

## Measures to Protect Breeding and Productive Cattle From Parasitic Blood Diseases

*Rasulov U. I.*

*Doctor of Veterinary Sciences Samarkand Institute of Veterinary Medicine*

### ABSTRACT

*The article discusses piroplasmidosis of cattle, which causes serious damage to livestock in the country. It also provides information on the origin and treatment of these diseases.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Pedigree, productive cattle, farm, canals, piroplasmidosis, treatment.*

In the process of introducing a new system of animal husbandry that has arisen over the years of independence, an increase in pedigree and productive livestock on peasant and farm households, at the same time, saving theileriosis, piroplasmosis, babesiosis from diseases, which is a serious obstacle to the development of the industry and causes a high level of economic damage, is actual problem. Since productive and breeding cattle imported into the Republic of Uzbekistan from foreign countries is in an environment with a higher level of coolness and humidity compared to ours and is not immune from many of our diseases, it is important to ensure its adaptation to our conditions, and then take measures to protect against parasitic blood diseases.

The heat in our conditions in summer negatively affects the body, productivity and the body's fight against diseases, especially breeding and productive cattle. In particular, the heat impedes the growth and development of cattle, causes a decrease and deterioration in the quality of dairy and meat products, leads to a severe course of parasitic blood diseases, as a result of which the effectiveness of the applied methods of treatment decreases.

Therefore, in the hot season, first of all, build premises that meet veterinary and sanitary requirements, cover summer terraces with heat-resistant reeds and branches, leaving livestock in the sun to protect them from sunstroke, take care of livestock on the basis of zoological requirements, provide a daily diet in the morning and in the evening. , the alternation of pastures and the creation of a quality forage base on the farm, as well as a variety of nutrients in the diet and their high quality is one of the key factors in maintaining animal health. Therefore, the constant enrichment of the diet of cows with macro- and microelements, vitamins leads to an increase in the degree of effectiveness of treatment of infectious and parasitic diseases.

Blood parasitic diseases of cattle are a big obstacle for the development of imported pedigree and productive cattle in the territory of the republic. According to scientific literature, every year 8-10% of existing cattle are infected with parasitic blood diseases. In the early days, when infected cattle are not treated with special and high-quality drugs, 80-90% die, especially breeding and productive cattle, and the rest become unsuitable for production. In addition, sick and recovered cattle for many years remain a carrier of pathogenic parasites, which stabilizes the epizootic situation. It is obvious that the blood parasitic diseases of cattle transmitted through the channels - theileriosis, piroplasmosis, babesiosis - are a serious obstacle in animal husbandry, especially in the development of pedigree and productive cattle and prevents an increase in its productivity.

Boophilus calcaratus mites, which spread piroplasmiasis and babesiosis, transmit the pathogens Piroplasma bigeminum and Babesia colchica through the skin of cattle into the body of cattle on days 1 and 2 after a cattle bite, after which clinical signs appear after 8-11 days diseases. As a result, the body temperature of infected cattle rises to 40.6-41<sup>0</sup>C, there is no appetite and chewing, anemia and parasites that cause the disease are observed, and when the erythrocyte ruptures and hemoglobin in it enters the blood plasma, hemoglobinuria occurs ("*urination with blood*").

Two of Hyalomma detritum and three of Hyalomma anatolicum are grazing mites that spread theileriosis, transmit the existing pathogen in their salivary glands, Theileria annulata, to cattle after being bitten by a disease-prone cattle and after 16–20 days clinical signs of disease appear. It includes a deterioration in the general condition of infected cattle, an increase in body temperature to 41-42 °C, an increase in the external lymph nodes, especially in the region of the scapular lymph nodes by 3-4 times, a lack of appetite and chewing, intoxication in the body and anemia on visible mucous membranes. membranes, infiltration and hemorrhage on visible mucous membranes, as well as in severe and chronic cases, skin rashes are observed. With theileriosis, the state of hemoglobinuria is not observed, because the pathogenic parasites are smaller than the radius of the erythrocyte.

Before treatment, cattle with parasitic blood diseases must be transferred to a cool and quiet place, and then provide them with fairly easily digestible feed (porridge made from mixed feed, green grass, beets, ayran and, in severe cases, up to 2-3 liters fresh milked milk). There should always be water in front of sick cattle. Only in this case, it is advisable to carry out medical procedures.

**In the treatment of piroplasmiasis and babesiosis**, it is recommended to use diamidine at a dose of 2 mg / kg per 1 kg of live weight of cattle, or berenil or azidine at a dose of 5 mg / kg, or imisole or imisan at 2 ml per 100 kg of live weight of cattle. Due to the fact that piroplasmiasis and babesiosis are caused by ticks of the same family Boophilus calcaratus, if they converge, it is recommended to repeat the treatment again after 24 hours, given its more severe occurrence.

**In the treatment of theileriosis**, a herd of sick cattle is inspected daily in isolation; in cattle with the disease, body temperature is measured 2 times a day. Cattle with clinical signs and high body temperature are separated from the herd and placed in a separate cool and quiet place for treatment. Since theileriosis is a very serious disease, the use of pathogenetic, symptomatic and hematopoietic drugs is also important in the treatment process.

### **Conclusion.**

In the hot season, it is advisable to build premises that meet veterinary and sanitary requirements, cover the roof of summer terraces with heat-resistant reeds and branches. In the treatment of diseases, it is recommended to use diamidine from 2 mg / kg per 1 kg of live weight, or berenil or azidine from 5 mg / kg, or imisole or imisane from 2 ml per 100 kg of live weight of cattle. It is also recommended to bathe the cattle with anti-tick acaricides (in the summer season).

### **List of used literature.**

1. Gafurov A.G. The effectiveness of the combined use of buparvakvone with ferroglucin-75 for theileriosis of cattle. Abstracts of the scientific conference dedicated to the 70th anniversary of the UzRIV. Samarkand, 1996., -p.45-47.
2. Gafurov A.G., Davlatov R.B., Rasulov U.I. Protozoal diseases of farm animals. Publishing house "Zarafshan" -107 p.