

During the Great Patriotic War, the trichinosis situation was worsening. From 1945 to 1956 trichinosis of pigs was registered almost in all districts of the Gomel Region. According to the official data from 1948 to 1963 (15 years), 1118 persons in the Gomel area were infected with trichinosis. Percentage of scope researches of meat of pigs received from the population in those years was from 5 to 18.

In subsequent years, conducted work on the exposure of trichinella in pigs along with the elucidative activity among the population by medical and veterinary specialists, allowed to conduct laboratory examinations of 75.8% meat of pigs till 1963.

During the period from 1960 to 2013 (53 years) in the region, 1892 cases of the clinically evident cases of human trichinosis were revealed – 24.8% of all registered diseased for this period in the republic. From all carcasses of domestic pigs infected with trichinosis for the period from 2009 for 2011 in Belarus 45.5% were relating to the Gomel Region. (L. S. Tsvirko, E. I. Narolenkova, 2014).

Epizootic situation on trichinosis of pigs in the Gomel Region as well as in Belarus as a whole constantly is under intent control of veterinary services. Only the veterinary laboratory of central market in Gomel in 2013–2015 conducted trichinelloscopy of 8307 carcasses of pigs and 37 carcasses of nutrias. In 2 tests of meat from pigs the larvae of trichinellas are found. Starting from 2013 and till the present time in Belarus in connection with the threat of African pig plague, the measures are conducted on the reduction of quantity of wild boar in the hunting sectors of Belarus. For this period the indicated laboratory conducted trichinelloscopy of 653 tests of meat of wild boar obtained in the hunting sector of the Gomel Region. From them one carcass was infected with the larvae of trichinellas.

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CARRIAGE OF OPPORTUNISTIC BACTERIA INTO WILD WATERFOWL IN MINSK AND SMOLEVICH DISTRICTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

The Republic of Belarus is a country having about 11 thousand lakes. The length of the rivers that flow in Belarus is about 90 thousand kilometers. Widely developed network of drainage canals and artificial water-bodies allows to represent country as the regional supplier of fresh water. All of these water objects in abundance inhabited by numerous species of waterfowl.

Actively operating structure of hunting sectors in Belarus allows to use this resource of waterfowls quite productively. Annually 100 thousand individuals are engaged in harvesting 600 thousand mallard ducks.

At the same time, according to the National Statistics Committee of Belarus, the number of poultry in the greatest farms of the Republic in 2016 grows up to 43646.8 thousand ducks. Existing hazard of infectious diseases among poultry can cause enormous damage to the national economy. In this regard, monitoring carriage of pathogens of bacterial infections among wild waterfowl, as potential sources of disease, is significance needed.

In order to establish carrier pathogenic and opportunistic pathogens, bacterial infections were carried out in laboratory conditions. 19 wild mallards (*Anas platyrhynchos*) were taken from the water-objects of Minsk and Smolevichi districts.

In the process of bacteriological tests carried out in Institute of Applied Veterinary Medicine and Biotechnology ("State Academy of Veterinary Medicine", Vitebsk) the following pathogens were isolated: *Escherichia coli*, *Yersinia enterocolitica*, *Citrobacter diversus*, *Enterobacter aerogenes*, *Salmonella*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pasteurella haemolytica*, *Streptococcus zooepidemicus*, *Klebsiella oxytoca*.

It should be noted that this region is inhabited by 23 species of birds from 6 orders: order Anseriformes - mute swan (*Sognus olor*), eurasian wigeon (*Anas penelope*), teal (*Anas sressa*), mallard vulgaris (*Anas platyrhynchos*), teal-treskunok (*Anas querquedula*), shoveler (*Anas clypeata*), gray duck (*Anas strepera*), redheads duck (*Aythya ferina*), tufted duck (*Aythya fuligula*), goldeneye common (*Bucephala clangula*), merganser (*Mergus sp.*); order Gruiformes - coot (*Fulica atra*); moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*); order Charadriiformes - blue-gray gull (*Larus canus*), black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*), river tern (*Sterna hirundo*); order Podicipediformes - great crested grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*); order Pelecaniformes - great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); order Ciconiiformes – grey heron (*Ardea cinerea*), great white egret (*Egretta alba*); order Ciconiiformes – the white stork (*Ciconia ciconia*), bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*), little bittern (*Ixobrychus minutus*).

These species, along with mallards, may carry pathogens.

Waterfowl are carriers of a wide range of bacterial diseases pathogens, and in our case it was shown that ordinary mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) needs for more in-depth study in terms of waterfowl carrying bacteria.