

**THE ROLE OF THE MACROORGANISM IN THE MANIFESTATION
OF PATHOGENIC PROPERTIES IN CONDITIONAL
PATHOGENIC MICROFLORA**

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Some normal microorganisms in the macroorganism can cause subclinical and clinical manifestations of infectious diseases under certain conditions. Therefore, today there is a need for a more detailed study of microorganisms themselves, the conditions that lead to the occurrence of infectious diseases with the participation of these microorganisms, improvement of methods of diagnosis, treatment, and prevention [1,2,3].

Keywords: infectious diseases, pathogens, disease, microorganism, normal microflora;

Louis Pasteur (1822-1895), Robert Koch (1843-1910), and many other scientists made significant contributions to the study of infectious disease pathogens. The macroorganism itself plays a certain role in the manifestation of pathogenic properties of normal microflora.

A decrease in the overall resistance of the body leads to a decrease in the barrier functions of the mucous membranes of the digestive tract, the genitourinary system, the conjunctiva, etc., including the skin. The production of immunocompetent cells in the body, the amount of normal antibodies, nonspecific inhibitors, etc. sharply decreases. Against such a background, normal microflora performing a protective function can become pathogenic and cause an infectious process [2,3,4].

Or, when pathogenic microorganisms enter, they can become a mixed infection agent. This can also lead to the manifestation of pathogenic properties of normal microflora [10,11,12].

Hunger. One of the most powerful factors reducing resistance to infectious diseases. It leads to a decrease in the body's reserves of microelements and vitamins.

Constant undernourishment usually leads to the emergence of mass diseases of non-communicable and infectious etiology among people. If there is a deficiency of certain nutrients in the feed (unbalanced ration) or a lack of vitamins, macro- and microelements, the macroorganism itself contributes to increasing the activity of the body's normal microflora. Full and adequate nutrition increases the body's resistance

to infectious diseases caused by pathogenic and conditionally pathogenic microorganisms [9,10].

Water regime. Insufficient water intake leads to blood thickening, i.e., anhydremia. This condition disrupts the cardiovascular system, central nervous system, kidneys, gastrointestinal system, and reduces the body's resistance to infectious diseases.

Temperature. Excessively high or very low temperatures can also lead to a decrease in the body's resistance to infection. When the body overheats, blood clots and pathological signs appear. When chilled, especially in young animals, colds and diarrheal diseases (pneumonia, gastroenteritis) appear, which do not manifest under normal conditions [1,2].

Ionizing rays. Ionizing radiation has both local and general effects on the body. Under general influence, general weakness of the body is observed, body temperature rises, and hemorrhages and hemorrhages appear in the skin, mucous membranes, gastrointestinal tract, brain, heart, and lungs. As a result of metabolic disorders and dyspeptic disorders (loss of appetite, diarrhea), body weight decreases sharply [3,4].

Leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, anemia develop; erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) increases. Hypoproteinemia, hypoalbuminemia, increased residual nitrogen, and decreased chloride levels are observed. The immune system weakens, resulting in infectious complications such as autoinfections and autointoxications [5,6].

Stress. Weakening of higher nervous activity as a result of strain sharply reduces the body's reactivity to chemical poisons, bacterial toxins, antigens, and the infectious effects of microbes and viruses.

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