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DISTRIBUTION OF BLACK DISEASE IN SOME DISTRICTS OF SAMARKAND REGION

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ABSTRACT

The article presents the results of epizootological examinations of animals for emphysematous carbuncle in some areas of the Samarkand region. The data on the definition of clinical signs and pathological changes are given. The causative agent of the disease Cl. Chauvoei, from the pathological material of dead animals.

Keywords: Livestock, cattle disease, cattle,

INTRODUCTION

The increase in livestock production depends on issues such as increasing attention to livestock, proper nutrition, increasing the number of hooves and the introduction of new technologies for the care of young livestock.

Sickness and death of cattle have become a major obstacle to increasing livestock numbers, creating serious barriers to livestock production and reducing livestock incomes. Among the diseases of cattle, the disease of cattle caused by pathogenic anaerobes deserves special attention. The disease is found all over the world, including in Uzbekistan, and causes significant economic damage to livestock.

Disease prevention measures play a key role in the fight against black spot disease in cattle. Therefore, in order to create effective measures against this disease, first of all, the problem of studying its epizootic status, mastering diagnostic methods and developing methods of prevention should be identified as one of the urgent tasks of veterinary science and specialists working in this field.

It should be noted that the fight against the disease is ineffective without accurate information about the prevalence of the disease. Therefore, in solving the above problems, first of all, it is necessary to determine the level of prevalence of this disease in the regions, to study the causes of its origin.

Research materials and methods. The study of the spread of foot-and-mouth disease in cattle was carried out in a number of district farms of Samarkand region. At the same time, more than 2,800 head of cattle underwent clinical examination. In order to isolate the pathogen from unhealthy farms infected with measles, samples of fodder, soil, water and manure from cattle and pastures grazed on these farms, as well as blood samples taken from cattle kept side by side with infected cattle, were transplanted into Kitt-Tarottsi for bacteriological examination. .

In determining the epizootic situation, the prevalence, clinical course, manifestation, seasonality, what zoohygienic conditions, types of feed, age, breed and fatness of infected cattle were taken into account.

Clinical examinations took into account the general condition of the cattle, appetite, body temperature, heart rate and respiratory rate, the presence of adverse changes in movement.

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Research results. In order to study the epizootic situation of cattle black disease, inspections were carried out in the farms of Samarkand, Taylak, Urgut, Pastdargom, Jambay districts of Samarkand region. In collaboration with local veterinarians, information was obtained on whether rabies was found in these areas. Table 1 shows the results of the inspections and the prevalence of smallpox based on data from local veterinarians. As can be seen from the table, in most of the surveyed villages it was found that cattle belonging to the population had contracted the disease and the animals had died. The study found that the disease occurred in all seasons of the year, but was more common in spring and summer than in autumn and winter, ie 13 cases in spring (36.2%) and 15 cases in summer (41.7%). (16.6%) and 2 head (5.5%) in the winter months.

In cattle, the disease was mainly acute, with clear clinical signs of the disease, and mainly in cattle from 12 months to 2.5-3 years of age, obese and moderately obese. The disease was more prevalent in cattle grazed in pastures and fields.

The clinical signs of the disease were manifested in cattle with a rise in body temperature from 400C to 41.50C, their respiration was 44-60 beats per minute, and heart rate was 100-120 beats. Depending on the location of the wound sites of the sick cattle, signs of lameness were observed in the hind or forelegs. Sick animals were found to be frustrated, lethargic, and insensitive to external influences. They had a sharp decrease in appetite and could not return the bucket, and in some of them completely lost appetite. In some parts of the body (shoulders, waist, buttocks, chest, underarms), rapid swelling was observed. The swelling felt hot and painful when palpated, and a tingling sensation under the skin when pressed. Symptoms of lameness were observed in cattle with swollen shoulders, waist, and thighs. Sick animals were observed to die within a day or two, in some cases three to four days.

Examination of the dead animals revealed swelling of the body, foamy bloody fluid leaking from the nasal cavity. Bloody foamy fluid was found to flow when the squeaking tumors in the body were examined. The color of the muscles is dark red - dark. Lymph nodes were enlarged and hemorrhage was observed when cut. There are gas bubbles in the blood vessels. The liver is slightly enlarged. The gallbladder was enlarged and the fullness of the gallbladder was noticeable. The spleen is full and dilated.

Table 1

Epizootic situation of cattle disease in some districts of Samarkand region

№	Name of inspected districts and villages	Seasons				intotal
		Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn	
	Samarkan ddistrict					
1	Andijoni village			1		1
2	Shurboyi village		1			1
3	Qushmachit village			1		1
4	Ravonak village					
5	Badal village			1		1
6	Chumchuqli village				1	1

7	Pulimugob village		1			1
8	Konigil village					
9	Koziariq village					
10	Zhuisoy village					
	Tailoq district					
1	Tailoqvillage					
2	Ķurgonchavillage		1			1
3	Ospenkavillage			1		1
4	Sochakvillage				1	1
5	Bakhshitepavillage			1		1
6	Ortaqishloq			1		1
7	Vorsinvillage					
8	Madaniyatvillage					
9	Nayzatepavillage		1			1
10	Eskizhumavillage		1	1		2
	Urgutdistrict					
1	Qizilboshvillage	1				1
2	Koratepavillage		1		1	2
3	Tersakvillage			1		1
4	Uzunsoyvillage		1		1	2
5	Omonқўtonvillage					
6	Mingbuloqvillage	1				1
7	Kaynarbuloqvillage		1			1
8	Qiziltuuriq village					
9	Tegirmonboshi village					
10	Korabuloq village					
	Pastdargom district					
1	Zarafshon village		1			1
2	Mevali village				1	1
3	Samarkand village			1		1
4	Okmangit village		1			1
5	Isaboy village					
6	Eskijuma village			1		1
7	Guzalkent village					
8	Charkhin village					
9	Arabkhona village			1		1
10	Temirkhuzha village					
	Jomboy district					
1	Chuvillok village		1			1

2	Tut village					
3	Pardi village			1		1
4	Yuguntepa village			1		1
5	Nush village					
6	Koramuyin village		1			1
7	Gazar village				1	1
8	Zormak village			1		1
9	Korakessak village			1		1
10	Tukkizboy village		1			1
Total:		2	13	15	6	36
%		5,5	36,2	41,7	16,6	100

Samples were taken for bacteriological examination of the internal organs (heart, kidneys, liver) and injured muscles of these animals, which underwent pathological examinations. As a result of bacteriological examination, Gram-positive rods were isolated from the samples, both individually and in pairs, in the Kitt-Tarotsii medium. These rods were infected with the causative agent of measles, Cl. similarity with chauvoei was determined by morphological studies.

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