



MEASURES TO PROTECT BREEDING AND PRODUCTIVE CATTLE FROM PYROPLASMIDOSIS

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: October 1 st 2021 Accepted: November 1 st 2021 Published: December 7 th 2021	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 animal husbandry system that has arisen over the years of independence, an urgent task is to increase the number of pedigree and productive cattle on dehkans and farms, as well as at the same time to save the livestock from diseases, which are a serious obstacle to the development industry and causes great economic damage, is an urgent problem. Since productive and breeding cattle imported into the republic are born and raised in a cool and humid environment and do not have immunity in the genus to many diseases, it is important to first adapt them to our existing conditions, and then take measures to protect against parasitic diseases transmitted through the blood.

The heat in our conditions in summer has a negative effect on the body, productivity and stability of the breed, especially breeding and productive livestock. 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 and, as a consequence, reduces the effectiveness of the treatment methods used.

Therefore, in the hot season, first of all, it is necessary to build existing structures in accordance with veterinary and sanitary requirements, cover summer terraces with heat-resistant reeds and branches, protect animals from the sun, leaving them in the sun to care for animals in accordance with zoological requirements, replacement pasture and the creation of a quality feed base on the farm, as well as a variety of nutrients in the diet and their high quality are key factors in maintaining animal health. Therefore, the constant enrichment of the diet of cows with macro- and micronutrients and vitamins leads to an increase in the effectiveness of the treatment of infectious and parasitic diseases.

Parasitic blood diseases are a serious obstacle to the development of imported and productive cattle on the territory of our republic. According to scientific

literature, every year 8-10% of existing cattle are infected with parasitic blood diseases. In the first days (without exacerbation of the disease), when infected cattle are not treated with special and high-quality drugs, especially breeding and productive cattle die by 80-90%, and the rest remain unsuitable for production. In the first days (without exacerbation of the disease), when infected cattle are not treated with special and high-quality drugs, especially breeding and productive cattle die by 80-90%, and the rest remain unsuitable for production. It is obvious that parasitic diseases of cattle transmitted through the channels, transmitted through the blood - tyleriosis, piroplasmidosis, babesiosis - are a serious obstacle in animal husbandry, especially in the development of pedigree and productive livestock and an increase in its productivity.

Boophilus calcaratus mites, which spread piroplasmidosis and babesiosis after a bite of cattle, from the 1st and 2nd day, pathogens present in their salivary glands - *Piroplasma bigeminum* (with piroplasmidosis) and *Babesia colchica* (with babesiosis) are transmitted to the animal through the animal's skin, then on the 8-11th day, clinical signs of the disease appear. As a result, hemoglobinuria ("blood urination") occurs as a result of the rupture of red blood cells and the transfer of hemoglobin from them to the blood plasma due to an increase in body temperature to 40.6-41 ° C, lack of appetite and chewing, anemia and the fact that the parasites that cause the disease, larger than the radius of the erythrocyte.

Two of the *Hyalomma detritum* family and three of the *H. anatolicum* family of grazing mites that spread tayloriosis transmit the pathogen present in their salivary glands - *Theileria annulata* - are transmitted to the body of cattle, and after 16-20 days clinical signs of the disease appear. It includes fatigue of infected cattle, an increase in body temperature up to 41-42 ° C, an increase in external lymph nodes, especially prescapular lymph nodes by 3-4 times, lack of appetite and chewing, anemia, infiltration and bleeding in intoxications and



mucous membranes, and also, in some severe and chronic cases, skin rashes are observed. Тейлериозда касаллик қўзғатувчи паразитлар эритроцитнинг радиусидан кичик бўлганлиги сабабли гемоглобинурия ("қон сийиш") ҳолати кузатилмади.

Before treatment, cattle infected with parasitic blood diseases should be transferred to a cool and quiet place, and then feed slurry prepared from fairly easily digestible compound feed, green grass, beets, ayran, and in severe cases, up to 2-3 liters of fresh milk should be given milk. Water should always be in front of a sick animal. 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 2 mg / kg per 1 kg of live weight of cattle, 5 mg / kg of berenil, azidine or 2 ml of imisole or imisane per 100 kg of live weight of each cattle. Due to the fact that piroplasmiasis and babesiosis are caused by *Boophilus calcaratus* mites belonging to the same family, it is recommended to repeat the course of treatment after 24 hours, given its more severe course, if they come together, at the same time.

In the treatment of theileriosis, herds of sick cattle are examined daily, 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 and treatment is recommended. Since theileriosis is a very serious disease, the use of pathogenetic, symptomatic and hematopoietic drugs is of great importance in the treatment.

CONCLUSION.

In the hot season, it is advisable to build premises that meet veterinary and sanitary requirements, to cover the roofs of summer terraces with heat-resistant reeds and various branches. In the treatment of diseases, it is recommended to use 2 mg / kg of diamidine, 5 mg / kg of berenyl, azidine or 2 ml of imisole or imisane for each 100 kg of live weight of cattle.

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