

Use of Megades Plus Preparation in Livestock

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Abstract:

Disinfection in veterinary medicine is divided into preventive, daily and final disinfection of epizootological, veterinary and sanitary significance. Preventive disinfection is carried out to prevent the occurrence of infectious diseases, daily disinfection is carried out in the presence of sick animals, and final disinfection is carried out in order to completely disinfect the focus of infection. Preventive disinfection is carried out at livestock farms and other places of accumulation of farm animals, at enterprises processing livestock products.

Disinfection (dez. and infection), disinfection - destruction of microorganisms (bacteria, viruses, etc.) that cause infectious diseases. Disinfection in a broad sense includes the destruction of insects harmful to humans and animals. There will be preventive, daily, final disinfection. Preventive disinfection is the regular disinfection of animal husbandry buildings, places where animals gather (pasture, market, transport, etc.), places where manure is dumped, in order to prevent infectious diseases. Disinfection of water and pasteurization of milk are also part of preventive disinfection. Final (last) disinfection is carried out in the premises where infected animals are kept after the animal recovers or dies.

The main task of disinfection is to eliminate, as well as to prevent the accumulation, reproduction and spread of pathogens. Disinfection can be focused and preventive. There are different methods in this process. Sterilization in this case aims to protect animals from the risk of infection.

Disinfection uses mechanical, physical and chemical means. It includes cleaning the building and its contents, whitewashing the building, painting and other mechanical means. In this way, the building and its equipment will be freed from 50-75% of germs. Drying, sunlight, ultraviolet rays (mercury-quartz lamps), incineration of waste, boiling water with soap and alkali, boiling water, use of water vapor and hot air in disinfection chambers and special apparatus (autoclave) are physical means. Chemical agents include acids, alkalis, chlorinated lime, chloramine, phenol, cresols (lysol, naphthalizol), formalin and other substances.

Disinfection measures in the field of veterinary medicine are divided into preventive, daily and final disinfections of epizootological, veterinary sanitary importance. Preventive disinfection measures are carried out to prevent the occurrence of infectious diseases among animals in the livestock farm, daily disinfection in the presence of sick animals on the farm, and final disinfection to completely disinfect the source of infection in the farm. Preventive disinfection

measures are carried out in livestock farms and other places where farm animals are gathered, in enterprises processing livestock products.

In livestock farms, disinfection is carried out in pre-planned periods, including in the spring before cattle are released to pasture, and in buildings in the fall before cattle are tied up, and in meat processing plants before and after slaughtering cattle. Pasteurization of milk, disinfection of skin and water are also part of preventive disinfection.

Mechanical disinfection activities (cleaning, whitewashing, painting, etc.), physical disinfection (flame, ultraviolet rays, X-rays, gamma rays, incineration of waste, boiling in water, thermal exposure in special disinfection chambers and devices), chemical disinfection (acid, alkali, chlorinated lime, chloramine, phenol, cresol, lysol, naphthalizol, formalin, etc.) also apply to preventive measures.

Daily disinfection measures are carried out in veterinary institutions, farms, isolators and other places where animals are kept, when the disease occurs among animals, in order to limit and prevent its spread using the methods and tools indicated above.

Final disinfection measures are carried out in livestock farms and veterinary institutions, after the end of sporadic epizootics and the removal of diseased animals.

Disinfection and cleaning in institutions supervised by veterinary control

Megades Plus is a professional disinfection in Veterinary medicine

High-quality disinfectant Megades Plus of new generation wide range of action disinfecting preparation for disinfecting surfaces, cleaning objects and handling tools, dishes, transportation, birds, eggs, animals.

Working solutions of Megades Plus do not have toxic effects, so you can disinfect without fear of negative impact on the health of animals and people

There is no need to remove drug residues from surfaces and animals

Megades Plus solutions are effective in foci of intestinal and droplet infections of bacterial, fungal and viral origin.

Including tuberculosis, candidiasis, dermatomycosis, hepatitis B, C, HIV infection, poliomyelitis, cholera, H5N1 avian influenza and H1N1 swine flu, Corona viruses.

- Safe, Non-toxic.
- Does not irritate the skin and mucous membranes of the eyes.
- In saturated concentrations, which are created during processing, does not have toxic effects.
- Does not damage surfaces, does not corrode metal, does not fix organic contaminants, does not contain alcohol or essential substances, does not discolor fabrics.
- Has a cleaning effect.
- The treated surfaces retain a prolonged antimicrobial effect.
- No need to rinse disinfectant working solutions from treated surfaces, does not leave stains or deposits.
- The product is used in the form of aqueous working solutions, which are prepared in containers from any material by mixing the product with drinking water.
- Working solutions of the product are effective when used multiple times.
- Odorless, objects and surfaces can be treated in the presence of people not involved in disinfection and washing.

Disinfection of the Chicken Coop, Poultry Farm, Poultry House.

Disinfection of the Chicken Coop, Poultry Farm, Poultry House - is carried out after thorough cleaning and washing of the premises.

Megades working solutions do not have toxic effects on birds and people, so you can disinfect the birds themselves by spraying without fearing for the health of birds and people.

It is not required to wash off the remains of the preparation from surfaces.

Megades solutions are used for

- For preventive and routine cleaning and disinfection
- For general cleaning and disinfection
- For disinfection of eggs
- For disinfection and pre-sterilization cleaning (PSO, DVU) and sterilization of all types of instruments
- For filling disinfection barriers and disinfection mats

Veterinary treatment objects:

It is used for preventive, current, final, forced, emergency disinfection and sanitization of all types of rooms and surfaces in them, both smooth and rough - wood, metal, galvanized metal, duralumin, aluminum, tiles, metal tiles, painted with paint or whitewashed walls, floors, ceilings, non-porous plastic, bricks, cement, concrete, concrete support beams, porous plastic, slotted floors, manure-dung channels, etc.

Including equipment, inventory, animal care items in livestock, poultry, fur-farming enterprises of the meat and poultry processing industry, dairies, dairy blocks, sausage shops.

Premises and equipment for slaughtering poultry shops, sanitary and slaughter points of livestock farms, slaughterhouses in fur farms, hatcheries, incubation and hatchers, egg and meat containers, pre-incubation processing of eggs, vehicles, refrigerators, veterinary center, outpatient clinics, laboratories, halls for vaccination and sorting, inventory, containers, overalls and other objects and equipment subject to veterinary supervision, including objects located within the sanitary zone.

Dairy blocks at dairy farms and complexes, dairy equipment: milking installations, milk pipelines, coolers, tanks, containers for storing and transporting meat and dairy products and feed, for disinfection of the udder when milking cows, for disinfection of animal hooves.

Premises and equipment for feed shops, feed kitchens and feed mills, all types of storage facilities.

Automobile transport and other vehicles used for the transportation of animals and products of animal origin, open objects (platforms, ramps, overpasses), places of accumulation of animals (territory and objects of pre-slaughter maintenance, markets, exhibitions, sports grounds).

Premises for keeping animals and equipment in nurseries, circuses, vivariums, veterinary hospitals and clinics.

Veterinary equipment and tools, overalls.

Summary. Timely disinfection of livestock buildings, corridors, manure ditches and livestock with highly effective disinfectants is an important factor in protecting them from various infectious diseases and preventing the spread of disease on the farm.

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