing animals-rabbits and small living gem.

2. Deductions from payments under state insurance.

3. Funds of livestock farms and other agricultural enterprises.

4. Special means of veterinary institutions.

5. Funds of self-supporting institutions and organizations.

6. Funds due to fines that violate the veterinary legislation, veterinary inspectors.

In case of infectious diseases that are not listed in this list and are 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 budget allocated to veterinary services is used 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;

implementation of anti-epizootic measures; construction and repair of industrial and residential buildings and structures, institutions of the state veterinary network;

purchase of vehicles (motorcycles, aerial sleds, motorboats, speedboats), special vehicles (Veterinary Aid, Veterinary Laboratory), disinfection units (DUK-2, VDM) and other equipment;

office and household expenses, including expenses for the payment of utility services for veterinarians, paramedics with secondary special education, animal disease control stations, district hospitals, veterinary stations, points located in rural areas, urban-type work settlements, as well as payment for utility services for retired veterinarians and paramedics, if they are not registered in the state budget. 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 that process 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 products of animal origin. 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-sanitary and medical facilities (veterinary points, insulators, medical-sanitary points, sanitary checkpoints, etc.);

organizational, economic and veterinary measures for the treatment of animals from chronic infectious and invasive diseases (brucellosis, tuberculosis, leukemia, helminthiasis, etc.);

purchase of antibiotics and biogenic stimulants to achieve increased weight gain, multiple pregnancies, better development of young animals, and lower feed consumption per unit of production (FFA, vitamin supplements, premixes, BVMD, etc.);

control of wildebeest and other processing of the area (pastures, pasture areas, etc.);

extermination of flies, ticks, and mouse-like rodents in animal housing areas and in auxiliary buildings and structures (feed warehouses, feed mills, etc.);

mechanical cleaning and disinfection of livestock premises, pasture yards 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.

Procedure for spending funds received by the veterinary service from other sources

a) Deductions from state animal insurance funds are drawn up with the following for this purpose, annually deducted 4 no. from the received amount of

payments for property insurance of cooperative and other farms 8-10 No. from payments for property insurance of public organizations and citizens, which are spent for the following purposes: State Veterinary Services, construction and repair of premises, electrification and telephony, purchase of veterinary medical devices and tools, special clothing, vehicles for expenses for epizootic activities, 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, incentives and the purchase of medicines and tools.

c) The amount of administrative fines for violation of the law "On Veterinary Medicine" is 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 anti-epizootic drugs and wages.

d) 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 successful implementation of the veterinary service on the farm. These expenses under the industrial financial plan 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 private individuals are spent as provided by the private entrepreneur for the purchase of veterinary products and payment to employees within the framework of the 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 medical and preventive treatments. It is made up according to a certain form. It includes the name of the company, the annual volume, the cost of a unit or set of activities, and the total amount of funds required. For individual diseases, they calculate the costs of maintaining a veterinary quarantine unit, a veterinary police post, and a disinfection unit operating in unfavorable farms during the epizootic elimination period.

In any veterinary institution, an estimate of expenses is made for all sources of funding: budget allocations, self-supporting funds, etc. The cost estimate of veterinary institutions is made by the head and accountant, coordinated with the Department of Veterinary Medicine and animal husbandry development, etc. in ascending order.

1. "Salary" means expenses for the payment of wages according to the established official salaries, rates, and rates to all full-time employees; payment of allowances to wages for long service, for harmfulness, and for work in rural areas serving cattle breeding.

2. "Payroll charges" refers to expenses for the payment of State social insurance contributions from the salary recorded under the item.

3. "Office and household expenses" include expenses for the purchase of stationery, drawing and writing 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 fees for telephone, long-distance negotiations, payment for postal items); expenses for the purchase of reference and periodical literature; household expenses (rent of premises, heating, lighting of premises, water supply, sewerage, sewage disposal, payment for fuel, electricity, water, maintenance of premises); expenses for the maintenance of automobile and freight transport.

4. "Business trips and official travel" includes expenses for travel, per diem and lodging expenses for official business trips, lifting expenses and per diem expenses for moving employees, business trips to courses and educational institutions.

5. "Expenses for educational and research work, purchase of books for libraries" refers to expenses for the purchase of materials and items for research work, veterinary literature.

6. "Purchase of medicines and dressings" refers to expenses for the purchase of medicines and other products for medical and veterinary institutions, films for X-ray images, materials for the production of tests.

7. "Purchase of equipment and inventory" includes expenses for the purchase of veterinary equipment, tools, equipment, appliances, tables, cabinets, chairs and other office furniture, hangers, wall clocks, computers and other office equipment.

Head of district vet. st.: (full name)

Accountant: (full name)

"APPROVED"	"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 ____ cit y	of " ____ " ____ 20 ____ g		" ____ " ____ 20 ____ city
no. ____ - ____	No ____		No ____
Tariff categories for remuneration of managers and specialists of the State Veterinary Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan			
Job titles		salary category	
1		2	
Chairman		18	
First Deputy Chairman		17	
Deputy Chairman		16	

Business Manager	15
Assistant 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 Deputy	15
Head of Department	13
Head of Department	13
Deputy Head of Department	13
Sector managers	12
Chief accountant	15
Head of the Legal Department	14
Chief Legal Adviser	12
Main expert	11
Leading Specialist	10
Head of the Office	11
Chief Human Resources Officer	11
Head of household	Head of the State Veterinary Supervision Department, Deputy Head of the Animal Health Protection Department 15 Head of the Department 13 Head of the Department 13 Deputy Head of the Department 13 Heads of the 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 Human Resources Specialist 11 Head of the Farm 7
Clerk	4
Archivist	4
Pass office attendant	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
Locksmith plumber	2
Caretaker	1
Gardener	2
Service cleaner.premises	1
Note:	
deputy heads of structural divisions — up to 5 percent below the rate of the corresponding head;	
chief accountants of the committee's staff and departments that head structural divisions and carry out methodological and organizational management of accounting and reporting — at the level of the official level of the head of the main department and the leading department, in accordance with the approved structure of official levels of this committee (department) in other cases — at the level of the official level of the head of an independent department and department, department of the main department, or sub-department.	

Accounting in veterinary institutions is conducted in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Managers and accountants of veterinary institutions are responsible for maintaining accounting records. When accounting is centralized, the heads of veterinary institutions retain the right to: conclude contracts for the provision of veterinary services, labor agreements for the performance of work; issue 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 writing off obsolete fixed assets, etc. other material values.

Accounting should systematically monitor the execution of cost estimates, the status of settlements with enterprises, organizations, and individuals, and the safety of funds and material assets.

Accountants of veterinary institutions are obliged to: exercise preliminary control over the timely and correct execution of documents and the legality of financial transactions; monitor the correct and economical use of funds in accordance with the estimate; keep records of income and expenses according to estimates of special and self-supporting funds; calculate and timely make settlements with institutions, organizations, enterprises; participate in the inventory

of monetary funds. funds, calculations and material values; instruct financially responsible persons on accounting and preservation of valuables; prepare and submit accounting reports within the established time frame; draw up and coordinate cost estimates with the heads of veterinary institutions; securely store accounting documents.

Accounting records in veterinary institutions are kept in the memorial-order or journal-order form. Veterinary institutions open corresponding accounts to account for operations involving the use of cost estimates.

19-lesson

Topic: ORGANIZATION OF VETERINARY SUPPLY.

The plan:

1. Bodies and objects of veterinary support.
2. Procedure for veterinary services. Types of requests and their processing.
3. Accounting, storage, use and disposal of veterinary drugs, disinfectants and equipment.

Veterinary supply - 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 their implementation of veterinary measures (*preventive, curative, diagnostic and veterinary-sanitary*).

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

The following companies operate on the market of veterinary goods of the Republic of Uzbekistan:

state and municipal unitary enterprises and organizations, including biofactories(bio-processing plants), trade organizations of the Zoovetsnaba system, animal disease control stations, local 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 devices;

providing agricultural enterprises and farms with veterinary medicines, biologics, disinfectants for veterinary and zootechnical purposes; providing veterinary institutions of the state veterinary network with all the above-mentioned veterinary and zootechnical goods, as well as furniture, dishes, harnesses, 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;

providing veterinary research institutes, higher veterinary educational institutions, veterinary technical schools and departments with medicines and other veterinary products;

provision of artificial insemination stations and plementerprises with equipment, reagents and other means for performing artificial insemination of animals;

provision of agricultural chemical laboratories with appliances, utensils, reagents and other means;

providing the feed industry with vitamins, trace elements, antibiotics, etc.

"A special place in the supply of veterinary services is occupied by biological drugs.

Medicines and disinfectants for veterinary use are mainly manufactured in the pharmaceutical, food, chemical, and microbiological industries. Chemical and pharmaceutical plants for special veterinary purposes produce creolin and certain medicinal products. Medicines and disinfectants are produced at small enterprises established at scientific research veterinary institutes, veterinary laboratories and other enterprises.

Veterinary supply depends on the list and scope of planned veterinary activities in farms, districts, and regions. Conversely, the volume and timeliness of medical-preventive, veterinary-sanitary and anti-epizootic measures depend on the level of organization of veterinary supply and timely delivery of necessary veterinary drugs. The need for veterinary equipment, tools, biologics, medicines and other means is determined by veterinary specialists of farms, state institutions, as well as veterinary specialists-entrepreneurs.

Veterinary supply facilities 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 footwear;
- items and means of veterinary propaganda;
- veterinary records management forms.

In total, about 5 thousand items are supplied for veterinary medicine, and the nomenclature of drugs and devices is constantly updated and expanded.

Types of applications:

1. Application for medicines, biologics, dezozredstva;
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.

Structure of the pet Supply Chain

"Uzzoovettaminotkhizmat" GUP-DUK
Association "Uzzoovettaminotkhizmat" GUP in the regions
District and inter-district departments "Uzzoovettaminotkhizmat" GUP
Vetapteki

Veterinary property entering a farm or veterinary institution is subject to mandatory inspection, accounting, and transfer to a financially responsible person. In medical and preventive veterinary institutions, a financially responsible person is appointed one of the veterinary doctors and paramedics, in veterinary

laboratories and laboratories of veterinary and sanitary expertise-one of the laboratory assistants, in 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 conducted by a financially responsible person, and the cost accounting is conducted by an accountant for accounting costs in animal husbandry. The veterinarian keeps a special journal (book), where he writes down the name of the product, the unit of measurement, the price, the date of receipt, according to which document he received, from where, quantity, mass (arrival, consumption and balance).

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, or republic. The volume, quality, and timeliness of medical and preventive, anti-epizootic, and veterinary-sanitary work, in turn, depend on the timeliness and completeness of deliveries of necessary veterinary goods.

Determining the volume, time of delivery, and nomenclature of apparatuses, tools, medicines, 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 set by the Zoovetsnab association and submit them to local Zoovetsnab organizations. **There are five application forms in the zoovetsnab system:**

- application for medicines, biologics and dezsredstv, in which all goods are divided into three groups: chemical and pharmaceutical preparations; dezsredstv - acaricidal, insecticidal and deratization agents; biologics-vaccines, Phages, serums, etc.

- applications for clinical reagents and preparations
- applications for veterinary instruments and equipment
- applications for devices, apparatuses and laboratory utensils
- applications for veterinary and agronomic laboratory equipment.

All requests must include the address of the customer, the consignee, and the payer. Applications are signed by the organization's managers and the chief (senior) accountant, whose signatures are sealed.

All veterinary property received by institutions and organizations of the veterinary service is subject to inspection, accounting and transfer to a financially responsible person. Such a person in a district veterinary department, in a district hospital can 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 measures are taken into account in quantitative and quantitative-total terms.

In quantitative accounting, a special journal is kept in which the name of the material, unit of measurement, foam, date of receipt, which document was received (invoice, act, receipt, etc.), as well as arrival, consumption and balance are recorded.

When ordering quantitative and total accounting of materials, it is recorded in the book in the following form (attached).

Special requirements exist for the accounting, storage and distribution of toxic and potent medicinal products intended for veterinary purposes.

Toxic medicinal products belonging to group "A" in their pure form are allowed to be stored (subject to appropriate conditions) at the bases and pharmacies of Zoovettaminot.

In all other veterinary institutions and farms, they are stored only in the form of ready-made forms (solutions, ointments, baits).

Strong medicinal products 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-covered wooden cabinets and under lock and key. Metal bars must be installed in the windows of the pharmacy premises.

Form of the form card for quantitative and summary accounting of materials

institution _____ Date _____
 Name of the medicine (vet. goods) _____
 Account number _____ Unit of measurement _____
 Price _____ Cipher _____

Date	From whom it was received, to whom it was released (document no. and date)	Arrival		Expense		Balance	
		k-	v amount	k-	v amount	k-	v amount

act

on write-off of veterinary drugs
 ""year of Samarkand

We are the undersigned, Chief Medical Officer _____, name of the farm_____

we have drawn up this certificate stating that we have carried out vaccination in the number of heads against the use of the vaccine

The following procedures were used up:

Vaccine

Alcohol

Cotton

Syringe

Needles

The remainder of the vaccine in the amount of ml is neutralized.

In view of the above, please write off the spent vet.products with material liability
chief medical officer

About what we sign: _____

20-lesson

Topic: REGIONAL VETERINARY SERVICES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

The plan:

1. Regional veterinary service, its organizational structure.
2. Regional veterinary network, 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 a rural administrative district is the main link in the veterinary business system. Rural areas, where most farms are located and the bulk of livestock products are produced, are the place of work for most veterinary workers. The veterinary service of the district accounts for 90% of the total volume of preventive, curative, anti-epizootic 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 management of the veterinary service in the districts that are responsible for veterinary medicine and animal husbandry development.

Article 10. "Management of the State Veterinary Service"

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

The district veterinary station is the central headquarters of the district veterinary service, whose staff units consist of 11-19 veterinary workers, taking into account the presence of livestock in the location and the total area of the district.

Staff units of the district veterinary laboratory may also include 9-12 veterinary workers, depending on the availability of livestock.

The head of a veterinary association or station in the district is a specialist organizer of veterinary events. It is directly subordinate to the Department of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development in the region. State veterinary institutions are subordinate to it, and national veterinary workers of agricultural enterprises, commercial veterinary organizations, institutions, enterprises, and veterinary specialists-entrepreneurs are controlled by it.

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 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 compliance with the sanitary order at slaughterhouses; state veterinary control; organization of prevention and elimination of infectious, invasive and non-infectious diseases. It holds meetings of veterinary workers and maintains constant contact with local health authorities. Systematically informs the district khokimiyat 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 village 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 for veterinary and sanitary expertise at food markets), hired veterinary workers of animal breeding complexes, poultry farms, etc. other agricultural enterprises, veterinary cooperatives, small enterprises of veterinary profile, veterinary specialists engaged in entrepreneurial activities.

In most districts, the state veterinary network includes an animal disease control station, a district veterinary laboratory, a veterinary pharmacy, a district veterinary hospital, a veterinary station, a veterinary point, and a state laboratory for veterinary and sanitary expertise in food markets. Institutions of the state veterinary network occupy a leading place in the implementation of veterinary work on the territory of the district. They serve the livestock production of agricultural enterprises, farms, and private subsidiary farms.

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 No. PP-4254 dated
March 28, 2019

TYPICAL STRUCTURE
**department of Veterinary Medicine and Animal husbandry development 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 the established standards.

APPENDIX No. 15
to the **Decree of the** President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-4254 dated
March 28, 2019

TYPICAL STRUCTURE state centers for diagnostics of animal diseases and food safety in 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 the established standards.

Animal disease control station. It is a central veterinary institution on the territory of a rural district, designed to manage practical veterinary work, monitor it, and implement scientific achievements and best practices.

The station performs the following main functions: develops long-term and annual plans for carrying out veterinary activities in the district, organizes 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 district veterinary hospitals, veterinary stations, veterinary clinics, hired veterinary specialists working in agricultural enterprises and organizations;
- carries out state veterinary supervision on farms, pastures, railway tracks, poultry incubator stations, slaughterhouses, slaughterhouses, peasant, farmer, subsidiary farms of citizens, livestock cooperatives, reservoirs, etc.;
- organizes financing of veterinary activities, provides veterinary institutions with medicines, biologics, disinfectants, tools, etc.

The veterinary station includes a veterinary treatment center, anti-epizootic and disinfection units, and a veterinary pharmacy. The station's staffing schedule depends on the total number of farm animals for public and private use.

The chief veterinarian of the station is also the deputy head of the station for anti-epizootic 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 in the prevention of infectious and invasive animal diseases, personally organizes activities in foci of infection, is responsible for timely and high-quality implementation of anti-epizootic work, rational use of biological products.

The head of the veterinary and sanitary unit organizes and conducts planned veterinary and sanitary work in farms and enterprises: disinfection, disinsection, deratization and disinvasion; conducts emergency measures in the centers of infection. He / she is responsible for timely and high-quality performance of veterinary and sanitary works, rational use of disinfectants.

In some areas, veterinary specialists of animal disease control stations use a team form of labor organization. Specialized groups are created in the following areas of veterinary activity:

- a group for combating infectious and invasive diseases headed by the Deputy head for anti-epizootic work;
- a group for veterinary and sanitary work headed by the head of the veterinary and sanitary unit;
- a group for medical work led by a veterinarian-therapist, etc.

This system of work organization allows you to save material and monetary resources, make more efficient use of labor resources, and provide more paid services.

Local veterinary institutions.

A 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', and subsidiary farms of citizens,

both at the expense of the state budget and on the basis of contracts with animal owners. The hospital is assigned a service area in accordance with the resolution of the head of the local administration. The staff of veterinary hospitals is approximately 7 people. When local veterinary medical centers switch to economic accounting, their full-time number and structure are determined by the labor collective, depending on the amount of work and income received from the provision of veterinary services.

Veterinary station — a mass medical and preventive institution of the state veterinary network. At the same level as the veterinary clinic, the staff is approximately 3 people.

In the area of their activity, district 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 diseased animals, prevention of animal infertility; monitor compliance with the requirements of the Law "On Veterinary Medicine", veterinary and sanitary rules for feeding and keeping animals, rules for trade in livestock, animal products; carry out disinfection, deratization, disinsection at farms, warehouses and other facilities. Veterinary specialists of precinct veterinary medical centers and veterinary districts have the right to:

- give instructions to managers and employees of animal farms, farmers, tenants, cooperatives on the implementation of veterinary and sanitary measures; issue veterinary certificates and certificates; brand meat;
- bring those responsible for violations of veterinary legislation to disciplinary and administrative responsibility.

The main tasks of the veterinary laboratory are to conduct diagnostic studies using methods that make it possible to establish a laboratory diagnosis of animal diseases, identify the causes of their diseases, mortality, decreased productivity, reproductive functions, and immunological status, and assess the quality and veterinary safety of animal products, feed and feed additives.

Veterinary laboratories conduct bacteriological, biological, virological, pathoanatomical, histological, serological, immunological, chemical-toxicological, biochemical, radiological and other studies of materials and issue conclusions and recommendations on the results of these studies.

The veterinary laboratory has an independent account and is supported by the state budget. 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 they earn. A social list of laboratory tests conducted for a fee on the basis of contracts with customers has been approved.

Для планирования платной численности работников ветеринарии special methodology and time standards have been developed for planning the paid number of employees in veterinary laboratories.

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, -

and non-infectious diseases of animals, determining 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, and veterinary health workers.
 timed and photochronometric observations of labor processes in laboratory studies;
 characteristics of laboratory equipment, apparatuses, and tools;
 technical calculations.
 reference literature.

Time standards are set for each performer by type of laboratory tests, taking into account the participation of veterinarians, laboratory assistants and veterinary health workers.

Time standards are developed for the most common conditions for performing laboratory tests and contain norms for operational time, time for performing preparatory and final work and other types of work, for rest and personal duties.

The norms of operational time for categories of veterinary workers are determined per study for various diseases of animals, the material under study, and research methods in minutes. Time standards for preparatory, final and other types of work, recreation and personal needs are defined for each category of employees for the year in hours.

Equipping veterinary laboratories with equipment, equipment, instruments, instruments, laboratory utensils, reagents and other means is carried out in accordance with the current standards.

The full-time number of employees of veterinary laboratories is determined by the following formulas:

number of veterinarians = $\frac{A}{W_{in}}$: 60: 1203; number of laboratory assistants = $\frac{I(A N_{IN})}{60}$: 1268.5; number of veterinary nurses = $\frac{A(LA_{IN})}{60}$: 1122.5,

where A is the volume of each type of laboratory research; H_{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, for a veterinarian, laboratory assistant and veterinary nurse, h.

Location and equipment of the district veterinary department.

District government departments are usually located in the district center along with the corresponding district's vet. station.

Veterinary institutions of the district are equipped with equipment, equipment, tools, as well as vehicles and special machines according to approved standards.

VETERINARY BUSINESS MANAGEMENT IN THE DISTRICT

Veterinary work on the territory of the district is organized by the heads of the departments of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry development of the districts, who are the main state veterinary inspectors of the respective districts. Here reports directly to the head of the Department of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the region. The head of the Department of

Veterinary Medicine and Animal husbandry Development 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 efficiency of veterinary services for animal husbandry of agricultural enterprises, peasant (farm) and personal farms of citizens, the quality and safety of products of animal origin produced and sold on the territory of the service area.

In accordance with the veterinary legislation, the Chief State Veterinary Inspector has the right to:

- prohibit the withdrawal or export of animals and products of animal origin from rural areas and cities;
- do not allow animals to pass through the territory of rural areas and cities if their well-being is threatened;
- suspend the operation of meat processing plants, dairies and other enterprises in case of violation of veterinary and sanitary rules;
- close down places where raw animal products are sold;
- detain and prevent the sale of products deemed conditionally fit for food until neutralization;

21-lesson

Topic. VETERINARY SERVICE IN CITIES AND ITS MANAGEMENT

The plan:

1. Veterinary service in the city, its organizational structure.
2. Features of the service of city 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 lives in the cities of our Republic, and in this regard, the veterinary service is assigned great tasks and responsibilities to ensure the veterinary and sanitary well-being of cities, especially central and port cities. Because in cities, industry is developed in all directions, including those enterprises where products and raw materials of animal origin are produced and processed. For example, 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 heads appointed by state veterinary departments in coordination with the khokims of the respective cities.

APPENDIX No. 8

to the **Decree of the** President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-4254 dated March 28, 2019

TYPICAL STRUCTURE

Department of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of districts



The total maximum number of management personnel is 7 units.

The number of technical and maintenance personnel is determined in accordance with the established standards.

APPENDIX No. 15
to the **Decree of the** President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-4254 dated
March 28, 2019

TYPICAL STRUCTURE
state centers for diagnostics of animal diseases and food safety in 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 the established standards.

VETERINARY MANAGEMENT IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

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 station). He reports directly to the head of the Department of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development in the region. The head of the Department of Veterinary Medicine and Animal husbandry development 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 efficiency of veterinary services for animal husbandry of agricultural enterprises, farmers and private farms of citizens, the quality and safety of animal products produced and sold on the territory of the city. territories of the service area. It is subordinate to the state veterinary institutions that perform their functions in the territory of the rural district and the city, under the control of hired veterinary workers of agricultural and processing enterprises, accredited in accordance with the established procedure veterinary specialists who carry out entrepreneurial veterinary activities in the territory of the rural district and the city.

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 the limits of their powers:

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

- give mandatory instructions for execution by legal entities and individuals on the slaughter or destruction of animals in cases of detection of diseases of these animals by 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 that are considered unfit for consumption;

- freely visit objects under the control of the state veterinary service and give mandatory instructions on the elimination of detected violations of the veterinary legislation;

- prohibit the use of railway cars, ships, airplanes and other vehicles when their condition is found to be inconsistent with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations;

- prohibit the operation of animal husbandry facilities, meat and dairy industry enterprises, 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 storing products and raw materials of animal origin in case of violations of veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and norms;

- 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 border areas and neighboring states, carry out appropriate veterinary measures and make the necessary recommendations;

- control the production and use of veterinary medicines and 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 for violating the requirements of the veterinary legislation in accordance with the established procedure.

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 is carried out in court.

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

2.Features of the activities of veterinary institutions in cities.

Numerous industrial enterprises that process products and raw materials of animal origin are concentrated in the cities. These enterprises receive animals, products and raw materials from different regions, regions, as well as from foreign countries. Therefore, veterinary specialists of urban 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 cities where meat, eggs, milk, fruits and vegetables come from different districts, regions, and republics of the country. Cities have bus stations, railway stations, river ports, and airports.

It is known that there are a lot of birds, dogs, cats, and wild animals in cities, which are sometimes difficult to count. Ecologists 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, a fairly 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 on a large territory of the city and are also difficult to accurately account for.

All the listed 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 sanitary well-being of the city.** — обеспечение ветеThe staff of the veterinary station includes: a supervisor, an accountant, a deputy (the head of the unit and a veterinary orderly), a veterinary clinic (the head, a veterinary assistant, 2 veterinary nurses), a veterinary medical examination laboratory (the head, a veterinarian, 1-3 laboratory assistants and 1-2 nurses). If there is a pharmacy, the position of a veterinary paramedic — the head of the pharmacy, and if there is an X — ray office — a veterinary radiologist — is introduced into the station staff.

Several stations are being created in large cities. City animal disease control stations register all organizations and institutions that have animals (cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, soybeans, fur-bearing and wild animals, laboratory animals, etc.), organizations, institutions, enterprises engaged in the procurement, storage, processing of food, etc. raw materials of animal origin, as well as animals of all kinds at enterprises and in the individual use of citizens. They study the epizootic state of the city and its adjacent districts, as well as districts, oblasts, territories, and republics that supply animal products to the city's enterprises.

VETERINARY INSTITUTIONS OF CITIES

/ using the example of the city of Samarkand/

Depending on the scope of work and the specifics of veterinary activities, the following institutions can be organized in cities under the veterinary department:

a / City Veterinary Medicine Animal disease control station 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 measures.
- organization and implementation of veterinary and sanitary measures and implementation of veterinary and sanitary supervision
- prevention of diseases transmitted from animals to humans
- managing the activities of other institutions under its jurisdiction
- draws up veterinary action plans, conducts 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 unit

Head of the dezotryad

Veterinary assistant, head of the Department by a pharmacy

Veterinary orderly

Cleaner stoker

The driver

St. accountant

b / City Veterinary Laboratory-manages the director of the laboratory and its activities for laboratory and diagnostic studies throughout the city, including VSE laboratories-in the markets.

By districts and land plots, there are:

v / district veterinary hospital-headed by: a manager who is responsible for performing 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 plant origin mainly in the markets. And also, together with veterinary inspectors of the city veterinary station, they conduct veterinary and sanitary supervision at retail outlets. States: up to 50 samples - 1 vet. vr. head + 1 lab.

d / Veterinary departments operate in certain areas of the city and carry out medical and preventive measures.

The main tasks of the veterinary service on the territory of the city are:

- protection of human health from diseases common to humans and animals;-
БОТНЫХ;
- treatment of sick animals located in livestock farms and in the personal property of citizens;

- control over the veterinary and sanitary condition of the city and conduct timely veterinary and sanitary expertise of animal products at processing enterprises and markets;
- organization and implementation of preventive measures to prevent infectious and non-infectious diseases of animals;
- implementation of measures to eliminate infectious and invasive diseases, including rabies of animals 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 dead animals ' corpses, veterinary and sanitary condition of meat and bone meal production plants;
- promotion of veterinary knowledge among the population, consultation on veterinary issues for managers of enterprises and organizations of the city, as well as citizens who own animals.

The district veterinary hospital in the served area of the city performs the following functions:

- carries out preventive, curative, anti-epizootic and veterinary-sanitary measures that ensure the veterinary welfare 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;
- performs 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 a manager who is responsible for the implementation of these tasks, as well as for the safety of the hospital's material assets. The head of the hospital and other employees are assigned to work and dismissed by the head of the city's animal disease control station.

Rabies control stations organize the activities of teams for trapping stray dogs and stray cats, plan and implement a set of measures for the prevention and elimination of animal diseases.

Emergency veterinary care stations are usually set up in large cities and operate on a self-funded 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 the veterinary care of animals belonging to State, cooperative and public enterprises, organizations, institutions, as well as the population.

Article 11. Functions of the State Veterinary Service

State Veterinary Service:

- a) carry out epizootic monitoring;

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

c) carry 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) implement measures for the prevention and elimination of infectious diseases of animals;

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

f) controls the veterinary and sanitary condition of all animal husbandry facilities, slaughterhouses, enterprises that process products and raw materials of animal origin, retail outlets, warehouses that sell and store products and raw materials of animal origin, performs veterinary expertise of the construction and reconstruction of these facilities, as well as excavation work;

g) conduct laboratory and other studies for the purpose of diagnosing animal diseases, assessing 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 diseases of animals that pose a danger to animal and human health, establish 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 monitors compliance with licensing requirements and conditions by business entities engaged in private veterinary activities in accordance with the established procedure;

k) assist in the development of scientific research in the field of veterinary medicine.

The main veterinary service is carried out by specialists of the "city station for combating animal diseases", whose tasks are as follows:

- organization and implementation of veterinary and sanitary measures, as well as implementation of veterinary supervision in livestock farms, enterprises and organizations engaged in slaughtering animals, harvesting, processing, storage and transportation of feed products and raw materials of animal origin and trade in them.

22-lesson

Topic. VETERINARY SERVICE IN PRODUCTION AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

The plan:

1. Organization of veterinary services in livestock and poultry joint-stock companies, determination of their staff.
2. State standards in shirkats and farms. Determining the scope of work for specialists.
3. Assess the staffing requirements for specialists and plan the staffing table.

Article 16. Industrial veterinary services

Enterprises, institutions, and 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 may establish industrial veterinary services at their own expense.

Veterinary specialists of industrial veterinary services are required to:

- require the head of the enterprise, institution, organization to take measures provided for by the legislation on veterinary medicine to prevent the spread and elimination of infectious diseases, as well as provide information necessary to clarify the epizootic situation;
- carry out anti-epizootic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at the enterprises, institutions and organizations served;
- if there is a suspicion of a disease of animals with particularly dangerous infectious diseases, immediately inform the state veterinary service about it and take all necessary measures to localize the disease;
- in the event of an epizootic event, carry out veterinary measures in accordance with the instructions of the state veterinary service.

Veterinary specialists of industrial veterinary services may also have other duties in accordance with the legislation.

Industrial animal husbandry is driven by an increase in the number of livestock and an increase in the productivity of livestock and poultry to achieve high efficiency in this vital branch of agricultural production. Industrial-type livestock farms include livestock and poultry joint-stock companies. A livestock joint-stock company is a large livestock enterprise that combines specialized farms, farms and workshops, organizes stable herd reproduction and high-quality feed production, applies industrial technology, scientific organization of labor and management, which ensures maximum continuous production of livestock products with minimal labor and money costs.

The veterinary service of livestock and poultry farms is of a departmental nature and does not differ much 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 by the veterinary department of the association or trusts to which these livestock and poultry AO report.

The veterinary service in the AO 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.

The AO requires reliable protection from the introduction of infectious and invasive animal diseases of the strictest veterinary and sanitary regime and systematic disinfection, disinsection and deratization.

Joint-stock companies operate on the principle of closed-type enterprises and have 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 diseases of animals, which is also divided into two:

a) production and b) administrative and economic activities

a) The production area includes: premises for animals, walking and feeding areas with a hard surface and sheds, a veterinary station, an isolation ward, etc.

b) In the administrative and economic zone there are: administrative buildings, a feed shop, warehouses and feed storages, a boiler room, and other economic facilities.

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 AO, In special matters he is controlled by the higher head of the veterinary service of the district and association

3.Definition: conditional number of livestock. For a conventional head (that is, for a unit of calculation), it is customary to consider one cow (bull). Young cattle and other types of animals are calculated in the corresponding coefficients to the conditional head, For example, for young cattle of adult cattle for fattening and grazing, the coefficient is 0.66; pigs of all ages-0.16; sheep (with the exception of Karakul and Romanov) and goats of all ages - 0.06; Karakul and Romanov sheep of all ages of all ages-0,1; horses, camels and working oxen of all ages-0,66; adult poultry (not on a poultry farm) - 0,025; for young poultry-0,002. Therefore, if the **position of one veterinary specialist is set for 850 cows per breeding stock of cattle**, then for servicing young animals of the same type of animals - on 1300 heads. In a pig farm, one specialist serves 5,300 pigs of all ages, etc.

Let's assume that the farm has only 3,250 heads of cattle, including 1,000 cows, and 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 is required for servicing 1,350 calves and 0.5 units are required for servicing pigs. Thus, in order to provide veterinary services to all available livestock, the farm needs to have approximately 2.67 full-time units

(rounded up to 3 units) of a veterinarian or paramedic (not counting the chief veterinarian of 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 full-time 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 placing farms, branches, herds, etc.

Coefficients of conversion to conditional heads are also set for animals bred in farms, as well as for bee colonies. In animal husbandry, the calculation is carried out in terms of the main herd of females, namely, one mink is counted for 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 colony counts as 0.2 conventional heads.

In a breeding farm, an additional coefficient of 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, farms also apply these standards. This issue is decided in each farm 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 district, etc.

Extract from the time limits for performing veterinary work at dairy complexes

Types of work	Units of measurement	Norms of time per unit of measurement, min		
		for a veterinarian	for animal	for processing operators
Blood collection for diagnostic tests	"	4,8	4,8	-
Tuberculinization	"	3,1	3,1	-
Vaccination against:				
anthrax	"	0,6	--	-
trichophytosis	"	-1	, 0	-
paratyphoid, colibacteriosis	"	-1	, 5	-

Therapeutic and prophylactic treatments against hypodermatosis	--	-	2,3	-
Treatment of animals:				
for diseases of the reproductive organs	"	16	5	-
for diseases of the digestive	syste m "	5	11	-
for respiratory diseases	"	13	30	-
for injuries	"	8	18	-
Autopsy of fallen animals	Corps e	26	20	-
Disinfection of premises	of 1000 m2	--	-	2034.0
Disinsection	"			176.4
Deratization	"			121.0

The norm for the number of veterinary workers is a regulated, scientifically-based number of veterinary workers of the appropriate professional and qualified composition, required 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 measures characterizes the coefficient of use of working time and indicators of reserves for increasing labor productivity.

The utilization rate of working hours of veterinary workers is determined by the formula:

where: To - opening hours; Tease - prepared concluded. slave.

Tr - a regulated break; Tr - the length of the working day.

Reserve for increasing the labor productivity of veterinary workers by combining time to perform other types of work.

(M) - by eliminating unregulated breaks;

(M2) - calculated by the formula:

where: T - bp. for vip of other works; T - non-regulation. break; Then - time. operas of work.

The total reserve for increasing labor productivity is formed by 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 veterinary workers is calculated by the formula:

where: H - norm of the number of employees of veterinary workers, Top1 Top2-norms

time for the corresponding types of wind work, $A_1, A_2, A_3 + \dots + A_p$ - the annual volume of wind works and types in the corresponding units of measurement, T_g - the annual amount of working time, hour.

Tasks:

1. Types of livestock farms
 - 1.1. Dairy companies
 - 1.2. JSC for growing heifers
 - 1.3. Pig breeding companies
 - 1.4. Poultry farming joint-stock companies
2. Rate of time spent
3. Norm of the number of veterinary workers
4. Standard staffing tables by types of livestock and poultry-breeding joint-stock companies
5. Technological map of wind farms in pig-breeding joint-stock companies.

23-lesson

Topic. PRIVATE VETERINARY SERVICE AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

The plan:

1. Veterinary reforms in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Achievements in veterinary practice.

2. Call Service items, rights and obligations of pet owners, cost of services, price list. Conclusion of contracts with pet owners.

In recent years, after the declaration of independence of Uzbekistan, a number of reforms have been carried out 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 activities

Legal entities and individuals can 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 Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development.

Частной ветеринарной практикой вправе заниматься Veterinary doctors who are 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 appropriate permits/ licenses / issued in accordance with the established procedure

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

- establish a diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, with the exception of cases of animal diseases that are subject to restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law;

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

- engage in the production, manufacture and sale of veterinary medicinal and technical products, feed additives.

Business entities engaged in private veterinary activities are required to:

- if there is a suspicion 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 event occurs, carry out veterinary measures in accordance with the instructions of the state veterinary service.

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

Based on this law, the following types of self-supporting and private divisions were formed in the structure of the veterinary service:

1. self-supporting teams and groups of veterinary specialists operating under 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 "Zoovetservis" at the state veterinary departments of districts.

4. Private veterinary service - small businesses, pharmacies and firms.

All self-supporting and private veterinary structures listed above operate 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 corresponding administrative district and obtaining a "License" of the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

To register and make a decision of the district khokim, the following documentation is required to start working in the above-mentioned divisions: / In the example of a small enterprise "Veterinarian"/.

1. Statement of the initiative group

2. Minutes of the General Meeting of Shareholders

3. List of members and head of the MP

4. MP Charter

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" about the activities of the MP Glav. vet. Administrative Divisions of the Republic of Uzbekistan

9. Conclusion of contracts

10. Production activities

11. Financial documentation and office management

The first and main document of small enterprises and private veterinary pharmacies is the "Charter" of the MP, which specifically states the following: previous:

- Name of the MP
- Goals and objectives
- Types of services
- Rights and obligations of MP members
- Production and economic activities
- Education and use of financial resources
- Organization of remuneration and labor discipline
- Management and control bodies

Initiator of the group of the created MP with the application and the charter, all documents are submitted to the district khokim, 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 team leader, with the permission of the internal authorities, makes his own seal and stamp in the printing house.

The team leader submits an application to the local bank branch to open a current account. In the bank, the corresponding cards reflect samples of the signature of the manager and accountant with a seal and stamp.

Divisions of the Private Veterinary Service require official "Licenses" of the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development 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 revenues. These revenues from its activities are used to reimburse material costs, make mandatory payments and deductions, and pay taxes.

The MP's income is allocated to the following:

- development fund - up to 15%
- insurance fund - up to 3-5%
- employee benefits - up to 80%

Self-supporting units can provide services to livestock farms and the population 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 the 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 Department of the Ministry of Agriculture 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 issue 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 medical-preventive and laboratory-diagnostic work:

Production, manufacture and sale of veterinary medicinal products, including medicinal products for veterinary purposes, feed additives, biologics, animal hygiene products and attributes for veterinary purposes.

The list of veterinary medical-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 for legal entities and individuals are issued for a period of 5 years. A license can be issued for a period of less than 5 years at the request of the license applicant.

6. Veterinary activities may be carried out by a legal entity or individual only for the works specified in the license.

If the licensee has branches (geographically separated subdivisions and objects) used for carrying out the licensed activity, copies of the license certified by the licensing authority for the number of specified branches (geographically separated subdivisions and objects) are issued simultaneously with the license, 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;

purchase 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 (omissions) of their officials to a higher authority or official, or directly to the court.

Owners of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin may also have other rights in accordance with the legislation.

24-lesson

Topic. VETERINARY AND SANITARY SUPERVISION AND ITS ORGANIZATION.

The 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 monitoring carried out by veterinary specialists in various sectors of the national economy.

Tseliveterinary 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

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 products, feed and feed additives, pathological material, biological waste, as well as water, air and soil samples;
- vehicles, containers, and packaging materials that may be factors in the transmission of infectious animal diseases;
- activities of legal entities and individuals in the field of veterinary medicine;
- territories and production facilities of legal entities and individuals that grow, harvest, produce, store, process, transport, sell or use goods controlled by the state veterinary service;
- cattle trails, routes, biothermal pits, burial grounds, pasture areas and animal watering holes.
- documentation on veterinary accounting and reporting;
- veterinary certificates, licenses, permits, certificates, certificates and certificates;
- regulatory and technical documentation on the production, harvesting (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 the production of animal products of good sanitary quality;

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 is not only of great economic importance, but also of great social importance. In this area, as highlighted above, the tasks and activities of veterinary and medical professionals are most closely intertwined.

Veterinary and sanitary supervision is a system of continuous monitoring carried out in various branches of the national economy by veterinary specialists.

Methods of veterinary and sanitary supervision: monitoring of objects of veterinary and sanitary supervision; inspections, surveys, inspections; special studies; veterinary and sanitary assessment (expertise) of objects; verification of relevant documentary data.

The organization of veterinary supervision is regulated by the 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 that carry out 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 country, republic, territory, region and state veterinary institutions (district and city state veterinary associations, laboratories of veterinary and sanitary expertise, transport veterinary and sanitary sections, border control veterinary points, etc.). The functions of state veterinary supervision are: - identification of the causes and conditions of occurrence of the disease. 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 and other regulatory acts that are mandatory for implementation animal husbandry, animal husbandry, production, storage, transportation and sale of animal products; control over the implementation by enterprises, institutions, organizations and citizens of organizational, production and veterinary-preventive measures, and their compliance with the current veterinary rules; - establishing 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 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 Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development 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 (with the exception of the Deputy Chairman for Economic Affairs and the Deputy Chairman-Chief Director of the Uzchorvanasl Agency), veterinary specialists of the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development, at the border and on transport — by state veterinary inspectors within the limits of 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 deputies of the Chief state veterinary inspector at the state border and transport.

The Chairman of the Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, heads of departments of veterinary Medicine and Animal husbandry development of regions and the city of Tashkent are the chief 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.

Heads of departments of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry development of districts (cities) are the main state veterinary inspectors of the respective districts (cities).

Heads of veterinary sites and laboratories of veterinary and sanitary expertise in markets are state veterinary inspectors in the relevant sites and markets.

Heads and veterinarians of border and transport veterinary points (sections) are state veterinary inspectors of the corresponding border and transport veterinary points (sections).

Article 13. Powers of State veterinary inspectors

Chief State veterinary inspectors, their deputies and state veterinary inspectors, within the limits of their powers:

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

- give mandatory instructions for execution by legal entities and individuals on the slaughter or destruction of animals in cases of detection of diseases of these animals by 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 that are considered unfit for consumption;

- freely visit objects under the control of the state veterinary service and give mandatory instructions on the elimination of detected violations of the veterinary legislation;

- prohibit the use of railway cars, ships, airplanes and other vehicles when their condition is found to be inconsistent with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations;

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

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 border areas and neighboring states, carry out appropriate veterinary measures and make the necessary recommendations;

control the production and use of veterinary medicines and 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 for violating the requirements of the veterinary legislation in accordance with the established procedure.

Restriction, suspension and prohibition of the activities of business entities on the grounds providedfor in part oneof this Article for a period of more than ten working days is carried out in court.

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

The term "veterinary sanitation" means a set of health-improving measures based on the data of veterinary science 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 institutions of the state veterinary service and veterinary specialists of livestock farms. 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 animal products of good sanitary quality;
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 is not only of great economic importance, but also of great social importance. In this area, as highlighted above, the tasks and activities of veterinary and medical professionals 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.

In livestock farms, veterinary supervision is carried out by veterinary specialists of the agro-industrial complex (industrial veterinary supervision) and representatives of the state veterinary service (state veterinary supervision).

Veterinary supervision in animal husbandry consists of monitoring the implementation of veterinary and sanitary requirements for the construction of livestock facilities, rules for keeping and feeding animals, monitoring the procurement of animals, products and raw materials, as well as conducting veterinary and sanitary measures. Veterinary supervision of the construction of livestock facilities consists in the participation of veterinary specialists in the selection of a site for construction, the location of individual buildings, constant monitoring of the construction process and acceptance of premises into operation. The requirements of veterinary supervision in the field of construction are provided for in special veterinary and sanitary standards of technological design. For example, the distance between cattle, pigs, horses, and sheep farms should be 150 m. All these farms should be 200 m away from poultry farms, and 1500 m away from animal and rabbit farms. The entire territory of the farm is fenced with a solid fence at least 2 m high, and green spaces 3-5 m wide are planted around it.

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, and animal products. Their loading, unloading and transportation are supervised by veterinary specialists.

State veterinary inspectors in transport have 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 well-off farms. In some cases, it is allowed to transport animals with infectious diseases (brucellosis, tuberculosis, etc.) to meat processing plants.

Veterinary supervision in transport is carried out by specialists of state veterinary institutions, chief state veterinary inspectors of districts and cities, state veterinary inspectors in transport.

Animals intended for withdrawal or removal from the farm are subject to on-site inspection, if necessary — diagnostic tests 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.

Driving animals on dirt and highway roads and cattle trails is carried out in compliance with special rules. Veterinary supervision 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 sites).

The chief veterinary inspectors of the districts or the executive authorities in the field of veterinary supervision inform veterinary institutions about the upcoming transportation of animals to the territory of the district *районные инспектора районов или органы исполнительной вла.*

The duties of veterinary inspectors when controlling the transport (transfer) of animals include: inspection of animals; identification of sick or suspected infectious diseases of animals; taking necessary measures to prevent the spread of diseases. In the case of moving (transporting) animals without veterinary documents (veterinary certificates or certificates), the veterinary specialist has the right to control the movement or transportation by notifying the Chief Veterinary Inspector of the district.

When organizing the transfer of livestock to seasonal pastures, special instructions are provided that contain requirements for the transfer of animals. It is recommended that the animals being driven are accompanied by veterinary specialists from farms or state veterinary institutions, which provides more effective control over compliance with the rules of driving and better veterinary care.

Special state veterinary institutions (transport veterinary and sanitary points, veterinary supervision at *дезромвоchny* stations and points) are created for implementation of veterinary supervision on the railway.

The tasks of veterinary institutions on the railway transport are as follows:

- ensuring veterinary and sanitary welfare of transported animals and products of animal origin;

- prevention of emaciation, disease and death of animals on the way;

- prevention of product spoilage;

- protection of farms from introduction of pathogens of infectious diseases of animals;

- carrying out veterinary measures in case of detection of infectious and non-infectious diseases of animals;

- control over the receipt of vehicles for veterinary and sanitary treatment;

- control over compliance with transportation rules.

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, and check veterinary documents. They provide medical care to slaughtered animals and carry out urgent anti-epizootic measures. Veterinary personnel at the DPS and DPP check the quality of cleaning cars, monitor the sanitary condition of the station territory, decontamination of unloaded manure, disposal of corpses, etc.

Based on the results of veterinary supervision in railway transport, the following measures may be taken:

- prohibition of transportation of animals and products of animal origin in case of violation of the requirements stipulated 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 and animal products;
- drawing up acts on violation of transportation rules; confiscation of products deemed unsuitable for use;

In air transport, veterinary supervision is carried out by specialists of state veterinary institutions (district and city veterinary associations) or border control veterinary points (in international airports). Specialists perform inspections during cargo loading, unloading, and customs inspection.

Article 24. Protection of the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan from introduction of infectious animal diseases

Goods under the control of the State Veterinary Service that are transported across the State Border of the Republic of Uzbekistan are subject to mandatory state veterinary supervision.

Import to 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 norms.

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 on the introduction of a ban, restriction and resumption of 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 exporting and transit countries.

The main tasks of border state veterinary supervision are:

- control over compliance with veterinary regulations in the international transportation of controlled goods, import and export of pathogens of particularly

dangerous animal diseases, biological and chemical pharmaceutical products for veterinary purposes, and testing of samples of foreign veterinary drugs;

- determination, together with the concerned central authorities of the khokimiyat, of controlled cargo checkpoints across the State Border of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and organization of veterinary supervision at these points;

- development of national programs to protect against the introduction of infectious animal diseases from foreign countries and the spread of infectious animal diseases 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 animal diseases from foreign countries;

- development of veterinary requirements for the purchase and import from foreign countries of all types of livestock cargo, conditions for 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 vehicles, ships, aircraft, wagons, containers, warehouses, quarantine bases, loading and unloading sites and other special structures before loading and after unloading livestock cargo, disinfection and washing complexes, as well as for the collection and disposal of separations in international sea and air transport facilities. ports, border railway stations, and highways.

In accordance with the Regulation on the use of Means and Methods of control when carrying out the passage of Persons, Vehicles, Cargo, goods and animals through the State Border of the Republic of Uzbekistan, border control veterinary points apply the following control methods:

- verification of documents in order to establish their ownership, the accuracy of the information contained, the correctness of their registration, and to determine whether imported products comply with the requirements of international agreements of the Russian Federation concerning animal quarantine;

- an oral survey of individuals, including representatives of organizations, owners of goods, animals in order to prevent the introduction and spread of particularly dangerous animal diseases;

- get explanations for additional information about goods and animals;

- surveillance; includes targeted, systematic or one-time surveillance of the territory of checkpoints, individuals, vehicles, cargo, animals;

- support of vehicles, cargo, animals in order to avoid uncontrolled loading and unloading of cargo, animals;

- inspection of vehicles, cargo, animals, products of animal origin in order to identify pathogens of animal diseases, detect substandard products of animal origin;

- inspection of vehicles, cargo, and animals; it includes inspections aimed at preventing and suppressing violations of federal legislation and international treaties of the Russian Federation, detecting illegally transported goods and animals across the border, and determining the need for decontamination of vehicles and cargo;
- inspection of the premises and territories of border checkpoints. It is used to detect illegally moved goods and 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 infectious diseases of animals, substandard products of animal origin.

Border State veterinary Control has the right to:

- inspect controlled cargo coming from foreign countries and exported abroad and decide on the possibilities and conditions for 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 procurement, storage processing and export-import transportation of controlled cargo;
- receive from the administration of customs and river ports (marinas), airports, railway stations and other organizations all the necessary information about arriving, stored and dispatched goods of animal origin and relevant documents;
- detain controlled goods imported into the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan without the permission of veterinary supervision and relevant veterinary certificates, suspend or prohibit the unloading, loading and transit of these goods in case of violations of the veterinary conditions of their supply;

25-lesson

Topic:REGISTRATION OF VETERINARY SUPERVISION DOCUMENTS.

The plan:

- 1.Procedure for registration of veterinary control documents for the transportation of animals and their offal, as well as certificates, certificates issued for the transportation of animals and animal products, products and raw materials.
- 2.Procedure for registration of veterinary documents for tracking goods under veterinary control.

Regulation on the procedure for issuing a veterinary and sanitary opinion on the compliance of a specialized slaughterhouse 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 opinion on the compliance of a specialized slaughterhouse with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations.

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 issue of a veterinary and sanitary opinion on the compliance of a specialized slaughterhouse with veterinary and veterinary and sanitary norms and rules is carried out in accordance with the scheme according to [Appendix No. 1](#) to these Regulations.

3. A veterinary and sanitary certificate is issued for a period of five years.

4. The following basic concepts are used in this Regulation:

applicant — a business entity (legal entity or individual entrepreneurs) that submits documents to the department of the state veterinary service of a district or city for obtaining a veterinary and sanitary opinion;

authorized body — the veterinary department of a district or city that reviews the applicant's application for the issuance of a veterinary and sanitary opinion and makes a decision on issuing or refusing to issue a veterinary and sanitary opinion in accordance with the established procedure;

veterinary and sanitary conclusion — a document issued by the authorized bodies of the state veterinary service to business entities engaged in animal slaughter;

specialized slaughterhouse — 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, and all types of poultry.

pre-slaughter veterinary inspection — examination of slaughtered animals conducted in accordance with the established procedure by a veterinary specialist in a specialized slaughtering enterprise before they are sent from the farm for slaughter;

post-slaughter inspection — a veterinary examination of the carcass 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 to be slaughtered 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 facilities; protection of premises from flies; regular cleaning of cowsheds and territories from manure and garbage; daily cleaning of the skin of cows; washing udders and teats before milking; washing and sterilization of dairy dishes, milking machines, milk lines; compliance with hygienic rules for milking cows, storing milk; compliance with personal hygiene rules by service personnel; compliance with the rules for receiving milk from sick cows.

Veterinary supervision over the slaughter of animals is carried out by veterinary specialists of the farm. Veterinary and sanitary rules for on-farm slaughter of livestock for meat must be strictly observed in both planned and forced slaughtering. In case of forced slaughter, samples must be sent for laboratory testing for anthrax and salmonellosis. Meat of forcibly killed animals is cooked 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, prevent the introduction of infectious diseases into farms. Veterinary supervision is guided by the Rules of Veterinary treatment of animals when they are selected and sold to collective farms, state farms and other enterprises and organizations, and when animals are exchanged between farms 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 research and medical and preventive treatment against certain infectious and invasive diseases. Depending on the epizootic situation, the chief veterinarian of the district determines additional tests and treatments to be performed on the animals. Slaughtered cattle are directly imported to meat processing plants and other processing plants. It is allowed to slaughter animals suffering from brucellosis, tuberculosis and some other diseases, subject to special conditions for their transportation and slaughter.

Veterinary supervision is subject to leather, fur raw materials, sheepskins, wool, hair, bristles, bones, horns, hooves, intestinal raw materials, animal down, feather and bird down, mezdra, etc. Harvesting of raw materials is allowed by the chief veterinarian of the district and exclusively in localities that are safe for infectious diseases, farms, joint-stock companies and other enterprises. Veterinary

supervision is carried out for compliance with the rules of procurement and storage of raw materials and mandatory testing for anthrax. 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 anthrax testing. Skins of slaughterhouse origin, as well as Karakul lambs and all other animals not listed above, are not subject to anthrax testing. Samples of raw materials are sent for research. Prior to the study, leather materials are not allowed to be moved, sorted, or transported.

Article 22. "Veterinary requirements for the production and circulation of goods controlled by the State Veterinary Service"

Production of goods controlled by the State veterinary Service should be carried out at production facilities that comply with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations.

Acceptance, storage and sale of products and raw materials of animal origin, as well as plant-based food products sold on the markets, in trade organizations and other trade facilities, are carried out on the basis of the conclusion of veterinary and sanitary expertise.

Veterinary medicines and feed additives that are in circulation in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan must comply with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations.

State registration of veterinary medicinal products and feed additives is carried out based on the results of their veterinary examination and testing in accordance with the procedure established by law.

Production, sale, use and import of veterinary medicines and feed additives into the Republic of Uzbekistan are carried out only after their state registration by the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development.

27-lesson

Topic. Veterinary and sanitary supervision at slaughter.

The plan:

1. The importance of veterinary and sanitary supervision at slaughter.
2. Veterinary and sanitary supervision in slaughterhouses.
3. Veterinary supervision of animal slaughter.
4. Veterinary examination 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. This is primarily required by the task of protecting people's health.

Wherever animals are slaughtered for meat - in farms, slaughterhouses, meat processing plants, poultry farms, in all cases, heads of farms, enterprises, veterinary workers are obliged to organize the business in such a way that reliable VET is provided. control over the sanitary quality of meat and meat products.

In farms, slaughterhouses, meat processing plants, and poultry processing plants, the administration must ensure proper conditions for conducting animal inspection and slaughterhouse products examination (workplace equipment, provision of appropriate facilities, and compliance with veterinary supervision instructions on product rejection, workshop sanitation, etc.).

In farms of various forms of ownership, the inspection of animals and veterinary expertise of meat is carried out by hired veterinary specialists, and in processing enterprises-by specialists of state veterinary supervision units.

Divisions of state veterinary supervision at enterprises for processing and storing animal products consist of veterinarians, veterinary paramedics, trichinelloscopists, veterinary orderlies, and thermometrists.

Article 27. Withdrawal, destruction, neutralization (decontamination) 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 animals, products and raw materials of animal origin are seized and destroyed, 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 is carried out without withdrawal of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin, veterinary medicines, feed and feed additives, is approved by the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development.

Veterinary sanitary supervision of slaughtered animals is carried out in two stages:

I. Veterinary specialists of livestock farms before sending all slaughtered animals to slaughter individually conduct a clinical examination and thermometry. Then it issues a certificate or veterinary certificate to a clinically healthy animal and is allowed to be slaughtered. Otherwise, the process stops. If the animal is slaughtered in the slaughterhouses of the farm itself, then the veterinary and sanitary examination of carcasses is also carried out there.

In many cases, after completing the relevant document, 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 registration 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 monitoring of these animals, including thermometry. The party in which animals suffering from 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 reasons for the discrepancy are established, but no more THAN 3 days.

Terms of pre-slaughter aging 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 birds-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 shop for processing intestines, sausage shop and raw materials warehouses (Ascoli, precipitation-skin for Sib. ulcer).

Veterinary and sanitary expertise of meat carcasses and other slaughter products is necessarily an integral part of veterinary supervision during animal slaughter. The expert examination is carried out by OPEC veterinary specialists. An important point in the work of the veterinary service of slaughterhouses is the branding of produced meat. Meat carcasses are branded with a single veterinary and varietal stamp, the shape of which and the color of the paint correspond to a certain category of meat

1.1. Categories of slaughtered domestic animals include: Cattle / including yaks, buffaloes/ pigs, sheep, goats, deer, rabbits, horses, donkeys, mules, camels, poultry of all kinds.

Animals under 14 days of age / nation are not slaughtered for meat. dish karakulsk./

1.2. Healthy domestic animals are allowed to be slaughtered for meat. Slaughter of animals that are sick and suspected of being infected with infectious diseases or are at risk of death is allowed in the cases provided for in 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, brodzot, sheep enterotoxemia, catarrhal fever of cattle and sheep, African swine fever, tularemia, botulism, sap, epizootic lymphongitis, / false sap/, rabbit myxomatosis, classical avian plague.

1.3.2. Those who are in agony, which is determined only by a veterinarian.

1.3.3. Vaccinated animals, as well as those treated against anthrax within 14 days after vaccination /treatment/ in emergency cases, with the permission of the veterinarian, it is allowed to slaughter vaccinated animals earlier than the specified period, provided that the animal has a normal body temperature and does not react to vaccination / complications/ and if the conditions specified in clause 3.6. 1. of these rules.

1.3.4. Ungulates / horses, mules, donkeys/ that have not been milled at a meat processing plant or slaughterhouse. In case of slaughter, they are sent for disposal.

1.4. It is forbidden to send to slaughter clinically ill patients with tuberculosis, brucellosis, after vaccination with FMD earlier than 21 days, anthrax-14 days, anti-ulcer serum-14 days.

Livestock 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 opinion on the compliance of a specialized slaughterhouse with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations

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opinion and makes a decision on issuing or refusing to issue a veterinary and sanitary opinion in accordance with the established procedure;

veterinary and sanitary conclusion — a document issued by the authorized bodies of the state veterinary service to business entities engaged in animal slaughter;

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slaughter animals — large and small cattle, pigs, horses, camels, rabbits, and all types of poultry.

pre-slaughter veterinary inspection — examination of slaughtered animals conducted in accordance with the established procedure by a veterinary specialist in a specialized slaughtering enterprise before they are sent from the farm for slaughter;

post-slaughter inspection — a veterinary examination of the carcass 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.

6. Healthy animals not younger than 14 days of age are allowed to be slaughtered 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 opinion on the compliance of a specialized slaughterhouse with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations

SCHEME

issuing a veterinary and sanitary opinion on the compliance of a specialized slaughterhouse with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations

Этапы	Субъекты	Мероприятия	Срок выполнения
I этап	Заявитель	1. Подготавливает документы, необходимые для получения ветеринарно-санитарного заключения, в соответствии с пунктом 7 Положения. 2. Представляет в уполномоченный орган документы непосредственно, через средства почтовой связи или в электронной форме с уведомлением об их получении.	По желанию заявителя.
II этап	Уполномоченный орган	1. Принимает от заявителя документы непосредственно, через средства почтовой связи или в электронной форме с уведомлением об их получении. 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). 3. Руководитель (начальник или его заместитель) на основании акта о соответствии подписывает ветеринарное заключение или отказывает в его выдаче. 4. Выдает (направляет) заявителю ветеринарно-санитарное заключение или уведомление его в письменной форме об отказе в его выдаче. 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.	В день приема документов. В срок, не превышающий 7 рабочих дней со дня получения заявления. Не позднее 1 рабочего дня после принятия соответствующего решения.

28-lesson

Topic. ORGANIZATION OF VETERINARY AND SANITARY SUPERVISION IN THE PROCESSING AND TRADE OF PRODUCTS AND RAW MATERIALS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN.

The plan:

- 1.** Livestock products - veterinary and sanitary supervision in the meat, dairy and raw materials industries.
- 2.** Veterinary and sanitary supervision in places where animal carcasses are collected and disposed of.
- 3.** Veterinary and sanitary supervision in the sale of livestock products and raw materials.

State veterinary supervision at the meat processing plant carries out: vet certificate verification, preliminary veterinary inspection of livestock; thermometry, control over the aging of livestock on a starvation diet; veterinary expertise of carcasses, heads, organs, control over compliance with the rules of blood collection, trichinosis testing and labeling of carcasses; bacteriological research; veterinary and sanitary inspection of intestinal raw materials; control over the cooling regime storage and sanitary conditions of cold storage facilities and chambers; control over the production of products and issuing veterinary certificates.

If infectious diseases are detected at the meat processing plant, a set of measures is carried out to prevent the removal of the pathogen 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, measures are taken only at this base. Sick animals are isolated and treated, the territory is thoroughly and repeatedly disinfected.

If animals with anthrax are found on the conveyor, carcasses, organs, skins, and all products that came into contact with them are burned. Carcasses of animals with emphysematous carbuncle and malignant edema are burned completely. In cases of tuberculosis, foot-and-mouth disease, and swine fever, carcasses are processed under 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 produced; the location of the enterprise; the sanitary condition of workshops and territories; the availability of personnel, water, steam, cold; the availability of special clothing, shoes and protective equipment; the availability of conditions for compliance with personal hygiene rules; the 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, condition of the overpass; availability of a sanitary slaughterhouse, quarantine isolation unit; order of sanitary treatment of vehicles; order of neutralization of wastewater;

correct execution of veterinary accompanying documents;

compliance with the rules of animal transportation; organization of veterinary control over incoming animals;

procedure for disposal of animal corpses;

rules for receiving, storing, and examining meat from forcibly slaughtered animals;

compliance with veterinary requirements in general; compliance with the instructions for branding meat; monitoring compliance with the temperature regime in the refrigerator;

performing anti-epizootic and other veterinary measures.

In accordance with regulatory acts, **an independent state veterinary supervision service has been established at poultry farms** and poultry farms, which is part of the district (city) state veterinary association or an animal disease control station. The state veterinary inspector at a poultry farm is appointed to the position of the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the district (city) and reports to him.

The State Veterinary Supervision Service at the poultry farm performs:

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 expertise of poultry meat, meat products, eggs;

control over the release of food, feed, and technical products of animal origin that are 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 required to:

carry out state veterinary supervision over the receipt of slaughtered poultry and auxiliary materials to the slaughterhouse (shop) of the enterprise;

identify the causes of morbidity and mortality of poultry; conduct veterinary examination and pre-slaughter inspection of poultry;

conduct veterinary and sanitary expertise of meat, poultry slaughter products and eggs;

control neutralization and processing of conditionally fit meat and other slaughter products, disposal of poultry corpses, rejected meat;

maintain veterinary records and prepare veterinary reports in accordance with the established forms;

issue veterinary accompanying documents for manufactured products, draw up opinions on rejected products;

control 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 observing the proper veterinary and sanitary condition of the enterprise, timely carrying out anti-epizootic measures and releasing good-quality products and raw materials; to take samples of raw materials, products and materials for laboratory research; to freely visit all objects of the poultry farm; to 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 slaughtering poultry.

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 facilities; protection of premises from flies; regular cleaning of cowsheds and territories from manure and garbage; daily cleaning of the skin of cows; washing udders and teats before milking; washing and sterilization of dairy dishes, milking machines, milk lines; compliance with hygienic rules for milking cows, storing milk; compliance with personal hygiene rules by service personnel; compliance with the rules for receiving milk from sick cows.

Veterinary supervision is subject to leather, fur raw materials, sheepskins, wool, hair, bristles, bones, horns, hooves, intestinal raw materials, animal down, feather and bird down, mezdra, etc. Harvesting of raw materials is allowed by the Chief State Veterinary Inspector and exclusively in localities and agricultural enterprises that are safe for infectious diseases.

Veterinary supervision is carried out for compliance with the rules of procurement and storage of raw materials and mandatory testing for anthrax. 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 anthrax testing. Skins of slaughterhouse origin, as well as Karakul lambs and all other animals not listed above, are not subject to anthrax testing. Samples of raw materials are sent for research. Prior to the study, leather materials are not allowed to be moved, sorted, or 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 State Veterinary Inspector of the district, the director of the veterinary laboratory. In this case, 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 it. If the result is confirmed, this skin is burned, and the rest is disinfected. Then produce branding of leather raw materials.

There are six types of brands: for meat processing plants; laboratories of veterinary and sanitary expertise; slaughterhouses; slaughterhouses; branding of combined examined raw materials and disinfected raw materials. When harvesting wool, pay attention to the well-being of anthrax, tularemia and other diseases.

The final act of veterinary supervision in farms is the implementation of veterinary and sanitary measures.

Veterinary and sanitary supervision in places where animal carcasses are collected and disposed of.

Timely cleaning of animal corpses is of great epizootic and epidemiological importance. Supervision of the implementation of veterinary and sanitary rules is required to be carried out by specialists of the farm and state network institutions. Heads of farms and GMS are responsible for timely and correct cleaning of animal corpses.

The most advanced in sanitary and economic terms; method of destruction of animal corpses - their processing at recycling plants /plants for the production of meat and bone meal/, for example: Charkhinsky util.factory of the Pastdargomsky district.

Currently, technical disposal and destruction of animal corpses is carried out in special scrap installations, corpse incineration furnaces, and recycling plants (meat and bone meal production plants).

In farms, veterinary supervision over the disposal and disposal of corpses is carried out by hired veterinary specialists, and in scrap plants-a special veterinary service.

В хозяйствах зоны деятельности утильзаводов оборудуют спеSpecial collection points for corpses, where cadaveric material is concentrated, are being set up in farms in the area of activity of scrap plants. At the request of farms, representatives of scrap plants come to collect this material on their own transport. At the factory, the corpses are tested for anthrax, dissected, and then processed into meat and bone meal. Veterinary specialists issue veterinary certificates for flour exported outside the district.

Veterinary supervision in markets is carried out by state laboratories of veterinary and sanitary expertise.

Article 23. "Veterinary requirements for the handling and disposal of biological waste"

Biological waste, with the exception of animal husbandry waste, is allowed for circulation or is subject to destruction only according to the results of a veterinary and sanitary examination confirming its veterinary safety.

Article 27. Withdrawal, destruction, neutralization (decontamination) 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 animals, products and raw materials of animal origin are seized and destroyed, 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 is carried out without withdrawal of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin, veterinary

medicines, feed and feed additives, is approved by the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development.

Biological waste includes:

- corpses of animals and birds.

- aborted and stillborn fetuses;

- veterinary seizures (meat, fish, and other products of animal origin) detected during veterinary expertise at slaughterhouses, cold slaughterhouses, meat and fish processing enterprises, trade organizations, markets, and other facilities;

- other waste generated by processing 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 it for processing to recycling plants. It is forbidden to bury in the ground, discharge into reservoirs, rivers and swamps, household garbage containers, and export to landfills. control stations set up 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 that have not previously been registered on the territory of Russia is subject to destruction by incineration. Farm managers, farmers, tenants and other animal owners are responsible for timely and correct 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 places of burial of corpses (cattle burial grounds, biothermal pits);

- control over the prevention of animal grazing in these areas. Currently, biological waste is destroyed in the following areas:

- special waste installations, corpse incineration furnaces, at recycling plants (plants for the production of meat and bone meal) at high temperatures (up to 1300C). In farms, veterinary supervision over the disposal and destruction of corpses is carried out by their own veterinary specialists, in scrap plants — a special veterinary service. Special collection points for biological waste are being set up in the farms of the recycling plants ' activity zone. At the request of the farm, representatives of scrap plants come for this material on their own transport. At the factory, the corpses are examined for anthrax, opened, and then processed into meat and bone meal. Veterinary specialists issue a veterinary certificate (Form No. 2) for flour exported outside the district.

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 expertise of meat, meat products, fish, milk, dairy, vegetable and other food products;

monitors the sanitary condition of the places where these products are sold;

- prohibits the sale of substandard products;
- takes measures to prevent zoonotic diseases in humans, toxic infections, 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 tests.

29-lesson

Topic. USE OF CLAMPS(*STAMPS*) AND STAMPS IN VETERINARY AND SANITARY SUPERVISION.

The plan:

1.Procedure for the use of clamps (*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 of 22.09.2017 No. 748 approved the Regulation on the procedure for identification, registration, de-registration and keeping of animals*), animal identification includes:

- assigning individual numbers to animals depending on their species (tagging, marking, tagging, installing a chip);
- entering information about animals into the electronic information base;
- registration of a veterinary passport.

The procedure for using clamps(*stamps*) and stamps in veterinary and sanitary supervision consists of:

- assigning 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.

Animals are assigned individual numbers by species using the following methods:

a) **attachment 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, on the left side of the torso of horses and donkeys in the area of the shoulder blade, an individual number is placed, where the district of the republic, the region code is marked, using liquid nitrogen. At the same time, the height of the brand (*stamp*) must 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, consists 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 - an individual number of animals (*except horses and donkeys*), consisting of an eight-digit number. Individual horse and donkey numbers consist of a four-digit number.

Ear tags and tokens containing the identification number specified in Annex 3 to this Regulation are used for combining and tokenizing animals.

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

After identifying the animals, a representative of the state veterinary service draws up a report in accordance with Annex 6 to these Regulations and submits it to the district (*city*) Veterinary and Livestock Development Departments for inclusion in the electronic information system.

Signs that preserve the veterinary passport and identification number of slaughtered (*killed, destroyed*) animals, as well as in the cases provided for in paragraph 15 of these Regulations, are destroyed by the relevant district (*city*) state veterinary service.

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 veterinary passport are changed 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 is not changed.

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 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 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 are prohibited. Re-identification of these animals is carried out in accordance with the procedure established by these Regulations.

Pet owners are required to pay for identification services.

Registration of a veterinary passport for an identified animal

Within three working days after the animal is assigned an identification number, a representative of the State Veterinary Service issues a veterinary

passport to the owner of the animal, in accordance with Annex 7 of these Regulations.

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

The veterinary passport contains 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 in the veterinary passport during the period of veterinary measures (*prevention, diagnosis and treatment*), as well as when the owner of the animal changes and in other cases.

The veterinary passport is signed and sealed by the head of the district (city) administration. 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 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 submitting 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.

2.Seal - 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, storing and using is established.

Stamp- a means of certifying information or registering documents, which is subject to a special procedure for production, storage and use. Stamps are divided into corner stamps, registration stamps, information stamps, and personal stamps.

Branding of meat products is a mandatory measure, especially when it comes to healthy food of animal and poultry origin. For these purposes, use special veterinary stamps and stamps, that have generally accepted parameters and inscriptions. Branding also takes place according to the instructions legalized in 1994, which describe in detail all the nuances of this procedure. This document should be studied by all those who work 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 meat product fridges;
- Citizens who will eventually buy meat.

Branding of meat products occurs only after veterinary and sanitary examination (VSE) of carcasses and internal organs is performed by licensed specialists. As a result of its completion, it is determined whether the meat of livestock or poultry 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 only be kept by a licensed veterinarian who has the right to brand meat. Keep it in a safe, protected place to avoid the possibility of illegal use. Otherwise, it will be a violation of the law, for which the responsible person will incur an administrative penalty.

For the branding procedure, only dyes approved by Gossanepidnadzor are used.

Stamps and stamps can be oval or rectangular in shape, as follows:

Oval, measuring 4 by 6 cm. Use it only after performing the VSE. This stamp confirms that the product is suitable for sale without any restrictions. The tool has three pairs of digits that can be used to determine which district and company the product came from. The same brands, but smaller in size (2.5 by 4 cm), are used for marking rabbit and bird carcasses.

Rectangular stamps— 4 by 6 cm. This brand is called "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 an expert 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 indicate a variety of meat. Thus, the inscription on the stamp may read "Horse meat", "Beef" and so on. Additional stamps have a small size-2 by 5 cm.

Electric stamp. It is used on poultry farms and poultry farms.

Requirements for branding of meat of cattle and pork,

According to the Instructions, the following veterinary stamps and stamps on the suitability of meat for food are established:

a) veterinary stamp of oval shape, has in the center three pairs of digits, the first of which indicates the serial number of the region, city of republican subordination, the second-the serial number of the district (city) and the third - the serial number of the institution, organization, enterprise. In the upper part of the stamp - the name of the country, and in the lower part - "Gosvetnadzor".

Oval-shaped stamp:

Size: 40 x 60

Rim Width: 1.5 mm

Letter height: 6 mm

Digit height: 12 mm

b) the veterinary stamp is rectangular in shape, has the inscription "Veterinary Service" at the top, in the center - "Preliminary inspection", and at the bottom - three pairs of digits: the first one indicates the serial number of the region, city of republican subordination, the second - the serial number of the district (city) and the third - the serial number of the institution, organization, enterprise. A rectangular stamp confirms that the meat was obtained from slaughtered animals.

Rectangular stamp:

Size: 40 x 60

Rim Width: 1.5 mm

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: "Provark", "For boiled sausage", "For meat loaves", "For canned food", etc.; at the bottom - three pairs of digits: the first one indicates the serial number of the region, the city of republican subordination, the second - serial number of the district (city), the third is the serial number of the institution, organization, or enterprise.

Veterinary stamps:

Size: 40 x 70

Rim Width: 1.5 mm

Height of letters and numbers: 7 mm

On meat of all types of animals, the impression of a veterinary stamp or stamp is placed in the following order:

Beef and veal are marked according to their fatness:

- the first category - with a round stamp.

- the second category - with a square stamp.

- a skinny one with a triangular brand.

On half-carasses from bulls put a stamp of the corresponding category of fatness with the designation inside the stamp of the letter "B".

On carasses (half-carasses) from calves put a brand of the corresponding category of fatness with the designation inside the brand of the letter "T".

On the half-carasses of young animals to the right of the stamp, the letter "M" is stamped, on the half-carasses of skinny young animals, the letter "M" is not stamped.

On half-carasses from young animals intended for the production of baby food products, to the right of the stamp, instead of the letter "M" stamp, put the letter "D" stamp.

When marking half-carasses from adult cattle and young animals, accepted by weight and quality of meat, use brands for the corresponding categories of fatness with the letters B, C, H inside the brand:

- C - higher fatness.

- C - average fatness.

- H - lower-average fatness.

On half-carasses (carasses) of beef and veal with defects in technological processing (with incorrect separation along the spinal column, breakdowns of subcutaneous fat and muscle tissue exceeding the permissible limits), the letters "PP" are stamped to the right of the stamp - industrial processing.

On beef half-carasses of the first and second categories, two brands are placed - one each on the scapular and femoral parts.

On half-carasses of veal of the first and second categories, the brand is placed on the shoulder part; on veal carasses, the brand is placed on the shoulder part on one side of the carcass.

On half-carasses of lean beef and carcasses (half-carasses) of lean veal, one brand is placed on the scapula and femur.

Half-carasses of beef intended for on-site industrial processing and delivered under direct contracts to meat processing enterprises are marked with a single brand on the shoulder part.

Meat and offal that are released only after neutralization and are sent for processing into sausage and other products should be marked only with a veterinary stamp indicating the method of neutralization or diagnosis, and an oval stamp should not be put.

Marking of individual parts of pork carcass in accordance with the above-mentioned state standards is carried out as follows:

a) when released from industrial enterprises (meat processing plant, refrigerator) - by attaching labels with the designation of the name of the part and variety of meat to each unit of packaging;

b) in stores-the layout of parts of carcasses separately by variety with the designation of the variety and price.

Pork labeling is applied in accordance with the rules approved in accordance with the established procedure, indicating the following data:

- the first category (bacon) - a round stamp with a diameter of 40 mm;
- the second category (meat-young growth) - a square stamp with a side size of 40 mm;
- the third category (bold) - an oval stamp with a diameter of D1-50 mm and D2-40 mm;
- fourth category (industrial processing) - triangular stamp of the side size 45 - 50 - 50 mm.
- the fifth category (pig meat) - a round stamp with a diameter of 40 mm with the letter " M " 20 mm high on the right side of the stamp.

On the half-carasses intended for baby food, 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, boar meat is stamped "Boar PP" (the letters " PP " indicate industrial processing).

Carcasses and half-carasses of pork-the fourth category, podsvinka withoutskin, with stripping from bruises and bruises or breakdowns of subcutaneous fat exceeding the permissible requirements (no more than 10% of the surface-stripping; no more than 15% of the surface of a half-carass or carcass of the second, third, fourth categories-breakdowns of subcutaneous fat) - on the scapula with one brand appropriate quality, and to the right of the stamp - an impression of the stamp of the letters " PP " with a height of 20 mm.

On half-carasses of pork of the first, second (except for piglets in the skin), third and fourth categories, the brand is placed onthe shoulder part.

On pig carcasses in the skin (pork of the second category), the brand is placed on the shoulder part on one side of the carcass.

A plywoodtag with a round stamp with the letter "M" inside is tied with twine to the carcasses of piglets (to the hind leg).

On the half-carcasses of boars put the stamp "Boar PP" on the scapula.

In addition to the stamps during the customs inspection of cattle and pork meat, the official of the customs body performing the customs inspection of goods pays attention to compliance with the requirements regarding the packaging and labeling of transport containers in which this product is delivered.

30- lesson.

Topic: VETERINARY SERVICES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND COOPERATION WITH THEM.

The plan:

1. International veterinary organizations, World Veterinary Association.
2. International Epizootic Bureau.
3. Veterinary Department of the World Health Organization.

1. World Veterinary Association (VVA). The establishment and work of international veterinary organizations has greatly influenced the formation and development of world veterinary medicine. One such non-governmental organization is the World Veterinary Association (VVA), which is headquartered in Geneva. In April 1863, at a meeting of professors of veterinary schools and veterinary doctors, Professor D. Gembergie of the Veterinary College in Edinburgh proposed to discuss and establish uniform rules for the control of epizootic infectious diseases of animals. The proposal to convene the first International Veterinary Congress was prompted by the emergence of bovine 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 "epizootic control cannot be regulated independently by each country separately, but only jointly by all states", and 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 VVA International Congress was held from July 14 to 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 participated in the First International Congress. Participants of the congress discussed measures to combat epizootics of plague and widespread pneumonia in cattle, foot-and-mouth disease, rabies, sheep pox. The First International Veterinary Congress aimed the veterinary community at finding out the etiology and causes of the spread of mass animal diseases and developing measures aimed at stopping these diseases as soon as possible. At this congress, it was decided to hold periodic international meetings. For this purpose, a 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 out the great role of rail transport as a factor in the spread of infectious animal diseases. Appropriate preventive measures were proposed. The regulations on the Standing Committee of the International Veterinary Congresses were adopted at a special meeting in 1906 in Baden-Baden. Subsequently, the World Veterinary Organization was established at a meeting of the Standing Committee of Representatives of the Participating Countries in 1962. 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 VVA veterinary activities. The main objectives of the VBA are: to continuously expand relations between national veterinary associations; to organize and conduct world veterinary congresses; to exchange information; to assist in improving veterinary education; to promote the social status of the veterinary profession; to 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 VVA. It brings together 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.

During the period between the meetings of the Standing Committee, the Office of the President, the Vice - President, the Secretary-Treasurer and his Deputy heads the work of the VBA. There is a fund committee that regulates VVA financing issues. The VVA consists of commissions dealing with animal protection, wild fauna protection and veterinary education.

VVA associate members include: world associations of veterinary anatomists, physiologists, pharmacologists and biochemists, veterinary parasitologists, animal hygiene specialists, animal husbandry specialists, veterinary pathologists, microbiologists, immunologists and specialists in infectious diseases, small animals, cattle diseases, swine diseases, avian diseases, on the history of veterinary medicine, etc.

The WBA works closely with other major international organizations and actively participates in scientific research and meetings organized by FAO and the World Scientific Organization.

International veterinary congresses. According to the Constitution and Rules of the VVA, international veterinary congresses are held once every four years. During the break between congresses, there is a Standing Committee that considers topical issues at its annual meetings, as well as prepares the convocation of the next congress. The Organizing Committee of the country where the congress will be held is preparing it. The theme of the next congress is developed by the Organizing Committee and approved by the VVA Standing Committee. When approving the program, they take into account the wishes of previous congresses, as well as veterinary services of different countries, veterinary scientific associations, higher schools and research institutions.

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 the official languages of the next congresses will be 4 out of the five official languages, which is established by the WBA Standing Committee on the proposal of the Organizing Committee.

The International Veterinary Congress operates at the expense of membership fees received from VVA member countries, as well as partially 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.

3. International Epizootic Bureau. At the beginning of the last century, despite significant progress, 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 as:

- coordination of research on the pathology and prevention of infectious animal diseases that require international cooperation,
- collection and distribution to Governments and their veterinary institutions of information on the spread of infectious diseases of general interest and related to the course of epizootics of individual diseases and the means used to control them,
- study of draft agreements related to veterinary and sanitary supervision of animals and provide Governments that have signed these agreements with the opportunity to monitor their implementation.

The OIE has its own regional divisions and divisions for 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 implement 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 keeping, caring and feeding animals, treatment and prevention of their diseases, horse forging, obstetrics and some surgical operations. The basis of the educational programs of these schools were meaningful and proven 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 assumptions about the role of living invisible organisms that cause mass infectious diseases of animals and humans, etc.,
- discovery of the bacterial and viral nature of infectious diseases of animals and humans and development of technologies for working with such infectious

agents (L. Pasteur, R. Koch, D. I. Ivanovsky, their collaborators, 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 deals with and concludes international agreements with the OIE, etc. organizations dealing with veterinary issues represented by the Chairman of the State Committee for 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, and a number of international treaties and documents were adopted.

3.4. Glossary of the subject (in Uzbek, Russian, and English)

Uzbek language	English	Russian language	the Meaning
Veterinariya	Veterinary Medicine	veterinary medicine	the scientific and practical activities, napravlennaya protecting the life and health of animals, prevention of the emergence, spread and eradication of animal diseases, protection of the population from diseases common to animals and humans, protecting the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan of contagious animal diseases, the implementation of the veterinary care of animals, as well as providing veterinary well-being of the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, veterinary, veterinary and sanitary safety control of the state veterinary service of the goods;
Biologikchiqin dilar	Biowaste	biowaste	Corpses of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin, recognized threat to veterinary and sanitary, veterinary biological waste industry
Veterinariya, veterinariya-sanitariyaqoida larivanormalari	Veterinary and sanitary rules and norms	Veterinary, veterinary-have sanitaryware and norms of	the Documents establishing requirements in the field of veterinary medicine, which is mandatory for compliance with the state and other bodies, legal entities and individuals
Veterinariyado rivositalari	Veterinary medicines	Veterinary medicines	Funds received from drugs (substances) or from mixtures of medicinal substances (substances) natural and synthetic origin, used for prevention, diagnosis and treatment of animal diseases, as well as to change the status and the functions of their body
Veterinarosoyi shtalik	welfare Veterinary	Veterinary welfare	State, in which no harmful effects of negative factors on the health of animals, epizootic, but also provides favorable conditions for the life of animals
Davlatveterina	Under	Packetaliasadd	Animals, products and raw materials

riyaxizmatinaz oratiostidagito varlar	control of the State Veterinary Service Products	serverth veterinary service goods	of animal origin, veterinary drugs, strains of microorganisms, feed and feed additives, veterinary technical means and vegetable food products sold in the markets
Kelibchiqishih ayvonotgaman submahsulot	Animal Products	animal Products	meat and Meat products, milk and dairy products, fish and fish products, eggs and egg products, as well as products of beekeeping
Kelibchiqishih ayvonotgaman subxomashyo	Raw animal	Raw materials of animal origin	Products obtained from animals intended for processing
Noboppunkt	point Disadvant aged	Disadvantaged para	Territory, which is a hotbed of infectious diseases of animals
Ozuqa	Feed	Feed	Products of plant and animal origin used in animal feeding
Ozuqabopqo'sh imchalar	Feedadditi ves	Feed additives	substances of organic, mineral and synthetic origin that are used as sources of missing nutrients and minerals and vitamins in the diet of animals
Cheklovchitad birlar (karantin)	Restrictiv e measures (quarantin e)	Restrictive measures(quara ntine)	Administrative, and other anti- epidemic measures aimed at containment and eradication of infectious animal diseases, preventing their spread, and introduced a special regime of economic and other activities, restriction of movement of people, vehicles, goods and (or) the goods
Epizootiya	Epizootic	Epizootic	Spread and other especially dangerous infectious animal diseases in the territory
Epizootiyagaq arshitadbirlar	Anti- epizootic measures	Antiepizootic measures	a System of organizational and special veterinary measures for the prevention, detection or elimination of the epidemic
Hayvonlarning yuqumlikasalli klari	Contagiou s animal diseases	Communicable diseases animal	Disease the occurrence of which is due to exposure to pathogens in animals subject to availability, distribution and transmission to other animals and man
Yo riqnoma	Instructio	manual	Document establishes mandatory

	ns		measures in veterinary medicine
Qoidalar	Rules	Rules	, the Document establishes the procedure and conditions for holding animals in farms or their implementation
Qo'llanma	Benefit	Benefit	performance of some veterinary events
Tavsiyalar	Recommendation	recommendation	Document on mandatory veterinary activities established academic institutions and carried out in the period prior to the approval of the relevant instruction for example, the recommendation on combating flies in livestock
Ko'rsatma	Designation	Guidance	document of measures in the field of veterinary supervision of occasional or periodic events in scale of the district, region, such as the guidance on the validation of veterinary-sanitary state of pig farms and farms
Nizom	Position	Position	a Document outlining the responsibilities, rights and legal status of the veterinary authorities, institutions, organizations, organizations and officials of the veterinary service
Istiqboliy reja	Planning ahead	planning ahead	Include the most important events for 5-10-15 years or more.
Joriy (yilil) reja	Current planning (Annual)	Current planning (annual)	Veterinary measures are developed for the first year, and some of them, broken down by month and quarter, 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 welfare of the farm, etc. for the coming year.
Tezkor (operativ) reja	Operational planning	Operational planning	Veterinary activities are designed for a specific immediate period. An example of such a plan is a plan to eliminate 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	Unity of plans	Provides for mandatory planning of veterinary measures on specific issues in a certain territory, regardless of the departmental affiliation of farms
Umumiylik	Complexity	Complexity	Involves a combination of special measures for the prevention and elimination of diseases and organizational and economic measures
Ommaviylik (demokratlik)	Democracy	Democracy	Provides for planning bottom-up veterinary activities, i.e. development of primary plans for veterinary activities starting with farms, joint-stock companies and other enterprises and ending with the highest veterinary authorities
Yetakchitadbir	Leading link	Leading link	In the planned complex, it is a priority or main event, without which it is impossible to fulfill other points of the planned plan.
Iqtisodiysamaradorlik	Cost-effectiveness	Iqtisodiysamaradorlik Cost-effectiveness Economic efficiency	of elimination of damage caused by reduction or cessation of death, forced slaughter, animal degradation, reduction of losses of products and live mass is a priority or main activity in the planned complex, without which it is impossible to fulfill other points of the planned plan Iqtisodiysamaradorlik Cost-effectivenessсы.
Haqiqiyzarar	Economic damage	Economic damage	by monetary losses caused
by animal diseases	Oldiolingazarar	Prevented economic damage	Prevented environmental damage is the economic result of veterinary measures, which characterizes the amount of prevention of possible product losses in a particular disease due to the rapid integrated-implementation of veterinary measures, the use of new, more

			modern methods and their means
Kasallanishkoeffisiyenti	Incidence ratio	. Kasallanishkoeffisiyenti Incident ratio The incidence	rate is the ratio of the number of diseased animals to the total number of dysfunctional herds (farms)
O'limkoeffisiyenti	Mortality ratio (CFR)	Ratio Death rate (lethality)	- this is the ratio of the number of fallen, forcibly killed and destroyed animals to the number of sick animals.
Zararkoeffisiyenti	Damage ratio	The coefficient of economic damage	is the ratio of the total amount of damage caused by disease, death, illness, forced slaughter to the number of sick, dead, sick and forcibly killed animals

IV. Certification questions on the subject

4.1. I PC oral questions:

1. The essence of veterinary medicine?
2. What are veterinary measures?
3. State veterinary inspectors are?
4. Is this a private veterinary practice?
5. What is the responsibility for violation of veterinary legislation?
6. Veterinary reporting is it?
7. Who appoints 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. What 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. Organizational structure of veterinary medicine?
13. The right of owners of animals and animal products?
14. Magazine No. 2-vet?
15. Form # 1-vet.reporting?
16. Retention periods for accounting and reporting documents?
17. By whom the vet is issued.certificates form # 2?
18. In what article of the law " on veterinary medicine "(new edition)What are the main directions of veterinary medicine in the Republic of Uzbekistan?
19. Who runs the veterinary service?
20. Who appoints the district's chief medical officer?
21. Long-term plans of veterinary measures?
22. Principles of veterinary event planning?
23. Non-communicable disease prevention plan?
24. Calendar plan of the veterinary service of the farm?
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 treatment work?
30. Planning of veterinary activities?
31. When is scheduled medical care provided?
32. What are the specifics of veterinary action plans?
33. Are veterinary action plans democratic?
34. Concreteness of veterinary action plans?
35. Health activities in the quarantine center?
36. Technological map of veterinary treatment of animals?
37. When was the Law "On Veterinary Medicine" of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted (in the first years)?

38. Role and significance of state veterinary medicine?
39. Veterinary legislation?
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 were amendments and additions made to the Law "on Veterinary Medicine" of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
46. How many articles are there in the law "on Veterinary Medicine" of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
47. What article of the Law "on veterinary Medicine" (new edition) 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. Content of the state veterinary service?
51. State Veterinary Network?
52. Journal No. 3-vet?
53. Form No. 2-vet.reporting?
54. Accounting in veterinary medicine?
55. By whom is vet certificate No. 1 issued?
56. Who sets the main tasks in veterinary medicine?
57. Who manages the veterinary service?
58. What article of the Law "on veterinary Medicine" (new edition) of the Republic specifies the procedure for establishing quarantine for infectious diseases of animals?
59. Objects of veterinary planning?
60. Main types of veterinary action plans?
61. Operational plans for veterinary measures?
62. Plan of veterinary and sanitary measures?
63. Clinical examination of animals?
64. Medical 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 pathogens of infectious diseases from entering the farm?
69. When do they provide daily medical care?
70. What is the reality of veterinary action plans?
71. Complexity of veterinary action plans?
72. The reality of veterinary action plans?
73. Main tasks of veterinary medicine?
74. Veterinary service management?
75. Rights and obligations of specialists of the departmental veterinary service?

76. Quarantine or restrictions for infectious animal diseases?
77. Veterinary accounting?
78. Who adopted the law "on Veterinary Medicine" of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
79. How are instructions given to chief state veterinary inspectors?
80. What article of the Law" on veterinary Medicine " (new edition) of the Republic specifies the obligations of owners of livestock and animal products?
81. What article of the Law" on veterinary Medicine " (new edition) of the Republic specifies the duties of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?
82. A feature of modern veterinary medicine?
83. Main directions of modern veterinary medicine?
84. Right to engage in veterinary activities?
85. Maintenance of the departmental veterinary service?
86. Magazine No. 1-vet?
87. Form No. 1-vet reporting?
88. 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. What article of the law" on veterinary medicine " (new edition) of the Republic of Uzbekistan specifies laboratory tests?
94. What article of the Law" on veterinary medicine " (new edition) of the Republic specifies the procedure for lifting quarantine in case of infectious diseases of animals?
95. Current veterinary action plans?
96. Plan of preventive anti-epizootic 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 for the prevention of infectious diseases?
101. Main types of veterinary action plans?
102. Operational plans for veterinary measures?
103. Plan of veterinary and sanitary measures?
104. Clinical examination of animals?
105. Medical card of the animal?
106. Organization of general measures for the prevention of infectious animal diseases?
107. Organization of measures to eliminate infectious animal diseases?
108. Registration of medical documentation?
109. Measures to prevent pathogens of infectious diseases from entering the farm?
110. When is daily medical care provided?
111. The reality of veterinary action plans?
112. Complexity of veterinary action plans?

113. Reality of veterinary action plans?
114. Main tasks of veterinary medicine?
115. Veterinary service management?
116. Rights and obligations of specialists of the departmental veterinary service?
117. Quarantine or restrictions for infectious animal diseases?
118. Veterinary accounting?
119. Who adopted the law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic?
120. Clinical examination of animals?

4.2. II PC oral questions

1. What article of the Law" on veterinary Medicine " (new edition) of the Republic specifies the obligations of owners of animals and raw materials of animal origin?
2. What article of the Law" on veterinary medicine " of the Republic specifies the duties of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?
3. A feature of modern veterinary medicine?
4. Main directions of modern veterinary medicine?
5. The right to engage in veterinary activities?
6. Maintenance of the departmental veterinary service?
7. Magazine No. 1-vet?
8. Form # 1-vet reporting?
9. Main requirements for vet reporting?
10. What administrative measures are applied to violators of vet legislation?
11. When was the new version of the Law on Veterinary Medicine adopted?
12. What documents do veterinary legislation consist of?
13. How many chapters does the new version of the law "on Veterinary Medicine " consist of?
14. How many articles are there in the new version of the law "on veterinary Medicine"?
15. What is meant by biological waste?
16. Veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations are:
17. Veterinary well-being is ...
18. Goods controlled by the State Veterinary Service are:
19. Products of animal origin include
20. Raw materials of animal origin are
21. An unfavorable item is
22. Feed additives are
23. Restrictive measures (quarantine)- this is
24. Epizootics is
25. Anti-epizootic measures
26. Infectious diseases of animals
27. Basic powers of local state authorities in the field of veterinary medicine.
28. The veterinary service system consists of...
29. Department of the State Veterinary Service...

30. Which article of the Law "on Veterinary Medicine" (new edition) emphasizes the main functions of the state veterinary service?
31. In what article of the law "on veterinary medicine" (new edition) are state veterinary inspectors specified?
32. Who is the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
33. What article of the Law "on veterinary Medicine" (new edition) specifies the powers of state veterinary inspectors?
34. Specify the main powers of state veterinary inspectors.
35. In what article of the law "on veterinary medicine" (new edition) what is the departmental veterinary service?
36. Specify the basic rights of specialists of the departmental veterinary service.
37. Specify the duties of veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service.
38. What article of the Law "on veterinary Medicine" (new edition) specifies the activities of the industrial veterinary service?
39. Who issues a "License" for private veterinary activities?
40. What are the basic rights of private veterinary specialists?
41. Mark the responsibilities of private veterinary specialists.
42. Rights of owners of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin.
43. Obligations of owners of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin.
44. Preventive measures are ...
45. Diagnostic measures are ...
46. Therapeutic measures are ...
47. What article of the law "on veterinary Medicine" (new edition) specifies the goals of laboratory research
48. Veterinary requirements for the handling and disposal of biological waste.
49. Objects of state veterinary supervision include...
50. In what article of the law "on veterinary medicine" (new edition) are restrictive measures (quarantine) specified when detecting foci of infectious diseases of animals?
51. Regulatory documents...
52. Regulatory documents...
53. Specify the name of the sub-legislative documents:
54. When was the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan UP-5696 issued?
55. When was the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PP-4254 adopted?
56. When was Resolution No. 139 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted?
57. Please indicate the number of regulations approved on the basis of the Cabinet of Ministers 'resolution' On Approval of Regulations on the Procedure for Passing Licensing Procedures in the State Veterinary Service System "(RESOLUTIONN_139)
58. The concept of "Veterinary and sanitary conclusion"...

59. On the basis of what articles of the Law " On Veterinary Medicine" Does the State veterinary supervision issue a " protocol" on violation of the requirements of veterinary legislation?
60. On the basis of what articles of the Code " on administrative responsibility" of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the State Veterinary Inspectorate issues a decision on the imposition of a fine to persons who violate veterinary legislation?
61. Please indicate the regulatory documents?
62. Specify the types of laws?
63. Do the resolutions of the Oliy Majlis refer to sub-legislative documents?
64. Do the resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan refer to sub-legislative documents?
65. Do the orders of the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development refer to sub-legislative documents?
66. Main powers of the State veterinary Inspector?
conducts state veterinary supervision;
67. Who has the right to be a State veterinary inspector in the veterinary service system?
68. Are veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service state veterinary inspectors?
69. Do veterinary specialists of a private veterinary service have the rights of a state veterinary inspector?
70. Do veterinary specialists of the industrial veterinary service have the rights of a state veterinary inspector?
71. Specify the amount of fines imposed on citizens for violating the rules on animal quarantine and other veterinary and sanitary rules?
72. Specify the amount of fines imposed on officials for violating the rules on animal quarantine and other veterinary and sanitary rules?
73. Specify the amount of fines imposed on citizens for violating the rules for keeping dogs and cats?
74. Specify the number of fines imposed on officials for violating the rules for keeping dogs and cats?
75. Specify the amount of fines imposed on citizens for violating the rules for keeping dogs and cats, causing damage to human health?
76. The concept of veterinary legislation?
77. Does the head of the district department of Veterinary Medicine and animal husbandry development have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
78. Does the head of the city Department of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry development have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
79. Does the head of the laboratory of veterinary and sanitary expertise have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
80. Does the head of the veterinary department have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
81. What article of the Law" on veterinary Medicine " (new edition) of the Republic specifies the duties of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?

82. A feature of modern veterinary medicine?
83. Main directions of modern veterinary medicine?
84. Right to engage in veterinary activities?
85. Maintenance of the departmental veterinary service?
86. Magazine No. 1-vet?
87. Form No. 1-vet reporting?
88. 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 what article of the law " on veterinary medicine "(new edition)Republic of Uzbekistan are laboratory tests indicated?
94. What article of the Law" on veterinary medicine " (new edition) of the Republic specifies the procedure for lifting quarantine in case of infectious diseases of animals?
95. Current veterinary action plans?
96. Plan of preventive anti-epizootic 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 for the prevention of infectious diseases?
101. The essence of veterinary medicine?
102. Veterinary measures?
103. State veterinary inspectors?
104. Private veterinary practice?
105. Liability for violation of veterinary legislation?
106. Veterinary reporting?
107. Who appoints the chief veterinarian of the city?
108. How many sections are there in the Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan (new edition)?
109. What article of the Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic specifies the powers of state veterinary inspectors?
110. State veterinary medicine?
111. Tasks of the State Veterinary Service?
112. Organizational structure of veterinary medicine?
113. The right of owners of animals and animal products?
114. Journal No. 2-vet?
115. Form No. 1-vet reporting?
116. Terms of storage of accounting and reporting documents?
117. Who issues the vet certificate form No. 2?
118. In what article of the law " on veterinary medicine "(new edition)What are the main directions of veterinary medicine in the Republic of Uzbekistan?

119. Who manages the veterinary service?
120. Who appoints the district chief medical officer?

4.3. IR oral questions

1. The essence of veterinary medicine?
2. Veterinary measures?
3. State veterinary inspectors?
4. Private veterinary practice?
5. Liability for violation of veterinary legislation?
6. Veterinary reporting?
7. Who appoints 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. What 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. Organizational structure of veterinary medicine?
13. The right of owners of animals and animal products?
14. Magazine No. 2-vet?
15. Form # 1-vet.reporting?
16. Terms of storage of accounting documents?
17. Who issues the vet certificate form No. 2?
18. In what article of the law " on veterinary medicine "(new edition)What are the main directions of veterinary medicine in the Republic of Uzbekistan?
19. Who runs the veterinary service?
20. Who appoints the district's chief medical officer?
21. Long-term plans of veterinary measures?
22. Principles of veterinary event planning?
23. Non-communicable disease prevention plan?
24. Calendar plan of the veterinary service of the farm?
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 treatment work?
30. Planning of veterinary activities?
31. When is scheduled medical care provided?
32. What are the specifics of veterinary action plans?
33. Are veterinary action plans democratic?
34. Concreteness of veterinary action plans?
35. Health activities in the quarantine center?
36. Technological map of veterinary treatment of animals?

37. When was the Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan(new edition) adopted?
38. Role and significance of state veterinary medicine?
39. Veterinary legislation?
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. What article of the Law" On Veterinary Medicine " (new edition) 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. Content of the state veterinary service?
51. State Veterinary Network?
52. Journal No. 3-vet?
53. Form No. 2-vet reporting?
54. Accounting in veterinary medicine?
55. By whom is vet certificate No. 1 issued?
56. Who sets the main tasks of veterinary medicine?
57. Who manages the veterinary service?
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64. Medical 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 pathogens of infectious diseases from entering the farm?
69. When do they provide daily medical care?
70. What is the reality of veterinary action plans?
71. Complexity of veterinary action plans?
72. The reality of veterinary action plans?
73. Main tasks of veterinary medicine?

74. Veterinary service management?
75. Rights and obligations of specialists of the departmental veterinary service?
76. Quarantine or restrictions for infectious animal diseases?
77. Veterinary accounting?
78. Who adopted the law on veterinary Medicine of the Republic?
79. Anti-epizootic measures are...?
80. What article of the Law "on veterinary Medicine" of the Republic (new edition) specifies the obligations of owners of livestock and animal products?
81. What article of the Law "on veterinary Medicine" of the Republic (new edition) specifies the duties of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?
82. A feature of modern veterinary medicine?
83. Main directions of modern veterinary medicine?
84. Right to engage in veterinary activities?
85. Maintenance of the departmental veterinary service?
86. Magazine No. 1-vet?
87. Form No. 1-vet reporting?
88. Main requirements for vet reporting?
89. What administrative measures are applied to violators of vet legislation?
90. Anti-epizootic measures are...?
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. What article of the law "on veterinary medicine" of the Republic of Uzbekistan (new edition) specifies laboratory tests?
94. What article of the Law "on veterinary medicine" of the Republic (new edition) specifies the procedure for lifting quarantine in case of infectious diseases of animals?
95. Current veterinary action plans?
96. Plan of preventive anti-epizootic 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 for the prevention of infectious diseases?
101. Main types of veterinary action plans?
102. Operational plans for veterinary measures?
103. Plan of veterinary and sanitary measures?
104. Clinical examination of animals?
105. Medical card of the animal?
106. Organization of general measures for the prevention of infectious animal diseases?
107. Organization of measures to eliminate infectious animal diseases?
108. Registration of medical documentation?
109. Measures to prevent pathogens of infectious diseases from entering the farm?
110. When is daily medical care provided?

111. The reality of veterinary action plans?
112. Complexity of veterinary action plans?
113. Reality of veterinary action plans?
114. Main tasks of veterinary medicine?
115. Veterinary service management?
116. Rights and obligations of specialists of the departmental veterinary service?
117. Quarantine or restrictions for infectious animal diseases?
118. Veterinary accounting?
119. Who adopted the law "on veterinary medicine" of the Republic?
120. How are the instructions of chief state veterinary inspectors given?
121. What article of the Law" on veterinary medicine " of the Republic specifies the obligations of owners of livestock and animal products?
122. What article of the Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic (new edition) specifies the duties of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?
123. A feature of modern veterinary medicine?
124. Main directions of modern veterinary medicine?
125. Right to engage in veterinary activities?
126. Maintenance of the departmental veterinary service?
127. Journal No. 1-vet?
128. Form No. 1-vet reporting?
129. 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 do veterinary legislation 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. Bad location-...
142. Feed additives- ...
143. Restrictive measures (quarantine)- ...
144. Epizootics- ...
145. Anti-epizootic measures-...
146. Infectious diseases of animals-...
147. Basic powers of local state authorities in the field of veterinary medicine.
148. The veterinary service system consists of...
149. Department of the State Veterinary Service.

150. Which article of the law” on veterinary medicine " emphasizes the main functions of the state veterinary service?
151. What 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. What 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 what article of the law” on veterinary medicine " is the departmental veterinary service mentioned?
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. What article of the law” on veterinary medicine " specifies the activities of the industrial 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. 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. What article of the law” on veterinary medicine " specifies the objectives of laboratory research?
168. Veterinary requirements for the handling and disposal of biological waste?
169. Objects of state veterinary supervision include-...
170. What 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-legal documents.
174. When was the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan UP-5696 issued:
175. When was the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PP-4254 adopted?
176. When was Resolution No. 139 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted?
177. Please indicate the number of regulations approved on the basis of the Cabinet of Ministers 'resolution" On Approval of Regulations on the Procedure for Passing Licensing Procedures in the State Veterinary Service System "(RESOLUTIONN_139)

178. The concept of "Veterinary and sanitary conclusion".
179. On the basis of what articles of the Law " On Veterinary Medicine" Does the State veterinary supervision issue a " protocol" on violation of the requirements of veterinary legislation?
180. On the basis of what articles of the Code " on administrative responsibility" of the Republic of Uzbekistan does the State Veterinary Supervision issue a decision 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 resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan refer to sub-legislative documents?
185. Do the orders of the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development refer to sub-legislative documents?
186. 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 industrial veterinary service have the rights of a state veterinary inspector?
191. Specify the amount of fines imposed on citizens for violating the rules on animal quarantine and other veterinary and sanitary rules?
192. Specify the amount of fines imposed on officials for violating the rules on animal quarantine and other veterinary and sanitary regulations?
193. Specify the amount of fines imposed on citizens for violating the rules for keeping dogs and cats?
194. Specify the number of fines imposed on officials for violating the rules for keeping dogs and cats?
195. Specify the amount of fines imposed on citizens for violating the rules for 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 expertise have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
200. Does the head of veterinary departments have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?

201. What 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. Main directions of modern veterinary medicine?
204. Right to engage in veterinary activities?
205. Maintenance of the departmental veterinary service?
206. Magazine No. 1-vet?
207. Form No. 1-vet reporting?
208. 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. What article of the law on veterinary medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan specifies laboratory tests?
214. What article of the Veterinary Law of the Republic specifies the procedure for lifting quarantine in case of infectious diseases of animals?
215. Current veterinary action plans?
216. Plan of preventive anti-epizootic 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 for the prevention of infectious diseases?
221. The essence of veterinary medicine?
222. Veterinary measures?
223. State veterinary inspectors?
224. Private veterinary practice?
225. Liability for violation of veterinary legislation?
226. Veterinary reporting?
227. Who appoints the chief veterinarian of the city?
228. How many sections are there in the Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan (new edition)?
229. What article of the Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic specifies the powers of state veterinary inspectors?
230. State veterinary medicine?
231. Tasks of the State Veterinary Service?
232. Organizational structure of veterinary medicine?
233. The right of owners of animals and animal products?
234. Journal No. 2-vet?
235. Form No. 1-vet a reporting?
236. Terms of storage of accounting and reporting documents?
237. Who issues the vet certificate form No. 2?

238. What article of the Law "On Veterinary Medicine" of the Republic of Uzbekistan(new edition) specifies the main directions of veterinary medicine?
239. Who manages the veterinary service?
240. Who appoints the district chief medical officer?
241. Main types of veterinary action plans?
242. Operational plans for 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 for the prevention of infectious animal diseases?
247. Organization of measures to eliminate infectious animal diseases?
248. Registration of medical documentation?
249. Measures to prevent pathogens of infectious diseases from entering the farm?
250. When do they provide daily medical care?
251. What is the reality of veterinary action plans?
252. Complexity of veterinary action plans?
253. What is the reality of veterinary action plans?
254. Main tasks of veterinary medicine?
255. Veterinary service management?
256. Rights and obligations of specialists of the departmental veterinary service?
257. Quarantine or restrictions for infectious animal diseases?
258. Veterinary accounting?
259. When was the law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic adopted?
260. How are the instructions of chief state veterinary inspectors given?
261. What article of the Law" on veterinary medicine " of the Republic (new edition) specifies the obligations of owners of livestock and animal products?
262. What article of the Law" on veterinary Medicine " of the Republic(new edition) specifies the duties of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?
263. What is the peculiarity of modern veterinary medicine?
264. Main directions of modern veterinary medicine?
265. Who has the right to engage in veterinary activities?
266. Maintenance of the departmental veterinary service?
267. Journal No. 1-vet?
268. Form No. 1-vet reporting?
269. Main requirements for vet reporting?
270. What administrative measures are applied to violators of vet legislation?
271. When was the new version of the law "on veterinary Medicine " adopted?
272. What documents do veterinary legislation 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. Bad location-...
282. Feed additives- ...
283. Restrictive measures (quarantine)- ...
284. Epizootics- ...
285. Anti-epizootic measures are ...
286. Infectious diseases of animals-...
287. Basic powers of local state authorities in the field of veterinary medicine...
288. The veterinary service system consists of ...
289. The Department 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 what 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. What 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 what article of the law” on veterinary Medicine " (new edition) is the departmental veterinary service mentioned?
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. What article of the law”on veterinary Medicine " (new edition) specifies the activities of the industrial veterinary service?
299. Who issues a " License” for private veterinary activities?
300. What are the basic rights of private veterinary specialists?

4.4. 1 pkcomment questions

1. In what article of the law” on veterinary medicine " (new edition) are state veterinary inspectors specified?
2. Who is the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
3. What 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 what article of the law " on veterinary medicine "(new edition) is the departmental veterinary service noted?
6. Specify the basic rights of specialists of the departmental veterinary service.

7. Specify the responsibilities of veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service.
8. What article of the Law "On Veterinary Medicine" (new edition) specifies the activities of the industrial veterinary service?
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 owners of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin.
14. Preventive measures- ...
15. Diagnostic measures- ...
16. Therapeutic measures- ...
17. What article of the law "On Veterinary Medicine" (new edition) specifies the goals of laboratory research
18. Veterinary requirements for the handling and disposal of biological waste.
19. Objects of state veterinary supervision include-...
20. In what article of the law "On Veterinary Medicine" (new edition) are restrictive measures (quarantine) specified when detecting foci of infectious diseases of animals?
21. Specify the main powers of state veterinary inspectors.
22. Regulatory documents are...
23. Specify the name of the sub-legal 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. Please indicate the number of regulations approved on the basis of the Cabinet of Ministers 'resolution' On Approval of Regulations on the Procedure for Passing Licensing Procedures in the State Veterinary Service System "(RESOLUTIONN_139)
28. The concept of "Veterinary and sanitary conclusion".
29. On the basis of what articles of the Law "On Veterinary Medicine" Does the State veterinary supervision issue a "protocol" on violation of the requirements of veterinary legislation?
30. On the basis of what articles of the Code "on administrative responsibility" of the Republic of Uzbekistan does the State Veterinary Supervision issue a decision to impose a fine to persons who violate veterinary legislation?
31. Please indicate the regulatory documents?
32. Specify the types of laws?
33. Do the resolutions of the Oliy Majlis refer to sub-legislative documents?

34. Do the resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan refer to sub-legislative documents?
35. Do the orders of the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development refer to sub-legislative documents?
36. 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 veterinary specialists of a private veterinary service have the rights of a state veterinary inspector?
40. Do veterinary specialists of the industrial veterinary service have the rights of a state veterinary inspector?
41. Specify the amount of fines imposed on citizens for violating the rules on animal quarantine and other veterinary and sanitary rules?
42. Specify the amount of fines imposed on officials for violating the rules on animal quarantine and other veterinary and sanitary rules?
43. Specify the amount of fines imposed on citizens for violating the rules for keeping dogs and cats?
44. Specify the number of fines imposed on officials for violating the rules for keeping dogs and cats?
45. Specify the amount of fines imposed on citizens for violating the rules for 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 expertise have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
50. Does the head of veterinary departments have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
51. What article of the Law "on veterinary Medicine" of the Republic (new edition) specifies the duties of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?
52. What is the peculiarity of modern veterinary medicine?
53. Main directions of modern veterinary medicine?
54. Right to engage in veterinary activities?
55. Maintenance of the departmental veterinary service?
56. Magazine No. 1-vet?
57. Form No. 1-vet reporting?
58. 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 heads of laboratories have the right to become state veterinary inspectors?

62. Who organizes the veterinary service?
63. What article of the Law "On Veterinary Medicine" of the Republic of Uzbekistan (new edition) specifies laboratory tests?
64. What article of the Law "on veterinary medicine" of the Republic (new edition) specifies the procedure for lifting quarantine in case of infectious diseases of animals?
65. Current veterinary action plans?
66. 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?
60. Organization of special measures for the prevention of infectious diseases?
61. The essence of veterinary medicine?
62. Veterinary measures?
63. State veterinary inspectors?
64. Private veterinary practice?
65. Liability for violation of veterinary legislation?
66. Veterinary reporting?
67. Who appoints the chief veterinarian of the city?
68. How many sections are there in the Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan (new edition)?
69. What article of the Law "on veterinary Medicine" of the Republic (new edition) specifies the powers of state veterinary inspectors?
70. State veterinary medicine?
71. Tasks of the State Veterinary Service?
72. Organizational structure of veterinary medicine?
73. The right of owners of animals and animal products?
74. Journal No. 2-vet?
75. Form No. 1-vet a reporting?
76. Retention periods for accounting and reporting documents?
77. Who issues the vet certificate form No. 2?
78. What article of the Law "On Veterinary Medicine" of the Republic of Uzbekistan (new edition) specifies the main directions of veterinary medicine?
79. Who manages the veterinary service?
80. Who appoints the district's chief medical officer?
81. Main types of veterinary action plans?
82. Operational plans for veterinary measures?
83. Plan of veterinary and sanitary measures?
84. Clinical examination of animals?
85. Medical card of the animal?
86. Organization of general measures for the prevention of infectious animal diseases?
87. Organization of measures to eliminate infectious animal diseases?
88. Registration of medical documentation?

89. Measures to prevent pathogens of infectious diseases from entering the farm?
90. When do they provide daily medical care?
91. The reality of veterinary action plans?
92. Complexity of veterinary action plans?
93. The reality of veterinary action plans?
94. Main tasks of veterinary medicine?
95. Veterinary service management?
96. Rights and obligations of specialists of the departmental veterinary service?
97. Quarantine or restrictions for infectious animal diseases?
98. Veterinary accounting?
99. When was the law "On Veterinary Medicine" of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted?
100. Pre-epizootic events are ...
101. What article of the Veterinary Law of the Republic specifies the obligations of owners of livestock and animal products?
102. What article of the Law on veterinary Medicine of the Republic specifies the duties of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?
103. A feature of modern veterinary medicine?
104. Main directions of modern veterinary medicine?
105. Right to engage in veterinary activities?
106. Maintenance of the departmental veterinary service?
107. Magazine No. 1-vet?
108. Form No. 1-vet reporting?
109. 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 do veterinary legislation 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 version 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. Bad location-...
122. Feed additives- ...
123. Restrictive measures (quarantine)- ...
124. Epizootics- ...
125. Anti-epizootic measures:
126. Infectious diseases of animals:
127. The main powers of local state authorities in the field of veterinary medicine:

128. The veterinary service system consists of...
129. Department 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 what 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. What 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 what article of the law " on veterinary medicine "(new edition)what is the departmental veterinary service?
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. What article of the law” on veterinary Medicine " (new edition)specifies the activities of the industrial veterinary service?
139. Who issues a " License” for private veterinary activities?
140. What are the basic rights of private veterinary specialists?
141. Specify the amount of fines imposed on citizens for violating the rules on animal quarantine and other veterinary and sanitary rules?
142. Specify the amount of fines imposed on officials for violating the rules on animal quarantine and other veterinary and sanitary regulations?
143. Specify the amount of fines imposed on citizens for violating the rules for keeping dogs and cats?
144. Specify the number of fines imposed on officials for violating the rules for keeping dogs and cats?
145. Specify the amount of fines imposed on citizens for violating the rules for 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 expertise have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
150. Does the head of veterinary departments have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?

4.5. 2 pcs written questions

1. The essence of veterinary medicine?
2. Veterinary measures?
3. State veterinary inspectors?
4. Private veterinary practice?
5. Liability for violation of veterinary legislation?

6. Veterinary reporting?
7. Who appoints 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. What 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. Organizational structure of veterinary medicine?
13. The right of owners of animals and animal products?
14. Magazine No. 2-vet?
15. Form No. 1-vet a reporting?
16. Retention periods for accounting and reporting documents?
17. Who issues the vet 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 veterinary service?
20. Who appoints the district's chief medical officer?
21. Long-term plans of veterinary measures?
22. Principles of veterinary event planning?
23. Non-communicable disease prevention plan?
24. Calendar plan of the veterinary service of the farm?
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 treatment work?
30. Planning of veterinary activities?
31. When is scheduled medical care provided?
32. What are the specifics of veterinary action plans?
33. Are veterinary action plans democratic?
34. Concreteness of veterinary action plans?
35. Health activities in the quarantine center?
36. Technological map of veterinary treatment of animals?
37. Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
38. Role and significance of state veterinary medicine?
39. Veterinary legislation?
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. What 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. Content of the state veterinary service?
51. State Veterinary Network?
52. Journal No. 3-vet?
53. Form No. 2-vet reporting?
54. Accounting in veterinary medicine?
55. By whom is vet certificate No. 1 issued?
56. Who sets the main tasks of veterinary medicine?
57. Who manages the veterinary service?
58. What article of the Veterinary Law of the Republic specifies the procedure for establishing quarantine for infectious diseases of animals?
59. Objects of veterinary planning?
60. Main types of veterinary action plans?
61. Operational plans for veterinary measures?
62. Plan of veterinary and sanitary measures?
63. Clinical examination of animals?
64. Medical 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 pathogens of infectious diseases from entering the farm?
69. When do they provide daily medical care?
70. What is the reality of veterinary action plans?
71. Complexity of veterinary action plans?
72. The reality of veterinary action plans?
73. Main tasks of veterinary medicine?
74. Veterinary service management?
75. Rights and obligations of specialists of the departmental veterinary service?
76. Quarantine or restrictions for infectious animal diseases?
77. Veterinary accounting?
78. Who adopted the law on veterinary Medicine of the Republic?
79. How are the instructions of chief state veterinary inspectors given?
80. What article of the Veterinary Law of the Republic specifies the obligations of owners of livestock and animal products?
81. What article of the Law on veterinary Medicine of the Republic specifies the duties of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?
82. A feature of modern veterinary medicine?
83. Main directions of modern veterinary medicine?

84. Right to engage in veterinary activities?
85. Maintenance of the departmental veterinary service?
86. Magazine No. 1-vet?
87. Form No. 1-vet reporting?
88. 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. What article of the law on veterinary medicine of the Republic of uzbekistan specifies laboratory tests
94. What article of the Veterinary Law of the Republic specifies the procedure for lifting quarantine in case of 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 for the prevention of infectious diseases?
101. Main types of veterinary action plans?
102. Operational plans for veterinary measures?
103. Plan of veterinary and sanitary measures?
104. Clinical examination of animals?
105. Medical card of the animal?
106. Organization of general measures for the prevention of infectious animal diseases?
107. Organization of measures to eliminate infectious animal diseases?
108. Registration of medical documentation?
109. Measures to prevent pathogens of infectious diseases from entering the farm?
110. When is daily medical care provided?
111. The reality of veterinary action plans?
112. Complexity of veterinary action plans?
113. Reality of veterinary action plans?
114. Main tasks of veterinary medicine?
115. Veterinary service management?
116. Rights and obligations of specialists of the departmental veterinary service?
117. Quarantine or restrictions for infectious animal diseases?
118. Veterinary accounting?
119. Who adopted the law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic?
120. How are the instructions of chief state veterinary inspectors given?
121. Bad location-...
122. Feed additives- ...
123. Restrictive measures (quarantine)- ...

124. Epizootics- ...
125. Anti-epizootic measures:
126. Infectious diseases of animals:
127. The main powers of local state authorities in the field of veterinary medicine:
128. The veterinary service system consists of:
129. Department of the State Veterinary Service:
130. Which article of the law” on veterinary medicine " emphasizes the main functions of the state veterinary service:
131. What article of the law” on veterinary medicine " specifies state veterinary inspectors?
132. Who is the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
133. What 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 what article of the law” on veterinary medicine " is the departmental veterinary service mentioned?
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. What article of the law” on veterinary medicine " specifies the activities of the industrial veterinary service?
139. Who issues a " License” for private veterinary activities?
140. What are the basic rights of private veterinary specialists?
141. Specify the amount of fines imposed on citizens for violating the rules on animal quarantine and other veterinary and sanitary rules?
142. Specify the amount of fines imposed on officials for violating the rules on animal quarantine and other veterinary and sanitary regulations?
143. Specify the amount of fines imposed on citizens for violating the rules for keeping dogs and cats?
144. Specify the number of fines imposed on officials for violating the rules for keeping dogs and cats?
145. Specify the amount of fines imposed on citizens for violating the rules for 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 expertise have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
150. Does the head of veterinary departments have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?

4.6. Application questions

1. The essence of veterinary medicine?
2. Veterinary measures?
3. State veterinary inspectors?
4. Private veterinary practice?
5. Liability for violation of veterinary legislation?
6. Veterinary reporting?
7. Who appoints 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. What 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. Organizational structure of veterinary medicine?
13. The right of owners of animals and animal products?
14. Magazine No. 2-vet?
15. Form No. 1-vet a reporting?
16. Retention periods for accounting and reporting documents?
17. Who issues the vet 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 veterinary service?
20. Who appoints the district's chief medical officer?
21. Long-term plans of veterinary measures?
22. Principles of veterinary event planning?
23. Non-communicable disease prevention plan?
24. Calendar plan of the veterinary service of the farm?
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 treatment work?
30. Planning of veterinary activities?
31. When is scheduled medical care provided?
32. What are the specifics of veterinary action plans?
33. Are veterinary action plans democratic?
34. Concreteness of veterinary action plans?
35. Health activities in the quarantine center?
36. Technological map of veterinary treatment of animals?
37. Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
38. Role and significance of state veterinary medicine?
39. Veterinary legislation?
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. What 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. Content of the state veterinary service?
51. State Veterinary Network?
52. Journal No. 3-vet?
53. Form No. 2-vet reporting?
54. Accounting in veterinary medicine?
55. By whom is vet certificate No. 1 issued?
56. Who sets the main tasks of veterinary medicine?
57. Who manages the veterinary service?
58. What article of the Veterinary Law of the Republic specifies the procedure for establishing quarantine for infectious diseases of animals?
59. Objects of veterinary planning?
60. Main types of veterinary action plans?
61. Operational plans for veterinary measures?
62. Plan of veterinary and sanitary measures?
63. Clinical examination of animals?
64. Medical 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 pathogens of infectious diseases from entering the farm?
69. When do they provide daily medical care?
70. What is the reality of veterinary action plans?
71. Complexity of veterinary action plans?
72. The reality of veterinary action plans?
73. Main tasks of veterinary medicine?
74. Veterinary service management?
75. Rights and obligations of specialists of the departmental veterinary service?
76. Quarantine or restrictions for infectious animal diseases?
77. Veterinary accounting?
78. Who adopted the law on veterinary Medicine of the Republic?
79. How are the instructions of chief state veterinary inspectors given?

80. What article of the Veterinary Law of the Republic specifies the obligations of owners of livestock and animal products?
81. What article of the Law on veterinary Medicine of the Republic specifies the duties of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?
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92. Who organizes the veterinary service?
93. What article of the law on veterinary medicine of the Republic of uzbekistan specifies laboratory tests
94. What article of the Veterinary Law of the Republic specifies the procedure for lifting quarantine in case of 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 for the prevention of infectious diseases?
101. Main types of veterinary action plans?
102. Operational plans for veterinary measures?
103. Plan of veterinary and sanitary measures?
104. Clinical examination of animals?
105. Medical card of the animal?
106. Organization of general measures for the prevention of infectious animal diseases?
107. Organization of measures to eliminate infectious animal diseases?
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110. When is daily medical care provided?
111. The reality of veterinary action plans?
112. Complexity of veterinary action plans?
113. Reality of veterinary action plans?
114. Main tasks of veterinary medicine?
115. Veterinary service management?
116. Rights and obligations of specialists of the departmental veterinary service?
117. Quarantine or restrictions for infectious animal diseases?

118. Veterinary accounting?
119. Who adopted the law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic?
120. How are the instructions of chief state veterinary inspectors given?
121. What article of the Veterinary Law of the Republic specifies the obligations of owners of livestock and animal products?
122. What article of the Law on veterinary Medicine of the Republic specifies the duties of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?
123. A feature of modern veterinary medicine?
124. Main directions of modern veterinary medicine?
125. Right to engage in veterinary activities?
126. Maintenance of the departmental veterinary service?
127. Journal No. 1-vet?
128. Form No. 1-vet reporting?
129. 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 do veterinary legislation 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. Bad location-...
142. Feed additives- ...
143. Restrictive measures (quarantine)- ...
144. Epizootics- ...
145. Antiepizootic measures.
146. Infectious diseases of animals.
147. Basic powers of local state authorities in the field of veterinary medicine.
148. The system of veterinary services tools.
149. Department of the State Veterinary Service.
150. Which article of the law" on veterinary medicine " emphasizes the main functions of the state veterinary service:.
151. What 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. What 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 what article of the law” on veterinary medicine ” is the departmental veterinary service mentioned?
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. What article of the law” on veterinary medicine ” specifies the activities of the industrial veterinary service?
159. Who issues a " License” for private veterinary activities?
160. What are the basic rights of private veterinary specialists?
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164. Preventive measures- ...
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168. Veterinary requirements for the handling and disposal of biological waste:
169. Objects of state veterinary supervision include:
170. What article of the law” on veterinary medicine ” specifies restrictive measures (quarantine) when detecting foci of infectious animal diseases?
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180. On the basis of what articles of the Code " on administrative responsibility” of the Republic of Uzbekistan does the State Veterinary Supervision issue a decision 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 decisions of the OliyMazhlis refer to sub-legislative documents?

184. Do resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan refer to sub-legislative documents?
185. Do the orders of the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development refer to sub-legislative documents?
186. Main powers of the State veterinary Inspector?
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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?
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190. Do veterinary specialists of the industrial veterinary service have the rights of a state veterinary inspector?
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192. Specify the amount of fines imposed on officials for violating the rules on animal quarantine and other veterinary and sanitary regulations?
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195. Specify the amount of fines imposed on citizens for violating the rules for keeping dogs and cats, causing damage to human health?
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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 expertise have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
200. Does the head of veterinary departments have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
201. What article of the Law on veterinary Medicine of the Republic specifies the duties of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?
202. A feature of modern veterinary medicine?
203. Main directions of modern veterinary medicine?
204. Right to engage in veterinary activities?
205. Maintenance of the departmental veterinary service?
206. Magazine No. 1-vet?
207. Form No. 1-vet reporting?
208. 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. What article of the law on veterinary medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan specifies laboratory tests
214. What article of the Veterinary Law of the Republic specifies the procedure for lifting quarantine in case of infectious diseases of animals?
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216. Plan of preventive antiepidemic 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 for the prevention of infectious diseases?
221. The essence of veterinary medicine?
222. Veterinary measures?
223. State veterinary inspectors?
224. Private veterinary practice?
225. Liability for violation of veterinary legislation?
226. Veterinary reporting?
227. Who appoints the chief veterinarian of the city?
228. How many sections are there in the Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan (new edition)?
229. What article of the Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic specifies the powers of state veterinary inspectors?
230. State veterinary medicine?
231. Tasks of the State Veterinary Service?
232. Organizational structure of veterinary medicine?
233. The right of owners of animals and animal products?
234. Journal No. 2-vet?
235. Form No. 1-vet a reporting?
236. Terms of storage of accounting and reporting documents?
237. Who issues the vet certificate 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 manages the veterinary service?
240. Who appoints the district chief medical officer?
241. Main types of veterinary action plans?
242. Operational plans for 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 for the prevention of infectious animal diseases?
247. Organization of measures to eliminate infectious animal diseases?

248. Registration of medical documentation?
249. Measures to prevent pathogens of infectious diseases from entering the farm?
250. When do they provide daily medical care?
251. What is the reality of veterinary action plans?
252. Complexity of veterinary action plans?
253. What is the reality of veterinary action plans?
254. Main tasks of veterinary medicine?
255. Veterinary service management?
256. Rights and obligations of specialists of the departmental veterinary service?
257. Quarantine or restrictions for infectious animal diseases?
258. Veterinary accounting?
259. Who adopted the law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic?
260. How are the instructions of chief state veterinary inspectors given?
261. What article of the Veterinary Law of the Republic specifies the obligations of owners of livestock and animal products?
262. What article of the Law on veterinary Medicine of the Republic specifies the duties of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?
263. What is the peculiarity of modern veterinary medicine?
264. Main directions of modern veterinary medicine?
265. Right to engage in veterinary activities?
266. Maintenance of the departmental veterinary service?
267. Journal No. 1-vet?
268. Form No. 1-vet reporting?
269. Main requirements for vet reporting?
270. What administrative measures are applied to violators of vet legislation?
271. When was the new version of the law "on veterinary Medicine " adopted?
272. What documents do veterinary legislation 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. Bad location-...
282. Feed additives- ...
283. Restrictive measures (quarantine)- ...
284. Epizootics- ...
285. Anti-epizootic measures:
286. Infectious diseases of animals:
287. The main powers of local state authorities in the field of veterinary medicine:

288. The veterinary service system consists of:
289. Department of the State Veterinary Service:
290. Which article of the law" on veterinary Medicine " emphasizes the main functions of the state veterinary service:
291. What article of the law" on veterinary medicine " specifies state veterinary inspectors?
292. Who is the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
293. What 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 what article of the law" on veterinary medicine " is the departmental veterinary service mentioned?
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. What article of the law" on veterinary medicine " specifies the activities of the industrial veterinary service?
299. Who issues a " License" for private veterinary activities?
300. What are the basic rights of private veterinary specialists?
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311. Tasks of the State Veterinary Service?
312. Organizational structure of veterinary medicine?
313. The right of owners of animals and animal products?
314. Journal No. 2-vet?
315. Form No. 1-vet a reporting?
316. Retention periods for accounting and reporting documents?
317. Who issues the vet certificate form No. 2?
318. In which article of the Law "on Veterinary Medicine" of the Republic of Uzbekistan are the main guidelines of veterinary medicine specified?
319. Who manages the veterinary service?
320. Who appoints the district chief medical officer?
321. Long-term plans of veterinary measures?
322. Principles of veterinary event planning?

- 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 activities?
- 331. When is scheduled medical care provided?
- 332. What are the specifics of veterinary action plans?
- 333. Are veterinary action plans democratic?
- 334. Concreteness of veterinary action plans?
- 335. Health-improving activities in the quarantine center?
- 336. Technological map of veterinary treatment of animals?
- 337. Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
- 338. Role and significance of state veterinary medicine?
- 339. Veterinary legislation?
- 340. Departmental veterinary service?
- 341. The right of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?
- 342. Veterinary authorities?
- 343. Primary veterinary registration?
- 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. What article of the Veterinary Law 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. Content 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. By whom is vet certificate No. 1 issued?
- 356. Who sets the main tasks of veterinary medicine?
- 357. Who manages the veterinary service?
- 358. What article of the Veterinary law of the Republic specifies the procedure for establishing quarantine for infectious diseases of animals?
- 359. Objects of veterinary planning?
- 360. Main types of veterinary action plans?
- 361. Operational plans for veterinary measures?
- 362. Plan of veterinary and sanitary measures?

363. Clinical examination of animals?
364. Dispensary card of an animal?
365. Organization of general measures for the prevention of infectious animal diseases?
366. Organization of measures to eliminate infectious animal diseases?
367. Registration of medical documentation?
368. Measures to prevent pathogens of infectious diseases from entering the farm?
369. When is daily medical care provided?
370. Reality of veterinary action plans?
371. Complexity of veterinary action plans?
372. Reality of veterinary action plans?
373. Main tasks of veterinary medicine?
374. Veterinary Service management?
375. Rights and obligations of specialists of the departmental veterinary service?
376. Quarantine or restrictions for infectious animal diseases?
377. Veterinary accounting?
378. Who adopted the law on veterinary Medicine of the Republic?
379. How are the instructions of chief state veterinary inspectors given?
380. What article of the Veterinary Law of the Republic specifies the obligations of owners of livestock and animal products?
381. What article of the Law on veterinary Medicine of the Republic specifies the duties of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?
382. What is the peculiarity of modern veterinary medicine?
383. Main directions of modern veterinary medicine?
384. Right to engage in veterinary activities?
385. Maintenance of the departmental veterinary service?
386. Journal No. 1-vet?
387. Form No. 1-vet reporting?
388. Main requirements for vet reporting?
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399. Measures against non-infectious animal diseases?
400. Organization of special measures for the prevention of infectious diseases?

401. Main types of veterinary action plans?
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425. Right to engage in veterinary activities?
426. Maintenance of the departmental veterinary service?
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428. Form No. 1-vet reporting?
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432. What documents do veterinary legislation consist of?
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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- ...
437. Veterinary welfare- ...
438. Goods controlled by the State Veterinary Service:
439. Products of animal origin include:

440. Raw materials of animal origin- ...
441. Bad location-...
442. Feed additives- ...
443. Restrictive measures (quarantine)- ...
444. Epizootics- ...
445. Antiepidemic measures.
446. Infectious diseases of animals.
447. The main powers of local state authorities in the field of veterinary medicine.
448. The system of veterinary services.
449. Department of the State Veterinary Service.
450. Which article of the law "on veterinary medicine" emphasizes the main functions of the state veterinary service:.
451. What article of the law "on veterinary medicine" specifies state veterinary inspectors?
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457. Specify the duties of veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service:
458. What article of the law "on veterinary medicine" specifies the activities of the industrial veterinary service?
459. Who issues a "License" for private veterinary activities?
460. What are 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. What article of the law "on veterinary medicine" specifies the goals of laboratory research
468. Veterinary requirements for the handling and disposal of biological waste:
469. Objects of state veterinary supervision include:
470. What article of the law "on veterinary medicine" specifies restrictive measures (quarantine) when detecting foci of infectious animal diseases?
471. Regulatory documents:
472. Regulatory documents:
473. Specify the name of the sub-legislative documents:
474. When was the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan UP-5696 issued:

475. When the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PP-4254 was adopted:
476. When was Resolution No. 139 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted?
477. Please indicate the number of regulations approved on the basis of the Cabinet of Ministers 'resolution" On Approval of Regulations on the Procedure for Passing Licensing Procedures in the State Veterinary Service System "(RESOLUTIONN_139)
478. The concept of "Veterinary and sanitary conclusion":
479. On the basis of what articles of the Law " On Veterinary Medicine" Does the State veterinary supervision issue a " protocol" on violation of the requirements of veterinary legislation?
480. On the basis of what articles of the Code" on administrative responsibility " of the Republic of Uzbekistan does the State Veterinary Supervision issue a decision on the imposition of a fine to persons who violate veterinary legislation?
481. Please indicate the regulatory documents?
482. Specify the types of laws?
483. Do the decisions of the OliyMazhlis refer to sub-legislative documents?
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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?
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490. Do veterinary specialists of the industrial veterinary service have the rights of a state veterinary inspector?
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492. Specify the amount of fines imposed on officials for violating the rules on animal quarantine and other veterinary and sanitary rules?
493. Specify the amount of fines imposed on citizens for violating the rules for keeping dogs and cats?
494. Specify the number of fines imposed on officials for violating the rules for keeping dogs and cats?
495. Specify the amount of fines imposed on citizens for violating the rules for 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 Medicine 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 expertise have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?
500. Does the head of veterinary departments have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?

4.7. 1 pc test questions

1. The essence of veterinary medicine?

- A.** Veterinary science is aimed at protecting the life and health of animals, preventing the occurrence, spread and elimination of animal diseases, and protecting the population from diseases common to animals and humans.
- B.** Veterinary medicine is the activity of vet. specialists of the state administration. vet service, to ensure animal health from the point of view of veterinary medicine.
- B.** Veterinary care is the performance of medical work by vet specialists to ensure the health of animals
- D.** Veterinary care is the implementation 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 medical measures that ensure the health and productivity of animals, protect human health
- B.** Conducted in compliance with the requirements of veterinary legislation and instructions to ensure the veterinary welfare of animals
- B.** Conducted by the higher-level veterinary bodies responsible for overseeing the quality of livestock products and raw materials
- D.** This is a set of measures carried out among animals, regardless of their affiliation, to ensure the growth and preservation of the animal population.

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.** Supervise the procurement processing and storage of products and raw materials of animal origin
- B.** Carry out supervision in industrial livestock complexes and poultry farms
- G.** 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.** Частной ветеринарной практикой могут заниматься, ю Both legal entities and individuals can engage in private veterinary practice in accordance with veterinary legislation.

B.Private veterinary practice can be carried out by veterinarians and paramedics who can carry out VET. supervision of transportation of animals by different vehicles.

B.Private veterinary practice can be managed independently by vet-e paramedics and vet.technicians at their own discretion.

D. Veterinarians and paramedics may be engaged in private veterinary practice with the permission of the tax inspectorate.

5. Liability for violation of veterinary legislation?

A.The perpetrators bear disciplined, administrative, material and criminal liability in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

B.If violations of vet requirements are detected.According to the current legislation, employees of the state veterinary supervision service impose appropriate penalties on the guilty persons.

V.If violations of the requirements of veterinary legislation are detected, the guilty persons bear appropriate penalties by the decision of the law enforcement agencies of the districts.

D. If violations of the requirements of the federal law are found, the perpetrators are punished by a decision of the People's Court.

6. Veterinary reporting?

A.Compiled according to vet documents. accounting records for established periods, which are provided exactly on time according to approved forms.

B.Compiled mainly in districts and oblasts, reflects the registered infectious and non-infectious diseases of animals.

BThese documents are compiled mainly by employees of the state veterinary service and submitted to local authorities.

Г. It is compiled after the elimination of acute infectious diseases of agricultural animals.

7. Who appoints the chief veterinarian of the city?

A. Head of the regional vet department.

B.Khakim of the city.

V.Gore by the Council of People's Deputies.

City of Khakim region.

8. How many sections are there in the Law "On Veterinary Medicine" of the Republic of Uzbekistan (new edition)?

A.6

B.4

B.5

G. 7

9. What article of the Law" on veterinary Medicine " of the Republic(new edition) specifies the powers of state veterinary inspectors?

A.13

B.14

B.15

G.12

10. State veterinary medicine?

A. This is an organization's system that monitors the veterinary and sanitary condition of all livestock production facilities, slaughterhouses, enterprises that process products and raw materials of animal origin, etc.

B. This is a system of organizations and institutions that provide vet services for farm animals in the public sector.

V. This is a system of organizations and institutions that provide vet services for public animals.

G. This is a system of organizations and institutions in the social network that carry out work to provide diagnostics for the maintenance of agricultural animals in the private sector.

11. Tasks of the State Veterinary Service?

A. Carry out vet. supervision of the activities of all enterprises, organizations and institutions regardless of the form of ownership is carried out.

B. Provides veterinary services for veterinary care of agricultural animals.

B. Provides veterinary services for the veterinary care of citizens' animals.

D. Provide services for diagnostic research. vet. specialists of farms.

12. Veterinary service system?

A. It consists of state, departmental, industrial and private services.

B. The Board consists of the management of veterinary authorities and services of the republic, region, districts, and cities.

B. It consists of veterinary organizations and senior veterinary specialists.

Г. It consists of a departmental service, which is approved by the Government of the Republic.

13. The right of owners of animals and animal products?

A. Owners of animals and animal products have the right to enter into contracts for pet maintenance of their animals, as well as pay for the costs of pet maintenance.

B. Animal owners and belly. they can sell their animals and products anywhere and anytime on their own

B. Pet owners and belly. products may be required to provide them with free vet service by employees of the state vet network

D. Animal owners have the right to require veterinarians to serve their animals free of charge and give an opinion on animal products.

14. Where and who keeps the # 2-vet Magazine?

A. The journal is kept by the household (*chief or senior veterinarian of the household*), the area directly served by the veterinary station, point, district veterinary hospital, localities and farms assigned for direct service to the district veterinary station, as well as by the city.

B. Monitoring is carried out mainly by districts for registration and elimination of acute infectious diseases of animals.

Registration is carried out by household, district, wind farm zone, as well as by city, where all activities are registered in accordance with the acts.

D. The 2-vet log is kept at veterinary border control points.

15. Form # 1-vet reporting?

A.The report on anti-epizootic measures is compiled monthly and quarterly based on the data of entries in the 2-vet journal 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 on a quarterly basis

B.The report on antiepizootic measures is compiled by the relevant VET services after the elimination of acute infectious diseases once every six months

D.The 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.Stored for 3 years, with the exception of the 3-vet journal, which is permanently stored.

B.Kept in the files of vet institutions for 10 years

B.Stored permanently in the relevant archives of the veterinary departments of the regions.

D.Are kept in the files of vet institutions until specifically directed by higher vet bodies.

17. Who issues the vet certificate form No. 2?

A.Chief veterinarian of the district

B. As a farm veterinarian

B.Regional vet Administration

Cityof Zavet vetam

18. What 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

B. Article 11

D. Article 9

19. Who runs the republic's veterinary service?

A.State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development

B.Councils of local deputies of districts

B.Farm managers

ΓLocal khokimiyats

20. Who appoints the district's chief medical officer?

A.Head of the regional vet department

B.Khokims of the district

B.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 of economic and social development of the regions and the Republic as a whole.

B. Long-term plans for activities are primarily aimed at preventing losses at all stages of agriculture, production, trade, and storage of animal products.

B. Long-term plans for veterinary measures include improving the health of the farm from chronic, infectious and invasive diseases.

D. Long-term plans of vet activities are related to the plans of economic and social development of the regions

22. Principles of veterinary event planning?

A. Unity, complexity, democracy and leadership.

B. Are in full compliance with the vet action plans of the higher-level vet bodies.

V. These are the principles of drawing up plans, with control figures submitted to higher vet organizations.

G. This is the complexity, fairness and consistency of the planned activities.

23. Non-communicable disease prevention plan?

A. It is compiled for the current year only for households and on the district scale, which takes into account the results of laboratory studies of feed, water, soil, etc.

B. It is drawn up for the districts of the region on the basis of the decision of the khokimiyat

A list is drawn up for the current year for the preservation of newborn calves, lambs and piglets from non-infectious diseases

D. Non-communicable diseases are eliminated according to pre-drawn up prevention plans approved by the regional administration.

24. Calendar plan of the veterinary service of the farm?

A. Is a work plan for a month, decade, or week drawn up for the rational use of the working time of veterinary **specialists** **B.** Is drawn up for a quarter to eliminate certain animal diseases.

B. Compiled monthly by the chief veterinarian of the farm

D. It is compiled monthly in case of severe situations with livestock diseases

25. Organization of general preventive measures in animal husbandry?

A. Consists of economic and zootechnical measures, compliance with zoohygienic and veterinary norms on farms.

B. It is carried out in accordance with the approved activities of the district khokimiyats

B. Is carried out according to the instructions of ch. vet. district doctor

D. It is carried out by the chief veterinarian of the district, in accordance with the vet legislation

26. Medical examination of animals?

A. Consists of planned diagnostic measures and therapeutic and preventive measures for the detection of subclinical and clinical signs of diseases of the liver.

B. It is carried out on the entire livestock of the farm, to observe the livestock on the farm and their productivity.

B. Conducted by decision of the district khokimiyat in order to prevent infectious diseases

D. It is carried out in accordance with the plan of vet-x measures for the prevention of invasive diseases.

27. Documentation of medical work in veterinary medicine?

But. When conducting medical work, a journal is created for registering patients with g/x (1-vet) and a medical history(1-vet A).

B. When carrying out medical work in the city vet. in hospitals, medical work is carried out in full, including complex surgical operations.

V. When conducting medical work, vet specialists have the opportunity to track the impact of medical procedures on the course of recovery of women in hospital treatment.

D. When conducting medical work, registration of patients with f/x is conducted in all vet institutions where reception and treatment of patients with f / x is carried out.

28. Veterinary and sanitary inspection of the farm?

A. There are planned, unplanned and forced ones, where the state of housing, livestock facilities, food supply, water supply is determined, as well as where shortcomings are identified and all this is recorded in the act.

B. It is carried out quantitatively 4 times a year, for the organization of preventive measures.

B. Inspection of the farm for vet san condition, examined every month according to the decisions of the khokimiyats.

G. This is prof. measures taken and implemented to detect and prevent various diseases of the railway sector

29. Types of treatment work?

A.Emergency, daily and planned activities

B. Treatment with antibiotics and vitamins

B.Treatment with sulfonamide preparations

D.Treatment with different serums

30. Planning of veterinary activities?

A.A. Planned activities contribute to the proper organization and successful implementation of vet. events

B.Is of great organizational importance in the organization of the state veterinary service

B.Promotes the normal organization of production of animal products and reduces the cost of production

G.Vet events are planned by the regional planning bodies of the agro-industrial union

31. When is scheduled medical care provided?

A.Treatment against parasitic diseases

B.Treatment with different serums

B.Treatment with sulfonamide preparations

G.Herbal medicine treatment

32. What is the specificity of veterinary action plans?

A.Planned activities should have an exact name quantitative expression and exact deadlines for implementation

B.It is compiled as part of the production financial plans of farms

B. It is drawn up in coordination with the district planning authorities

D. It is drawn up in coordination with farms and enterprises

33. Are veterinary action plans democratic?

A. Provides for vet planning activities from the bottom up starting with farms and ending with the highest vet bodies

B. Manifests itself in the planning of anti-epizootic measures, the reciprocity of the use of more economic methods

B. Consists in the fact that the higher-level vet. authorities give instructions on the need to carry out specific activities for the planned period

D. Means that all plans are approved by higher-level authorities. After approval, the plan becomes legally binding and must be implemented

34. Concreteness of veterinary action plans?

A. Planned activities should be specific have an exact name and quantitative expression within a calendar period

B. Planned activities should be specific, drawn up strictly according to specific figures of higher vet bodies;

B. Planned measures should be specific and meet the requirements for implementing measures to eliminate diseases of the railway sector

D. Planned activities should be specific and fully comply with vet. san. state of animal husbandry.

35. Health activities in the quarantine center?

A. After the disease is established, a general clinical examination of animals is carried out, patients are isolated, other animals are treated, with a daily clinical examination.

B. In some diseases, to eliminate the disease, patients are slaughtered or destroyed according to the instructions of the state. vet inspectors.

B. Depending on the nature of the epizootic event, animals are vaccinated in areas that are not affected by infectious diseases.

D. In a quarantine center for a contagious disease, corpses are destroyed, manure is disinfected and decontaminated, etc .

36. Technological map of veterinary treatment of animals?

A. The technological map of railway wind processing is drawn up with a reflection of the movement and quantity of railway in the workshops .

B. Ensuring veterinary welfare of the herd, epizootic situation, and analysis of railway morbidity.

B. For planning measures to protect the livestock complex from the introduction of infectious and invasive diseases, where the epizootic state of the livestock complex is taken into account.

D. Considering possible ways of introduction of infectious and invasive diseases pathogens.

37. 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, it 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 and 30 articles.

B. It was approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 29, 2015 and consists of 4 sections and 20 articles.

Г. Adopted on December 29, 2015 by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and consists of 10 sections and 30 articles.

38. Role and significance of state veterinary medicine?

A.A. Carry out vet. san. supervision of the activities of all enterprises organizations and institutions independent of their departmental subordination

B. Provide VET services for agricultural animals of the state sector

B. Carry out the provision of VET services in the vet service of animals and citizens

D. Carry out vet supervision of animal slaughter and processing of animal slaughter products

39. Veterinary legislation?

But. 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 accepted only in publications.

The rules that govern the entire veterinary service of the Republic consist only of the law "On Veterinary Medicine" of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

D. Is 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 markets for the purpose of vet supervision of trade in products and raw materials of animal origin.

B. State supervision is carried out in the procurement, storage, and processing of products and raw materials of animal origin.

D. VET supervision is carried out when trading livestock products in 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 necessary to introduce quarantine and carry out special measures.

B. Privately practicing veterinarians can impose quarantine and implement quarantine conditions when eliminating foci of acute infectious diseases.

B. Private practitioners of VET can impose penalties and fines on those responsible for violations of the requirements of vet legislation.

D. Private practitioners of veterinary medicine, paramedics have the right to give opinions in case of death or forced slaughter of animals for the state insurance bodies.

42. Veterinary authorities?

A. Manage the veterinary service, develop measures in the system of Ministries and departments of VET, and promptly implement them.

B. According to the scope of their activities, they carry out measures to preserve the animal welfare of livestock and carry out all veterinary medical and preventive measures.

B. Ensure proper organization of veterinary services in industrial animal husbandry and carry out all vet san activities in them.

D. Conduct all vet san activities in the meat processing industry.

43. Primary veterinary registration?

A. State vet networks include registration of infectious and non-infectious diseases of the railway sector, diagnostic tests, preventive vaccinations, medical and veterinary measures.

B. Primary VET accounting includes accounting for all costs of material resources of vet institutions.

B. Primary vet records are kept for financing, i.e. movement of livestock, receipt of arrival and consumption of feed.

D. Primary VET accounting reflects the state of the vet department, o providing the vet network with all necessary funds.

44. Veterinary statistics?

A. According to vet accounting and reporting data, vet statistics are maintained for the vet service, which allows you to analyze the state of the service as a whole for the course of morbidity.

B. Monitoring is carried out by all vet institutions for the identified causes of acute infectious diseases of animals and based on the results of vet activities carried out on them.

Monitoring is carried out in farms to eliminate animal diseases and the effectiveness of the measures carried out by vet.

Г. It is being implemented in order to improve the system of the VET service and the VET network.

45. When was the law "On Veterinary Medicine" of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted(for the firsttime)?

A. September 3, 1993

B. October 3, 1993

B. 6-March 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.

B. 23.

G. 25.

47. What 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

B. 7

G. 32

48. Objects of veterinary activity?

A.Objects of vet.activities are animal husbandry, trade in animals and animal products

B.Objects of vet.The activity for the vet supervision laboratory is vet sun expertise in the markets.

B.Objects of vet.The main purpose of this activity is to conduct state supervision at transport vet san sections and border vet control points.

D.The objects of vet activity are farms, fish farms and subsidiary farms of the population.

49. Unity of the veterinary Service of Uzbekistan?

A.In the Republic of Uzbekistan, local authorities and farm managers are widely involved in the organization of VET services for national economic sectors.

B. Veterinary care and vet control is organized to ensure the welfare of livestock.

B. Vet maintenance and vet control is organized on a territorial basis by organizations and institutions operating in their area of operation.

D. Veterinary care and control is organized for each type of animal husbandry.

50. Content 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 financing deductions from the profits of agricultural organizations and enterprises.

B. At the expense of funds collected from the population for veterinary services of livestock.

D.By local authorities at the expense of revenues from corporate taxes

51. 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 anti-epizootic vet. san.events.

B.Carry out basic vet work in enterprises engaged in slaughtering livestock processing products and raw materials of animal origin

B.Provide veterinary services to all sectors of animal husbandry through self-financing of their activities

D.This is a system of vet institutions of districts, a veterinary service in industrial animal complexes.

52. Journal No. 3-vet?

A.Maintain district or city vet stations for the control of animal diseases, which reflect all data on certain infectious and invasive diseases that occur on the territory of an administrative district or city.

B.Registration is conducted mainly by district for registration of vet-san events.

B.The 3-vet log is kept on the transport vet sections.

D.A journal for recording the epizootic 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 based on accounting data from the 1-vet journal

B.The report on non-infectious diseases is compiled monthly by the heads of the district's VET services

B.Report 2-vet is submitted by the vet service of districts on a monthly basis to the regional administration

D.A report on non-communicable diseases is prepared monthly by all vet employees of vet institutions

54. Accounting in veterinary medicine?

A.It is kept under the responsibility of managers and accountants of vet institutions to record the execution of budget allocations and estimates of social services

B.It is carried out according to the forms approved by the statistical authorities of the Republic

B.It is conducted in volumes covering the arrival and consumption of medicines

D.Is conducted in accordance with the approved volumes and forms established by the financial authorities

55. By whom is vet certificate No. 1 issued?

A.Chief veterinarian of the district

B.Regional vet Administration

B.Veterinary surgeon of the farm

C.City of ownership of the land plot

56. Who sets the main tasks of veterinary medicine?

A.The Veterinary Law

B.By the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan

B.By the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Tajikistan

D.By the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Tajikistan

57. Who manages the veterinary service?

A.State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

B.Councils of Local deputies

B.Farm managers

C.Local khokimiyats

58. What 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
- B. 31
- G. 19

59. Objects of veterinary planning?

- A. Measures for the prevention and elimination of infectious and invasive animal diseases.
- B. Disease control measures, diagnostic studies and their documentation.
- B. Relationship between owners of livestock and livestock products during their processing.
- D. Private veterinary activities of vet specialists within the district

60. Main types of veterinary action plans?

- A. Depending on the period for which the planned activities are planned to be implemented, a distinction is made between long-term, current and operational planning.
- B. According to the principle of implementation of planned wind measures, they are priority and subsequent
- B. There are separate cases for veterinarians, separate cases for veterinary assistants, and separate cases for state and departmental veterinary services
- D There are centralized ones drawn up by the higher vet authorities and local ones drawn up by the most vet specialists

61. Operational plans for 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 and the capacity of farms
- B. The timing of vet measures should correspond to objective patterns of disease occurrence in a particular natural and economic zone
- D. When planning vet events, use accounting and analysis of vet statistics data

62. Plan of veterinary and sanitary measures?

- A. Developed for the current year for farms, taking into account the vet san condition of farms, the epizootic state of the farm
- B. Is one of the current plans and is drawn up only when acute infectious diseases of animals occur
- V. In case of difficult situations with animal morbidity for the safety of agricultural farms
- G. Vet sun events for the state vet network only

63. Clinical examination of animals?

- A. Has diagnostic and preventive significance, and there are individual, group, general, scheduled, and unscheduled examinations.
- B. The survey is conducted on the instructions of farm managers in order to determine the availability of livestock in the livestock sector.
- B. Animals are subjected to a clinical examination before being sent to slaughter in meat processing plants.

D. This is a planned preventive measure that is carried out in accordance with the instructions of higher vet authorities.

64. Medical card of the animal?

A. The result of animal dispensarization is entered in 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 / h is a system of planned diagnostics and medical and professional measures aimed at identifying diseases of w / h and their treatment

B. Medical examinations are organized in order to preserve the health of railway workers and prevent a decrease in their productivity

D. Medical examinations are carried out on breeding farms and are included in the annual vet action plan

65. Organization of general measures for the prevention of infectious animal diseases?

A. A set of measures to increase the stability of the animal body, protection of farms from the introduction of infectious diseases, accounting for the epizootic state of the area.

B. General profile measures for the prevention of contagious railway diseases include economic and zootechnical measures.

B. General prof-e measures include compliance with zoohygienic and vet san norms and regulations on farms, constant vet monitoring of the state of livestock

D. General measures to protect farms from the introduction of diseases, mass VET educational work

66. Organization of measures to eliminate infectious animal diseases?

Inspections are carried out according to the operational plan for the relief and elimination of the disease, a set of anti-epizootic and vet-san measures is carried out.

B. Is carried out according to the decision of the khokimiyat on current plans.

B. Measures to eliminate infectious diseases Housing and communal services are carried out from the moment of detection of the disease by order of the heads of farms

D. Infectious diseases are eliminated by destroying diseased livestock.

67. Registration of medical documentation?

A. Journal of 1-vet and medical history of 1-vet-A

B. Certificates of examination and treatment of railway vehicles

B. Prescriptions for medications used

G. Reports of treating veterinarians

68. Measures to prevent pathogens of infectious diseases from entering the farm?

A. Farm fencing with dezobarriers, fences.

B. Systematic mechanical cleaning of slaughterhouses.

B. Systematic preventive disinfection.

D. Permanent preventive vaccination of livestock.

69. When do they provide daily medical care?

A. When patients are identified by daily examination.

B. When a contagious disease occurs on the farm.

B. If an invasive disease occurs on the farm.

D. In the spread of non-infectious diseases.

70. What is the reality of veterinary action plans?

A. Availability of labor and financial benefits for vet activities¹.

B. Vet action plans should be drawn up as directed by the vet authorities

B. Plans for wind farms are drawn up in consultation with the financial authorities

D. Plans for wind events are drawn up taking into account the exact weather condition

71. Complexity of veterinary action plans?

A. The plan provides for a combination of special measures for the prevention and elimination of diseases and organizational and economic measures.

B. When planning, the state of the epizootic situation of farms should be taken into account in the future.

B. Suggests a combination in terms of spec. 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 vet-san activities

72. The reality of veterinary action plans?

A. All planned indicators should be realistic, provided with forces and resources, personnel, material and technical resources, as well as monetary resources.

B. Vet action plans must be realistic and comply with the requirements of vet legislation.

B. Vet action plans must be real and fully comply with the decisions of the khokimiyat on veterinary issues.

D. Vet action plans must be realistic and correspond to the epizootic situation in the district's economy

73. Main tasks of veterinary medicine?

A. Are, protection of animals from diseases common to humans and animals, implemented a single state supervision

B. Monitoring, timely implementation of vet san of the state of animal husbandry

B. Introduction, timely implementation of veterinary surveillance in animal husbandry, industry and transport

D. Are, timely implementation of vet san events and vet supervision of their implementation.

74. Veterinary service management?

A. State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

B. It is carried out by the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and local khokimiats

B. Veterinary departments, based on policy documents

Г. It is carried out by the heads of veterinary services of various branches of the national economy

75. Rights and obligations of specialists of the departmental veterinary service?

A. Their duties and rights are limited to the scope of this ministry, department, farm, enterprise, and they work under the general direction of the State Veterinary Service

B. Carry out their activities in farms, enterprises and organizations and carry out state supervision. Осуществляют свою деятельность в хозяйствах, предприятиях и организациях и проводят гос вет надзор.

B. Organize vet services for transportation export and import of railway and railway products

D. The rights and obligations of the special departmental vet service are regulated in each department separately, independently.

76. Restrictive measures (quarantine) when detecting foci of infectious animal diseases?

A. Established by decisions of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, khokims of 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. Imposed by the conclusion of the veterinary services of the farms of the chief veterinarian of the district

V. Are imposed on 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 on the conclusion of veterinarians engaged in private practice

77. Veterinary accounting?

A. A system for recording the facts of animal morbidity and mortality, the results of the veterinary service's activities and its condition, and is the main reporting system.

B. Production is carried out mainly in livestock farms, by issuing relevant documents on the daily work done.

B. Conducted only by employees of the state veterinary service and should reflect the movement of infectious and non-infectious diseases

D. Reflects all activities carried out according to the current vet action plans, which is the main activity of state-owned institutions

78. Who adopted the law "on veterinary medicine" of the Republic?

A. Adopted by the Legislative Chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan

B. The Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan

B. 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 chief state veterinary inspectors given instructions?

A. Written order.

B. Oral order.

V. As an order.

D. Through local khakimiyats.

80. What article of the law " on veterinary medicine " of the Republic of Uzbekistan specifies the obligations of owners of livestock and products and raw materials of animal origin?

A.19

B. 18

B.11

G. 27

81. What article of the law " On veterinary Medicine " of the Republic of Uzbekistan specifies the duties of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?

A. 17

B. 18

B.14

G. 25

82. A feature of modern veterinary medicine?

A. Is the state form of organization of the veterinary service unity of the veterinary service, planning of veterinary activities.

B. Veterinary services are provided at the expense of veterinary institutions

B. Veterinary services for public animals are provided by employees of the state veterinary network

G. Vet supervision of enterprises for processing and storing products and raw materials is carried out only by employees of the state vet network

83. Main directions of modern veterinary medicine?

But. This is the complete elimination of animal diseases prevention of death and forced slaughter of animals

B. This is the provision of vet animal welfare.

V. These are prevention and elimination of diseases, treatment of railway patients by introducing zoohygienic norms and vet san rules into production.

G. This is the implementation of such measures that would ensure full compliance with the instructions of higher vet bodies.

84. 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 qualification of a veterinarian or veterinary assistant.

B. To hold a vet position only after the permission of higher authorities
vet bodies

B. It is presented to vet specialists who have passed periodically held competitions

D. Persons who have a special permit from the tax inspectorate may hold vet positions

85. Maintenance of the departmental veterinary service?

A. CIIt is carried out 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 appropriations, at the expense of income from paid services of the population, for vet maintenance of railways

B. It is maintained at the expense of funds deducted from payment for state animal insurance

D.It 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. It is intended for registration of sick animals, recording the medical care provided to them and the outcome of the disease. It is conducted by veterinary medical institutions and specialists of farms (*farms*).

Training is carried out in all medical and preventive vet institutions for each type of livestock separately

B. Is conducted in all medical and preventive VET institutions by each vet employee separately

D. It 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 vet network on the basis of entries in the 2-vet accounting journal

B. The report on infectious diseases of animals is compiled quarterly on the basis of the journal 1-vet accounting

B. 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. Main requirements for vet reporting?

A.It should be compiled according to the approved forms based on the data of the accounting system for the established periods of the year and submitted exactly on time

B. Must be drawn up in accordance with the approved forms for questions sent monthly by higher veterinary authorities

B. It should be drawn up according to the forms based on the decisions of the khokimiyat on the organization of the district's vet service.

D. Vet reports must be compiled on the basis of documents issued by higher-level bodies of the vet service

89. What administrative measures are applied to violators of vet legislation?

A.Warning, reprimands ,dismissal from office

B. Dand disciplinary responsibility

B. Criminal liability

D. Revocation of the license

90. Who is granted the right of state veterinary inspectors?

A. Public network officialsДолжностным лицам гос вет сети

B. Employees of departmental veterinary medicine

B. 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

Q. No

D. In large markets

92. Who organizes the veterinary service?

A. The State

B. By a common team

B. Cooperatives

G. Small businesses

93. What article of the Law " on Veterinary Medicine " of the Republic of Uzbekistan specifies laboratory tests

A. 21

B. 20

B. 10

G. 5

94. What 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

B. 18

G. 30

95. Current veterinary action plans?

A. They are developed for the first year, and some of them are broken down by month and quarter

B. Consists of preventive health-improving and vet-san activities, as well as their material and technical maintenance

B. Must be specific, have a quantitative expression, calendar deadlines for the implementation of indicators of monetary costs

D. They are developed by month and by quarter according to the appropriate form and according to the approved methodology

96. Plan of preventive anti-epizootic measures?

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

B. The plan is drawn up for the current year for farms in the city and region districts and consists of 3 sections: diagnostic studies preventive vaccinations and therapeutic treatments

B. For districts, the vet department of the region draws up and approves Plans for anti-epizootic measures for the current year according to the received control figures only in farms

D Are drawn up taking into account the specifics of vet maintenance in them production technologies 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 veterinary action plan is being developed.

B.It is carried out on the basis of the district's vet action plans

B.In animal-breeding industrial complexes

Cityof Vet activities are planned according to the instructions of the regional administration

98. Veterinary medical work?

A. Qualified treatment of sick animals necessary for the preservation of livestock with a correct diagnosis

B. It is carried out to comply with the requirements of vet legislation for the prevention of infectious diseases

B. Sick animals are treated as directed by State inspectors

G. Vet treatment work is the responsibility of vet specialists and is carried out for a fee upon agreement by the owners of animals

99. Measures against non-infectious animal diseases?

A.Consists of a set of measures for prof. treatment of these diseases and elimination of deficiencies in the maintenance and preparation of w/h

B. Vet specialists set up a diagnosis to find out the causes of a mass case of housing and communal services

B. Patients with w / h are allocated to a hospital or in a separate box at the farm as a result of blood and urine tests

D. Basic principles of treatment the complexity of which ensures a faster recovery of w / h

100. Organization of special measures for the prevention of infectious diseases?

A.Diagnostic tests, preventive immunization, and antiparasitic treatments. Events are planned and forced.

B. Animal husbandry consists of measures to improve zoohygienic conditions for keeping and feeding livestock.

B. 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 farm's veterinarian by order of the farm managers.

101. Main types of veterinary action plans?

A. Depending on the period for which the planned activities are planned to be implemented, a distinction is made between long-term, current and operational planning

B. According to the principle of implementation of planned vet measures, they are priority and subsequent

They can be used separately for veterinarians, separately for paramedics, and separately for state and departmental VET services

D. There are centralized ones, compiled by the higher vet bodies, and local ones, compiled by the vet specialists themselves

102. Operational plans for 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 farm capacity

B. The timing of vet measures should correspond to objective patterns of disease occurrence in a particular natural and economic zone

D. When planning vet events, use accounting and analysis of vet statistics data

103. Plan of veterinary and sanitary measures?

A. Developed for the current year for farms taking into account the vet san condition of farms the epizootic state of the farm

B. Is one of the current plans and is drawn up only when acute infectious diseases of animals occur

V. In case of difficult situations with morbidity and safety of livestock farms

G. Vet san events for the state vet network only

104. Clinical examination of animals?

A. It has diagnostic and preventive significance, and there are individual, group, general, scheduled, and unscheduled examinations

B. Conducted at the direction of the management of farms in order to determine the availability of livestock on the farm

B. Animals are clinically examined before being sent to slaughter in meat processing plants

G. This is a planned preventive measure and is carried out in accordance with the instructions of higher vet authorities

105. Medical card of the animal?

A. Results of animal dispensaries are entered in 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 / h is a system of planned diagnostic and therapeutic measures aimed at identifying diseases of w/h and their treatment.

B. Medical examinations are organized in order to preserve the health of railway workers and prevent a decrease in their productivity.

D. Medical examinations are carried out in breeding farms and are included in the annual vet action plan.

106. Organization of general measures for the prevention of infectious animal diseases?

A. Measures to protect farms from the introduction of *vozbud.* infectious diseases is a strict vet san regime restricting the territory of vet san farms. *passers dezobarriers*

B. General preventive measures for the prevention of infectious diseases of the railway sector include economic and zootechnical measures

B. General prof-e measures include compliance with zoohygienic and vet sans. rules and regulations on farms permanent vet monitoring of the state of w/h

G. General measures prevention of contagious diseases of w / h it increases the resistance of w / h protection of farms from the introduction of diseases mass vet educational work

107. Organization of measures to eliminate infectious animal diseases?

Inspections are carried out according to the operational plan for the relief and elimination of the disease, a set of anti-epizootic and vet-san measures is carried out

B. It is carried out according to the decision of the khokimiyat on current plans

Infectious diseases are eliminated by destroying diseased livestock

B. Measures to eliminate infectious diseases Housing and communal services are carried out from the moment of detection of the disease by order of the heads of farms

D. It is carried out in accordance with the decision of the khokimiyat on long-term plans

Infectious diseases are eliminated by destroying diseased livestock

108. Registration of medical documentation?

A. Journal of 1-vet and medical history (1-vet A)

B. Certificates of examination and treatment of railway vehicles

B. Prescriptions for medications used

G. Reports of treating veterinarians

109. Measures to prevent pathogens of infectious diseases from entering the farm?

A. Farm fencing dezobarriers, dezomats

B. Systematic mechanical cleaning of slaughterhouses

B. Systematic preventive disinfection

D. Permanent preventive vaccination of livestock

110. When is daily medical care provided?

A. When identifying patients with w / h daily examination

B. When a contagious disease occurs on the farm

B. If 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 resources(*human, logistical and financial resources*).

B. Plans for veterinary activities should be drawn up as directed by the vet authorities

B. Plans for wind farms are drawn up in consultation with the financial authorities

D. Plans for wind events are drawn up taking into account the exact weather condition

112. Complexity of veterinary action plans?

A. Involves a combination of special measures for the prevention and elimination of diseases and organizational and economic measures.

B. Planning should take into account the general state of epizootic farms При планировании должны быть учтены вет состояние эпизоот обстановка хозяйств

B. Involves a combination of special measures prof and elimination of diseases organizational and household activities

D For all veterinary agencies and farms it is mandatory to include profit improvement and vet san activities

113. Reality of veterinary action plans?

A. All planned indicators should be provided with resources and resources

B. Must be real, respectively. requirements of vet legislation

B. Those that comply with the decisions of the khokimiyat on veterinary issues should be real

D Should be realistic those plans and measures should correspond to the epizootic state of the district's economy

114. Main tasks of veterinary medicine?

A. Protection of animals from diseases protection of the population from diseases common to humans and animals unified state supervision was implemented

B. timely implementation of a vet san of the state of animal husbandry

B. Timely implementation of veterinary supervision in animal husbandry industry and transport

D Is timely implementation of vet san events /and vet supervision of their implementation

115. Veterinary service management?

A. State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development

B. It is carried out by the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Uzbekistan and local councils

B. Vet Management Service based on the policy documents of the Ministry of Regional Development

D. The head of the veterinary services of various branches of the national economy is carried out separately independently

116. Rights and obligations of specialists of the departmental veterinary service?

A. Do not enjoy interdepartmental rights Their duties and rights are limited to the scope of this ministry, department, or enterprise they work under the general direction of the State Veterinary Service

B. Carry out their activities in farms enterprises and organizations and carry out state supervision Осуществляют свою деятельность в хозяйствах предприятиях и организациях и проводят гос вет надзор

B. Provide vet services for transportation export and import of railway and animal products

D The rights and obligations of the special departmental vet service are regulated in each department separately independently

117. Quarantine or restrictions for infectious animal diseases?

A. It is established by the conclusion of state inspectors for certain points by the decision of the khokimiyats on the list of diseases approved by the Head of the State. vet management

B.Imposed by the conclusion of the veterinary services of the farms of the chief veterinarian of the district

V.Are imposed on the conclusion of the chief veterinarian of the district by the head of the vet of the state administration of the region

DQuarantine or restrictions for infectious diseases are imposed on the conclusion of veterinarians engaged in private practice

118. Veterinary accounting?

A.The system of registration of facts of morbidity and mortality of animals the results of the activities of the veterinary service and its status is the main reporting

B.It is carried out mainly in livestock farms by completing the work done daily with appropriate documents

B.Conducted only by employees of the state network and should reflect the movement of infectious and non-infectious diseases

D.Reflects all activities carried out according to the current vet action plans, which is the main activity of state-owned 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

B.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 chief state veterinary inspectors given?

A.Written order

B.Oral order

B.In the form of an order

G.Through local khakimiyats

121. What article of the Veterinary Law of the Republic specifies the obligations of owners of livestock and animal products?

A. 19

B. 20

B. 23

G. 12

122. What article of the Law on veterinary Medicine of the Republic specifies the duties of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?

A. 17

B. 20

B. 23

G. 12

123. A feature of modern veterinary medicine?

A.Is the state form of organization of the vet service unity of the vet service professional direction planning of vet events

B. Veterinary services are provided at the expense of the institution's veterinary department

B. Vet services for public animals are conducted by employees of the State Veterinary Service network

G. Vet supervision of enterprises for processing and storing products and raw materials is carried out only by employees of the state vet network

124. Main directions of modern veterinary medicine?

A. This means complete elimination of animal diseases prevention of death and forced slaughter of animals

B. It is ensuring the vet welfare of animal husbandry ;

B. This means eliminating diseases and treating patients with housing and communal services 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. 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 qualification of a veterinarian vet paramedic vet technician

B. To hold a vet position only after the permission of higher authorities vet bodies

B. It is presented to vet specialists who have passed periodically held competitions

D Persons who have a special permit from the tax inspectorate may hold vet positions

126. Maintenance of the departmental veterinary service?

A. Maintained by the relevant ministries departments of the State Budget committees enterprises established by the farms under which they perform vet service

B. It is maintained mainly at the expense of budget appropriations from the proceeds of paid services for veterinary services for livestock to the population

B. Maintained at the expense of funds deducted from payments for state animal insurance

D It is maintained at the expense of funds received as payment for work on a contractual basis with the organization of collective farm enterprises

127. Journal No. 1-vet?

A. It is intended to record the provision of medical care to sick animals and the outcome of the disease is kept in all institutions farms where medical work is carried out

Training is carried out in all medical and preventive vet institutions for each type of livestock separately

B. Is conducted in all medical and preventive VET institutions by each vet employee separately

D. It is conducted in all medical and preventive vet institutions by vet orderlies

128. Form No. 1-vet reporting?

A.The report on infectious diseases of animals is compiled monthly by employees of the state vet network on the basis of entries in the 2-vet journal

B.The report on infectious diseases of animals is compiled quarterly on the basis of the journal 1-vet

B.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

DIs compiled based on the results of the implementation of vet activities according to the current plans of vet activities of vet institutions

129. Main requirements for vet reporting?

A.It should be compiled according to the approved forms based on the data of the accounting system for the established periods of the year and submitted exactly on time

B.Must be drawn up in accordance with the approved forms for questions sent monthly by higher veterinary authorities

B.Must be drawn up according to the forms based on the decisions of the khokimiyat on the organization of the vet service of the district of u

DVet reporting must be accurate compiled on the basis of documents of higher level vet service bodies

130. What administrative measures are applied to violators of vet legislation?

A.Warnings and reprimands

B.Release from work

B.Criminal liability

D.Revocation of the license

131. When was the law “on veterinary Medicine” (as amended) adopted?

A.29 December 2015

B.December 29, 2016

B.December 29, 2017

G.September 3, 1993

132. What documents do veterinary legislation consist of?

A.Legislation on veterinary medicine consists of the Law "on Veterinary Medicine" and other legislative acts

B.from the law and other documents

B.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

B. 7

G. 4

134. How many articles are there in the new version of the law “on Veterinary Medicine”?

A. 32

B. 23

B. 30

G. 28

135. 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 derived from medicinal substances (substances) or from a mixture of medicinal substances (substances) of natural and synthetic origin

B.substances of organic, mineral and synthetic origin used as sources of missing nutrients, 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 that are mandatory for state and other bodies, legal entities and individuals to comply with

B.Administrative, anti-epizootic and other measures aimed at localizing and eliminating foci of infectious animal diseases and preventing their spread

B.system of organizational and special veterinary measures for the prevention, detection or elimination of epizootics

D.diseases caused by

exposure of animals to pathogens if there is a possibility of spread 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.Spread of particularly dangerous and other infectious animal diseases in the relevant territory

B.the area where the focus of infectious diseases of animals is established

D.distribution of especially dangerous and other infectious diseases of animals 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 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 from the veterinary biological industry

B.Products derived 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. Products of animal origin include:

A.meat and meat products, milk and dairy products, fish and fish products, eggs and egg products, and 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 plant food **B.**products sold on the markets

D.products of plant and animal origin used for animal feeding

E.products derived 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 derived 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

B.Products derived from medicinal substances (substances) or from a mixture of medicinal substances (substances) of natural and synthetic origin

141. Bad location-...

A.territory where a focus of infectious animal diseases is established

B.diseases that occur due to exposure of animals to pathogens, with the possibility of spreading and transmitting to other animals and humans

C.administrative, anti-epizootic and other measures aimed at localizing and eliminating foci of infectious animal diseases, preventing their spread, providing for a special regime of economic and other activities.

D.restriction of movement of the population, vehicles, cargo and / or goods

142. Feed additives- ...

A.substances of organic, mineral and synthetic origin used as sources of missing nutrients, minerals and vitamins in the diet of animals

B.Products of plant and animal origin used for animal feeding

B.Products derived 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, anti-epizootic and other measures aimed at localizing and eliminating foci of infectious animal diseases, preventing their spread, providing for a special regime of economic and other activities, restricting the movement of the population, vehicles, cargo and (or) goods;

B.a system of organizational and special veterinary measures for the prevention, detection or elimination of epizootics;

B.diseases that occur due to exposure of animals to pathogens, with the possibility of spreading and transmitting to other animals and humans

D.the territory where the focus of infectious diseases of animals is established;

144. Epizootics- ...

A.spread of highly dangerous and other infectious animal diseases in the relevant territory

B.diseases that occur due to exposure of animals to pathogens, with the possibility of spreading and transmitting to other animals and humans

- B.**the area where the focus of infectious diseases of animals is established
- D.**system of organizational and special veterinary measures for the prevention, detection or elimination of epizootics

145. Anti-epizootic measures:

- A.**a system of organizational and special veterinary measures for the prevention, detection or elimination of epizootics;
- B.**administrative, anti-epizootic and other measures aimed at localizing and eliminating foci of infectious animal diseases, preventing their spread, providing for a special regime of economic and other activities, restricting the movement of the population, vehicles, cargo and (or) goods;
- B.**diseases that occur due to exposure of animals to pathogens, with the possibility of spreading and transmitting to other animals and humans
- D.**the territory where the focus of infectious diseases of animals is established;

146. Infectious diseases of animals:

- A.**diseases caused by exposure of animals to pathogens, with the possibility of spread and transmission to other animals and humans
- B.**malignant diseases
- B.**Hereditary diseases
- D.**diseases that occur against the background of an existing disease, are not related to it by origin and aggravate its course.

147. The main powers of local state 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, and take measures aimed at ensuring veterinary well-being in the relevant territory
- B.**give state and economic management bodies, legal entities and individuals mandatory instructions to carry out the necessary veterinary, veterinary-sanitary and anti-epizootic measures
- C.**establish a diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, with the exception of cases of animal diseases that are subject to restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law
- D.**carry out preventive vaccination of animals, as well as advise animal owners

148. The veterinary service system consists of:

- A.**from state, departmental and industrial veterinary services
- B.**Out-of-State and departmental services
- B.**from the departmental service
- D.**from the production service

149. Department of the State Veterinary Service:

- A.**The State Veterinary Service consists of the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development, the State Veterinary Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, and the regional and city administrations of Tashkent

B.The State Veterinary Service consists of the State Veterinary Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan

B.The State Veterinary Service consists of regional departments and the city of Tashkent

D.The State Veterinary Service consists of the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development

150. Which article of the law” on veterinary medicine ” emphasizes the main functions of the state veterinary service:

A.Article 11

B.Article 9

B.Article 10

D.Article 12

151. What article of the law” on veterinary medicine ” specifies state veterinary inspectors?

A.Article 12

B.Article 10

B.Article 11

To.Article 13

152. Who is the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the Republic of Uzbekistan?

A.Chairman of the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development

B.Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development

B.Heads of the Department of the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development

G.Heads of regional veterinary departments

153. What article of the law” on veterinary medicine ” specifies the powers of state veterinary inspectors?

A.Article 13

B.Article 9

B.Article 11

D.Article 10

154. Specify the main powers of state veterinary inspectors.

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

B.carry out anti-epizootic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at the enterprises, institutions and organizations served;

if an epizootic event occurs, carry out veterinary measures in accordance with the instructions of the state veterinary service.

C.establish a diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, with the exception of cases of animal diseases that are subject to restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law;

155. In what article of the law” on veterinary medicine ” is the departmental veterinary service mentioned?

A.Article 14

B.Article 12

B.Article 13

D.Article 15

156. Specify the basic rights of specialists of the departmental veterinary service:

A.require subordinate institutions and organizations to implement measures provided for by the veterinary legislation to prevent the spread and elimination of infectious diseases, as well as to provide information necessary to clarify the epizootic situation;

B.establish a diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, with the exception of cases of animal diseases that are subject to restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law;

B.engage in the production, manufacture and sale of veterinary medicinal and technical products, feed additives.

D.carry out preventive vaccination of animals, as well as advise animal owners;

157. Specify the duties of veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service:

A.conduct anti-epizootic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at the enterprises, institutions and organizations served

B.conduct preventive vaccination of animals, as well as advise animal owners

B.engage in the production, manufacture and sale of veterinary medicinal and technical products, feed additives

D.establish a diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, except for cases of animal diseases that are subject to restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law

158. What article of the law” on veterinary medicine ” specifies the activities of the industrial veterinary service?

A.Article 16

B.Article 14

B.Article 10

D.Article 12

159. Who issues a " License" for private veterinary activities?

A.The State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development and regional veterinary departments and the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan

B.Veterinary departments of oblasts and the Republic of Karakalpakstan

B.State veterinary inspectors

D.State Departmental Service

160. What are the basic rights of private veterinary specialists?

A.establish a diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, except for cases of animal diseases that are subject to restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law

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

B.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 for violating the requirements of the veterinary legislation in accordance with the established procedure

161. Mark the responsibilities of private veterinary specialists

A.if a contagious disease is suspected in animals, immediately report it to the State veterinary Service and take all necessary measures to localize the disease

B.conduct anti-epizootic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at the enterprises, institutions and organizations served

B.carry out departmental veterinary control and conduct veterinary and sanitary expertise of products, raw materials of animal and plant origin

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

162. Rights of owners of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin

A.conclude contracts on veterinary services with the relevant veterinary services, receive information from the veterinary service on the state of animal morbidity, epizootic situation

B.engage in the production, manufacture and sale of veterinary medicinal and technical products, feed additives

C.establish a diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, except in cases of animal diseases that are subject to restrictive measures

D.carry out departmental veterinary control and conduct veterinary and sanitary expertise of products, raw materials of animal and plant origin

163. Obligations of owners of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin

A.comply with the requirements of the veterinary legislation, comply with the instructions of the state veterinary service, and also carry out treatment, if necessary, in accordance with the established procedure, on the instructions of the relevant state veterinary inspector, ensure the slaughter or destruction of a sick animal

B.conduct anti-epizootic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at the enterprises, institutions and organizations served

B.carry out departmental veterinary control and conduct veterinary and sanitary expertise of products, raw materials of animal and plant origin

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

164. Preventive measures- ...

A.aimed at preventing the occurrence and spread of infectious animal diseases

B.Surveys are conducted to identify the sources of animal pathogens, factors of their transmission to animals and humans, and to assess the effectiveness of preventive and curative measures

B.are aimed at preserving the life and health of animals, preserving and increasing their productivity using procedures that involve the use of veterinary medicines and feed additives with therapeutic and preventive effects

D.conducted for the preparation of veterinary and veterinary-sanitary expert opinions

165. Diagnostic measures- ...

Assessmentsare 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.are aimed at preventing the occurrence and spread of infectious animal diseases

B.conducted to prepare the conclusions of veterinary and veterinary-sanitary expertise

D.are aimed at preserving the life and health of animals, preserving and increasing their productivity using procedures that involve the use of veterinary medicines and feed additives with therapeutic and preventive effects

166. Therapeutic measures-

A. they areaimed at preserving the life and health of animals, preserving and increasing their productivity by using procedures **B.**that do not involve the use of veterinary medicines and feed additives with therapeutic and preventive effects

Surveysare conducted to identify the sources of animal pathogens, factors of their transmission to animals and humans, and to assess the effectiveness of preventive and curative measures

D.are aimed at preventing the occurrence and spread of infectious animal diseases

D.are conducted for the preparation of veterinary and veterinary-sanitary expert opinions

167. What article of the law” on veterinary medicine ” specifies the goals of laboratory research

A.In article 21

B.In article 18

B.In article 20

D.In article 16

168. Veterinary requirements for the handling and disposal of biological waste:

A.biological waste, with the exception of animal husbandry waste, is allowed for circulation or is subject to destruction only upon the results of a veterinary and sanitary examination confirming its veterinary safety

B.production of goods controlled by the state veterinary service should be carried out at production facilities that comply with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations

B. Biological waste is not allowed for circulation

D.animal waste, as well as biological waste, is not allowed in circulation

169. 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 medicines and technical means

B.Products and raw materials of animal origin

B.Feed and feed additives, veterinary medicinal and technical products

G.animals

170. What 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

B.In article 26

D.In article 29

171. Regulatory documents:

A.Law and related documents

B.Regulations

B.Decrees and orders

D.Rules and regulations

172. Regulatory documents:

A.Law and related documents

B.Regulations

B.Decrees and orders

D.Rules and regulations

173. Specify the name of the sub-legislative documents:

A.decrees, ordinances, orders, decisions, regulations, charters, instructions, rules, regulations

B.Decrees and ordinances

B.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

March28, 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

B. April 1, 2015

March 28, 2015

176. When was Resolution No. 139 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted?

A. March 15, 2017

B. April 15, 2017

B. March 15, 2016

G. April 1, 2017

177. Please indicate the number of regulations approved on the basis of the Cabinet of Ministers 'resolution' On Approval of Regulations on the Procedure for Passing Licensing Procedures in the State Veterinary Service System "(RESOLUTIONN_139)

A. 4 provisions

B. 3 provisions

B. 5 provisions

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 slaughtering animals

B. Special permission to carry out the licensed type of activity

B. document on compliance of a specialized slaughterhouse with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations

D. permit for private veterinary services

179. On the basis of what articles of the Law " On Veterinary Medicine" Does the State veterinary supervision issue a " protocol" on violation of the requirements of veterinary legislation?

A. 13-article and 32-article

B. 23-article and 32-article

B. 109-article and 309-article

G. 109-article and 110-article

180. On the basis of what articles of the Code " on administrative responsibility" of the Republic of Uzbekistan does the State Veterinary Supervision issue a decision on the imposition of a fine to persons who violate veterinary legislation?

A. 109-article and 309-article

B. 23-article and 32-article

B. 13-article and 32-article

G. 109-article and 110-article

181. Specify the regulatory documents?

A. Laws and sub-legislative documents;

B. Laws and regulations;

B. Laws and orders;

D. laws and decrees;

182. Specify the types of laws?

A. Basic law, constitutional laws, current laws;

B. Basic law and current laws;

B. The Constitution and other laws;

D. the basic law, constitutional laws;

183. Do the decisions of the OliyMazhlis refer to sub-legislative documents?

A. Yes

B. No

B. The law

D. the order

184. Do resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan refer to sub-legislative documents?

A. Yes

B. No

B. order

D. solution

185. Do the orders of the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development refer to sub-legislative documents?

A. Yes

B. No

B. Resolution

D. solution

186. Main powers of the State veterinary Inspector?

A. conducts state veterinary supervision;

B. works in the following positions:

B. draws up a protocol.

D. punishes violators of veterinary legislation;

187. Who has the right to be a State veterinary inspector in the veterinary service system?

A. officials of the state veterinary service;

B. leading veterinary specialists;

B. Heads of veterinary departments;

D. head of laboratories;

188. Are veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service state veterinary inspectors?

A. No

B. sometimes

B. after 10 years of experience

G. Yes

189. Do veterinary specialists of a private veterinary service have the rights of a state veterinary inspector?

A. No

B. yes

Q. sometimes

G. After 10 years of experience

190. Do veterinary specialists of the industrial veterinary service have the rights of a state veterinary inspector?

A.No

B.yes

Q.sometimes

G.After 5 years of experience

191. Specify the amount of fines imposed on citizens for violating the rules on animal quarantine and other veterinary and sanitary rules?

A.up to one-second of the minimum wage

B.Up to two minimum wages

B.from one-second of the minimum wage

D.two minimum wages

192. Specify the amount of fines imposed on officials for violating the rules on animal quarantine and other veterinary and sanitary regulations?

A.from one-second of the minimum wage

B.Up to two minimum wages

B.Up to one-second of the minimum wage

D.two minimum wages

193. Specify the amount of fines imposed on citizens for violating the rules for keeping dogs and cats?

A.one tenth to one second of the minimum wage

B.One-fifth to one-second of the minimum wage

B.Up to one-second of the minimum wage

D.two minimum wages

194. Specify the number of fines imposed on officials for violating the rules for keeping dogs and cats?

A.Up to one-second to one-third of the minimum wage

B.One-fifth to one-second of the minimum wage

B.from one tenth to one second of the minimum wage

D.two minimum wages

195. Specify the amount of fines imposed on citizens for violating the rules for keeping dogs and cats, causing damage to human health?

A.Up to one-second to one-third of the minimum wage

B.from one two to one two minimum wages

B.from one tenth to one second of the minimum wage

D.two minimum wages

196. The concept of veterinary legislation?

A.Law and regulations in the veterinary system

B.Regulations in the veterinary system

B.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

Q.sometimes

G.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

Q.sometimes

G.After 10 years of experience

199. Does the head of the laboratory of veterinary and sanitary expertise have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?

A.Yes

B.No

Q.sometimes

G.After 10 years of experience

200. Does the head of veterinary departments have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?

A.Yes

B.No

Q.sometimes

G.After 5 years of experience

4.8. 2 pcs test questions

1. The essence of veterinary medicine?

A.Vet work is aimed at protecting the life and health of animals, preventing the occurrence, spread and elimination of animal diseases, and protecting the population from diseases common to animals and humans.

B.Vet delo is the activity of vet specialists of the state veterinary service to ensure animal health from the point of view of veterinary medicine

V.Vet delo is a medical work carried out by vet specialists to ensure the health of animals

G. Vet delo is holding a vet san event among farm animals to ensure the vet welfare of livestock production

2. Veterinary measures?

A.This is a complex of general and special medical measures that ensure the health and productivity of animals and protect human health

B.Which are carried out in compliance with the requirements of vet legislation and instructions for ensuring vet animal welfare

B.Which are carried out by higher vet bodies for 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 the livestock and ensure the growth of the 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 in the procurement processing and storage of products and raw materials of animal origin

B. There may be chief veterinarians of state farms and industrial workers of livestock complexes and poultry farms

D State control is exercised over the implementation by all organizations and officials as well as by citizens of laws on vet issues instructions regulations and instructions

4. Private veterinary practice?

A. Занимаются юLegal entities and individuals are engaged in this activity in accordance with the legislation.

ББ. Private practicing veterinarians can carry out veterinary supervision when transporting animals by different vehicles

B. Private vet practice can be carried out independently by vet paramedics and vet technicians at their own discretion in selected locations

D. Private vet practice can be carried out by veterinarians and paramedics with the permission of the tax inspectorate

5. Liability for violation of veterinary legislation?

A. Those responsible bear a disciplined admin role. material and criminal liability in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan

B. If violations of the requirements of vet legislation are detected by employees of the state supervision service they impose appropriate penalties on the guilty persons

B. If violations of the requirements of vet legislation are detected, the guilty persons receive appropriate penalties by decision of the law enforcement agencies of the districts

D. If violations of the requirements of vet legislation are found, the perpetrators are punished by a decision of the People's Court

6. Veterinary reporting?

A. Compiled according to vet documents. accounting records for established periods and provide them exactly on time according to approved forms

B. Compiled mainly in districts and oblasts reflects registered infectious and non-infectious animal diseases

B. Compiled mainly by employees of the state light network and submitted to local authorities

D. It is drawn up after the elimination of acute infectious diseases of agricultural animals

7. Who appoints the chief veterinarian of the city?

A. Head of the regional vet Department

B.Khakim of the city

V.Gor by the Council of Deputies

City of Khakim region

8. How many sections are there in the Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan (new edition)?

A.6

B.4

B.5

G. 7

9. What article of the Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic specifies the powers of state veterinary inspectors?

A.13

B.14

B.15

G.12

10. State veterinary medicine?

A.This system of the organization controls the veterinary and sanitary condition of all livestock production facilities, slaughterhouses, enterprises that process products and raw materials of animal origin, retail outlets, warehouses that sell and store products and raw materials of animal origin, performs veterinary expertise of the construction and reconstruction of these facilities, as well as excavation works

B.This is a system organization and institution that provides vet services to agricultural animals public sector

B.This is a system of organizations and institutions that provide vet services for public animals

G. This is a system of organizations and institutions that carry out work on providing diagnostic services to the Internet network

11. Tasks of the State Veterinary Service?

A. 420EET san supervises the activities of all enterprises, organizations and institutions, regardless of the form of ownership, as well as individuals.

B.Provides veterinary services in the veterinary care of agricultural animals in the420agricultural sector

B.Provides veterinary services for veterinary services of animal citizens

D.Provide diagnostic testing services.Vet. specialists of farms

12. Organizational structure of veterinary medicine?

A.It consists of an organization, institution and specialists directly in the vet service Veterinary medicine is public, departmental and private

BB. Consists of the heads of the vet bodies of the vet service of the Republic of the region, districts and cities

B.The Vet org consists of heads of bodies and sub committees of institutions

D.Approved by the Government of the Republic mandatory for all departments

13. The right of owners of animals and animal products?

A. Owners of animals and animal products have the right to conclude a contract for pet maintenance of their livestock and pay for the costs of pet maintenance of their livestock

B. Owners of animals and belly products can sell their animals and products anywhere at any time independently

B. Owners of animals and animal products may request 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 by the household (*chief or senior veterinarian of the household*), the area directly served by the veterinary site, point, district veterinary hospital, by localities and farms assigned for direct service to the district veterinary station, as well as by the city

Monitoring is carried out mainly by districts for registration and elimination of acute infectious diseases of animals. Ведется в основном по районам для регистрации и ликвидации острозаразных заболеваний животных

Registration is carried out for the farm district, the vet site, and the city, and all activities under the acts are registered.

D. The 2-vet log is kept at border control and veterinary points

D. A log for recording anti-epizootic measures (2-vet) is kept in all district vet stations of the heads of the district veterinarian

15. Form # 1-vet reporting?

A. The report on anti-epizootic measures is compiled monthly and quarterly based on the data of entries in the 2-vet journal 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. The report on antiepizootic measures is compiled by the relevant VET services after the elimination of acute infectious diseases

D. The report on anti-epizootic measures is compiled only by the vet services of farms

D. The report on anti-epizootic measures is compiled only in district offices throughout the district

16. Retention periods for accounting and reporting documents?

A. Stored for 3 years, with the exception of the 3-vet journal, which is permanently stored

B. Are kept in the files of vet institutions mainly for 10 years

B. Accounting and reporting documents of vet institutions are kept in the relevant archives of the established management system and deadlines

D. Are kept in the files of vet institutions until specifically directed by higher vet bodies

17. Who issues the vet certificate form No. 2?

A.Chief veterinarian of the district

B.As a farm veterinarian

B.Regional vet Administration

Cityof Zavet vetam

18. What 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

B. Article 11

D. Article 9

19. Who runs the veterinary service?

A.State Veterinary Committee

B.Councils of Local deputies

B.Farm managers

ΓLocal khokimiyats

20. Who appoints the district's chief medical officer?

A.Regional vet Administration

B.Khokims of the district

B.By the Council of Local Deputies

G.Regional agricultural industries

21. Long-term plans of veterinary measures?

A. 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 the following activities: They are primarily aimed at preventing losses at all stages of agricultural production trade and storage

Q.What are the long-term plans of the vet event? improving the health of the household from chronic diseases. infectious and invasive diseases development of the vet network

D.Long-term plans of vet activities are related to the plans of economic and social development of the regions

D.In the long-term planning of anti-brucellosis measures in the creation ofin the epizootic situation of the farm, the most profitable ways of improving health are selected

22. Principles of veterinary event planning?

A.The following planning principles have been developed unity complexity democracy and leadership

B.Are their full compliance with the vet action plans of the higher level vet bodies

B.Are the principles of drawing up these plans based on the control figures submitted by the higher level vet organizations

DIs 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. Non-communicable disease prevention plan?

A.Compiled for the current year only for households and on the scale of the uchit district, result. laboratory studies. feed water soil blood microclimate and the availability of certain products

B.It is drawn up for the districts of the region on the basis of the decision of the khokimiyat

Non-infectious diseases are eliminated according to pre-drawn up prevention plans approved by the regional administration

A list is drawn up for the current year for the preservation of newborn calves lambs and piglets from non infectious diseases

24. Calendar plan of the veterinary service of the farm?

A.It is a work plan for a month decade or week drawn up for the rational use of working time of veterinary specialists and the best organization of their work

B.Is drawn up for a quarter for the elimination of certain animal diseases

B.Compiled monthly by the chief veterinary officer of the farm

D.It is compiled monthly in case of severe situations with livestock diseases

25. Organization of general preventive measures in animal husbandry?

A.Consists of economic and zootechnical measures compliance with zoohygienic and vet san norms on farms and constant vet monitoring of the animals condition

B.It is carried out in accordance with the approved activities of the district khokimiyats

B.Conducted on the instructions of the chief veterinarian of the district

DIs carried out by the chief veterinarian of the district in accordance with vet legislation

26. Medical examination of animals?

A. Consists of planned diagnostic measures and treatment and professional measures for detecting subclinical and clinical signs of HPLC diseases

B. It is carried out on the entire livestock to monitor the livestock on the farm and their productivity

B.Conducted by decision of the district khokimiyat in order to prevent infectious diseases

D.It is carried out in accordance with the vet action plan for the prevention of invasive diseases

27. Documentation of medical work in veterinary medicine?

But. When carrying out medical work, a log is created for registering patients with 1-vet housing and medical history

B. At district vet stations and in city hospitals lecheb work is carried out in full including complex surgical operations

B. According to the medical history vet specialists have the opportunity to track the impact of medical procedures on the course of recovery of HH during inpatient treatment

D The registration log of patients with LC is kept in all VET institutions where admission and treatment of patients with LC 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 is determined livestock lighting of the feed base watering holes shortcomings are established and activated

B. it is carried out quantitatively 4 times a year for the organization of professional events

B.Farms on vet san state are surveyed according to the decisions of the khokimiyats every month

D.These are professional measures and exercises for the detection and prevention of various housing and communal services diseases

29. Types of treatment work?

A.Emergency, daily and routine medical care

B.Antibiotic treatment Vitamin treatment

B.Treatment with sulfonamide preparations

D.Treatment with different serums

30. Planning of veterinary activities?

One ofthe most important features of veterinary medicine is the planned nature of its activities, which contributes to the proper organization and successful implementation of VET. events

B.Is of great organizational importance in the organization of the state veterinary service

B.Promotes the normal organization of production of animal products and reduces the cost of production

G.Vet events are planned by the regional planning bodies of the agro-industrial union

It iscarried out to use the instructions of higher-level veterinary authorities on the activities of veterinary services for the next year

31. When is scheduled medical care provided?

A.Treatment against parasitic diseases

B.Treatment with different serums

B.Treatment with sulfonamide preparations

G.Herbal medicine treatment

32. What are the specifics of veterinary action plans?

A.Planned activities should have an exact name quantitative expression and exact deadlines for implementation

B.It is compiled as part of the production of financial plans of farms

B.It is drawn up in coordination with the district planning authorities

D.It is drawn up in coordination with farms and enterprises

33. Are veterinary action plans democratic?

A.Provides for vet planning.activities from the bottom up starting with farms and ending with the highest vet bodies

B.Manifests itself in the planning of anti-epizootic measures by reciprocating the use of more effective methods of prevention and elimination of the disease

B.It consists in the fact that 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 once approved the plan becomes legally binding and must be implemented

34. Concreteness of veterinary action plans?

A. Planned activities should be specific have an exact name and quantitative expression within a calendar period

B. They should be specific and compiled strictly according to specific figures of higher vet bodies;

B. They should be specific and meet the requirements for implementing the required measures to eliminate housing and communal services diseases

D. Must be specific in full accordance with the vet. san. state of animal husbandry

35. Health activities in the quarantine center?

A. For each disease, a general wedge examination is carried out. w-x patients are isolated, the rest are treated under a daily wedge examination in the vet san events database

B. In some diseases to eliminate them patients with housing and communal services are slaughtered or destroyed on the instructions of state inspectors

B. Depending on the nature of housing and communal services episodes, infectious diseases specialists of the point and threat zone are vaccinated

D In a quarantine center for a contagious disease corpses are destroyed cleaned disinfected and manure is decontaminated etc

36. Technological map of veterinary treatment of animals?

A. The technological map of railway wind processing is drawn up with a reflection of the movement and quantity of railway in the workshops

B. The task of ensuring the veterinary welfare of the epizootic herd. methods for analyzing railway morbidity

B. 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 introduction of infectious agents. and invaz. diseases

37. Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan (new edition)?

A. Adopted on 29 December 2015 by the Legislative Chamber, it 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 30 articles

B. It is approved by the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and consists of 4 sections and 20 articles

Г. Adopted by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Uzbek Republic and consists of 10 sections and 30 articles

38. Role and significance of state veterinary medicine?

A.A. Carry out vet. san. supervision of the activities of all enterprises organizations and institutions independent of their departmental subordination

B. Provide vet services for agricultural animals of the state sector

B. Carry out the provision of VET services in the vet service of animals and citizens

D. Carry out vet supervision of animal slaughter and processing of animal slaughter products

39. Veterinary legislation?

But. 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. Developed and accepted only in publications

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 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. Established in collective farm markets for the purpose of vet supervision of trade in products and raw materials of animal origin ;

B. State supervision is carried out in the procurement storage and processing of products and raw materials of animal origin

D. VET supervision is carried out when trading livestock products in 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, in which it is not necessary to impose quarantine, and carry out special measures

B. Private practicing veterinarians can impose quarantine and implement quarantine conditions when eliminating foci of acute infectious diseases

B. Private practitioners of VET may impose penalties fines on those responsible for violations of the requirements of vet legislation

D. Private practitioners of veterinary medicine, paramedics have the right to give opinions in case of death or forced slaughter for the state insurance bodies

42. Veterinary authorities?

A. Manage the veterinary service, develop measures in the system of Ministries and departments of VET, and promptly implement them

B. By their sphere of activity, they implement measures to preserve the vet welfare of livestock production and carry out all vet medical and preventive measures

B. Ensure proper organization of veterinary services industrial animal breeding complexes and conduct all vet san activities in them

D All vet san activities should be carried out by meat processing industries

43. Primary veterinary registration?

A. State vet networks include registration of infectious and non-infectious diseases of the railway sector, diagnostic tests, preventive vaccinations, medical and veterinary measures

B. Primary VET accounting includes accounting for all costs material funds of vet institutions

B. Primary vet records are kept for financing livestock movements receipt of income and feed consumption

D Primary VET accounting reflects the state of the vet department o providing the vet network with all necessary funds

D.Primary vet records are kept by all vet specialists in accordance with established forms on a daily basis

44. Veterinary statistics?

A.According to the data of vet accounting and reporting on the vet service vet statistics are maintained which allows you to analyze the state of the service as a whole the course of morbidity

B.Monitoring is carried out by all vet institutions for the identified causes of acute infectious diseases of animals and based on the results of VET activities carried out on them

B.It is conducted in farms on the elimination of animal diseases and the effectiveness of vet measures

Г.It is being implemented in order to improve the system of the vet service and the vet network

45. When was the law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted(for the firsttime)?

A. 1993 September 3

B. 1993 October 3

B. 1996 6-March

Г. 2015 December 29th

46.How many articles are there in the Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan (new edition)?

A.32

B. 30

B. 23

G. 25

47. What 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

B. 7

G. 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 and vet san expertise in markets

B.Objects of vet activity are transport vet sites and border vet control points for state supervision

D Objects of vet activity are collective farms state farms fish farms and subsidiary farms of enterprises of the population

49. Unity of the veterinary service of Uzbekistan?

A. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, local authorities and farm managers are widely involved in the organization of VET services in national economic sectors

B. Veterinary care and vet control is organized to ensure the welfare of livestock

B. Vet service and vet control is organized on a territorial basis by organizations and institutions operating in their area of operation

G. Vet service and vet control is organized for each type of animal husbandry separately then combined

50. Content 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 financing deductions from the profits of agricultural organizations enterprises and collective farms

B. Calculation of funds collected from the population for veterinary services of livestock

D. By local authorities at the expense of revenues from corporate taxes

51. 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 anti-epizootic vet. san. events

B. Carry out basic vet work in enterprises engaged in slaughtering livestock processing products and raw materials of animal origin

B. Provide veterinary services to all sectors of animal husbandry through self-financing of their activities

D. It is a system of vet institutions of districts veterinary service of collective farms state farms and industrial livestock complexes

52. Journal No. 3-vet?

A. Maintain district or city vet stations for the control of animal diseases, where all data on infections are recorded. and invasive diseases

B. Registration is conducted mainly by district for registration of vet san events

B. The 3-vet log is kept in the transport vet sections

D. A journal for recording the epizootic state is maintained by the management of the veterinary service of industrial livestock complexes

53. Form No. 2-vet reporting?

A. A report on non-communicable diseases is prepared for each quarter based on accounting data from the 1-vet journal

B. The report on non-infectious diseases is compiled monthly by the heads of the district's VET services

B. Report 2-vet is submitted by the vet service of districts on a monthly basis to the regional administration

D. A report on non-communicable diseases is prepared monthly by all vet employees of vet institutions

54. Accounting in veterinary medicine?

A.Records are kept for the implementation of budget allocations estimates of social services under the responsible managers and accountants of vet institutions

B.It is carried out according to the forms approved by the statistical authorities of the Republic

B.It is maintained in volumes covering the arrival and expenditure of medicines

D.Is conducted in accordance with 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 expenditures

55. By whom is vet certificate No. 1 issued?

A.Chief veterinarian of the district

B.Regional vet Administration

B.Veterinary surgeon of the farm

C.City of ownership of the land plot

56. Who sets the main tasks of veterinary medicine?

A.The Veterinary Law

B.By the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan

B.By the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Tajikistan

D.By the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Tajikistan

57. Who manages the veterinary service?

A.State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development

B.Councils of Local deputies

B.Farm managers

Г.Local khokimiyats

58. What article of the Veterinary Law of the Republic specifies the procedure for establishing quarantine for infectious diseases of animals?

A. 28

B. 12

B. 31

G. 19

59. Objects of veterinary planning?

A.Effective measures for the prevention and elimination of infections. and invasive animal diseases

B.: measures to eliminate diseases, diagnostic studies and their documentation.

B.Is the relationship between owners of livestock and livestock products during their processing.

G.Is the private vet activity of vet specialists within the district

60. Main types of veterinary action plans?

A.Depending on the period for which the planned activities are planned to be implemented, a distinction is made between long-term, current and operational planning

B.According to the principle of implementation of planned wind measures, they are priority and subsequent

They are available for veterinarians separately for veterinary assistants separately and separately for state and departmental VET services

D There are centralized ones drawn up by the higher vet authorities and local ones drawn up by the most vet specialists

61. Operational plans for 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 farm capacity

B. The timing of vet measures should correspond to the objective patterns of disease occurrence in a particular natural and economic zone

D. When planning vet events, use accounting and analysis of vet statistics data

62. Plan of veterinary and sanitary measures?

A. Developed for the current year for farms, taking into account the vet san condition of farms, the epizootic state of the farm

B. Is one of the current plans and is drawn up only when acute infectious diseases of animals occur

B. In case of difficult situations with morbidity and safety of livestock farms

G. Vet san events for the state vet network only

63. Clinical examination of animals?

A. It has diagnostic and preventive significance, and there are individual, group, general, scheduled, and unscheduled examinations

B. Conducted at the direction of farm managers in order to determine the availability of livestock on the farm

B. 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. Medical card of the animal?

A. The result of animal dispensarization is entered in 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 / h is a system of planned diagnoses. and medical and professional measures aimed at identifying housing and communal services diseases and their treatment

B. Medical examinations are organized in order to preserve the health of railway workers and prevent a decrease in their productivity

D. Medical examinations are carried out in breeding farms and are included in the annual vet action plan

65. Organization of general measures for the prevention of infectious animal diseases?

A. A set of measures to increase the stability of the animal body, 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 railway diseases include economic and zootechnical measures

B.General prof measures include compliance with zoohygienic and vet san norms and regulations on farms continuous vet monitoring of the health of livestock

D.General measures to protect farms from the introduction of diseases, mass vet clearance

work

66. Organization of measures to eliminate infectious animal diseases?

Inspectionsare carried out according to the operational plan for the relief and elimination of the disease, a set of anti-epizootic and vet-san measures is carried out

B.Is carried out according to the decision of the khokimiyat on current plans.

Infectious diseases are eliminated by destroying diseased livestock

B.Measures to eliminate infectious diseases Housing and communal services are carried out from the moment of detection of the disease by order of the heads of farms

67. Registration of medical documentation?

A.Journal 1-vet and medical history

B.Examination and treatment certificates

B.Prescriptions for medications used

G.Reports of treating veterinarians

68. Measures to prevent pathogens of infectious diseases from entering the farm?

A.Farm fencing with dezobarriers, fences

B.Systematic mechanical cleaning of slaughterhouses

B.Systematic preventive disinfection

D.Permanent preventive vaccination of livestock

69. When do they provide daily medical care?

A.When patients are identified by a daily check-up

B.When a contagious disease occurs on the farm

B.If an invasive disease occurs on the farm

D.In the spread of non-infectious diseases

70. What is the reality of veterinary action plans?

A.Availability of labor and financial resources for the population

B.Plans for veterinary activities should be drawn up as directed by the vet authorities

B.Plans for wind farms are drawn up in consultation with the financial authorities

DPlans for wind events are drawn up taking into account the exact weather condition

71. Complexity of veterinary action plans?

A.Appropriate health care measures are envisaged to ensure the prevention and elimination of animal diseases

B. Planning should take into account the general state of epizootic farms При планировании должны быть учтены вет состояние эпизоот обстановка хозяйств

B.Involves a combination of special measures prof and elimination of diseases organizational and household activities

DFor all veterinary 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 realistic they should be provided with forces and resources personnel material and technical resources and money

B.Those that comply with the requirements of the vet legislation must be real

B.Those that comply with the decisions of the khokimiyat on veterinary issues should be real

DShould be realistic those plans and measures should correspond to the epizootic state of the district's economy

73. 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 implemented a single state supervision

B.timely implementation of a vet san of the state of animal husbandry

B.Timely implementation of veterinary supervision in animal husbandry industry and transport

DIs timely implementation of vet san events /and vet supervision of their implementation

74. Veterinary service management?

A.State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development

B.It is carried out by the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and local khokimiats

B.Vet management service based on policy documents

D.The head of the veterinary services of various branches of the national economy is carried out separately independently

75. Rights and obligations of specialists of the departmental veterinary service?

A. Their duties and rights are limited to the scope of this ministry, department, or enterprise and they work under the general direction of the State Veterinary Service

B. Carry out their activities in farms enterprises and organizations and carry out state supervision Осуществляют свою деятельность в хозяйствах предприятиях и организациях и проводят гос вет надзор

B.Provide vet services for transportation export and import of railway and animal products

DThe rights and obligations of the special departmental vet service are regulated in each department separately independently

76. Quarantine or restrictions for infectious animal diseases?

A.It is established by the conclusion of the state veterinary inspectors for certain points by the decision of the khokimiyats and by the list of inf. diseases approved by the head of the state veterinary administration

B.Imposed by the conclusion of the veterinary services of the farms of the chief veterinarian of the district

V.Are imposed on the conclusion of the chief veterinarian of the district by the head of the vet of the state administration of the region

DQuarantine or restrictions for infectious diseases are imposed on the conclusion of veterinarians engaged in private practice

77. Veterinary accounting?

A.The system of registration of facts of morbidity and mortality of animals the results of the activities of the veterinary service and its status is the main reporting

B.It is carried out mainly in livestock farms by completing the work done daily with appropriate documents

B.Conducted only by employees of the state network and should reflect the movement of infectious and non-infectious diseases

D.Reflects all activities carried out according to the current vet action plans, which is the main activity of state-owned institutions

78. Who adopted the law "on veterinary medicine" of the Republic?

A.Adopted by the Legislative Chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan

B.The Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan

B.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 chief state veterinary inspectors given instructions?

A.Written order

B.Oral order

B.In the form of an order

G.Through local khakimiyats

80.What article of the Law" on veterinary medicine " of the Republic specifies the obligations of owners of livestock and products and raw materials of animal origin?

A.19

B. 18

B.11

G. 27

81. What article of the Law" on veterinary medicine " of the Republic specifies the duties of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?

A. 17

B. 18

B.14

G. 25

82. A feature of modern veterinary medicine?

A.Is the state form of organization of the vet service unity of the vet service professional direction planning of vet events

B. Veterinary services are provided at the expense of the institution's veterinary department

B. Vet services for public animals are conducted by employees of the State Veterinary Service network

G. Vet supervision of enterprises for processing and storing products and raw materials is carried out only by employees of the state vet network

83. Main directions of modern veterinary medicine?

A. This means complete elimination of animal diseases prevention of death and forced slaughter of animals

B. It is ensuring the vet welfare of animal husbandry ;

B. This means eliminating diseases and treating patients with housing and communal services 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. 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 qualification of a veterinarian vet paramedic vet technician

B. To hold a vet position only after the permission of higher authorities vet bodies

B. It is presented to vet specialists who have passed periodically held competitions

D Persons who have a special permit from the tax inspectorate may hold vet positions

85. Maintenance of the departmental veterinary service?

A. C It is carried out at the expense of the State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other sources not prohibited by law.

B. It is maintained mainly at the expense of budget appropriations from the proceeds of paid services for veterinary services for livestock to the population

B. Maintained at the expense of funds deducted from payments for state animal insurance

D It is maintained at the expense of funds received as payment for work on a contractual basis with the organization of collective farm enterprises

86. Magazine No. 1-vet?

A. It is intended for registration of sick animals, recording the medical care provided to them and the outcome of the disease. It is conducted by veterinary medical institutions and specialists of farms (*farms*).

Training is carried out in all medical and preventive vet institutions for each type of livestock separately

B. Is conducted in all medical and preventive VET institutions by each vet employee separately

D. It 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 vet network on the basis of entries in the 2-vet journal

B.The report on infectious diseases of animals is compiled quarterly on the basis of the journal 1-vet

B.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

DIs compiled based on the results of the implementation of vet activities according to the current plans of vet activities of vet institutions

88. Main requirements for vet reporting?

A.It should be compiled according to the approved forms based on the data of the accounting system for the established periods of the year and submitted exactly on time

B.Must be drawn up in accordance with the approved forms for questions sent monthly by higher veterinary authorities

B.Must be drawn up according to the forms based on the decisions of the khokimiyat on the organization of the vet service of the district of u

DVet reporting must be accurate compiled on the basis of documents of higher level vet service bodies

89. What administrative measures are applied to violators of vet legislation?

A.Warning, reprimands ,dismissal from work

B. Disciplinary procedure

B.Criminal liability

D.Revocation of the license

90. Who is granted the right of state veterinary inspectors?

A. Public network officialsДолжностным лицам гос вет сети

B.Employees of departmental veterinary medicine

B.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

Q.No

D.Major markets

92. Who organizes the veterinary service?

A.The State

B.By a common team

B.Cooperatives

G.Small businesses

93. What article of the law on veterinary medicine of the Republic of uzbekistan specifies laboratory tests

A. 21

B. 20

B.10

G.5

94. What article of the Veterinary Law of the Republic specifies the procedure for lifting quarantine in case of infectious diseases of animals?

A. 28

B. 27

B. 18

G. 30

95. Current veterinary action plans?

A. They are developed for the first year, and some of them are broken down by month and quarter

B. Consists of preventive health and vet san activities as well as their material and technical maintenance

B. Must be specific and have a quantity of the expression calendar deadlines for the implementation of monetary expenditure indicators

D. They are developed by month and by quarter according to the appropriate form and according to the approved methodology

96. Plan of preventive anti-epizootic measures?

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

B. The plan is drawn up for the current year for farms in the city and region districts and consists of 3 sections: diagnostic studies preventive vaccinations and therapeutic treatments

B. For districts Plans of antiepizootic measures are drawn up and approved by the vet department of the region it is drawn up for the current year according to the received control figures only in farms

D. Are drawn up taking into account the specifics of vet maintenance in them production technologies and production cycles

97. Planning of veterinary measures in industrial livestock complexes?

A. Performed by the chief district veterinarian. Each type of a single veterinary action plan is being developed.

B. It is carried out on the basis of the district's vet action plans

B. In animal-breeding industrial complexes

City of Vet activities are planned according to the instructions of the regional administration

98. Veterinary medical work?

A. Qualified treatment of sick animals necessary for the preservation of livestock with a correct diagnosis

B. It is carried out to comply with the requirements of vet legislation for the prevention of infectious diseases

B. Sick animals are treated as directed by State inspectors

G. Vet treatment work is the responsibility of vet specialists and is carried out for a fee upon agreement by the owners of animals

99. Measures against non-infectious animal diseases?

A. Consists of a set of measures for prof. treatment of these diseases and elimination of deficiencies in the maintenance and preparation of w/h

B. Vet specialists set up a diagnosis to find out the causes of a mass case of housing and communal services

B. Patients with LC are allocated to a hospital or in a separate box if necessary as a result of blood and urine tests

D. Basic principles of treatment the complexity of which ensures a faster recovery of HL

100. Organization of special measures for the prevention of infectious diseases?

A. Diagnostic tests, preventive immunization, and antiparasitic treatments. Events are planned and forced

B. Consists of measures to improve zoohygienic conditions for keeping and feeding livestock

B. 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 farm's veterinarian by order of the farm managers

101. Main types of veterinary action plans?

A. Depending on the period for which the planned activities are planned to be implemented, a distinction is made between long-term, current and operational planning

B. According to the principle of implementation of planned vet measures, they are priority and subsequent

They are available for veterinarians separately for veterinary assistants separately and separately for state and departmental VET services

D. There are centralized ones drawn up by the higher vet authorities and local ones drawn up by the most vet specialists

102. Operational plans for 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 farm capacity

B. The timing of vet measures should correspond to the objective patterns of disease occurrence in a particular natural and economic zone

D. When planning vet events, use accounting and analysis of vet statistics data

103. Plan of veterinary and sanitary measures?

A. Developed for the current year for farms taking into account the vet san condition of farms the epizootic state of the farm

B. Is one of the current plans and is drawn up only when acute infectious diseases of animals occur

V. In case of difficult situations with morbidity and safety of livestock farms

G. Vet san events for the state vet network only

104. Clinical examination of animals?

A. It has diagnostic and preventive significance, and there is a distinction between individual, group, and general examinations, as well as planned and unscheduled examinations

B. Conducted at the direction of farm managers in order to determine the availability of livestock on the farm

B. Animals are subjected to a wedge inspection before being sent to slaughter in meat processing plants

G. This is a planned profile event and is carried out in accordance with the instructions of higher vet bodies

105. Medical card of the animal?

A. Results of animal dispensaries are entered in the dispensary card which serve as the basis for drawing up an act and making specific proposals to the management of farms

B. Medical check-up of agricultural w / h is a system of planned diagnoses. and medical and professional measures aimed at identifying railway diseases and their treatment

B. Medical examinations are organized in order to preserve the health of railway workers and prevent a decrease in their productivity

D. Medical examinations are carried out in breeding farms and are included in the annual vet action plan

106. Organization of general measures for the prevention of infectious animal diseases?

A. Measures to protect farms from the introduction of *vozbud.* infectious diseases is a strict vet san regime restricting the territory of vet san farms. passers *dezobarriers*

B. General preventive measures for the prevention of infectious diseases of the railway sector include economic and zootechnical measures

B. General prof-e measures include compliance with zoohygienic and vet sans. rules and regulations on farms permanent vet monitoring of the state of w/h

G. General measures prevention of contagious diseases of w / h it increases the resistance of w / h protection of farms from the introduction of diseases mass vet educational work

107. Organization of measures to eliminate infectious animal diseases?

Inspections are carried out according to the operational plan for the relief and elimination of the disease, a set of anti-epizootic and vet-san measures is carried out

B. Rehabilitation is carried out according to the decision of the *khokimiyat* according to current plans, and infectious diseases are also eliminated by destroying sick livestock

B. Measures to eliminate contagious diseases of the railway sector are carried out from the moment of detection of the disease by order of farm managers

D. Carried out in accordance with the decision of the *khokimiyat* on long-term plans, infectious diseases are eliminated by destroying sick livestock

108. Registration of medical documentation?

- A. Journal 1 vet and medical history
- B. Examination and treatment certificates
- B. Prescriptions for medications used
- G. Reports of treating veterinarians

109. Measures to prevent pathogens of infectious diseases from entering the farm?

- A. Farm fencing dezobarriers, dezomats
- B. Systematic mechanical cleaning of slaughterhouses
- B. Systematic preventive disinfection
- D. Permanent preventive vaccination of livestock

110. When is daily medical care provided?

- A. When identifying patients with w/ h, daily examination
- B. When a contagious disease occurs on the farm
- B. If 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 resources (*human, logistical and financial resources*).
- B. Plans for veterinary activities should be drawn up as directed by the vet authorities
- B. Plans for wind farms are drawn up in consultation with the financial authorities
- D. Plans for wind events are drawn up taking into account the exact weather condition

112. Complexity of veterinary action plans?

- A. Involves a combination of special measures for the prevention and elimination of diseases and organizational and economic measures.
- B. Planning should take into account the general state of epizootic farms При планировании должны быть учтены вет состояние эпизоот обстановка хозяйств
- B. Involves a combination of special measures prof and elimination of diseases organizational and household activities
- D. For all veterinary agencies and farms it is mandatory to include profit improvement and vet san activities

113. Reality of veterinary action plans?

- A. All planned indicators should be provided with resources and resources
- B. Must be real, respectively. requirements of vet legislation
- B. Those that comply with the decisions of the khokimiyat on veterinary issues should be real
- D. Should be realistic those plans and measures should correspond to the epizootic state of the district's economy

114. Main tasks of veterinary medicine?

- A. Protection of animals from diseases protection of the population from diseases common to humans and animals unified state supervision was implemented
- B. timely implementation of a vet san of the state of animal husbandry

B.Timely implementation of veterinary supervision in animal husbandry industry and transport

D.Is timely implementation of vet san events /and vet supervision of their implementation

115. Veterinary service management?

A.State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development

B.It is carried out by the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Uzbekistan and local councils

B.Vet Management Service based on the policy documents of the Ministry of Regional Development

D.The head of the veterinary services of various branches of the national economy is carried out separately independently

116. Rights and obligations of specialists of the departmental veterinary service?

A. Do not enjoy interdepartmental rights Their duties and rights are limited to the scope of this ministry, department, or enterprise they work under the general direction of the State Veterinary Service

B. Carry out their activities in farms enterprises and organizations and carry out state supervisionОсуществляют свою деятельность в хозяйствах предприятиях и организациях и проводят гос вет надзор

B.Provide vet services for transportation export and import of railway and animal products

D.The rights and obligations of the special departmental vet service are regulated in each department separately independently

117. Quarantine or restrictions for infectious animal diseases?

A. It is established by the conclusion of state inspectors for certain points by the decision of the khokimiyats on the list of diseases approved by the Head of the State. vet management

B.Imposed by the conclusion of the veterinary services of the farms of the chief veterinarian of the district

V.Are imposed on 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 on the conclusion of veterinarians engaged in private practice

118. Veterinary accounting?

A.The system of registration of facts of morbidity and mortality of animals the results of the activities of the veterinary service and its status is the main reporting

B.It is carried out mainly in livestock farms by completing the work done daily with appropriate documents

B.Conducted only by employees of the state network and should reflect the movement of infectious and non-infectious diseases

D.Reflects all activities carried out according to the current vet action plans, which is the main activity of state-owned 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
- B. 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 chief state veterinary inspectors given?

- A. Written order
- B. Oral order
- B. In the form of an order
- G. Through local khakimiyats

121. What article of the Veterinary Law of the Republic specifies the obligations of owners of livestock and animal products?

- A. 19
- B. 20
- B. 23
- G. 12

122. What article of the Law on veterinary Medicine of the Republic specifies the duties of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?

- A. 17
- B. 20
- B. 23
- G. 12

123. A feature of modern veterinary medicine?

- A. Is the state form of organization of the vet service unity of the vet service professional direction planning of vet events
- B. Veterinary services are provided at the expense of the institution's veterinary department
- B. Vet services for public animals are conducted by employees of the State Veterinary Service network
- G. Vet supervision of enterprises for processing and storing products and raw materials is carried out only by employees of the state vet network

124. Main directions of modern veterinary medicine?

- A. This means complete elimination of animal diseases prevention of death and forced slaughter of animals
- B. It is ensuring the vet welfare of animal husbandry ;
- B. This means eliminating diseases and treating patients with housing and communal services 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. 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 qualification of a veterinarian vet paramedic vet technician

B. To hold a vet position only after the permission of higher authorities
vet bodies

B. It is presented to vet specialists who have passed periodically held competitions

D Persons who have a special permit from the tax inspectorate may hold vet positions

126. Maintenance of the departmental veterinary service?

A. Maintained by the relevant ministries departments of the State Budget
committees enterprises established by the farms under which they perform vet service

B. It is maintained mainly at the expense of budget appropriations from the proceeds of paid services for veterinary services for livestock to the population

B. Maintained at the expense of funds deducted from payments for state animal insurance

D It is maintained at the expense of funds received as payment for work on a contractual basis with the organization of collective farm enterprises

127. Journal No. 1-vet?

A. It is intended to record the provision of medical care to sick animals and the outcome of the disease is kept in all institutions farms where medical work is carried out

Training is carried out in all medical and preventive vet institutions for each type of livestock separately

B. Is conducted in all medical and preventive VET institutions by each vet employee separately

D. It is conducted in all medical and preventive vet institutions by vet orderlies

128. Form No. 1-vet reporting?

A. The report on infectious diseases of animals is compiled monthly by employees of the state vet network on the basis of entries in the 2-vet journal

B. The report on infectious diseases of animals is compiled quarterly on the basis of the journal 1-vet

B. 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. Main requirements for vet reporting?

A. It should be compiled according to the approved forms based on the data of the accounting system for the established periods of the year and submitted exactly on time

B. Must be drawn up in accordance with the approved forms for questions sent monthly by higher veterinary authorities

B. Must be drawn up according to the forms based on the decisions of the khokimiyat on the organization of the vet service of the district of u

D Vet reporting must be accurate compiled on the basis of documents of higher level vet service bodies

130. What administrative measures are applied to violators of vet legislation?

A. Warnings and reprimands

B. Release from work

B. Criminal liability

D. Revocation of the license

131. When was the law “on veterinary Medicine” (as amended) adopted?

A. 29 December 2015

B. December 29, 2016

B. December 29, 2017

G. September 3, 1993

132. What documents do veterinary legislation consist of?

A. Legislation on veterinary medicine consists of the Law "on Veterinary Medicine" and other legislative acts

B. from the law and other documents

B. 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

B. 7

G. 4

134. How many articles are there in the new version of the law “on Veterinary Medicine”?

A. 32

B. 23

B. 30

G. 28

135. 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 derived from medicinal substances (substances) or from a mixture of medicinal substances (substances) of natural and synthetic origin

B. substances of organic, mineral and synthetic origin used as sources of missing nutrients, 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 that are mandatory for state and other bodies, legal entities and individuals to comply with

B. Administrative, anti-epizootic and other measures aimed at localizing and eliminating foci of infectious animal diseases and preventing their spread

B. system of organizational and special veterinary measures for the prevention, detection or elimination of epizootics

D.diseases caused by

exposure of animals to pathogens if there is a possibility of spread 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.Spread of particularly dangerous and other infectious animal diseases in the relevant territory

B.the area where the focus of infectious diseases of animals is established

D.distribution of especially dangerous and other infectious diseases of animals 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 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 from the veterinary biological industry

B.Products derived 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. Products of animal origin include:

A.meat and meat products, milk and dairy products, fish and fish products, eggs and egg products, and 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 plant 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 derived 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

B.Products derived from medicinal substances (substances) or from a mixture of medicinal substances (substances) of natural and synthetic origin

141. Bad location-...

A.territory where a focus of infectious animal diseases is established

B.diseases that occur due to exposure of animals to pathogens, with the possibility of spreading and transmitting to other animals and humans

C.administrative, anti-epizootic and other measures aimed at localizing and eliminating foci of infectious animal diseases, preventing their spread, providing for a special regime of economic and other activities.

D.restriction of movement of the population, vehicles, cargo and / or goods

142. Feed additives- ...

A.substances of organic, mineral and synthetic origin used as sources of missing nutrients, minerals and vitamins in the diet of animals

B.Products of plant and animal origin used for animal feeding

B.Products derived 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, anti-epizootic and other measures aimed at localizing and eliminating foci of infectious animal diseases, preventing their spread, providing for a special regime of economic and other activities, restricting the movement of the population, vehicles, cargo and (or) goods;

B.a system of organizational and special veterinary measures for the prevention, detection or elimination of epizootics;

B.diseases that occur due to exposure of animals to pathogens, with the possibility of spreading and transmitting to other animals and humans

D.the territory where the focus of infectious diseases of animals is established;

144. Epizootics- ...

A.spread of highly dangerous and other infectious animal diseases in the relevant territory

B.diseases that occur due to exposure of animals to pathogens, with the possibility of spreading and transmitting to other animals and humans

B.the area where the focus of infectious diseases of animals is established

D.system of organizational and special veterinary measures for the prevention, detection or elimination of epizootics

145. Anti-epizootic measures:

A.a system of organizational and special veterinary measures for the prevention, detection or elimination of epizootics;

B.administrative, anti-epizootic and other measures aimed at localizing and eliminating foci of infectious animal diseases, preventing their spread, providing for a special regime of economic and other activities, restricting the movement of the population, vehicles, cargo and (or) goods;

B.diseases that occur due to exposure of animals to pathogens, with the possibility of spreading and transmitting to other animals and humans

D.the territory where the focus of infectious diseases of animals is established;

146. Infectious diseases of animals:

A.diseases caused by exposure of animals to pathogens, with the possibility of spread and transmission to other animals and humans

B.malignant diseases

B.Hereditary diseases

D.diseases that occur against the background of an existing disease, are not related to it by origin and aggravate its course.

147. The main powers of local state 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, and take measures aimed at ensuring veterinary well-being in the relevant territory

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

C. establish a diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, with the exception of cases of animal diseases that are subject to restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law

D. carry out preventive vaccination of animals, as well as advise animal owners

148. The veterinary service system consists of:

A. from state, departmental and industrial veterinary services

B. Out-of-State and departmental services

B. from the departmental service

D. from the production service

149. Department of the State Veterinary Service:

A. The State Veterinary Service consists of the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development, the State Veterinary Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, and the regional and city administrations of Tashkent

B. The State Veterinary Service consists of the State Veterinary Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan

B. The State Veterinary Service consists of regional departments and the city of Tashkent

D. The State Veterinary Service consists of the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development

150. Which article of the law "on veterinary medicine" emphasizes the main functions of the state veterinary service:

A. Article 11

B. Article 9

B. Article 10

D. Article 12

151. What article of the law "on veterinary medicine" specifies state veterinary inspectors?

A. Article 12

B. Article 10

B. Article 11

To. Article 13

152. Who is the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the Republic of Uzbekistan?

A. Chairman of the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development

B.Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development

B.Heads of the Department of the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development

G.Heads of regional veterinary departments

153. What article of the law” on veterinary medicine ” specifies the powers of state veterinary inspectors?

A.Article 13

B.Article 9

B.Article 11

D.Article 10

154. Specify the main powers of state veterinary inspectors.

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

B.carry out anti-epizootic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at the enterprises, institutions and organizations served;
if an epizootic event occurs, carry out veterinary measures in accordance with the instructions of the state veterinary service.

C.establish a diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, with the exception of cases of animal diseases that are subject to restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law;

155. In what article of the law” on veterinary medicine ” is the departmental veterinary service mentioned?

A.Article 14

B.Article 12

B.Article 13

D.Article 15

156. Specify the basic rights of specialists of the departmental veterinary service:

A.require subordinate institutions and organizations to implement measures provided for by the veterinary legislation to prevent the spread and elimination of infectious diseases, as well as to provide information necessary to clarify the epizootic situation;

B.establish a diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, with the exception of cases of animal diseases that are subject to restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law;

B.engage in the production, manufacture and sale of veterinary medicinal and technical products, feed additives.

D.carry out preventive vaccination of animals, as well as advise animal owners;

157. Specify the duties of veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service:

A.conduct anti-epizootic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at the enterprises, institutions and organizations served

- B.**conduct preventive vaccination of animals, as well as advise animal owners
- B.**engage in the production, manufacture and sale of veterinary medicinal and technical products, feed additives
- D.**establish a diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, except for cases of animal diseases that are subject to restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law

158. What article of the law” on veterinary medicine ” specifies the activities of the industrial veterinary service?

- A.**Article 16
- B.**Article 14
- B.**Article 10
- D.**Article 12

159. Who issues a " License” for private veterinary activities?

- A.**The State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development and regional veterinary departments and the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan
- B.**Veterinary departments of oblasts and the Republic of Karakalpakstan
- B.**State veterinary inspectors
- D.**State Departmental Service

160. What are the basic rights of private veterinary specialists?

- A.**establish a diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, except for cases of animal diseases that are subject to restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law
- B.**give state and economic management bodies, legal entities and individuals mandatory instructions to carry out the necessary veterinary, veterinary-sanitary and anti-epizootic measures
- B.**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 for violating the requirements of the veterinary legislation in accordance with the established procedure

161. Mark the responsibilities of private veterinary specialists

- A.**if a contagious disease is suspected in animals, immediately report it to the State veterinary Service and take all necessary measures to localize the disease
- B.**conduct anti-epizootic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at the enterprises, institutions and organizations served
- B.**carry out departmental veterinary control and conduct veterinary and sanitary expertise of products, raw materials of animal and plant origin
- D.**take administrative penalties against officials and other persons for violating the requirements of the veterinary legislation in accordance with the established procedure

162. Rights of owners of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin

A.conclude contracts on veterinary services with the relevant veterinary services, receive information from the veterinary service on the state of animal morbidity, epizootic situation

B.engage in the production, manufacture and sale of veterinary medicinal and technical products, feed additives

C.establish a diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, except in cases of animal diseases that are subject to restrictive measures

D.carry out departmental veterinary control and conduct veterinary and sanitary expertise of products, raw materials of animal and plant origin

163. Obligations of owners of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin

A.comply with the requirements of the veterinary legislation, comply with the instructions of the state veterinary service, and also carry out treatment, if necessary, in accordance with the established procedure, on the instructions of the relevant state veterinary inspector, ensure the slaughter or destruction of a sick animal

B.conduct anti-epizootic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at the enterprises, institutions and organizations served

B.carry out departmental veterinary control and conduct veterinary and sanitary expertise of products, raw materials of animal and plant origin

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

164. Preventive measures- ...

A.aimed at preventing the occurrence and spread of infectious animal diseases

B.Surveys are conducted to identify the sources of animal pathogens, factors of their transmission to animals and humans, and to assess the effectiveness of preventive and curative measures

B.are aimed at preserving the life and health of animals, preserving and increasing their productivity using procedures that involve the use of veterinary medicines and feed additives with therapeutic and preventive effects

D.conducted for the preparation of veterinary and veterinary-sanitary expert opinions

165. Diagnostic measures- ...

Assessmentsare 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.are aimed at preventing the occurrence and spread of infectious animal diseases

B.conducted to prepare the conclusions of veterinary and veterinary-sanitary expertise

D.are aimed at preserving the life and health of animals, preserving and increasing their productivity using procedures that involve the use of veterinary medicines and feed additives with therapeutic and preventive effects

166. Therapeutic measures- ...

A. they are aimed at preserving the life and health of animals, preserving and increasing their productivity by using procedures **B. that** do not involve the use of veterinary medicines and feed additives with therapeutic and preventive effects

Surveys are conducted to identify the sources of animal pathogens, factors of their transmission to animals and humans, and to assess the effectiveness of preventive and curative measures

D. are aimed at preventing the occurrence and spread of infectious animal diseases

D. are conducted for the preparation of veterinary and veterinary-sanitary expert opinions

167. What article of the law " on veterinary medicine " specifies the goals of laboratory research

A. In article 21

B. In article 18

B. In article 20

D. In article 16

168. Veterinary requirements for the handling and disposal of biological waste:

A. biological waste, with the exception of animal husbandry waste, is allowed for circulation or is subject to destruction only upon the results of a veterinary and sanitary examination confirming its veterinary safety

B. production of goods controlled by the state veterinary service should be carried out at production facilities that comply with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations

B. Biological waste is not allowed for circulation

D. animal waste, as well as biological waste, is not allowed in circulation

169. 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 medicines and technical means

B. Products and raw materials of animal origin

B. Feed and feed additives, veterinary medicinal and technical products

G. animals

170. What 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

B. In article 26

D. In article 29

171. Regulatory documents:

A. Law and related documents

B. Regulations

B. Decrees and orders

D. Rules and regulations

172. Regulatory documents:

A.Law and related documents

B.Regulations

B.Decrees and orders

D.Rules and regulations

173. Specify the name of the sub-legislative documents:

A.decrees, ordinances, orders, decisions, regulations, charters, instructions, rules, regulations

B.Decrees and ordinances

B.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

March28, 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

B.April 1, 2015

March28, 2015

176. When was Resolution No. 139 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted?

A.March 15, 2017

B.April 15, 2017

B.March 15, 2016

G.April 1, 2017

177. Please indicate the number of regulations approved on the basis of the Cabinet of Ministers 'resolution" On Approval of Regulations on the Procedure for Passing Licensing Procedures in the State Veterinary Service System "(RESOLUTIONN_139)

A.4 provisions

B.3 provisions

B.5 provisions

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 slaughtering animals

B.Special permission to carry out the licensed type of activity

B.document on compliance of a specialized slaughterhouse with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations

D.permit for private veterinary services

179. On the basis of what articles of the Law " On Veterinary Medicine" Does the State veterinary supervision issue a " protocol" on violation of the requirements of veterinary legislation?

- A.13-article and 32-article
- B.23-article and 32-article
- B.109-article and 309-article
- G.109-article and 110-article

180. On the basis of what articles of the Code " on administrative responsibility" of the Republic of Uzbekistan does the State Veterinary Supervision issue a decision on the imposition of a fine to persons who violate veterinary legislation?

- A.109-article and 309-article
- B.23-article and 32-article
- B.13-article and 32-article
- G.109-article and 110-article

181. Specify the regulatory documents?

- A.Laws and sub-legislative documents;
- B.Laws and regulations;
- B.Laws and orders;
- D.laws and decrees;

182. Specify the types of laws?

- A.Basic law, constitutional laws, current laws;
- B.Basic law and current laws;
- B.The Constitution and other laws;
- D.the basic law, constitutional laws;

183. Do the resolutions of the Oliy Majlis refer to sub-legislative documents?

- A.Yes
- B.No
- B.The law
- D.the order

184. Do resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan refer to sub-legislative documents?

- A.Yes
- B.No
- B.order
- D.solution

185. Do the orders of the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development refer to sub-legislative documents?

- A.Yes
- B.No
- B.Resolution
- D.solution

186. Main powers of the State veterinary Inspector?

- A.conducts state veterinary supervision;
- B.works in the following positions:
- B.draws up a protocol.
- D.punishes violators of veterinary legislation;

187. Who has the right to be a State veterinary inspector in the veterinary service system?

- A.officials of the state veterinary service;
- B.leading veterinary specialists;
- B.Heads of veterinary departments;
- D.head of laboratories;

188. Are veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service state veterinary inspectors?

- A.No
- B.sometimes
- B.after 10 years of experience
- G.Yes

189. Do veterinary specialists of a private veterinary service have the rights of a state veterinary inspector?

- A.No
- B.yes
- Q.sometimes
- G.After 10 years of experience

190. Do veterinary specialists of the industrial veterinary service have the rights of a state veterinary inspector?

- A.No
- B.yes
- Q.sometimes
- G.After 5 years of experience

191. Specify the amount of fines imposed on citizens for violating the rules on animal quarantine and other veterinary and sanitary rules?

- A.up to one-second of the minimum wage
- B.Up to two minimum wages
- B.from one-second of the minimum wage
- D.two minimum wages

192. Specify the amount of fines imposed on officials for violating the rules on animal quarantine and other veterinary and sanitary regulations?

- A.from one-second of the minimum wage
- B.Up to two minimum wages
- B.Up to one-second of the minimum wage
- D.two minimum wages

193. Specify the amount of fines imposed on citizens for violating the rules for keeping dogs and cats?

- A.one tenth to one second of the minimum wage
- B.One-fifth to one-second of the minimum wage

B.Up to one-second of the minimum wage

D.two minimum wages

194. Specify the number of fines imposed on officials for violating the rules for keeping dogs and cats?

A.Up to one-second to one-third of the minimum wage

B.One-fifth to one-second of the minimum wage

B.from one tenth to one second of the minimum wage

D.two minimum wages

195. Specify the amount of fines imposed on citizens for violating the rules for keeping dogs and cats, causing damage to human health?

A.Up to one-second to one-third of the minimum wage

B.from one two to one two minimum wages

B.from one tenth to one second of the minimum wage

D.two minimum wages

196. The concept of veterinary legislation?

A.Law and regulations in the veterinary system

B.Regulations in the veterinary system

B.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

Q.sometimes

G.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

Q.sometimes

G.After 10 years of experience

199. Does the head of the laboratory of veterinary and sanitary expertise have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?

A.Yes

B.No

Q.sometimes

G.After 10 years of experience

200. Does the head of veterinary departments have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?

A.Yes

B.No

Q.sometimes

G.After 5 years of experience

4.9. IR test questions

1. The essence of veterinary medicine?

A. Vet work is aimed at protecting the life and health of animals, preventing the occurrence, spread and elimination of animal diseases, and protecting the population from diseases common to animals and humans.

B. Vet delo is the activity of vet specialists of the state veterinary service to ensure animal health from the point of view of veterinary medicine

V. Vet delo is a medical work carried out by vet specialists to ensure the health of animals

G. Vet delo is holding a vet san event among farm animals to ensure the vet welfare of livestock production

2. Veterinary measures?

A. This is a complex of general and special medical measures that ensure the health and productivity of animals and protect human health

B. Which are carried out in compliance with the requirements of vet legislation and instructions for ensuring vet animal welfare

B. Which are carried out by higher vet bodies for 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 the livestock and ensure the growth of the 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 in the procurement processing and storage of products and raw materials of animal origin

B. There may be chief veterinarians of state farms and industrial workers of livestock complexes and poultry farms

D State control is exercised over the implementation by all organizations and officials as well as by citizens of laws on vet issues instructions regulations and instructions

4. Private veterinary practice?

A. Занимаются юLegal entities and individuals are engaged in this activity in accordance with the legislation.

ББ. Private practicing veterinarians can carry out veterinary supervision when transporting animals by different vehicles

B. Private vet practice can be carried out independently by vet paramedics and vet technicians at their own discretion in selected locations

D. Private vet practice can be carried out by veterinarians and paramedics with the permission of the tax inspectorate

5. Liability for violation of veterinary legislation?

A.Those responsible bear a disciplined admin role. material and criminal liability in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan

B.If violations of the requirements of vet legislation are detected by employees of the state supervision service they impose appropriate penalties on the guilty persons

B.If violations of the requirements of vet legislation are detected, the guilty persons receive appropriate penalties by decision of the law enforcement agencies of the districts

D.If violations of the requirements of vet legislation are found, the perpetrators are punished by a decision of the People's Court

6. Veterinary reporting?

A.Compiled according to vet documents. accounting records for established periods and provide them exactly on time according to approved forms

B.Compiled mainly in districts and oblasts reflects registered infectious and non-infectious animal diseases

B.Compiled mainly by employees of the state light network and submitted to local authorities

D.It is drawn up after the elimination of acute infectious diseases of agricultural animals

7. Who appoints the chief veterinarian of the city?

A. Head of the regional vet Department

B.Khakim of the city

V.Gor by the Council of Deputies

Cityof Khakim region

8. How many sections are there in the Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan (new edition)?

A.6

B.4

B.5

G. 7

9. What article of the Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic specifies the powers of state veterinary inspectors?

A.13

B.14

B.15

G.12

10. State veterinary medicine?

A.This system of the organization controls the veterinary and sanitary condition of all livestock production facilities, slaughterhouses, enterprises that process products and raw materials of animal origin, retail outlets, warehouses that sell and store products and raw materials of animal origin, performs veterinary expertise of the construction and reconstruction of these facilities, as well as excavation works

B.This is a system organization and institution that provides vet services to agricultural animals public sector

B. This is a system of organizations and institutions that provide vet services for public animals

G. This is a system of organizations and institutions that carry out work on providing diagnostic services to the Internet network

11. Tasks of the State Veterinary Service?

A. 457EET san supervises the activities of all enterprises, organizations and institutions, regardless of the form of ownership, as well as individuals.

B. Provides veterinary services in the veterinary care of agricultural animals in the 457 agricultural sector

B. Provides veterinary services for veterinary services of animal citizens

D. Provide diagnostic testing services. Vet. specialists of farms

12. Organizational structure of veterinary medicine?

A. It consists of an organization, institution and specialists directly in the vet service Veterinary medicine is public, departmental and private

BB. Consists of the heads of the vet bodies of the vet service of the Republic of the region, districts and cities

B. The Vet org consists of heads of bodies and sub committees of institutions

D. Approved by the Government of the Republic mandatory for all departments

13. The right of owners of animals and animal products?

A. Owners of animals and animal products have the right to conclude a contract for pet maintenance of their livestock and pay for the costs of pet maintenance of their livestock

B. Owners of animals and belly products can sell their animals and products anywhere at any time independently

B. Owners of animals and animal products may request 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 by the household (*chief or senior veterinarian of the household*), the area directly served by the veterinary site, point, district veterinary hospital, by localities and farms assigned for direct service to the district veterinary station, as well as by the city

Monitoring is carried out mainly by districts for registration and elimination of acute infectious diseases of animals. Ведется в основном по районам для регистрации и ликвидации острозаразных заболеваний животных

Registration is carried out for the farm district, the vet site, and the city, and all activities under the acts are registered.

D. The 2-vet log is kept at border control and veterinary points

D. A log for recording anti-epizootic measures (2-vet) is kept in all district vet stations of the heads of the district veterinarian

15. Form # 1-vet reporting?

A.The report on anti-epizootic measures is compiled monthly and quarterly based on the data of entries in the 2-vet journal 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.The report on antiepizootic measures is compiled by the relevant VET services after the elimination of acute infectious diseases

D.The report on anti-epizootic measures is compiled only by the vet services of farms

D.The report on anti-epizootic measures is compiled only in district offices throughout the district

16. Retention periods for accounting and reporting documents?

A.Stored for 3 years, with the exception of the 3-vet journal, which is permanently stored

B.Are kept in the files of vet institutions mainly for 10 years

B.Accounting and reporting documents of vet institutions are kept in the relevant archives of the established management system and deadlines

Dare kept in the files of vet institutions until specifically directed by higher vet bodies

17. Who issues the vet certificate form No. 2?

A.Chief veterinarian of the district

B.As a farm veterinarian

B.Regional vet Administration

Cityof Zavet vetam

18. What 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

B. Article 11

D. Article 9

19. Who runs the veterinary service?

A.State Veterinary Committee

B.Councils of Local deputies

B.Farm managers

ΓLocal khokimiyats

20. Who appoints the district's chief medical officer?

A.Regional vet Administration

B.Khokims of the district

B.By the Council of Local Deputies

G.Regional agricultural industries

21. Long-term plans of veterinary measures?

A. 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 the following activities: They are primarily aimed at preventing losses at all stages of agricultural production trade and storage

Q. What are the long-term plans of the vet event? improving the health of the household from chronic diseases. infectious and invasive diseases development of the vet network

D. Long-term plans of vet activities are related to the plans of economic and social development of the regions

D. In the long-term planning of anti-brucellosis measures in the creation of the epizootic situation of the farm, the most profitable ways of improving health are selected

22. Principles of veterinary event planning?

A. The following planning principles have been developed unity complexity democracy and leadership

B. Are their full compliance with the vet action plans of the higher level vet bodies

B. Are the principles of drawing up these plans based on the control figures submitted by the higher level vet organizations

D. 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. Non-communicable disease prevention plan?

A. Compiled for the current year only for households and on the scale of the uchit district, result. laboratory studies. feed water soil blood microclimate and the availability of certain products

B. It is drawn up for the districts of the region on the basis of the decision of the khokimiyat

Non-infectious diseases are eliminated according to pre-drawn up prevention plans approved by the regional administration

A list is drawn up for the current year for the preservation of newborn calves lambs and piglets from non infectious diseases

24. Calendar plan of the veterinary service of the farm?

A. It is a work plan for a month decade or week drawn up for the rational use of working time of veterinary specialists and the best organization of their work

B. Is drawn up for a quarter for the elimination of certain animal diseases

B. Compiled monthly by the chief veterinary officer of the farm

D. It is compiled monthly in case of severe situations with livestock diseases

25. Organization of general preventive measures in animal husbandry?

A. Consists of economic and zootechnical measures compliance with zoohygienic and vet san norms on farms and constant vet monitoring of the animals condition

B. It is carried out in accordance with the approved activities of the district khokimiyats

B. Conducted on the instructions of the chief veterinarian of the district

D. Is carried out by the chief veterinarian of the district in accordance with vet legislation

26. Medical examination of animals?

- A.** Consists of planned diagnostic measures and treatment and professional measures for detecting subclinical and clinical signs of HPLC diseases
- B.** It is carried out on the entire livestock to monitor the livestock on the farm and their productivity
- B.** Conducted by decision of the district khokimiyat in order to prevent infectious diseases
- D.** It is carried out in accordance with the vet action plan for the prevention of invasive diseases

27. Documentation of medical work in veterinary medicine?

- But.** When conducting medical work a journal is created for registering patients with housing and communal services 1 vet and medical history
- B.** At district vet stations and in city hospitals lecheb work is carried out in full including complex surgical operations
- B.** According to the medical history vet specialists have the opportunity to track the impact of medical procedures on the course of recovery of HH during inpatient treatment
- D** The registration log of patients with LC is kept in all VET institutions where admission and treatment of patients with LC 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 livestock facilities feed facilities watering holes is determined shortcomings are identified and activated
- B.** it is carried out quantitatively 4 times a year for the organization of professional events
- B.** Farms on vet san state are surveyed according to the decisions of the khokimiyats every month
- D.** These are professional measures and exercises for the detection and prevention of various housing and communal services diseases

29. Types of treatment work?

- A.** Emergency, daily and routine medical care
- B.** Antibiotic treatment Vitamin treatment
- B.** Treatment with sulfonamide preparations
- D.** Treatment with different serums

30. Planning of veterinary activities?

- One of** the most important features of veterinary medicine is the planned nature of its activities, which contributes to the proper organization and successful implementation of VET. events
- B.** Is of great organizational importance in the organization of the state veterinary service
- B.** Promotes the normal organization of production of animal products and reduces the cost of production
- G.** Vet events are planned by the regional planning bodies of the agro-industrial union

It is carried out to use the instructions of higher-level veterinary authorities on the activities of veterinary services for the next year

31. When is scheduled medical care provided?

- A. Treatment against parasitic diseases
- B. Treatment with different serums
- B. Treatment with sulfonamide preparations
- G. Herbal medicine treatment

32. What are the specifics of veterinary action plans?

- A. Planned activities should have an exact name quantitative expression and exact deadlines for implementation
- B. It is compiled as part of the production of financial plans of farms
- B. It is drawn up in coordination with the district planning authorities
- D. It is drawn up in coordination with farms and enterprises

33. Are veterinary action plans democratic?

- A. Provides for vet planning activities from the bottom up starting with farms and ending with the highest vet bodies
- B. Manifests itself in the planning of anti-epizootic measures by reciprocating the use of more effective methods of prevention and elimination of the disease
- B. It consists in the fact that 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 once approved the plan becomes legally binding and must be implemented

34. Concreteness of veterinary action plans?

- A. Planned activities should be specific have an exact name and quantitative expression within a calendar period
- B. They should be specific and compiled strictly according to specific figures of higher vet bodies;
- B. They should be specific and meet the requirements for implementing the required measures to eliminate housing and communal services diseases
- D. Must be specific in full accordance with the vee. san. state of animal husbandry

35. Health activities in the quarantine center?

- A. For each disease, a general wedge examination is carried out. w-x patients are isolated, the rest are treated under a daily wedge examination in the vet san events database
- B. In some diseases to eliminate them patients with housing and communal services are slaughtered or destroyed on the instructions of state inspectors
- B. Depending on the nature of housing and communal services episodes, infectious diseases specialists of the point and threat zone are vaccinated
- D. In a quarantine center for a contagious disease corpses are destroyed cleaned disinfected and manure is decontaminated etc

36. Technological map of veterinary treatment of animals?

- A. The technological map of railway wind processing is drawn up with a reflection of the movement and quantity of railway in the workshops

B.The task of ensuring the veterinary welfare of the epizootic herd. methods for analyzing railway morbidity

B.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 introduction of infectious agents. and invaz. diseases

37. Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan (new edition)?

A. Adopted on 29 December 2015 by the Legislative Chamber, it 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 30 articles

B. It is approved by the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and consists of 4 sections and 20 articles

Г. Adopted by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Uzbek Republic and consists of 10 sections and 30 articles

38. Role and significance of state veterinary medicine?

A.A. Carry out vet. san. supervision of the activities of all enterprises organizations and institutions independent of their departmental subordination

B.Provide vet services for agricultural animals of the state sector

B.Carry out the provision of VET services in the vet service of animals and citizens

D.Carry out vet supervision of animal slaughter and processing of animal slaughter products

39. Veterinary legislation?

But. 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. Developed and accepted only in publications

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 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.Established in collective farm markets for the purpose of vet supervision of trade in products and raw materials of animal origin ;

B.State supervision is carried out in the procurement storage and processing of products and raw materials of animal origin

D.VET supervision is carried out when trading livestock products in 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, in which it is not necessary to impose quarantine, and carry out special measures

B. Private practicing veterinarians can impose quarantine and implement quarantine conditions when eliminating foci of acute infectious diseases

B. Private practitioners of VET may impose penalties fines on those responsible for violations of the requirements of vet legislation

D. Private practitioners of veterinary medicine, paramedics have the right to give opinions in case of death or forced slaughter for the state insurance bodies

42. Veterinary authorities?

A. Manage the veterinary service, develop measures in the system of Ministries and departments of VET, and promptly implement them

B. By their sphere of activity, they implement measures to preserve the vet welfare of livestock production and carry out all vet medical and preventive measures

B. Ensure proper organization of veterinary services industrial animal breeding complexes and conduct all vet san activities in them

D All vet san activities should be carried out by meat processing industries

43. Primary veterinary registration?

A. State vet networks include registration of infectious and non-infectious diseases of the railway sector, diagnostic tests, preventive vaccinations, medical and veterinary measures

B. Primary VET accounting includes accounting for all costs material funds of vet institutions

B. Primary vet records are kept for financing livestock movements receipt of income and feed consumption

D Primary VET accounting reflects the state of the vet department o providing the vet network with all necessary funds

D. Primary vet records are kept by all vet specialists in accordance with established forms on a daily basis

44. Veterinary statistics?

A. According to the data of vet accounting and reporting on the vet service vet statistics are maintained which allows you to analyze the state of the service as a whole the course of morbidity

B. Monitoring is carried out by all vet institutions for the identified causes of acute infectious diseases of animals and based on the results of VET activities carried out on them

B. It is conducted in farms on the elimination of animal diseases and the effectiveness of vet measures

Г. It is being implemented in order to improve the system of the vet service 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

B. 1996 6-March

Г. 2015 December 29th

46. How many articles are there in the Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan (new edition)?

A. 32

B. 30

B. 23

G. 25

47. What 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

B. 7

G. 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 and vet san expertise in markets

B. Objects of vet activity are transport vet sites and border vet control points for state supervision

D. Objects of vet activity are collective farms state farms fish farms and subsidiary farms of enterprises of the population

49. Unity of the veterinary service of Uzbekistan?

A. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, local authorities and farm managers are widely involved in the organization of VET services in national economic sectors

B. Veterinary care and vet control is organized to ensure the welfare of livestock

B. Vet service and vet control is organized on a territorial basis by organizations and institutions operating in their area of operation

G. Vet service and vet control is organized for each type of animal husbandry separately then combined

50. Content 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 financing deductions from the profits of agricultural organizations enterprises and collective farms

B. Calculation of funds collected from the population for veterinary services of livestock

D. By local authorities at the expense of revenues from corporate taxes

51. 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 anti-epizootic vet. san. events

B. Carry out basic vet work in enterprises engaged in slaughtering livestock processing products and raw materials of animal origin

B. Provide veterinary services to all sectors of animal husbandry through self-financing of their activities

D. It is a system of vet institutions of districts veterinary service of collective farms state farms and industrial livestock complexes

52. Journal No. 3-vet?

A. Maintain district or city vet stations for the control of animal diseases, where all data on infections are recorded. and invasive diseases

B. Registration is conducted mainly by district for registration of vet san events

B. The 3-vet log is kept in the transport vet sections

D. A journal for recording the epizootic state is maintained by the management of the veterinary service of industrial livestock complexes

53. Form No. 2-vet reporting?

A. A report on non-communicable diseases is prepared for each quarter based on accounting data from the 1-vet journal

B. The report on non-infectious diseases is compiled monthly by the heads of the district's VET services

B. Report 2-vet is submitted by the vet service of districts on a monthly basis to the regional administration

D. A report on non-communicable diseases is prepared monthly by all vet employees of vet institutions

54. Accounting in veterinary medicine?

A. Records are kept for the implementation of budget allocations estimates of social services under the responsible managers and accountants of vet institutions

B. It is carried out according to the forms approved by the statistical authorities of the Republic

B. It is maintained in volumes covering the arrival and expenditure of medicines

D. Is conducted in accordance with 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 expenditures

55. By whom is vet certificate No. 1 issued?

A. Chief veterinarian of the district

B. Regional vet Administration

B. Veterinary surgeon of the farm

C. City of ownership of the land plot

56. Who sets the main tasks of veterinary medicine?

A. The Veterinary Law

B. By the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan

B. By the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Tajikistan

D. By the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Tajikistan

57. Who manages the veterinary service?

A. State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development

B.Councils of Local deputies

B.Farm managers

Г.Local khokimiyats

58. What article of the Veterinary Law of the Republic specifies the procedure for establishing quarantine for infectious diseases of animals?

A. 28

B. 12

B. 31

G. 19

59. Objects of veterinary planning?

A.Effective measures for the prevention and elimination of infections. and invasive animal diseases

B.: measures to eliminate diseases, diagnostic studies and their documentation.

B.Is the relationship between owners of livestock and livestock products during their processing.

G.Is the private vet activity of vet specialists within the district

60. Main types of veterinary action plans?

A.Depending on the period for which the planned activities are planned to be implemented, a distinction is made between long-term, current and operational planning

B.According to the principle of implementation of planned wind measures, they are priority and subsequent

They are availablefor veterinarians separately for veterinary assistants separately and separately for state and departmental VET services

DThere are centralized ones drawn up by the higher vet authorities and local ones drawn up by the most vet specialists

61. Operational plans for 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 farm capacity

B.The timing of vet measures should correspond to the objective patterns of disease occurrence in a particular natural and economic zone

D.When planning vet events, use accounting and analysis of vet statistics data

62. Plan of veterinary and sanitary measures?

A.Developed for the current year for farms, taking into account the vet san condition of farms, the epizootic state of the farm

B.Is one of the current plans and is drawn up only when acute infectious diseases of animals occur

B.In case of difficult situations with morbidity and safety of livestock farms

G.Vet sun events for the state vet network only

63. Clinical examination of animals?

A.It has diagnostic and preventive significance, and there are individual, group, general, scheduled, and unscheduled examinations

B.Conducted at the direction of farm managers in order to determine the availability of livestock on the farm

B.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. Medical card of the animal?

A.The result of animal dispensarization is entered in 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 / h is a system of planned diagnoses. and medical and professional measures aimed at identifying housing and communal services diseases and their treatment

B.Medical examinations are organized in order to preserve the health of railway workers and prevent a decrease in their productivity

D.Medical examinations are carried out in breeding farms and are included in the annual vet action plan

65. Organization of general measures for the prevention of infectious animal diseases?

A. A set of measures to increase the stability of the animal body, 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 railway diseases include economic and zootechnical measures

B.General prof measures include compliance with zoohygienic and vet san norms and regulations on farms continuous vet monitoring of the health of livestock

D.General measures to protect farms from the introduction of diseases, mass vet clearance work

66. Organization of measures to eliminate infectious animal diseases?

Inspectionsare carried out according to the operational plan for the relief and elimination of the disease, a set of anti-epizootic and vet-san measures is carried out

B.Is carried out according to the decision of the khokimiyat on current plans. Infectious diseases are eliminated by destroying diseased livestock

B.Measures to eliminate infectious diseases Housing and communal services are carried out from the moment of detection of the disease by order of the heads of farms

67. Registration of medical documentation?

A.Journal 1-vet and medical history

B.Examination and treatment certificates

B.Prescriptions for medications used

G.Reports of treating veterinarians

68. Measures to prevent pathogens of infectious diseases from entering the farm?

- A. Farm fencing with dezobarriers, fences
- B. Systematic mechanical cleaning of slaughterhouses
- B. Systematic preventive disinfection
- D. Permanent preventive vaccination of livestock

69. When do they provide daily medical care?

- A. When patients are identified by a daily check-up
- B. When a contagious disease occurs on the farm
- B. If an invasive disease occurs on the farm
- D. In the spread of non-infectious diseases

70. What is the reality of veterinary action plans?

- A. Availability of labor and financial resources for the population
- B. Plans for veterinary activities should be drawn up as directed by the vet authorities
- B. Plans for wind farms are drawn up in consultation with the financial authorities
- D. Plans for wind events are drawn up taking into account the exact weather condition

71. Complexity of veterinary action plans?

- A. Appropriate health care measures are envisaged to ensure the prevention and elimination of animal diseases

B. Planning should take into account the general state of epizootic farms При планировании должны быть учтены вет состояние эпизоот обстановка хозяйств

- B. Involves a combination of special measures prof and elimination of diseases organizational and household activities

D For all veterinary 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 realistic they should be provided with forces and resources personnel material and technical resources and money

B. Those that comply with the requirements of the vet legislation must be real

B. Those that comply with the decisions of the khokimiyat on veterinary issues should be real

D Should be realistic those plans and measures should correspond to the epizootic state of the district's economy

73. 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 implemented a single state supervision

B. timely implementation of a vet san of the state of animal husbandry

B. Timely implementation of veterinary supervision in animal husbandry industry and transport

D Is timely implementation of vet san events /and vet supervision of their implementation

74. Veterinary service management?

- A.State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development
- B.It is carried out by the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and local khokimiats
- B.Vet management service based on policy documents
- D.The head of the veterinary services of various branches of the national economy is carried out separately independently

75. Rights and obligations of specialists of the departmental veterinary service?

- A. Their duties and rights are limited to the scope of this ministry, department, or enterprise and they work under the general direction of the State Veterinary Service
- B. Carry out their activities in farms enterprises and organizations and carry out state supervisionОсуществляют свою деятельность в хозяйствах предприятий и организациях и проводят гос вет надзор
- B.Provide vet services for transportation export and import of railway and animal products
- DThe rights and obligations of the special departmental vet service are regulated in each department separately independently

76. Quarantine or restrictions for infectious animal diseases?

- A.It is established by the conclusion of the state veterinary inspectors for certain points by the decision of the khokimiyats and by the list of inf. diseases approved by the head of the state veterinary administration
- B.Imposed by the conclusion of the veterinary services of the farms of the chief veterinarian of the district
- V.Are imposed on the conclusion of the chief veterinarian of the district by the head of the vet of the state administration of the region
- DQuarantine or restrictions for infectious diseases are imposed on the conclusion of veterinarians engaged in private practice

77. Veterinary accounting?

- A.The system of registration of facts of morbidity and mortality of animals the results of the activities of the veterinary service and its status is the main reporting
- B.It is carried out mainly in livestock farms by completing the work done daily with appropriate documents
- B.Conducted only by employees of the state network and should reflect the movement of infectious and non-infectious diseases
- D.Reflects all activities carried out according to the current vet action plans, which is the main activity of state-owned institutions

78. Who adopted the law "on veterinary medicine" of the Republic?

- A.Adopted by the Legislative Chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan
- B.The Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan
- B.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 chief state veterinary inspectors given instructions?

A.Written order

B.Oral order

B.In the form of an order

G.Through local khakimiyats

80.What article of the Law" on veterinary medicine " of the Republic specifies the obligations of owners of livestock and products and raw materials of animal origin?

A.19

B. 18

B.11

G. 27

81. What article of the Law" on veterinary medicine " of the Republic specifies the duties of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?

A. 17

B. 18

B.14

G. 25

82. A feature of modern veterinary medicine?

A.Is the state form of organization of the vet service unity of the vet service professional direction planning of vet events

B.Veterinary services are provided at the expense of the institution's veterinary department

B.Vet services for public animals are conducted by employees of the State Veterinary Service network

G.Vet supervision of enterprises for processing and storing products and raw materials is carried out only by employees of the state vet network

83. Main directions of modern veterinary medicine?

A.This means complete elimination of animal diseases prevention of death and forced slaughter of animals

B.It is ensuring the vet welfare of animal husbandry ;

B.This means eliminating diseases and treating patients with housing and communal services by introducing zoohygienic norms vet san rules into production

DThis is the implementation of such measures that would ensure the full implementation of the instructions of higher vet bodies

84. 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 qualification of a veterinarian vet paramedic vet technician

B. To hold a vet position only after the permission of higher authorities vet bodies

B.It is presented to vet specialists who have passed periodically held competitions

DPersons who have a special permit from the tax inspectorate may hold vet positions

85. Maintenance of the departmental veterinary service?

A. It is carried out at the expense of the State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other sources not prohibited by law.

B. It is maintained mainly at the expense of budget appropriations from the proceeds of paid services for veterinary services for livestock to the population

B. Maintained at the expense of funds deducted from payments for state animal insurance

D. It is maintained at the expense of funds received as payment for work on a contractual basis with the organization of collective farm enterprises

86. Magazine No. 1-vet?

A. It is intended for registration of sick animals, recording the medical care provided to them and the outcome of the disease. It is conducted by veterinary medical institutions and specialists of farms (*farms*).

Training is carried out in all medical and preventive vet institutions for each type of livestock separately

B. Is conducted in all medical and preventive VET institutions by each vet employee separately

D. It 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 vet network on the basis of entries in the 2-vet journal

B. The report on infectious diseases of animals is compiled quarterly on the basis of the journal 1-vet

B. 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. Main requirements for vet reporting?

A. It should be compiled according to the approved forms based on the data of the accounting system for the established periods of the year and submitted exactly on time

B. Must be drawn up in accordance with the approved forms for questions sent monthly by higher veterinary authorities

B. Must be drawn up according to the forms based on the decisions of the khokimiyat on the organization of the vet service of the district of u

D. Vet reporting must be accurate compiled on the basis of documents of higher level vet service bodies

89. What administrative measures are applied to violators of vet legislation?

A. Warning, reprimands, dismissal from work

B. Disciplinary procedure

B. Criminal liability

D. Revocation of the license

90. Who is granted the right of state veterinary inspectors?

- A. Public network officials** Должностным лицам гос вет сети
- B.** Employees of departmental veterinary medicine
- B.** 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
- Q.** No
- D.** Major markets

92. Who organizes the veterinary service?

- A.** The State
- B.** By a common team
- B.** Cooperatives
- G.** Small businesses

93. What article of the law on veterinary medicine of the Republic of uzbekistan specifies laboratory tests

- A.** 21
- B.** 20
- B.** 10
- G.** 5

94. What article of the Veterinary Law of the Republic specifies the procedure for lifting quarantine in case of infectious diseases of animals?

- A.** 28
- B.** 27
- B.** 18
- G.** 30

95. Current veterinary action plans?

- A.** They are developed for the first year, and some of them are broken down by month and quarter
- B.** Consists of preventive health and vet san activities as well as their material and technical maintenance
- B.** Must be specific and have a quantity of the expression calendar deadlines for the implementation of monetary expenditure indicators
- D.** They are developed by month and by quarter according to the appropriate form and according to the approved methodology

96. Plan of preventive anti-epizootic measures?

- A.** In all farms, districts, cities, and oblasts, a plan of veterinary-preventive and anti-epizootic measures for the coming year is drawn up annually, depending on the epizootic state of the area.
- B.** The plan is drawn up for the current year for farms in the city and region districts and consists of 3 sections: diagnostic studies preventive vaccinations and therapeutic treatments

B.For districts Plans of antiepidemic measures are drawn up and approved by the vet department of the region it is drawn up for the current year according to the received control figures only in farms

DAre drawn up taking into account the specifics of vet maintenance in them production technologies and production cycles

97. Planning of veterinary measures in industrial livestock complexes?

A.Performed by the chief district veterinarian. Each type of a single veterinary action plan is being developed.

B.It is carried out on the basis of the district's vet action plans

B.In animal-breeding industrial complexes

City of Vet activities are planned according to the instructions of the regional administration

98. Veterinary medical work?

A.Qualified treatment of sick animals necessary for the preservation of livestock with a correct diagnosis

B.It is carried out to comply with the requirements of vet legislation for the prevention of infectious diseases

B.Sick animals are treated as directed by State inspectors

G.Vet treatment work is the responsibility of vet specialists and is carried out for a fee upon agreement by the owners of animals

99. Measures against non-infectious animal diseases?

A.Consists of a set of measures for prof. treatment of these diseases and elimination of deficiencies in the maintenance and preparation of w/h

B.Vet specialists set up a diagnosis to find out the causes of a mass case of housing and communal services

B.Patients with LC are allocated to a hospital or in a separate box if necessary as a result of blood and urine tests

DBasic principles of treatment the complexity of which ensures a faster recovery of HL

100. Organization of special measures for the prevention of infectious diseases?

A.Diagnostic tests, preventive immunization, and antiparasitic treatments. Events are planned and forced

B.Consists of measures to improve zoohygienic conditions for keeping and feeding livestock

B.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 farm's veterinarian by order of the farm managers

101. Main types of veterinary action plans?

A. Depending on the period for which the planned activities are planned to be implemented, a distinction is made between long-term, current and operational planning

B. According to the principle of implementation of planned vet measures, they are priority and subsequent

They are available for veterinarians separately for veterinary assistants separately and separately for state and departmental VET services

D There are centralized ones drawn up by the higher vet authorities and local ones drawn up by the most vet specialists

102. Operational plans for 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 farm capacity

B. The timing of vet measures should correspond to the objective patterns of disease occurrence in a particular natural and economic zone

D. When planning vet events, use accounting and analysis of vet statistics data

103. Plan of veterinary and sanitary measures?

A. Developed for the current year for farms taking into account the vet san condition of farms the epizootic state of the farm

B. Is one of the current plans and is drawn up only when acute infectious diseases of animals occur

V. In case of difficult situations with morbidity and safety of livestock farms

G. Vet san events for the state vet network only

104. Clinical examination of animals?

A. It has diagnostic and preventive significance, and there is a distinction between individual, group, and general examinations, as well as planned and unscheduled examinations

B. Conducted at the direction of farm managers in order to determine the availability of livestock on the farm

B. Animals are subjected to a wedge inspection before being sent to slaughter in meat processing plants

G. This is a planned profile event and is carried out in accordance with the instructions of higher vet bodies

105. Medical card of the animal?

A. Results of animal dispensaries are entered in the dispensary card which serve as the basis for drawing up an act and making specific proposals to the management of farms

B. Medical check-up of agricultural w / h is a system of planned diagnoses. and medical and professional measures aimed at identifying railway diseases and their treatment

B. Medical examinations are organized in order to preserve the health of railway workers and prevent a decrease in their productivity

D. Medical examinations are carried out in breeding farms and are included in the annual vet action plan

106. Organization of general measures for the prevention of infectious animal diseases?

- A. Measures to protect farms from the introduction of infectious diseases is a strict vet san regime restricting the territory of vet san farms. passers dezobarriers
- B. General preventive measures for the prevention of infectious diseases of the railway sector include economic and zootechnical measures
- B. General prof-e measures include compliance with zoohygienic and vet sans. rules and regulations on farms permanent vet monitoring of the state of w/h
- G. General measures prevention of contagious diseases of w / h it increases the resistance of w / h protection of farms from the introduction of diseases mass vet educational work

107. Organization of measures to eliminate infectious animal diseases?

Inspections are carried out according to the operational plan for the relief and elimination of the disease, a set of anti-epizootic and vet-san measures is carried out

- B. It is carried out according to the decision of the khokimiyat on current plans
Infectious diseases are eliminated by destroying diseased livestock
- B. Measures to eliminate infectious diseases Housing and communal services are carried out from the moment of detection of the disease by order of the heads of farms
- D. It is carried out in accordance with the decision of the khokimiyat on long-term plans
Infectious diseases are eliminated by destroying diseased livestock

108. Registration of medical documentation?

- A. Journal 1 vet and medical history
- B. Examination and treatment certificates
- B. Prescriptions for medications used
- G. Reports of treating veterinarians

109. Measures to prevent pathogens of infectious diseases from entering the farm?

- A. Farm fencing dezobarriers, dezomats
- B. Systematic mechanical cleaning of slaughterhouses
- B. Systematic preventive disinfection
- D. Permanent preventive vaccination of livestock

110. When is daily medical care provided?

- A. When identifying patients with w / h daily examination
- B. When a contagious disease occurs on the farm
- B. If 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 resources(*human, logistical and financial resources*).
- B. Plans for veterinary activities should be drawn up as directed by the vet authorities
- B. Plans for wind farms are drawn up in consultation with the financial authorities

DPlans for wind events are drawn up taking into account the exact weather condition

112. Complexity of veterinary action plans?

A. Involves a combination of special measures for the prevention and elimination of diseases and organizational and economic measures.

B. Planning should take into account the general state of epizootic farms При планировании должны быть учтены вет состояние эпизоот обстановка хозяйств

B. Involves a combination of special measures prof and elimination of diseases organizational and household activities

DFor all veterinary agencies and farms it is mandatory to include profit improvement and vet san activities

113. Reality of veterinary action plans?

A. All planned indicators should be provided with resources and resources

B. Must be real, respectively. requirements of vet legislation

B. Those that comply with the decisions of the khokimiyat on veterinary issues should be real

DShould be realistic those plans and measures should correspond to the epizootic state of the district's economy

114. Main tasks of veterinary medicine?

A. Protection of animals from diseases protection of the population from diseases common to humans and animals unified state supervision was implemented

B. timely implementation of a vet san of the state of animal husbandry

B. Timely implementation of veterinary supervision in animal husbandry industry and transport

D. Is the timely implementation of vet san activities /and vet supervision of and implementation of

115. Veterinary service management?

A. State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development

B. It is carried out by the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Uzbekistan and local councils

B. Vet Management Service based on the policy documents of the Ministry of Regional Development

D. The head of the veterinary services of various branches of the national economy is carried out separately independently

116. Rights and obligations of specialists of the departmental veterinary service?

A. Do not enjoy interdepartmental rights Their duties and rights are limited to the scope of this ministry, department, or enterprise they work under the general direction of the State Veterinary Service

B. Carry out their activities in farms enterprises and organizations and carry out state supervision Осуществляют свою деятельность в хозяйствах предприятиях и организациях и проводят гос вет надзор

B. Provide vet services for transportation export and import of railway and animal products

D. The rights and obligations of the special departmental vet service are regulated in each department separately independently

117. Quarantine or restrictions for infectious animal diseases?

A. It is established by the conclusion of state inspectors for certain points by the decision of the khokimiyats on the list of diseases approved by the Head of the State. vet management

B. Imposed by the conclusion of the veterinary services of the farms of the chief veterinarian of the district

V. Are imposed on 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 on the conclusion of veterinarians engaged in private practice

118. Veterinary accounting?

A. The system of registration of facts of morbidity and mortality of animals the results of the activities of the veterinary service and its status is the main reporting

B. It is carried out mainly in livestock farms by completing the work done daily with appropriate documents

B. Conducted only by employees of the state network and should reflect the movement of infectious and non-infectious diseases

D. Reflects all activities carried out according to the current vet action plans, which is the main activity of state-owned 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

B. 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 chief state veterinary inspectors given?

A. Written order

B. Oral order

B. In the form of an order

G. Through local khakimiyats

121. What article of the Veterinary Law of the Republic specifies the obligations of owners of livestock and animal products?

A. 19

B. 20

B. 23

G. 12

122. What article of the Law on veterinary Medicine of the Republic specifies the duties of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?

A. 17

B. 20

B. 23

G. 12

123. A feature of modern veterinary medicine?

A. Is the state form of organization of the vet service unity of the vet service professional direction planning of vet events

B. Veterinary services are provided at the expense of the institution's veterinary department

B. Vet services for public animals are conducted by employees of the State Veterinary Service network

G. Vet supervision of enterprises for processing and storing products and raw materials is carried out only by employees of the state vet network

124. Main directions of modern veterinary medicine?

A. This means complete elimination of animal diseases prevention of death and forced slaughter of animals

B. It is ensuring the vet welfare of animal husbandry ;

B. This means eliminating diseases and treating patients with housing and communal services 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. 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 qualification of a veterinarian vet paramedic vet technician

B. To hold a vet position only after the permission of higher authorities vet bodies

B. It is presented to vet specialists who have passed periodically held competitions

D Persons who have a special permit from the tax inspectorate may hold vet positions

126. Maintenance of the departmental veterinary service?

A. Maintained by the relevant ministries departments of the State Budget committees enterprises established by the farms under which they perform vet service

B. It is maintained mainly at the expense of budget appropriations from the proceeds of paid services for veterinary services for livestock to the population

B. Maintained at the expense of funds deducted from payments for state animal insurance

D It is maintained at the expense of funds received as payment for work on a contractual basis with the organization of collective farm enterprises

127. Journal No. 1-vet?

A. It is intended to record the provision of medical care to sick animals and the outcome of the disease is kept in all institutions farms where medical work is carried out

Training is carried out in all medical and preventive vet institutions for each type of livestock separately

B.Is conducted in all medical and preventive VET institutions by each vet employee separately

D.It is conducted in all medical and preventive vet institutions by vet orderlies

128. Form No. 1-vet reporting?

A.The report on infectious diseases of animals is compiled monthly by employees of the state vet network on the basis of entries in the 2-vet journal

B.The report on infectious diseases of animals is compiled quarterly on the basis of the journal 1-vet

B.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. Main requirements for vet reporting?

A.It should be compiled according to the approved forms based on the data of the accounting system for the established periods of the year and submitted exactly on time

B.Must be drawn up in accordance with the approved forms for questions sent monthly by higher veterinary authorities

B.Must be drawn up according to the forms based on the decisions of the khokimiyat on the organization of the vet service of the district of u

D.Vet reporting must be accurate compiled on the basis of documents of higher level vet service bodies

130. What administrative measures are applied to violators of vet legislation?

A.Warnings and reprimands

B.Release from work

B.Criminal liability

D.Revocation of the license

131. When was the law “on veterinary Medicine” (as amended) adopted?

A.29 December 2015

B.December 29, 2016

B.December 29, 2017

G.September 3, 1993

132. What documents do veterinary legislation consist of?

A.Legislation on veterinary medicine consists of the Law "on Veterinary Medicine" and other legislative acts

B.from the law and other documents

B.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

B. 7

G. 4

134. How many articles are there in the new version of the law “on Veterinary Medicine”?

A. 32

B. 23

B. 30

G. 28

135. 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 derived from medicinal substances (substances) or from a mixture of medicinal substances (substances) of natural and synthetic origin

B.substances of organic, mineral and synthetic origin used as sources of missing nutrients, 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 that are mandatory for state and other bodies, legal entities and individuals to comply with

B.Administrative, anti-epizootic and other measures aimed at localizing and eliminating foci of infectious animal diseases and preventing their spread

B.system of organizational and special veterinary measures for the prevention, detection or elimination of epizootics

D.diseases caused by

exposure of animals to pathogens if there is a possibility of spread 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.Spread of particularly dangerous and other infectious animal diseases in the relevant territory

B.the area where the focus of infectious diseases of animals is established

D.distribution of especially dangerous and other infectious diseases of animals 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 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 from the veterinary biological industry

B.Products derived 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. Products of animal origin include:

A.meat and meat products, milk and dairy products, fish and fish products, eggs and egg products, and 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 plant food **B.**products sold on the markets

D.products of plant and animal origin used for animal feeding

E.products derived 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 derived 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

B.Products derived from medicinal substances (substances) or from a mixture of medicinal substances (substances) of natural and synthetic origin

141. Bad location-...

A.territory where a focus of infectious animal diseases is established

B.diseases that occur due to exposure of animals to pathogens, with the possibility of spreading and transmitting to other animals and humans

C.administrative, anti-epizootic and other measures aimed at localizing and eliminating foci of infectious animal diseases, preventing their spread, providing for a special regime of economic and other activities.

D.restriction of movement of the population, vehicles, cargo and / or goods

142. Feed additives- ...

A.substances of organic, mineral and synthetic origin used as sources of missing nutrients, minerals and vitamins in the diet of animals

B.Products of plant and animal origin used for animal feeding

B.Products derived 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, anti-epizootic and other measures aimed at localizing and eliminating foci of infectious animal diseases, preventing their spread, providing for a special regime of economic and other activities, restricting the movement of the population, vehicles, cargo and (or) goods;

B.a system of organizational and special veterinary measures for the prevention, detection or elimination of epizootics;

B.diseases that occur due to exposure of animals to pathogens, with the possibility of spreading and transmitting to other animals and humans

D.the territory where the focus of infectious diseases of animals is established;

144. Epizootics- ...

A.spread of highly dangerous and other infectious animal diseases in the relevant territory

B.diseases that occur due to exposure of animals to pathogens, with the possibility of spreading and transmitting to other animals and humans

B.the area where the focus of infectious diseases of animals is established

D.system of organizational and special veterinary measures for the prevention, detection or elimination of epizootics

145. Anti-epizootic measures:

A.a system of organizational and special veterinary measures for the prevention, detection or elimination of epizootics;

B.administrative, anti-epizootic and other measures aimed at localizing and eliminating foci of infectious animal diseases, preventing their spread, providing for a special regime of economic and other activities, restricting the movement of the population, vehicles, cargo and (or) goods;

B.diseases that occur due to exposure of animals to pathogens, with the possibility of spreading and transmitting to other animals and humans

D.the territory where the focus of infectious diseases of animals is established;

146. Infectious diseases of animals:

A.diseases caused by exposure of animals to pathogens, with the possibility of spread and transmission to other animals and humans

B.malignant diseases

B.Hereditary diseases

D.diseases that occur against the background of an existing disease, are not related to it by origin and aggravate its course.

147. The main powers of local state 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, and take measures aimed at ensuring veterinary well-being in the relevant territory

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

C.establish a diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, with the exception of cases of animal diseases that are subject to restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law

D.carry out preventive vaccination of animals, as well as advise animal owners

148. The veterinary service system consists of:

A.from state, departmental and industrial veterinary services

B.Out-of-State and departmental services

B.from the departmental service

D.from the production service

149. Department of the State Veterinary Service:

A.The State Veterinary Service consists of the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development, the State Veterinary Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, and the regional and city administrations of Tashkent

B.The State Veterinary Service consists of the State Veterinary Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan

B.The State Veterinary Service consists of regional departments and the city of Tashkent

D.The State Veterinary Service consists of the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development

150. Which article of the law” on veterinary medicine ” emphasizes the main functions of the state veterinary service:

A.Article 11

B.Article 9

B.Article 10

D.Article 12

151. What article of the law” on veterinary medicine ” specifies state veterinary inspectors?

A.Article 12

B.Article 10

B.Article 11

To.Article 13

152. Who is the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the Republic of Uzbekistan?

A.Chairman of the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development

B.Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development

B.Heads of the Department of the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development

G.Heads of regional veterinary departments

153. What article of the law” on veterinary medicine ” specifies the powers of state veterinary inspectors?

A.Article 13

B.Article 9

B.Article 11

D.Article 10

154. Specify the main powers of state veterinary inspectors.

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

B.carry out anti-epizootic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at the enterprises, institutions and organizations served;

if an epizootic event occurs, carry out veterinary measures in accordance with the instructions of the state veterinary service.

C.establish a diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, with the exception of cases of animal diseases that are subject to restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law;

155. In what article of the law” on veterinary medicine ” is the departmental veterinary service mentioned?

A.Article 14

B.Article 12

B.Article 13

D.Article 15

156. Specify the basic rights of specialists of the departmental veterinary service:

A.require subordinate institutions and organizations to implement measures provided for by the veterinary legislation to prevent the spread and elimination of infectious diseases, as well as to provide information necessary to clarify the epizootic situation;

B.establish a diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, with the exception of cases of animal diseases that are subject to restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law;

B.engage in the production, manufacture and sale of veterinary medicinal and technical products, feed additives.

D.carry out preventive vaccination of animals, as well as advise animal owners;

157. Specify the duties of veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service:

A.conduct anti-epizootic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at the enterprises, institutions and organizations served

B.conduct preventive vaccination of animals, as well as advise animal owners

B.engage in the production, manufacture and sale of veterinary medicinal and technical products, feed additives

D.establish a diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, except for cases of animal diseases that are subject to restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law

158. What article of the law” on veterinary medicine ” specifies the activities of the industrial veterinary service?

A.Article 16

B.Article 14

B.Article 10

D.Article 12

159. Who issues a " License” for private veterinary activities?

A.The State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development and regional veterinary departments and the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan

B. Veterinary departments of oblasts and the Republic of Karakalpakstan

B. State veterinary inspectors

D. State Departmental Service

160. What are the basic rights of private veterinary specialists?

A. establish a diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, except for cases of animal diseases that are subject to restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law

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

B. 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 for violating the requirements of the veterinary legislation in accordance with the established procedure

161. Mark the responsibilities of private veterinary specialists

A. if a contagious disease is suspected in animals, immediately report it to the State veterinary Service and take all necessary measures to localize the disease

B. conduct anti-epizootic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at the enterprises, institutions and organizations served

B. carry out departmental veterinary control and conduct veterinary and sanitary expertise of products, raw materials of animal and plant origin

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

162. Rights of owners of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin

A. conclude contracts on veterinary services with the relevant veterinary services, receive information from the veterinary service on the state of animal morbidity, epizootic situation

B. engage in the production, manufacture and sale of veterinary medicinal and technical products, feed additives

C. establish a diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, except in cases of animal diseases that are subject to restrictive measures

D. carry out departmental veterinary control and conduct veterinary and sanitary expertise of products, raw materials of animal and plant origin

163. Obligations of owners of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin

A. comply with the requirements of the veterinary legislation, comply with the instructions of the state veterinary service, and also carry out treatment, if necessary, in accordance with the established procedure, on the instructions of the relevant state veterinary inspector, ensure the slaughter or destruction of a sick animal

B.conduct anti-epizootic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at the enterprises, institutions and organizations served

B.carry out departmental veterinary control and conduct veterinary and sanitary expertise of products, raw materials of animal and plant origin

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

164. Preventive measures- ...

A.aimed at preventing the occurrence and spread of infectious animal diseases

B.Surveys are conducted to identify the sources of animal pathogens, factors of their transmission to animals and humans, and to assess the effectiveness of preventive and curative measures

B.are aimed at preserving the life and health of animals, preserving and increasing their productivity using procedures that involve the use of veterinary medicines and feed additives with therapeutic and preventive effects

D.conducted for the preparation of veterinary and veterinary-sanitary expert opinions

165. Diagnostic measures- ...

Assessmentsare 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.are aimed at preventing the occurrence and spread of infectious animal diseases

B.conducted to prepare the conclusions of veterinary and veterinary-sanitary expertise

D.are aimed at preserving the life and health of animals, preserving and increasing their productivity using procedures that involve the use of veterinary medicines and feed additives with therapeutic and preventive effects

166. Therapeutic measures- ...

A. they areaimed at preserving the life and health of animals, preserving and increasing their productivity by using procedures **B.**that do not involve the use of veterinary medicines and feed additives with therapeutic and preventive effects

Surveysare conducted to identify the sources of animal pathogens, factors of their transmission to animals and humans, and to assess the effectiveness of preventive and curative measures

D.are aimed at preventing the occurrence and spread of infectious animal diseases

D.are conducted for the preparation of veterinary and veterinary-sanitary expert opinions

167. What article of the law” on veterinary medicine ” specifies the goals of laboratory research

A.In article 21

B.In article 18

B.In article 20

D.In article 16

168. Veterinary requirements for the handling and disposal of biological waste:

A.biological waste, with the exception of animal husbandry waste, is allowed for circulation or is subject to destruction only upon the results of a veterinary and sanitary examination confirming its veterinary safety

B.production of goods controlled by the state veterinary service should be carried out at production facilities that comply with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations

B. Biological waste is not allowed for circulation

D.animal waste, as well as biological waste, is not allowed in circulation

169. 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 medicines and technical means

B.Products and raw materials of animal origin

B.Feed and feed additives, veterinary medicinal and technical products

G.animals

170. What 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

B.In article 26

D.In article 29

171. Regulatory documents:

A.Law and related documents

B.Regulations

B.Decrees and orders

D.Rules and regulations

172. Regulatory documents:

A.Law and related documents

B.Regulations

B.Decrees and orders

D.Rules and regulations

173. Specify the name of the sub-legislative documents:

A.decrees, ordinances, orders, decisions, regulations, charters, instructions, rules, regulations

B.Decrees and ordinances

B.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

March28, 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

B.April 1, 2015

March28, 2015

176. When was Resolution No. 139 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted?

A.March 15, 2017

B.April 15, 2017

B.March 15, 2016

G.April 1, 2017

177. Please indicate the number of regulations approved on the basis of the Cabinet of Ministers 'resolution" On Approval of Regulations on the Procedure for Passing Licensing Procedures in the State Veterinary Service System "(RESOLUTIONN_139)

A.4 provisions

B.3 provisions

B.5 provisions

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 slaughtering animals

B.Special permission to carry out the licensed type of activity

B.document on compliance of a specialized slaughterhouse with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations

D.permit for private veterinary services

179. On the basis of what articles of the Law " On Veterinary Medicine" Does the State veterinary supervision issue a " protocol" on violation of the requirements of veterinary legislation?

A.13-article and 32-article

B.23-article and 32-article

B.109-article and 309-article

G.109-article and 110-article

180. On the basis of what articles of the Code " on administrative responsibility" of the Republic of Uzbekistan does the State Veterinary Supervision issue a decision on the imposition of a fine to persons who violate veterinary legislation?

A.109-article and 309-article

B.23-article and 32-article

B.13-article and 32-article

G.109-article and 110-article

181. Specify the regulatory documents?

- A.Laws and sub-legislative documents;
- B.Laws and regulations;
- B.Laws and orders;
- D.laws and decrees;

182. Specify the types of laws?

- A.Basic law, constitutional laws, current laws;
- B.Basic law and current laws;
- B.The Constitution and other laws;
- D.the basic law, constitutional laws;

183. Do the decisions of the OliyMazhlis refer to sub-legislative documents?

- A.Yes
- B.No
- B.The law
- D.the order

184. Do resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan refer to sub-legislative documents?

- A.Yes
- B.No
- B.order
- D.solution

185. Do the orders of the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development refer to sub-legislative documents?

- A.Yes
- B.No
- B.Resolution
- D.solution

186. Main powers of the State veterinary Inspector?

- A.conducts state veterinary supervision;
- B.works in the following positions:
- B.draws up a protocol.
- D.punishes violators of veterinary legislation;

187. Who has the right to be a State veterinary inspector in the veterinary service system?

- A.officials of the state veterinary service;
- B.leading veterinary specialists;
- B.Heads of veterinary departments;
- D.head of laboratories;

188. Are veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service state veterinary inspectors?

- A.No
- B.sometimes
- B.after 10 years of experience
- G.Yes

189. Do veterinary specialists of a private veterinary service have the rights of a state veterinary inspector?

A.No

B.yes

Q.sometimes

G.After 10 years of experience

190. Do veterinary specialists of the industrial veterinary service have the rights of a state veterinary inspector?

A.No

B.yes

Q.sometimes

G.After 5 years of experience

191. Specify the amount of fines imposed on citizens for violating the rules on animal quarantine and other veterinary and sanitary rules?

A.up to one-second of the minimum wage

B.Up to two minimum wages

B.from one-second of the minimum wage

D.two minimum wages

192. Specify the amount of fines imposed on officials for violating the rules on animal quarantine and other veterinary and sanitary regulations?

A.from one-second of the minimum wage

B.Up to two minimum wages

B.Up to one-second of the minimum wage

D.two minimum wages

193. Specify the amount of fines imposed on citizens for violating the rules for keeping dogs and cats?

A.one tenth to one second of the minimum wage

B.One-fifth to one-second of the minimum wage

B.Up to one-second of the minimum wage

D.two minimum wages

194. Specify the number of fines imposed on officials for violating the rules for keeping dogs and cats?

A.Up to one-second to one-third of the minimum wage

B.One-fifth to one-second of the minimum wage

B.from one tenth to one second of the minimum wage

D.two minimum wages

195. Specify the amount of fines imposed on citizens for violating the rules for keeping dogs and cats, causing damage to human health?

A.Up to one-second to one-third of the minimum wage

B.from one two to one two minimum wages

B.from one tenth to one second of the minimum wage

D.two minimum wages

196. The concept of veterinary legislation?

A.Law and regulations in the veterinary system

B.Regulations in the veterinary system

B.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

Q.sometimes

G.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

Q.sometimes

G.After 10 years of experience

199. Does the head of the laboratory of veterinary and sanitary expertise have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?

A.Yes

B.No

Q.sometimes

G.After 10 years of experience

200. Does the head of veterinary departments have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?

A.Yes

B.No

Q.sometimes

G.After 5 years of experience

201. The essence of veterinary medicine?

A.Vet work is aimed at protecting the life and health of animals, preventing the occurrence, spread and elimination of animal diseases, and protecting the population from diseases common to animals and humans.

B.Vet delo is the activity of vet specialists of the state veterinary service to ensure animal health from the point of view of veterinary medicine

V.Vet delo is a medical work carried out by vet specialists to ensure the health of animals

G. Vet delo is holding a vet san event among farm animals to ensure the vet welfare of livestock production

202. Veterinary measures?

A.This is a complex of general and special medical measures that ensure the health and productivity of animals and protect human health

B.Which are carried out in compliance with the requirements of vet legislation and instructions for ensuring vet animal welfare

B. Which are carried out by higher vet bodies for 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 the livestock and ensure the growth of the 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 in the procurement processing and storage of products and raw materials of animal origin

B. There may be chief veterinarians of state farms and industrial workers of livestock complexes and poultry farms

D. State control is exercised over the implementation by all organizations and officials as well as by citizens of laws on vet issues instructions regulations and instructions

204. Private veterinary practice?

A. Занимаются юLegal entities and individuals are engaged in this activity in accordance with the legislation.

ББ. Private practicing veterinarians can carry out veterinary supervision when transporting animals by different vehicles

B. Private vet practice can be carried out independently by vet paramedics and vet technicians at their own discretion in selected locations

D. Private vet practice can be carried out by veterinarians and paramedics with the permission of the tax inspectorate

205. Liability for violation of veterinary legislation?

A. Those responsible bear a disciplined admin role. material and criminal liability in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan

B. If violations of the requirements of vet legislation are detected by employees of the state supervision service they impose appropriate penalties on the guilty persons

B. If violations of the requirements of vet legislation are detected, the guilty persons receive appropriate penalties by decision of the law enforcement agencies of the districts

D. If violations of the requirements of vet legislation are found, the perpetrators are punished by a decision of the People's Court

206. Veterinary reporting?

A. Compiled according to vet documents. accounting records for established periods and provide them exactly on time according to approved forms

B. Compiled mainly in districts and oblasts reflects registered infectious and non-infectious animal diseases

B. Compiled mainly by employees of the state light network and submitted to local authorities

D. It is drawn up after the elimination of acute infectious diseases of agricultural animals

207. Who appoints the chief veterinarian of the city?

A. Head of the regional vet Department

B. Khakim of the city

V. Gor by the Council of Deputies

City of Khakim region

208. How many sections are there in the Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan (new edition)?

A. 6

B. 4

B. 5

G. 7

209. What article of the Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic specifies the powers of state veterinary inspectors?

A. 13

B. 14

B. 15

G. 12

210. State veterinary medicine?

A. This system of the organization controls the veterinary and sanitary condition of all livestock production facilities, slaughterhouses, enterprises that process products and raw materials of animal origin, retail outlets, warehouses that sell and store products and raw materials of animal origin, performs veterinary expertise of the construction and reconstruction of these facilities, as well as excavation works

B. This is a system organization and institution that provides vet services to agricultural animals public sector

B. This is a system of organizations and institutions that provide vet services for public animals

G. This is a system of organizations and institutions that carry out work on providing diagnostic services to the Internet network

211. Tasks of the State Veterinary Service?

A. 493 EET san supervises the activities of all enterprises, organizations and institutions, regardless of the form of ownership, as well as individuals.

B. Provides veterinary services in the veterinary care of agricultural animals in the 493 agricultural sector

B. Provides veterinary services for veterinary services of animal citizens

D. Provide diagnostic testing services. Vet. specialists of farms

212. Organizational structure of veterinary medicine?

A. It consists of an organization, institution and specialists directly in the vet service Veterinary medicine is public, departmental and private

B. Consists of the heads of the vet bodies of the vet service of the Republic of the region, districts and cities

B. The Vet org consists of heads of bodies and sub committees of institutions

D. Approved by the Government of the Republic mandatory for all departments

213. The right of owners of animals and animal products?

A. Owners of animals and animal products have the right to conclude a contract for pet maintenance of their livestock and pay for the costs of pet maintenance of their livestock

B. Owners of animals and belly products can sell their animals and products anywhere at any time independently

B. Owners of animals and animal products may request 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 by the household (*chief or senior veterinarian of the household*), the area directly served by the veterinary site, point, district veterinary hospital, by localities and farms assigned for direct service to the district veterinary station, as well as by the city

Monitoring is carried out mainly by districts for registration and elimination of acute infectious diseases of animals. Ведется в основном по районам для регистрации и ликвидации острозаразных заболеваний животных

Registration is carried out for the farm district, the vet site, and the city, and all activities under the acts are registered.

D. The 2-vet log is kept at border control and veterinary points

D. A log for recording anti-epizootic measures (2-vet) is kept in all district vet stations of the heads of the district veterinarian

215. Form No. 1-vet reporting?

A. The report on anti-epizootic measures is compiled monthly and quarterly based on the data of entries in the 2-vet journal 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. The report on antiepizootic measures is compiled by the relevant VET services after the elimination of acute infectious diseases

D. The report on anti-epizootic measures is compiled only by the vet services of farms

D. The report on anti-epizootic measures is compiled only in district offices throughout the district

216. Terms of storage of accounting and reporting documents?

A. Stored for 3 years, with the exception of the 3-vet journal, which is permanently stored

B. Are kept in the files of vet institutions mainly for 10 years

B. Accounting and reporting documents of vet institutions are kept in the relevant archives of the established management system and deadlines

D. Are kept in the files of vet institutions until specifically directed by higher vet bodies

217. Who issues the vet certificate form No. 2?

A. Chief veterinarian of the district

B.As a farm veterinarian

B.Regional vet Administration

City of Zavet vetam

218. What 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

B. Article 11

D. Article 9

219. Who manages the veterinary service?

A.State Veterinary Committee

B.Councils of Local deputies

B.Farm managers

ΓLocal khokimiyats

220. Who appoints the district chief medical officer?

A.Regional vet Administration

B.Khokims of the district

B.By the Council of Local Deputies

G.Regional agricultural industries

221. Long-term plans of veterinary measures?

A. 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 the following activities: They are primarily aimed at preventing losses at all stages of agricultural production trade and storage

Q.What are the long-term plans of the vet event? improving the health of the household from chronic diseases. infectious and invasive diseases development of the vet network

D.Long-term plans of vet activities are related to the plans of economic and social development of the regions

D.In the long-term planning of anti-brucellosis measures in the creation of the epizootic situation of the farm, the most profitable ways of improving health are selected

222. Principles of veterinary event planning?

A.The following planning principles have been developed unity complexity democracy and leadership

B.Are their full compliance with the vet action plans of the higher level vet bodies

B.Are the principles of drawing up these plans based on the control figures submitted by the higher level vet organizations

D.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

223. Plan for the prevention of non-communicable diseases?

A.Compiled for the current year only for households and on the scale of the uchit district, result. laboratory studies. feed water soil blood microclimate and the availability of certain products

B.It is drawn up for the districts of the region on the basis of the decision of the khokimiyat

Non-infectious diseases are eliminated according to pre-drawn up prevention plans approved by the regional administration

A list is drawn up for the current year for the preservation of newborn calves lambs and piglets from non infectious diseases

224. Calendar plan of the veterinary service of the farm?

A.It is a work plan for a month decade or week drawn up for the rational use of working time of veterinary specialists and the best organization of their work

B.Is drawn up for a quarter for the elimination of certain animal diseases

B.Compiled monthly by the chief veterinary officer of the farm

D.It is compiled monthly in case of severe situations with livestock diseases

225. Organization of general preventive measures in animal husbandry?

A.Consists of economic and zootechnical measures compliance with zoohygienic and vet san norms on farms and constant vet monitoring of the animals condition

B.It is carried out in accordance with the approved activities of the district khokimiyats

B.Conducted on the instructions of the chief veterinarian of the district

DIs carried out by the chief veterinarian of the district in accordance with vet legislation

226. Medical examination of animals?

A. Consists of planned diagnostic measures and treatment and professional measures for detecting subclinical and clinical signs of HPLC diseases

B. It is carried out on the entire livestock to monitor the livestock on the farm and their productivity

B.Conducted by decision of the district khokimiyat in order to prevent infectious diseases

D.It is carried out in accordance with the vet action plan for the prevention of invasive diseases

227. Documentation of medical work in veterinary medicine?

But. When conducting medical work a journal is created for registering patients with housing and communal services 1 vet and medical history

B. At district vet stations and in city hospitals lecheb work is carried out in full including complex surgical operations

B. According to the medical history vet specialists have the opportunity to track the impact of medical procedures on the course of recovery of HH during inpatient treatment

D The registration log of patients with LC is kept in all VET institutions where admission and treatment of patients with LC is carried out

228. Veterinary and sanitary inspection of the farm?

A. There are planned and forced unplanned ones the state of housing and communal services livestock facilities feed facilities watering holes is determined shortcomings are identified and activated

B. it is carried out quantitatively 4 times a year for the organization of professional events

B.Farms on vet san state are surveyed according to the decisions of the khokimiyats every month

D.These are professional measures and exercises for the detection and prevention of various housing and communal services diseases

229. Types of medical work?

A.Emergency, daily and routine medical care

B.Antibiotic treatment Vitamin treatment

B.Treatment with sulfonamide preparations

D.Treatment with different serums

230. Planning of veterinary activities?

One ofthe most important features of veterinary medicine is the planned nature of its activities, which contributes to the proper organization and successful implementation of VET. events

B.Is of great organizational importance in the organization of the state veterinary service

B.Promotes the normal organization of production of animal products and reduces the cost of production

G.Vet events are planned by the regional planning bodies of the agro-industrial union

It iscarried out to use the instructions of higher-level veterinary authorities on the activities of veterinary services for the next year

231. When is scheduled medical care provided?

A.Treatment against parasitic diseases

B.Treatment with different serums

B.Treatment with sulfonamide preparations

G.Herbal medicine treatment

232. What are the specifics of veterinary action plans?

A.Planned activities should have an exact name quantitative expression and exact deadlines for implementation

B.It is compiled as part of the production of financial plans of farms

B.It is drawn up in coordination with the district planning authorities

D.It is drawn up in coordination with farms and enterprises

233. Are veterinary action plans democratic?

A.Provides for vet planning.activities from the bottom up starting with farms and ending with the highest vet bodies

B.Manifests itself in the planning of anti-epizootic measures by reciprocating the use of more effective methods of prevention and elimination of the disease

B.It consists in the fact that 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 once approved the plan becomes legally binding and must be implemented

234. Concreteness of veterinary action plans?

A. Planned activities should be specific have an exact name and quantitative expression within a calendar period

B. They should be specific and compiled strictly according to specific figures of higher vet bodies;

B. They should be specific and meet the requirements for implementing the required measures to eliminate housing and communal services diseases

D. Must be specific in full accordance with the vet. san. state of animal husbandry

235. Health-improving activities in the quarantine center?

A. For each disease, a general wedge examination is carried out. w-x patients are isolated, the rest are treated under a daily wedge examination in the vet san events database

B. In some diseases to eliminate them patients with housing and communal services are slaughtered or destroyed on the instructions of state inspectors

B. Depending on the nature of housing and communal services episodes, infectious diseases specialists of the point and threat zone are vaccinated

D In a quarantine center for a contagious disease corpses are destroyed cleaned disinfected and manure is decontaminated etc

236. Technological map of veterinary treatment of animals?

A. The technological map of railway wind processing is drawn up with a reflection of the movement and quantity of railway in the workshops

B. The task of ensuring the veterinary welfare of the epizootic herd. methods for analyzing railway morbidity

B. 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 introduction of infectious agents. and invaz. diseases

237. Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan (new edition)?

A. Adopted on 29 December 2015 by the Legislative Chamber, it 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 30 articles

B. It is approved by the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and consists of 4 sections and 20 articles

Г. Adopted by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Uzbek Republic and consists of 10 sections and 30 articles

238. 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. Provide vet services for agricultural animals of the state sector

B. Carry out the provision of VET services in the vet service of animals and citizens

D. Carry out vet supervision of animal slaughter and processing of animal slaughter products

239. Veterinary legislation?

But. 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. Developed and accepted only in publications

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 Department 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. Established in collective farm markets for the purpose of vet supervision of trade in products and raw materials of animal origin ;

B. State supervision is carried out in the procurement storage and processing of products and raw materials of animal origin

D. VET supervision is carried out when trading livestock products in 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 g-x, in which it is not necessary to impose quarantine, and carry out special measures

B. Private practicing veterinarians can impose quarantine and implement quarantine conditions when eliminating foci of acute infectious diseases

B. Private practitioners of VET may impose penalties fines on those responsible for violations of the requirements of vet legislation

D. Private practitioners of veterinary medicine, paramedics have the right to give opinions in case of death or forced slaughter for the state insurance bodies

242. Veterinary authorities?

A. Manage the veterinary service, develop measures in the system of Ministries and departments of VET, and promptly implement them

B. By their sphere of activity, they implement measures to preserve the vet welfare of livestock production and carry out all vet medical and preventive measures

B. Ensure proper organization of veterinary services industrial animal breeding complexes and conduct all vet san activities in them

D All vet san activities should be carried out by meat processing industries

243. Primary veterinary registration?

A. State vet networks include registration of infectious and non-infectious diseases of the railway sector, diagnostic tests, preventive vaccinations, medical and veterinary measures

B. Primary VET accounting includes accounting for all costs material funds of vet institutions

B. Primary vet records are kept for financing livestock movements receipt of income and feed consumption

D Primary VET accounting reflects the state of the vet department o providing the vet network with all necessary funds

D.Primary vet records are kept by all vet specialists in accordance with established forms on a daily basis

244. Veterinary statistics?

A.According to the data of vet accounting and reporting on the vet service vet statistics are maintained which allows you to analyze the state of the service as a whole the course of morbidity

B.Monitoring is carried out by all vet institutions for the identified causes of acute infectious diseases of animals and based on the results of VET activities carried out on them

B.It is conducted in farms on the elimination of animal diseases and the effectiveness of vet measures

Г.It is being implemented in order to improve the system of the vet service and the vet network

245. When was the law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted(for the firsttime)?

A. 1993 September 3

B. 1993 October 3

B. 1996 6-March

Г. 2015 December 29th

246.How many articles are there in the Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Republic of Uzbekistan (new edition)?

A.32

B. 30

B. 23

G. 25

247. What 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

B. 7

G. 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 and vet san expertise in markets

B. Objects of vet activity are transport vet sites and border vet control points for state supervision

D. Objects of vet activity are collective farms state farms fish farms and subsidiary farms of enterprises of the population

249. Unity of the veterinary service of Uzbekistan?

A. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, local authorities and farm managers are widely involved in the organization of VET services in national economic sectors

B. Veterinary care and vet control is organized to ensure the welfare of livestock

B. Vet service and vet control is organized on a territorial basis by organizations and institutions operating in their area of operation

G. Vet service and vet control is organized for each type of animal husbandry separately then combined

250. Content 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 financing deductions from the profits of agricultural organizations enterprises and collective farms

B. Calculation of funds collected from the population for veterinary services of livestock

D. By local authorities at the expense of revenues from corporate taxes

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 anti-epizootic vet. san. events

B. Carry out basic vet work in enterprises engaged in slaughtering livestock processing products and raw materials of animal origin

B. Provide veterinary services to all sectors of animal husbandry through self-financing of their activities

D. It is a system of vet institutions of districts veterinary service of collective farms state farms and industrial livestock complexes

252. Journal No. 3-vet?

A. Maintain district or city vet stations for the control of animal diseases, where all data on infections are recorded. and invasive diseases

B. Registration is conducted mainly by district for registration of vet san events

B. The 3-vet log is kept in the transport vet sections

D. A journal for recording the epizootic state is maintained by the management of the veterinary service of industrial livestock complexes

253. Form No. 2-vet reporting?

A. A report on non-communicable diseases is prepared for each quarter based on accounting data from the 1-vet journal

B. The report on non-infectious diseases is compiled monthly by the heads of the district's VET services

B. Report 2-vet is submitted by the vet service of districts on a monthly basis to the regional administration

D.A report on non-communicable diseases is prepared monthly by all vet employees of vet institutions

254. Accounting in veterinary medicine?

A.Records are kept for the implementation of budget allocations estimates of social services under the responsible managers and accountants of vet institutions

B.It is carried out according to the forms approved by the statistical authorities of the Republic

B.It is maintained in volumes covering the arrival and expenditure of medicines

D.Is conducted in accordance with 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 expenditures

255. By whom is vet certificate No. 1 issued?

A.Chief veterinarian of the district

B.Regional vet Administration

B.Veterinary surgeon of the farm

C.City of ownership of the land plot

256. Who sets the main tasks of veterinary medicine?

A.The Veterinary Law

B.By the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan

B.By the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Tajikistan

D.By the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Tajikistan

257. Who manages the veterinary service?

A.State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development

B.Councils of Local deputies

B.Farm managers

Г.Local khokimiyats

258. What article of the Veterinary law of the Republic specifies the procedure for establishing quarantine for infectious diseases of animals?

A. 28

B. 12

B. 31

G. 19

259. Objects of veterinary planning?

A.Effective measures for the prevention and elimination of infections. and invasive animal diseases

B.: measures to eliminate diseases, diagnostic studies and their documentation.

B.Is the relationship between owners of livestock and livestock products during their processing.

G.Is the private vet activity of vet specialists within the district

260. Main types of veterinary action plans?

A.Depending on the period for which the planned activities are planned to be implemented, a distinction is made between long-term, current and operational planning

B.According to the principle of implementation of planned vet measures, they are priority and subsequent

They are availablefor veterinarians separately for veterinary assistants separately and separately for state and departmental VET services

DThere are centralized ones drawn up by the higher vet authorities and local ones drawn up by the most vet specialists

261. Operational plans for 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 farm capacity

B.The timing of vet measures should correspond to the objective patterns of disease occurrence in a particular natural and economic zone

D.When planning vet events, use accounting and analysis of vet statistics data

262. Plan of veterinary and sanitary measures?

A.Developed for the current year for farms, taking into account the vet san condition of farms, the epizootic state of the farm

B.Is one of the current plans and is drawn up only when acute infectious diseases of animals occur

B.In case of difficult situations with morbidity and safety of livestock farms

G.Vet san events for the state vet network only

263. Clinical examination of animals?

A.It has diagnostic and preventive significance, and there are individual, group, general, scheduled, and unscheduled examinations

B.Conducted at the direction of farm managers in order to determine the availability of livestock on the farm

B.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. Dispensary card of an animal?

A.The result of animal dispensarization is entered in 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 / h is a system of planned diagnoses. and medical and professional measures aimed at identifying housing and communal services diseases and their treatment

B.Medical examinations are organized in order to preserve the health of railway workers and prevent a decrease in their productivity

D.Medical examinations are carried out in breeding farms and are included in the annual vet action plan

265. Organization of general measures for the prevention of infectious animal diseases?

A. A set of measures to increase the stability of the animal body, 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 railway diseases include economic and zootechnical measures

B. General prof measures include compliance with zoohygienic and vet san norms and regulations on farms continuous vet monitoring of the health of livestock

D. General measures to protect farms from the introduction of diseases, mass vet clearance work

266. Organization of measures to eliminate infectious animal diseases?

Inspections are carried out according to the operational plan for the relief and elimination of the disease, a set of anti-epizootic and vet-san measures is carried out

B. Is carried out according to the decision of the khokimiyat on current plans.

Infectious diseases are eliminated by destroying diseased livestock

B. Measures to eliminate infectious diseases Housing and communal services are carried out from the moment of detection of the disease by order of the heads of farms

267. Registration of medical documentation?

A. Journal 1-vet and medical history

B. Examination and treatment certificates

B. Prescriptions for medications used

G. Reports of treating veterinarians

268. Measures to prevent pathogens of infectious diseases from entering the farm?

A. Farm fencing with dezobarriers, fences

B. Systematic mechanical cleaning of slaughterhouses

B. Systematic preventive disinfection

D. Permanent preventive vaccination of livestock

269. When is daily medical care provided?

A. When patients are identified by a daily check-up

B. When a contagious disease occurs on the farm

B. If an invasive disease occurs on the farm

D. In the spread of non-infectious diseases

270. The reality of veterinary action plans?

A. Availability of labor and financial resources for the population

B. Plans for veterinary activities should be drawn up as directed by the vet authorities

B. Plans for wind farms are drawn up in consultation with the financial authorities

D. Plans for wind events are drawn up taking into account the exact weather condition

271. Complexity of veterinary action plans?

A. Appropriate health care measures are envisaged to ensure the prevention and elimination of animal diseases

B. Planning should take into account the general state of epizootic farms При планировании должны быть учтены вет состояние эпизоот обстановка хозяйств

B. Involves a combination of special measures prof and elimination of diseases organizational and household activities

D For all veterinary agencies and farms it is mandatory to include profit improvement and vet san activities

272. What is the reality of veterinary action plans?

A. All planned indicators should be realistic they should be provided with forces and resources personnel material and technical resources and money

B. Those that comply with the requirements of the vet legislation must be real

B. Those that comply with the decisions of the khokimiyat on veterinary issues should be real

D Should be realistic those plans and measures should correspond to the epizootic state of the district's economy

273. 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 implemented a single state supervision

B. timely implementation of a vet san of the state of animal husbandry

B. Timely implementation of veterinary supervision in animal husbandry industry and transport

D Is timely implementation of vet san events /and vet supervision of their implementation

274. Veterinary service management?

A. State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development

B. It is carried out by the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and local khokimiats

B. Vet management service based on policy documents

D. The head of the veterinary services of various branches of the national economy is carried out separately independently

275. Rights and obligations of specialists of the departmental veterinary service?

A. Their duties and rights are limited to the scope of this ministry, department, or enterprise and they work under the general direction of the State Veterinary Service

B. Carry out their activities in farms enterprises and organizations and carry out state supervision Осуществляют свою деятельность в хозяйствах предприятиях и организациях и проводят гос вет надзор

B. Provide vet services for transportation export and import of railway and animal products

D The rights and obligations of the special departmental vet service are regulated in each department separately independently

276. Quarantine or restrictions for infectious animal diseases?

A.It is established by the conclusion of the state veterinary inspectors for certain points by the decision of the khokimiyats and by the list of inf. diseases approved by the head of the state veterinary administration

B.Imposed by the conclusion of the veterinary services of the farms of the chief veterinarian of the district

V.Are imposed on the conclusion of the chief veterinarian of the district by the head of the vet of the state administration of the region

DQuarantine or restrictions for infectious diseases are imposed on the conclusion of veterinarians engaged in private practice

277. Veterinary accounting?

A.The system of registration of facts of morbidity and mortality of animals the results of the activities of the veterinary service and its status is the main reporting

B.It is carried out mainly in livestock farms by completing the work done daily with appropriate documents

B.Conducted only by employees of the state network and should reflect the movement of infectious and non-infectious diseases

D.Reflects all activities carried out according to the current vet action plans, which is the main activity of state-owned institutions

278. Who adopted the law "on veterinary medicine" of the Republic?

A.Adopted by the Legislative Chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan

B.The Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan

B.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 chief state veterinary inspectors given instructions?

A.Written order

B.Oral order

B.In the form of an order

G.Through local khakimiyats

280.What article of the Law" on veterinary medicine " of the Republic specifies the obligations of owners of livestock and products and raw materials of animal origin?

A.19

B. 18

B.11

G. 27

281. What article of the Law" on veterinary medicine " of the Republic specifies the duties of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?

A. 17

B. 18

B.14

G. 25

282. What is the peculiarity of modern veterinary medicine?

A.Is the state form of organization of the vet service unity of the vet service professional direction planning of vet events

B.Veterinary services are provided at the expense of the institution's veterinary department

B.Vet services for public animals are conducted by employees of the State Veterinary Service network

G.Vet supervision of enterprises for processing and storing products and raw materials is carried out only by employees of the state vet network

283. Main directions of modern veterinary medicine?

A.This means complete elimination of animal diseases prevention of death and forced slaughter of animals

B.It is ensuring the vet welfare of animal husbandry ;

B.This means eliminating diseases and treating patients with housing and communal services by introducing zoohygienic norms vet san rules into production

DThis is the implementation of such measures that would ensure the full implementation of the instructions of higher vet bodies

284. 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 qualification of a veterinarian vet paramedic vet technician

B. To hold a vet position only after the permission of higher authorities vet bodies

B.It is presented to vet specialists who have passed periodically held competitions

DPersons who have a special permit from the tax inspectorate may hold vet positions

285. Maintenance of the departmental veterinary service?

A.CIt is carried out at the expense of the State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other sources not prohibited by law.

B.It is maintained mainly at the expense of budget appropriations from the proceeds of paid services for veterinary services for livestock to the population

B.Maintained at the expense of funds deducted from payments for state animal insurance

DIt is maintained at the expense of funds received as payment for work on a contractual basis with the organization of collective farm enterprises

286. Journal No. 1-vet?

A. It is intended for registration of sick animals, recording the medical care provided to them and the outcome of the disease. It is conducted by veterinary medical institutions and specialists of farms (*farms*).

Trainingis carried out in all medical and preventive vet institutions for each type of livestock separately

B.Is conducted in all medical and preventive VET institutions by each vet employee separately

D.It is conducted in all medical and preventive vet institutions by vet orderlies

287. Form No. 1-vet reporting?

A.The report on infectious diseases of animals is compiled monthly by employees of the state vet network on the basis of entries in the 2-vet journal

B.The report on infectious diseases of animals is compiled quarterly on the basis of the journal 1-vet

B.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. Main requirements for vet reporting?

A.It should be compiled according to the approved forms based on the data of the accounting system for the established periods of the year and submitted exactly on time

B.Must be drawn up in accordance with the approved forms for questions sent monthly by higher veterinary authorities

B.Must be drawn up according to the forms based on the decisions of the khokimiyat on the organization of the vet service of the district of u

D.Vet reporting must be accurate compiled on the basis of documents of higher level vet service bodies

289. What administrative measures are applied to violators of vet legislation?

A.Warning, reprimands ,dismissal from work

B.Disciplinary procedure

B.Criminal liability

D.Revocation of the license

290. Who is granted the right of state veterinary inspectors?

A. Public network officialsДолжностным лицам гос вет сети

B.Employees of departmental veterinary medicine

B.Employees of transport vet supervision

D.Employees of border vet supervision

291. Does the head of the laboratory in S E have the rights of a state veterinary inspector?

A.Yes

B.sometimes

Q.No

D.Major markets

292. Who organizes the veterinary service?

A.The State

B.By a common team

B.Cooperatives

G.Small businesses

293. What article of the law on veterinary medicine of the Republic of uzbekistan specifies laboratory tests

A. 21

B. 20

B.10

G.5

294. What article of the Veterinary Law of the Republic specifies the procedure for lifting quarantine in case of infectious diseases of animals?

A. 28

B. 27

B. 18

G. 30

295. Current veterinary action plans?

A. They are developed for the first year, and some of them are broken down by month and quarter

B. Consists of preventive health and vet san activities as well as their material and technical maintenance

B. Must be specific and have a quantity of the expression calendar deadlines for the implementation of monetary expenditure indicators

D. They are developed by month and by quarter according to the appropriate form and according to the approved methodology

296. Plan of preventive anti-epizootic measures?

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

B. The plan is drawn up for the current year for farms in the city and region districts and consists of 3 sections: diagnostic studies preventive vaccinations and therapeutic treatments

B. For districts Plans of anti-epizootic measures are drawn up and approved by the vet department of the region it is drawn up for the current year according to the received control figures only in farms

D. Are drawn up taking into account the specifics of vet maintenance in them production technologies and production cycles

297. Planning of veterinary measures in industrial livestock complexes?

A. Performed by the chief district veterinarian. Each type of a single veterinary action plan is being developed.

B. It is carried out on the basis of the district's vet action plans

B. In animal-breeding industrial complexes

City of Vet activities are planned according to the instructions of the regional administration

298. Veterinary medical work?

A. Qualified treatment of sick animals necessary for the preservation of livestock with a correct diagnosis

B. It is carried out to comply with the requirements of vet legislation for the prevention of infectious diseases

B. Sick animals are treated as directed by State inspectors

G. Vet treatment work is the responsibility of vet specialists and is carried out for a fee upon agreement by the owners of animals

299. Measures against non-infectious animal diseases?

A. Consists of a set of measures for prof. treatment of these diseases and elimination of deficiencies in the maintenance and preparation of w/h

B. Vet specialists set up a diagnosis to find out the causes of a mass case of housing and communal services

B. Patients with LC are allocated to a hospital or in a separate box if necessary as a result of blood and urine tests

D. Basic principles of treatment the complexity of which ensures a faster recovery of HL

300. Organization of special measures for the prevention of infectious diseases?

A. Diagnostic tests, preventive immunization, and antiparasitic treatments. Events are planned and forced

B. Consists of measures to improve zoohygienic conditions for keeping and feeding livestock

B. 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 farm's veterinarian by order of the farm managers

301. Main types of veterinary action plans?

A. Depending on the period for which the planned activities are planned to be implemented, a distinction is made between long-term, current and operational planning

B. According to the principle of implementation of planned wind measures, they are priority and subsequent

They are available for veterinarians separately for veterinary assistants separately and separately for state and departmental VET services

D There are centralized ones drawn up by the higher vet authorities and local ones drawn up by the most vet specialists

302. Operational plans for 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 farm capacity

B. The timing of vet measures should correspond to the objective patterns of disease occurrence in a particular natural and economic zone

D. When planning vet events, use accounting and analysis of vet statistics data

303. Plan of veterinary and sanitary measures?

A. Developed for the current year for farms taking into account the vet san condition of farms the epizootic state of the farm

B. Is one of the current plans and is drawn up only when acute infectious diseases of animals occur

V. In case of difficult situations with morbidity and safety of livestock farms

G. Vet san events for the state vet network only

304. Clinical examination of animals?

A. It has diagnostic and preventive significance, and there is a distinction between individual, group, and general examinations, as well as planned and unscheduled examinations

B. Conducted at the direction of farm managers in order to determine the availability of livestock on the farm

B. Animals are subjected to a wedge inspection before being sent to slaughter in meat processing plants

G. This is a planned profile event and is carried out in accordance with the instructions of higher vet bodies

305. Dispensary card of an animal?

A. Results of animal dispensaries are entered in the dispensary card which serve as the basis for drawing up an act and making specific proposals to the management of farms

B. Medical check-up of agricultural w / h is a system of planned diagnoses. and medical and professional measures aimed at identifying railway diseases and their treatment

B. Medical examinations are organized in order to preserve the health of railway workers and prevent a decrease in their productivity

D. Medical examinations are carried out in breeding farms and are included in the annual vet action plan

306. Organization of general measures for the prevention of infectious animal diseases?

A. Measures to protect farms from the introduction of возбуд. infectious diseases is a strict vet san regime restricting the territory of vet san farms. passers dezobarriers

B. General preventive measures for the prevention of infectious diseases of the railway sector include economic and zootechnical measures

B. General prof-e measures include compliance with zoohygienic and vet sans. rules and regulations on farms permanent vet monitoring of the state of w/h

G. General measures prevention of contagious diseases of w / h it increases the resistance of w / h protection of farms from the introduction of diseases mass vet educational work

307. Organization of measures to eliminate infectious animal diseases?

Inspections are carried out according to the operational plan for the relief and elimination of the disease, a set of anti-epizootic and vet-san measures is carried out

B. It is carried out according to the decision of the khokimiyat on current plans

Infectious diseases are eliminated by destroying diseased livestock

B. Measures to eliminate infectious diseases Housing and communal services are carried out from the moment of detection of the disease by order of the heads of farms

D. It is carried out in accordance with the decision of the khokimiyat on long-term plans

Infectious diseases are eliminated by destroying diseased livestock

308. Registration of medical documentation?

A.Journal 1 vet and medical history

B.Examination and treatment certificates

B.Prescriptions for medications used

G.Reports of treating veterinarians

309. Measures to prevent pathogens of infectious diseases from entering the farm?

A.Farm fencing dezobarriers, dezomats

B.Systematic mechanical cleaning of slaughterhouses

B.Systematic preventive disinfection

D.Permanent preventive vaccination of livestock

310. When is daily medical care provided?

A.When identifying patients with w / h daily examination

B.When a contagious disease occurs on the farm

B.If an invasive disease occurs on the farm

D.In the spread of non-infectious diseases

311. Reality of veterinary action plans?

A. All planned indicators should be provided with resources(*human, logistical and financial resources*).

B.Plans for veterinary activities should be drawn up as directed by the vet authorities

B.Plans for wind farms are drawn up in consultation with the financial authorities

DPlans for wind events are drawn up taking into account the exact weather condition

312. Complexity of veterinary action plans?

A. Involves a combination of special measures for the prevention and elimination of diseases and organizational and economic measures.

B. Planning should take into account the general state of epizootic farms При планировании должны быть учтены вет состояние эпизоот обстановка хозяйств

B.Involves a combination of special measures prof and elimination of diseases organizational and household activities

DFor all veterinary agencies and farms it is mandatory to include profit improvement and vet san activities

313. What is the reality of veterinary action plans?

A. All planned indicators should be provided with resources and resources

B.Must be real, respectively. requirements of vet legislation

B.Those that comply with the decisions of the khokimiyat on veterinary issues should be real

DShould be realistic those plans and measures should correspond to the epizootic state of the district's economy

314. Main tasks of veterinary medicine?

A.Protection of animals from diseases protection of the population from diseases common to humans and animals unified state supervision was implemented

B.timely implementation of a vet san of the state of animal husbandry

B.Timely implementation of veterinary supervision in animal husbandry industry and transport

DIs timely implementation of vet san events /and vet supervision of their implementation

315. Veterinary service management?

A.State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development

B.It is carried out by the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Uzbekistan and local councils

B.Vet Management Service based on the policy documents of the Ministry of Regional Development

D.The head of the veterinary services of various branches of the national economy is carried out separately independently

316. Rights and obligations of specialists of the departmental veterinary service?

A. Do not enjoy interdepartmental rights Their duties and rights are limited to the scope of this ministry, department, or enterprise they work under the general direction of the State Veterinary Service

B. Carry out their activities in farms enterprises and organizations and carry out state supervisionОсуществляют свою деятельность в хозяйствах предприятий и организациях и проводят гос вет надзор

B.Provide vet services for transportation export and import of railway and animal products

DThe rights and obligations of the special departmental vet service are regulated in each department separately independently

317. Quarantine or restrictions for infectious animal diseases?

A. It is established by the conclusion of state inspectors for certain points by the decision of the khokimiyats on the list of diseases approved by the Head of the State. vet management

B.Imposed by the conclusion of the veterinary services of the farms of the chief veterinarian of the district

V.Are imposed on the conclusion of the chief veterinarian of the district by the head of the vet of the state administration of the region

DQuarantine or restrictions for infectious diseases are imposed on the conclusion of veterinarians engaged in private practice

318. Veterinary accounting?

A.The system of registration of facts of morbidity and mortality of animals the results of the activities of the veterinary service and its status is the main reporting

B.It is carried out mainly in livestock farms by completing the work done daily with appropriate documents

B.Conducted only by employees of the state network and should reflect the movement of infectious and non-infectious diseases

D.Reflects all activities carried out according to the current vet action plans, which is the main activity of state-owned 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

B.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 chief state veterinary inspectors given?

A.Written order

B.Oral order

B.In the form of an order

G.Through local khakimiyats

321. What article of the Veterinary Law of the Republic specifies the obligations of owners of livestock and animal products?

A. 19

B. 20

B. 23

G. 12

322. What article of the Law on veterinary Medicine of the Republic specifies the duties of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?

A. 17

B. 20

B. 23

G. 12

323. A feature of modern veterinary medicine?

A.Is the state form of organization of the vet service unity of the vet service professional direction planning of vet events

B.Veterinary services are provided at the expense of the institution's veterinary department

B.Vet services for public animals are conducted by employees of the State Veterinary Service network

G.Vet supervision of enterprises for processing and storing products and raw materials is carried out only by employees of the state vet network

324. Main directions of modern veterinary medicine?

A.This means complete elimination of animal diseases prevention of death and forced slaughter of animals

B.It is ensuring the vet welfare of animal husbandry ;

B.This means eliminating diseases and treating patients with housing and communal services by introducing zoohygienic norms vet san rules into production

DThis is the implementation of such measures that would ensure the full implementation of the instructions of higher vet bodies

325. 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 qualification of a veterinarian vet paramedic vet technician

B. To hold a vet position only after the permission of higher authorities
vet bodies

B.It is presented to vet specialists who have passed periodically held competitions

DPersons who have a special permit from the tax inspectorate may hold vet positions

326. Maintenance of the departmental veterinary service?

A.Maintained by the relevant ministries departments of the State Budget
committees enterprises established by the farms under which they perform vet service

B.It is maintained mainly at the expense of budget appropriations from the proceeds of paid services for veterinary services for livestock to the population

B.Maintained at the expense of funds deducted from payments for state animal insurance

DIt is maintained at the expense of funds received as payment for work on a contractual basis with the organization of collective farm enterprises

327. Journal No. 1-vet?

A.It is intended to record the provision of medical care to sick animals and the outcome of the disease is kept in all institutions farms where medical work is carried out

Trainingis carried out in all medical and preventive vet institutions for each type of livestock separately

B.Is conducted in all medical and preventive VET institutions by each vet employee separately

D.It is conducted in all medical and preventive vet institutions by vet orderlies

328. Form No. 1-vet reporting?

A.The report on infectious diseases of animals is compiled monthly by employees of the state vet network on the basis of entries in the 2-vet journal

B.The report on infectious diseases of animals is compiled quarterly on the basis of the journal 1-vet

B.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

DIs compiled based on the results of the implementation of vet activities according to the current plans of vet activities of vet institutions

329. Main requirements for vet reporting?

A.It should be compiled according to the approved forms based on the data of the accounting system for the established periods of the year and submitted exactly on time

B.Must be drawn up in accordance with the approved forms for questions sent monthly by higher veterinary authorities

B. Must be drawn up according to the forms based on the decisions of the khokimiyat on the organization of the vet service of the district of u

D. Vet reporting must be accurate compiled on the basis of documents of higher level vet service bodies

330. What administrative measures are applied to violators of vet legislation?

A. Warnings and reprimands

B. Release from work

B. Criminal liability

D. Revocation of the license

331. When was the law “on veterinary Medicine” (as amended) adopted?

A. 29 December 2015

B. December 29, 2016

B. December 29, 2017

G. September 3, 1993

332. What documents do veterinary legislation consist of?

A. Legislation on veterinary medicine consists of the Law "on Veterinary Medicine" and other legislative acts

B. from the law and other documents

B. 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

B. 7

G. 4

334. How many articles are there in the new version of the law “on Veterinary Medicine”?

A. 32

B. 23

B. 30

G. 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 derived from medicinal substances (substances) or from a mixture of medicinal substances (substances) of natural and synthetic origin

B. substances of organic, mineral and synthetic origin used as sources of missing nutrients, 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 that are mandatory for state and other bodies, legal entities and individuals to comply with

B.Administrative, anti-epizootic and other measures aimed at localizing and eliminating foci of infectious animal diseases and preventing their spread

B.system of organizational and special veterinary measures for the prevention, detection or elimination of epizootics

D.diseases caused by

exposure of animals to pathogens if there is a possibility of spread 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, and favorable conditions for animal life are provided

B.Spread of particularly dangerous and other infectious animal diseases in the relevant territory

B.the area where the focus of infectious diseases of animals is established

D.distribution of especially dangerous and other infectious diseases of animals 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 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 from the veterinary biological industry

B.Products derived 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. Products of animal origin include:

A.meat and meat products, milk and dairy products, fish and fish products, eggs and egg products, and 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 plant food **B.**products sold on the markets

D.products of plant and animal origin used for animal feeding

E.products derived 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 derived 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

B.Products derived from medicinal substances (substances) or from a mixture of medicinal substances (substances) of natural and synthetic origin

341. Bad location-...

A.territory where a focus of infectious animal diseases is established

B.diseases that occur due to exposure of animals to pathogens, with the possibility of spreading and transmitting to other animals and humans

C.administrative, anti-epizootic and other measures aimed at localizing and eliminating foci of infectious animal diseases, preventing their spread, providing for a special regime of economic and other activities.

D.restriction of movement of the population, vehicles, cargo and / or goods

342. Feed additives- ...

A.substances of organic, mineral and synthetic origin used as sources of missing nutrients, minerals and vitamins in the diet of animals

B.Products of plant and animal origin used for animal feeding

B.Products derived 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, anti-epizootic and other measures aimed at localizing and eliminating foci of infectious animal diseases, preventing their spread, providing for a special regime of economic and other activities, restricting the movement of the population, vehicles, cargo and (or) goods;

B.a system of organizational and special veterinary measures for the prevention, detection or elimination of epizootics;

B.diseases that occur due to exposure of animals to pathogens, with the possibility of spreading and transmitting to other animals and humans

D.the territory where the focus of infectious diseases of animals is established;

344. Epizootics- ...

A.spread of highly dangerous and other infectious animal diseases in the relevant territory

B.diseases that occur due to exposure of animals to pathogens, with the possibility of spreading and transmitting to other animals and humans

B.the area where the focus of infectious diseases of animals is established

D.system of organizational and special veterinary measures for the prevention, detection or elimination of epizootics

345. Anti-epizootic measures:

A.a system of organizational and special veterinary measures for the prevention, detection or elimination of epizootics;

B.administrative, anti-epizootic and other measures aimed at localizing and eliminating foci of infectious animal diseases, preventing their spread, providing for a special regime of economic and other activities, restricting the movement of the population, vehicles, cargo and (or) goods;

B.diseases that occur due to exposure of animals to pathogens, with the possibility of spreading and transmitting to other animals and humans

D.the territory where the focus of infectious diseases of animals is established;

346. Infectious diseases of animals:

A.diseases caused by exposure of animals to pathogens, with the possibility of spread and transmission to other animals and humans

B. malignant diseases

B. Hereditary diseases

D. diseases that occur against the background of an existing disease, are not related to it by origin and aggravate its course.

347. The main powers of local state 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, and take measures aimed at ensuring veterinary well-being in the relevant territory

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

C. establish a diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, with the exception of cases of animal diseases that are subject to restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law

D. carry out preventive vaccination of animals, as well as advise animal owners

348. The veterinary service system consists of:

A. from state, departmental and industrial veterinary services

B. Out-of-State and departmental services

B. from the departmental service

D. from the production service

349. Department of the State Veterinary Service:

A. The State Veterinary Service consists of the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development, the State Veterinary Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, and the regional and city administrations of Tashkent

B. The State Veterinary Service consists of the State Veterinary Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan

B. The State Veterinary Service consists of regional departments and the city of Tashkent

D. The State Veterinary Service consists of the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development

350. Which article of the law "on veterinary medicine" emphasizes the main functions of the state veterinary service:

A. Article 11

B. Article 9

B. Article 10

D. Article 12

351. What article of the law "on veterinary medicine" specifies state veterinary inspectors?

A. Article 12

B. Article 10

B. Article 11

To. Article 13

352. Who is the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the Republic of Uzbekistan?

A. Chairman of the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development

B. Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development

B. Heads of the Department of the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development

G. Heads of regional veterinary departments

353. What article of the law "on veterinary medicine" specifies the powers of state veterinary inspectors?

A. Article 13

B. Article 9

B. Article 11

D. Article 10

354. Specify the main powers of state veterinary inspectors.

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

B. carry out anti-epizootic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at the enterprises, institutions and organizations served;

if an epizootic event occurs, carry out veterinary measures in accordance with the instructions of the state veterinary service.

C. establish a diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, with the exception of cases of animal diseases that are subject to restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law;

355. In what article of the law "on veterinary medicine" is the departmental veterinary service mentioned?

A. Article 14

B. Article 12

B. Article 13

D. Article 15

356. Specify the basic rights of specialists of the departmental veterinary service:

A. require subordinate institutions and organizations to implement measures provided for by the veterinary legislation to prevent the spread and elimination of infectious diseases, as well as to provide information necessary to clarify the epizootic situation;

B. establish a diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, with the exception of cases of animal diseases that are subject to restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law;

B. engage in the production, manufacture and sale of veterinary medicinal and technical products, feed additives.

D.carry out preventive vaccination of animals, as well as advise animal owners;

357. Specify the duties of veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service:

A.conduct anti-epizootic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at the enterprises, institutions and organizations served

B.conduct preventive vaccination of animals, as well as advise animal owners

B.engage in the production, manufacture and sale of veterinary medicinal and technical products, feed additives

D.establish a diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, except for cases of animal diseases that are subject to restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law

358. What article of the law " on veterinary medicine " specifies the activities of the industrial veterinary service?

A.Article 16

B.Article 14

B.Article 10

D.Article 12

359. Who issues a " License" for private veterinary activities?

A.The State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development and regional veterinary departments and the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan

B.Veterinary departments of oblasts and the Republic of Karakalpakstan

B.State veterinary inspectors

D.State Departmental Service

360. What are the basic rights of private veterinary specialists?

A.establish a diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, except for cases of animal diseases that are subject to restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law

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

B.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 for violating the requirements of the veterinary legislation in accordance with the established procedure

361. Mark the responsibilities of private veterinary specialists

A.if a contagious disease is suspected in animals, immediately report it to the State veterinary Service and take all necessary measures to localize the disease

B.conduct anti-epizootic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at the enterprises, institutions and organizations served

B.carry out departmental veterinary control and conduct veterinary and sanitary expertise of products, raw materials of animal and plant origin

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

362. Rights of owners of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin

A.conclude contracts on veterinary services with the relevant veterinary services, receive information from the veterinary service on the state of animal morbidity, epizootic situation

B.engage in the production, manufacture and sale of veterinary medicinal and technical products, feed additives

C.establish a diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, except in cases of animal diseases that are subject to restrictive measures

D.carry out departmental veterinary control and conduct veterinary and sanitary expertise of products, raw materials of animal and plant origin

363. Obligations of owners of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin

A.comply with the requirements of the veterinary legislation, comply with the instructions of the state veterinary service, and also carry out treatment, if necessary, in accordance with the established procedure, on the instructions of the relevant state veterinary inspector, ensure the slaughter or destruction of a sick animal

B.conduct anti-epizootic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at the enterprises, institutions and organizations served

B.carry out departmental veterinary control and conduct veterinary and sanitary expertise of products, raw materials of animal and plant origin

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

364. Preventive measures- ...

A.aimed at preventing the occurrence and spread of infectious animal diseases

B.Surveys are conducted to identify the sources of animal pathogens, factors of their transmission to animals and humans, and to assess the effectiveness of preventive and curative measures

B.are aimed at preserving the life and health of animals, preserving and increasing their productivity using procedures that involve the use of veterinary medicines and feed additives with therapeutic and preventive effects

D.conducted for the preparation of veterinary and veterinary-sanitary expert opinions

365. Diagnostic measures- ...

Assessmentsare 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.are aimed at preventing the occurrence and spread of infectious animal diseases

B.conducted to prepare the conclusions of veterinary and veterinary-sanitary expertise

D.are aimed at preserving the life and health of animals, preserving and increasing their productivity using procedures that involve the use of veterinary medicines and feed additives with therapeutic and preventive effects

366. Therapeutic measures- ...

A. they areaimed at preserving the life and health of animals, preserving and increasing their productivity by using procedures **B.**that do not involve the use of veterinary medicines and feed additives with therapeutic and preventive effects

Surveysare conducted to identify the sources of animal pathogens, factors of their transmission to animals and humans, and to assess the effectiveness of preventive and curative measures

D.are aimed at preventing the occurrence and spread of infectious animal diseases

D.are conducted for the preparation of veterinary and veterinary-sanitary expert opinions

367. What article of the law” on veterinary medicine ” specifies the goals of laboratory research

A.In article 21

B.In article 18

B.In article 20

D.In article 16

368. Veterinary requirements for the handling and disposal of biological waste:

A.biological waste, with the exception of animal husbandry waste, is allowed for circulation or is subject to destruction only upon the results of a veterinary and sanitary examination confirming its veterinary safety

B.production of goods controlled by the state veterinary service should be carried out at production facilities that comply with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations

B. Biological waste is not allowed for circulation

D.animal waste, as well as biological waste, is not allowed in circulation

369. 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 medicines and technical means

B.Products and raw materials of animal origin

B.Feed and feed additives, veterinary medicinal and technical products

G.animals

370. What 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

B.In article 26

D.In article 29

371. Regulatory documents:

A.Law and related documents

B.Regulations

B.Decrees and orders

D.Rules and regulations

172. Regulatory documents:

A.Law and related documents

B.Regulations

B.Decrees and orders

D.Rules and regulations

373. Specify the name of the sub-legislative documents:

A.decrees, ordinances, orders, decisions, regulations, charters, instructions, rules, regulations

B.Decrees and ordinances

B.Regulations and charters

D.Rules and regulations

374. 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

March28, 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

B.April 1, 2015

March28, 2015

376. When was Resolution No. 139 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted?

A.March 15, 2017

B.April 15, 2017

B.March 15, 2016

G.April 1, 2017

377. Please indicate the number of regulations approved on the basis of the Cabinet of Ministers 'resolution" On Approval of Regulations on the Procedure for Passing Licensing Procedures in the State Veterinary Service System "(RESOLUTIONN_139)

A.4 provisions

B.3 provisions

B.5 provisions

D.2 provisions

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 slaughtering animals

B.Special permission to carry out the licensed type of activity

B.document on compliance of a specialized slaughterhouse with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations

D.permit for private veterinary services

379. On the basis of what articles of the Law " On Veterinary Medicine" Does the State veterinary supervision issue a " protocol" on violation of the requirements of veterinary legislation?

A.13-article and 32-article

B.23-article and 32-article

B.109-article and 309-article

G.109-article and 110-article

380. On the basis of what articles of the Code" on administrative responsibility " of the Republic of Uzbekistan does the State Veterinary Supervision issue a decision on the imposition of a fine to persons who violate veterinary legislation?

A.109-article and 309-article

B.23-article and 32-article

B.13-article and 32-article

G.109-article and 110-article

381. Please indicate the regulatory documents?

A.Laws and sub-legislative documents;

B.Laws and regulations;

B.Laws and orders;

D.laws and decrees;

382. Specify the types of laws?

A.Basic law, constitutional laws, current laws;

B.Basic law and current laws;

B.The Constitution and other laws;

D.the basic law, constitutional laws;

383. Do the decisions of the OliyMazhlis refer to sub-legislative documents?

A.Yes

B.No

B.The law

D.the order

384. Do resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan refer to sub-legislative documents?

A.Yes

B.No

B.order

D.solution

385. Do the orders of the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development refer to sub-legislative documents?

A.Yes

B.No

B.Resolution

D.solution

386. Main powers of the State veterinary Inspector?

A.conducts state veterinary supervision;

B.works in the following positions:

B.draws up a protocol.

D.punishes violators of veterinary legislation;

387. Who has the right to be a State veterinary inspector in the veterinary service system?

A.officials of the state veterinary service;

B.leading veterinary specialists;

B.Heads of veterinary departments;

D.head of laboratories;

388. Are veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service state veterinary inspectors?

A.No

B.sometimes

B.after 10 years of experience

G.Yes

389. Do veterinary specialists of a private veterinary service have the rights of a state veterinary inspector?

A.No

B.yes

Q.sometimes

G.After 10 years of experience

390. Do veterinary specialists of the industrial veterinary service have the rights of a state veterinary inspector?

A.No

B.yes

Q.sometimes

G.After 5 years of experience

391. Specify the amount of fines imposed on citizens for violating the rules on animal quarantine and other veterinary and sanitary rules?

A.up to one-second of the minimum wage

B.Up to two minimum wages

B.from one-second of the minimum wage

D.two minimum wages

392. Specify the amount of fines imposed on officials for violating the rules on animal quarantine and other veterinary and sanitary rules?

A.from one-second of the minimum wage

B.Up to two minimum wages

B.Up to one-second of the minimum wage

D.two minimum wages

393. Specify the amount of fines imposed on citizens for violating the rules for keeping dogs and cats?

A.one tenth to one second of the minimum wage

B.One-fifth to one-second of the minimum wage

B.Up to one-second of the minimum wage

D.two minimum wages

394. Specify the number of fines imposed on officials for violating the rules for keeping dogs and cats?

A.Up to one-second to one-third of the minimum wage

B.One-fifth to one-second of the minimum wage

B.from one tenth to one second of the minimum wage

D.two minimum wages

395. Specify the amount of fines imposed on citizens for violating the rules for keeping dogs and cats, causing damage to human health?

A.Up to one-second to one-third of the minimum wage

B.from one two to one two minimum wages

B.from one tenth to one second of the minimum wage

D.two minimum wages

396. The concept of veterinary legislation?

A.Law and regulations in the veterinary system

B.Regulations in the veterinary system

B.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

Q.sometimes

G.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

Q.sometimes

G.After 10 years of experience

399. Does the head of the laboratory of veterinary and sanitary expertise have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?

A.Yes

B.No

Q.sometimes

G.After 10 years of experience

400. Does the head of veterinary departments have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?

A.Yes

B.No

Q.sometimes

G.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 medical and specialized diagnostic antiepidemiological vet san

B.Carry out basic vet work in enterprises engaged in slaughtering livestock processing products and raw materials of animal origin

B.Provide veterinary services to all sectors of animal husbandry through self-financing of their activities

D.It is a system of vet institutions of districts veterinary service of collective farms state farms and industrial livestock complexes

402. Journal No. 3-vet?

A.All data on infectious diseases are recorded at district or city vet stations for animal disease control. and invasive diseases

B.Registration is conducted mainly by district for registration of vet san events

B.The W-vet log is kept in the transport vet sections

DA journal for recording the epidemiological state is kept by the head of the service of collective farms state farms and industrial livestock complexes

403. Form No. 2-vet reporting?

A.A report on non-communicable diseases is prepared for each quarter based on the accounting data from the journal N1-vet

B.The report on non-infectious diseases is compiled monthly by the heads of the district's VET services

B.Report 2-vet is submitted by the vet service of districts on a monthly basis to the regional administration

D.A report on non-communicable diseases is prepared monthly by all vet employees of vet institutions

404. Accounting in veterinary medicine?

A.Records are kept for the implementation of budget allocations estimates of social services under the responsible managers and accountants of vet institutions

B.It is carried out according to the forms approved by the statistical authorities of the Republic

B.It is maintained in volumes covering the arrival and expenditure of medicines

DIs conducted in accordance with 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 expenditures

405. By whom is vet certificate No. 1 issued?

A.Chief veterinarian of the district

B.Regional vet Administration

B.Veterinary surgeon of the farm

C.City of ownership of the land plot

406. Who sets the main tasks of veterinary medicine?

A.The Veterinary Law

B.By the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan

B.By the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Tajikistan

D.By the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Tajikistan

407. Who manages the veterinary service?

A.State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development

B.Councils of Local deputies

B.Farm managers

Г.Local khokimiyats

408. What article of the Veterinary law of the Republic specifies the procedure for establishing quarantine for infectious diseases of animals?

A. 28

B. 29

B. 32

G. 3

409. Objects of veterinary planning?

A.Effective measures for the prevention and elimination of infections. both invasive and non-infectious animal diseases are provided with financial development of the vet network.

B.Is measures to eliminate diseases diagnostic research and their documentation.

B.Is the relationship between owners of livestock and livestock products during their processing.

G.Is the private vet activity of vet specialists within the district

410. Main types of veterinary action plans?

A.Depending on the period for which the planned activities are planned to be implemented a distinction is made between long term current and operational planning

B.According to the principle of implementation of planned wind measures, they are priority and subsequent

They are available for veterinarians separately for veterinary assistants separately and separately for state and departmental VET services

DThere are centralized ones drawn up by the higher vet authorities and local ones drawn up by the most vet specialists

411. Reality of veterinary action plans?

A. All planned indicators should be provided with resources(*human, logistical and financial resources*).

B.Plans for veterinary activities should be drawn up as directed by the vet authorities

B.Plans for wind farms are drawn up in consultation with the financial authorities

DPlans for wind events are drawn up taking into account the exact weather condition

412. Complexity of veterinary action plans?

A. Involves a combination of special measures for the prevention and elimination of diseases and organizational and economic measures.

B. Planning should take into account the general state of epizootic farms При планировании должны быть учтены вет состояние эпизоот обстановка хозяйств

B.Involves a combination of special measures prof and elimination of diseases organizational and household activities

DFor all veterinary agencies and farms it is mandatory to include profit improvement and vet san activities

413. Reality of veterinary action plans?

A. All planned indicators should be provided with resources and resources

B.Must be real, respectively. requirements of vet legislation

B.Those that comply with the decisions of the khokimiyat on veterinary issues should be real

DShould be realistic those plans and measures should correspond to the epizootic state of the district's economy

414. Main tasks of veterinary medicine?

A.Protection of animals from diseases protection of the population from diseases common to humans and animals unified state supervision was implemented

B.timely implementation of a vet san of the state of animal husbandry

B.Timely implementation of veterinary supervision in animal husbandry industry and transport

DIs timely implementation of vet san events /and vet supervision of their implementation

415. Veterinary service management?

A.State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development

B.It is carried out by the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Uzbekistan and local councils

B.Vet Management Service based on the policy documents of the Ministry of Regional Development

D.The head 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. Do not enjoy interdepartmental rights Their duties and rights are limited to the scope of this ministry, department, or enterprise they work under the general direction of the State Veterinary Service

B. Carry out their activities in farms enterprises and organizations and carry out state supervision Осуществляют свою деятельность в хозяйствах предприятиях и организациях и проводят гос вет надзор

B. Provide vet services for transportation export and import of railway and animal products

D. The rights and obligations of the special departmental vet service are regulated in each department separately independently

417. Quarantine or restrictions for infectious animal diseases?

A. It is established by the conclusion of state inspectors for certain points by the decision of the khokimiyats on the list of diseases approved by the Head of the State. vet management

B. Imposed by the conclusion of the veterinary services of the farms of the chief veterinarian of the district

V. Are imposed on 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 on the conclusion of veterinarians engaged in private practice

418. Veterinary accounting?

A. The system of registration of facts of morbidity and mortality of animals the results of the activities of the veterinary service and its status is the main reporting

B. It is carried out mainly in livestock farms by completing the work done daily with appropriate documents

B. Conducted only by employees of the state network and should reflect the movement of infectious and non-infectious diseases

D. Reflects all activities carried out according to the current vet action plans, which is the main activity of state-owned 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

B. 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 chief state veterinary inspectors given?

A. Written order

B. Oral order

B. In the form of an order

G. Through local khakimiyats

421. What article of the Veterinary Law of the Republic specifies the obligations of owners of livestock and animal products?

A. 19

B. 20

B. 23

G. 12

422. What article of the Law on veterinary Medicine of the Republic specifies the duties of veterinary specialists engaged in private practice?

A. 17

B. 20

B. 23

G. 12

423. What is the peculiarity of modern veterinary medicine?

A.Is the state form of organization of the vet service unity of the vet service professional direction planning of vet events

B.Veterinary services are provided at the expense of the institution's veterinary department

B.Vet services for public animals are conducted by employees of the State Veterinary Service network

G.Vet supervision of enterprises for processing and storing products and raw materials is carried out only by employees of the state vet network

424. Main directions of modern veterinary medicine?

A.This means complete elimination of animal diseases prevention of death and forced slaughter of animals

B.It is ensuring the vet welfare of animal husbandry ;

B.This means eliminating diseases and treating patients with housing and communal services by introducing zoohygienic norms vet san rules into production

DThis is the implementation of such measures that would ensure the full implementation of the instructions of higher vet bodies

425. 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 qualification of a veterinarian vet paramedic vet technician

B. To hold a vet position only after the permission of higher authorities vet bodies

B.It is presented to vet specialists who have passed periodically held competitions

DPersons who have a special permit from the tax inspectorate may hold vet positions

426. Maintenance of the departmental veterinary service?

A.Maintained by the relevant ministries departments of the State Budget committees enterprises established by the farms under which they perform vet service

B.It is maintained mainly at the expense of budget appropriations from the proceeds of paid services for veterinary services for livestock to the population

B.Maintained at the expense of funds deducted from payments for state animal insurance

DIt 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 to record the provision of medical care to sick animals and the outcome of the disease is kept in all institutions farms where medical work is carried out

Trainingis carried out in all medical and preventive vet institutions for each type of livestock separately

B.Is conducted in all medical and preventive VET institutions by each vet employee separately

D.It is conducted in all medical and preventive vet institutions by vet orderlies

428. Form No. 1-vet reporting?

A.The report on infectious diseases of animals is compiled monthly by employees of the state vet network on the basis of entries in the 2-vet journal

B.The report on infectious diseases of animals is compiled quarterly on the basis of the journal 1-vet

B.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. Main requirements for vet reporting?

A.It should be compiled according to the approved forms based on the data of the accounting system for the established periods of the year and submitted exactly on time

B.Must be drawn up in accordance with the approved forms for questions sent monthly by higher veterinary authorities

B.Must be drawn up according to the forms based on the decisions of the khokimiyat on the organization of the vet service of the district of u

D.Vet reporting must be accurate compiled on the basis of documents of higher level vet service bodies

430. What administrative measures are applied to violators of vet legislation?

A.Warnings and reprimands

B.Release from work

B.Criminal liability

D.Revocation of the license

431. When was the law “on veterinary Medicine” (as amended) adopted?

A.29 December 2015

B.December 29, 2016

B.December 29, 2017

G.September 3, 1993

432. What documents do veterinary legislation consist of?

A.Legislation on veterinary medicine consists of the Law "on Veterinary Medicine" and other legislative acts

B.from the law and other documents

B.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

B. 7

G. 4

434. How many articles are there in the new version of the law “on Veterinary Medicine”?

A. 32

B. 23

B. 30

G. 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 derived from medicinal substances (substances) or from a mixture of medicinal substances (substances) of natural and synthetic origin

B.substances of organic, mineral and synthetic origin used as sources of missing nutrients, 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 that are mandatory for state and other bodies, legal entities and individuals to comply with

B.Administrative, anti-epizootic and other measures aimed at localizing and eliminating foci of infectious animal diseases and preventing their spread

B.system of organizational and special veterinary measures for the prevention, detection or elimination of epizootics

D.diseases caused by

exposure of animals to pathogens if there is a possibility of spread 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, and favorable conditions for animal life are provided

B.Spread of particularly dangerous and other infectious animal diseases in the relevant territory

B.the area where the focus of infectious diseases of animals is established

D.distribution of especially dangerous and other infectious diseases of animals 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 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 from the veterinary biological industry

B.Products derived 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. Products of animal origin include:

A.meat and meat products, milk and dairy products, fish and fish products, eggs and egg products, and 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 plant food **B.**products sold on the markets

D.products of plant and animal origin used for animal feeding

E.products derived 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 derived 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

B.Products derived from medicinal substances (substances) or from a mixture of medicinal substances (substances) of natural and synthetic origin

441. Bad location-...

A.territory where a focus of infectious animal diseases is established

B.diseases that occur due to exposure of animals to pathogens, with the possibility of spreading and transmitting to other animals and humans

C.administrative, anti-epizootic and other measures aimed at localizing and eliminating foci of infectious animal diseases, preventing their spread, providing for a special regime of economic and other activities.

D.restriction of movement of the population, vehicles, cargo and / or goods

442. Feed additives- ...

A.substances of organic, mineral and synthetic origin used as sources of missing nutrients, minerals and vitamins in the diet of animals

B.Products of plant and animal origin used for animal feeding

B.Products derived 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, anti-epizootic and other measures aimed at localizing and eliminating foci of infectious animal diseases, preventing their spread, providing for a special regime of economic and other activities, restricting the movement of the population, vehicles, cargo and (or) goods;

B.a system of organizational and special veterinary measures for the prevention, detection or elimination of epizootics;

B.diseases that occur due to exposure of animals to pathogens, with the possibility of spreading and transmitting to other animals and humans

D.the territory where the focus of infectious diseases of animals is established;

444. Epizootics- ...

A.spread of highly dangerous and other infectious animal diseases in the relevant territory

B.diseases that occur due to exposure of animals to pathogens, with the possibility of spreading and transmitting to other animals and humans

B.the area where the focus of infectious diseases of animals is established

D.system of organizational and special veterinary measures for the prevention, detection or elimination of epizootics

445. Anti-epizootic measures:

A.a system of organizational and special veterinary measures for the prevention, detection or elimination of epizootics;

B.administrative, anti-epizootic and other measures aimed at localizing and eliminating foci of infectious animal diseases, preventing their spread, providing for a special regime of economic and other activities, restricting the movement of the population, vehicles, cargo and (or) goods;

B.diseases that occur due to exposure of animals to pathogens, with the possibility of spreading and transmitting to other animals and humans

D.the territory where the focus of infectious diseases of animals is established;

446. Infectious diseases of animals:

A.diseases caused by exposure of animals to pathogens, with the possibility of spread and transmission to other animals and humans

B.malignant diseases

B.Hereditary diseases

D.diseases that occur against the background of an existing disease, are not related to it by origin and aggravate its course.

447. The main powers of local state 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, and take measures aimed at ensuring veterinary well-being in the relevant territory

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

C.establish a diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, with the exception of cases of animal diseases that are subject to restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law

D.carry out preventive vaccination of animals, as well as advise animal owners

448. The veterinary service system consists of:

A.from state, departmental and industrial veterinary services

B.Out-of-State and departmental services

B.from the departmental service

D.from the production service

449. Department of the State Veterinary Service:

A.The State Veterinary Service consists of the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development, the State Veterinary Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, and the regional and city administrations of Tashkent

B.The State Veterinary Service consists of the State Veterinary Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan

B.The State Veterinary Service consists of regional departments and the city of Tashkent

D.The State Veterinary Service consists of the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development

450. Which article of the law” on veterinary medicine ” emphasizes the main functions of the state veterinary service:

A.Article 11

B.Article 9

B.Article 10

D.Article 12

451. What article of the law” on veterinary medicine ” specifies state veterinary inspectors?

A.Article 12

B.Article 10

B.Article 11

To.Article 13

452. Who is the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of the Republic of Uzbekistan?

A.Chairman of the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development

B.Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development

B.Heads of the Department of the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development

G.Heads of regional veterinary departments

453. What article of the law” on veterinary medicine ” specifies the powers of state veterinary inspectors?

A.Article 13

B.Article 9

B.Article 11

D.Article 10

454. Specify the main powers of state veterinary inspectors.

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

B.carry out anti-epizootic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at the enterprises, institutions and organizations served;

if an epizootic event occurs, carry out veterinary measures in accordance with the instructions of the state veterinary service.

C.establish a diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, with the exception of cases of animal diseases that are subject to restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law;

455. In what article of the law” on veterinary medicine ” is the departmental veterinary service mentioned?

A.Article 14

B.Article 12

B.Article 13

D.Article 15

456. Specify the basic rights of specialists of the departmental veterinary service:

A.require subordinate institutions and organizations to implement measures provided for by the veterinary legislation to prevent the spread and elimination of infectious diseases, as well as to provide information necessary to clarify the epizootic situation;

B.establish a diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, with the exception of cases of animal diseases that are subject to restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law;

B.engage in the production, manufacture and sale of veterinary medicinal and technical products, feed additives.

D.carry out preventive vaccination of animals, as well as advise animal owners;

457. Specify the duties of veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service:

A.conduct anti-epizootic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at the enterprises, institutions and organizations served

B.conduct preventive vaccination of animals, as well as advise animal owners

B.engage in the production, manufacture and sale of veterinary medicinal and technical products, feed additives

D.establish a diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, except for cases of animal diseases that are subject to restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law

458. What article of the law” on veterinary medicine ” specifies the activities of the industrial veterinary service?

A.Article 16

B.Article 14

B.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 regional veterinary departments and the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan

B. Veterinary departments of oblasts and the Republic of Karakalpakstan

B. State veterinary inspectors

D. State Departmental Service

460. What are the basic rights of private veterinary specialists?

A. establish a diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, except for cases of animal diseases that are subject to restrictive measures (quarantine) or other restrictions established by law

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

B. 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 for violating the requirements of the veterinary legislation in accordance with the established procedure

461. Mark the responsibilities of private veterinary specialists

A. if a contagious disease is suspected in animals, immediately report it to the State veterinary Service and take all necessary measures to localize the disease

B. conduct anti-epizootic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at the enterprises, institutions and organizations served

B. carry out departmental veterinary control and conduct veterinary and sanitary expertise of products, raw materials of animal and plant origin

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

462. Rights of owners of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin

A. conclude contracts on veterinary services with the relevant veterinary services, receive information from the veterinary service on the state of animal morbidity, epizootic situation

B. engage in the production, manufacture and sale of veterinary medicinal and technical products, feed additives

C. establish a diagnosis of the disease and treat animals, except in cases of animal diseases that are subject to restrictive measures

D. carry out departmental veterinary control and conduct veterinary and sanitary expertise of products, raw materials of animal and plant origin

463. Obligations of owners of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin

A. comply with the requirements of the veterinary legislation, comply with the instructions of the state veterinary service, and also carry out treatment, if necessary, in accordance with the established procedure, on the instructions of the relevant state veterinary inspector, ensure the slaughter or destruction of a sick animal

B.conduct anti-epizootic, therapeutic, veterinary and sanitary measures at the enterprises, institutions and organizations served

B.carry out departmental veterinary control and conduct veterinary and sanitary expertise of products, raw materials of animal and plant origin

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

464. Preventive measures- ...

A.aimed at preventing the occurrence and spread of infectious animal diseases

B.Surveys are conducted to identify the sources of animal pathogens, factors of their transmission to animals and humans, and to assess the effectiveness of preventive and curative measures

B.are aimed at preserving the life and health of animals, preserving and increasing their productivity using procedures that involve the use of veterinary medicines and feed additives with therapeutic and preventive effects

D.conducted for the preparation of veterinary and veterinary-sanitary expert opinions

465. Diagnostic measures- ...

Assessmentsare 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.are aimed at preventing the occurrence and spread of infectious animal diseases

B.conducted to prepare the conclusions of veterinary and veterinary-sanitary expertise

D.are aimed at preserving the life and health of animals, preserving and increasing their productivity using procedures that involve the use of veterinary medicines and feed additives with therapeutic and preventive effects

466. Therapeutic measures- ...

A. they areaimed at preserving the life and health of animals, preserving and increasing their productivity by using procedures **B.**that do not involve the use of veterinary medicines and feed additives with therapeutic and preventive effects

Surveysare conducted to identify the sources of animal pathogens, factors of their transmission to animals and humans, and to assess the effectiveness of preventive and curative measures

D.are aimed at preventing the occurrence and spread of infectious animal diseases

D.are conducted for the preparation of veterinary and veterinary-sanitary expert opinions

467. What article of the law” on veterinary medicine ” specifies the goals of laboratory research

A.In article 21

B.In article 18

B.In article 20

D.In article 16

468. Veterinary requirements for the handling and disposal of biological waste:

A.biological waste, with the exception of animal husbandry waste, is allowed for circulation or is subject to destruction only upon the results of a veterinary and sanitary examination confirming its veterinary safety

B.production of goods controlled by the state veterinary service should be carried out at production facilities that comply with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations

B. Biological waste is not allowed for circulation

D.animal waste, as well as biological waste, is not allowed in circulation

469. 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 medicines and technical means

B.Products and raw materials of animal origin

B.Feed and feed additives, veterinary medicinal and technical products

G.animals

470. What 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

B.In article 26

D.In article 29

471. Regulatory documents:

A.Law and related documents

B.Regulations

B.Decrees and orders

D.Rules and regulations

472. Regulatory documents:

A.Law and related documents

B.Regulations

B.Decrees and orders

D.Rules and regulations

473. Specify the name of the sub-legislative documents:

A.decrees, ordinances, orders, decisions, regulations, charters, instructions, rules, regulations

B.Decrees and ordinances

B.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

B.April 1, 2015

March28, 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

B.April 1, 2015

March28, 2015

476. When was Resolution No. 139 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted?

A.March 15, 2017

B.April 15, 2017

B.March 15, 2016

G.April 1, 2017

477. Please indicate the number of regulations approved on the basis of the Cabinet of Ministers 'resolution" On Approval of Regulations on the Procedure for Passing Licensing Procedures in the State Veterinary Service System "(RESOLUTIONN_139)

A.4 provisions

B.3 provisions

B.5 provisions

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 engaged in slaughtering animals

B.Special permission to carry out the licensed type of activity

B.document on compliance of a specialized slaughterhouse with veterinary, veterinary and sanitary rules and regulations

D.permit for private veterinary services

479. On the basis of what articles of the Law " On Veterinary Medicine" Does the State veterinary supervision issue a " protocol" on violation of the requirements of veterinary legislation?

A.13-article and 32-article

B.23-article and 32-article

B.109-article and 309-article

G.109-article and 110-article

480. On the basis of what articles of the Code" on administrative responsibility " of the Republic of Uzbekistan does the State Veterinary Supervision issue a decision on the imposition of a fine to persons who violate veterinary legislation?

A.109-article and 309-article

B.23-article and 32-article

B.13-article and 32-article

G.109-article and 110-article

481. Please indicate the regulatory documents?

- A.Laws and sub-legislative documents;
- B.Laws and regulations;
- B.Laws and orders;
- D.laws and decrees;

482. Specify the types of laws?

- A.Basic law, constitutional laws, current laws;
- B.Basic law and current laws;
- B.The Constitution and other laws;
- D.the basic law, constitutional laws;

483. Do the decisions of the OliyMazhlis refer to sub-legislative documents?

- A.Yes
- B.No
- B.The law
- D.the order

484. Do resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan refer to sub-legislative documents?

- A.Yes
- B.No
- B.order
- D.solution

485. Do the orders of the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Development refer to sub-legislative documents?

- A.Yes
- B.No
- B.Resolution
- D.solution

486. Main powers of the State veterinary Inspector?

- A.conducts state veterinary supervision;
- B.works in the following positions:
- B.draws up a protocol.
- D.punishes violators of veterinary legislation;

487. Who has the right to be a State veterinary inspector in the veterinary service system?

- A.officials of the state veterinary service;
- B.leading veterinary specialists;
- B.Heads of veterinary departments;
- D.head of laboratories;

488. Are veterinary specialists of the departmental veterinary service state veterinary inspectors?

- A.No
- B.sometimes
- B.after 10 years of experience
- G.Yes

489. Do veterinary specialists of a private veterinary service have the rights of a state veterinary inspector?

A.No

B.yes

Q.sometimes

G.After 10 years of experience

490. Do veterinary specialists of the industrial veterinary service have the rights of a state veterinary inspector?

A.No

B.yes

Q.sometimes

G.After 5 years of experience

491. Specify the amount of fines imposed on citizens for violating the rules on animal quarantine and other veterinary and sanitary rules?

A.up to one-second of the minimum wage

B.Up to two minimum wages

B.from one-second of the minimum wage

D.two minimum wages

492. Specify the amount of fines imposed on officials for violating the rules on animal quarantine and other veterinary and sanitary rules?

A.from one-second of the minimum wage

B.Up to two minimum wages

B.Up to one-second of the minimum wage

D.two minimum wages

493. Specify the amount of fines imposed on citizens for violating the rules for keeping dogs and cats?

A.one tenth to one second of the minimum wage

B.One-fifth to one-second of the minimum wage

B.Up to one-second of the minimum wage

D.two minimum wages

494. Specify the number of fines imposed on officials for violating the rules for keeping dogs and cats?

A.Up to one-second to one-third of the minimum wage

B.One-fifth to one-second of the minimum wage

B.from one tenth to one second of the minimum wage

D.two minimum wages

495. Specify the amount of fines imposed on citizens for violating the rules for keeping dogs and cats, causing damage to human health?

A.Up to one-second to one-third of the minimum wage

B.from one two to one two minimum wages

B.from one tenth to one second of the minimum wage

D.two minimum wages

496. The concept of veterinary legislation?

A.Law and regulations in the veterinary system

B.Regulations in the veterinary system

B.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

Q.sometimes

G.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

Q.sometimes

G.After 10 years of experience

499. Does the head of the laboratory of veterinary and sanitary expertise have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?

A.Yes

B.No

Q.sometimes

G.After 10 years of experience

500. Does the head of veterinary departments have the right to be a state veterinary inspector?

A.Yes

B.No

Q.sometimes

G.After 5 years of experience

V. EVALUATION CRITERIA

Rating criteria

Students ' academic performance is assessed on a 5-point scale:

5(excellent rating):

Give a conclusion and make a decision.
Applying the acquired knowledge in practice;
Understanding the subject matter;
Know and tell;
Imagine;

4(good rating):

Be able to think independently;
Understanding the subject matter;
Know and tell;
Imagine;

3 (satisfactory rating):

Understanding the subject matter;
Know and tell;
Imagine;

2 (unsatisfactory rating):

Not mastering the program.
Ignorance of the subject matter:
Lack of clarity.
Inability to think independently;

VI. Handouts on the subject

**State veterinary supervision
(COPY OF THE PROTOCOL)
on violation of the requirements of veterinary legislation**

" _____ " _____ 20____ d By me _____

(current position, surname, first name and patronymic)

_____ when checking (or inspecting)

(indicate what was checked)

installed _____

_____ what is a violation? _____

_____ Responsible for the violation is a citizen (citizen.) _____

_____ (last name, first name and patronymic of the violator, place of residence

place of work and current position)

salary (earnings) _ _ _ _ _ sum, pension amount _____ sum per month

Signature of the person who drew up the protocol

_____ Witness's signature _____

Explanation and signature of the person responsible for the violation _____

_____ I received a copy of the protocol on 20____. _____

(violator's signature)

_____ 20____ year citizen (citizen) _____

**State veterinary supervision
RESOLUTION**

**On the imposition of a fine for violating the requirements of veterinary
legislation**

20____ year _ _ _ _ _ month. _____ of the 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 entered in the _____
A branch of a state-owned bank. Inform about the payment of the fine, specifying
the number and date of the receipt, to the following 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 the 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 drew up the resolution _____

I received the resolution _____ 20____ city
of

VII. Electronic version of UM