

## STUDIES ON EPIZOOTIC STATE OF POULTRY FARMS: ANALYSIS ANTIBODIES WHICH INDUCED DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF VIRUSES IN FOWLS ORGANISM

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**Summary.** Serological methods demonstrated that blood serum of poultry on different poultry farms contained antibodies against Newcastle disease, infectious bronchitis, laryngotracheitis, bursitis, encephalomyelitis, DSS viruses, reoviruses, adenoviruses as well as *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* and *M. synoviae* antigens. The level of antigen titres depends on epizootic state of the poultry farm. On the farms where poultry undergoes vaccination, antibody titres against agents of the disease being vaccinated prove to be significantly higher, while on those farms, where poultry do not undergo vaccination antibody titres are lower however they are sufficient to protect from outbursts of spontaneous infection. *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* antibodies in hens tested make 40-60 on the average in some cases they amount to almost 70% antibodies detected in blood serum of appr. 5-7% poultry positively react with *M. synoviae* antigen; however, it may be cross-reaction with *M. gallisepticum* specific antibodies.

**Keywords:** Newcastle disease, infections bronchitis, laryngotracheitis, bursitis, encephalomyelitis, DSS viruses, reoviruses, adenoviruses, *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*, *M. synoviae*, antibodies, serology.

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