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ECONOMIC DAMAGE AS A RESULT OF TRICHOPHY IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT:

This article examines the percentage of economic damage caused by trichophytosis in cattle, depending on the season. Description of the distribution of trichophytia fungus in cattle over the course of the study.

Keywords: Cattle, fungus, microbe, pit, disinfection, Samarkand region, months, epizootology, damage percentages.

INTRODUCTION:

Currently, the demand for the development of pedigree cattle breeding in the Republic is growing. Livestock is an important sector of agriculture in our country and plays an important role in meeting the needs of our people in livestock products.

For this reason, pedigree cattle imported from abroad are kept in quarantine for 40 days. The goal is to prevent various infectious diseases from spreading to other regions. Unfortunately, due to non-compliance with quarantine rules on some farms, various infectious and trichophytic diseases are also developing. Despite the implementation of veterinary measures, the incidence of trichophytosis (tetanus) in such cattle is increasing year by year. Given that so far no interregional scientific conclusions on trichophytosis in cattle have been obtained in veterinary practice, the main purpose of our study was to study the epizootiology of trichophytosis in cattle.

LEVEL OF STUDY OF THE PROBLEM:

Long-term observations show that the prevalence of Trichophetonverrcosum fungi can vary significantly. This is due to the wider development of international relations and the increase in animal exports. In Uzbekistan in the 1970s Sh. T. Rasulov noted that trichophytosis of cattle is more common in the winter months, mainly in calves under one year of age. The disease began mainly in calves in August-September, with a high incidence of trichophytia in autumn and winter and a low incidence in early spring, according to an analysis of the literature.

D. I. Saidaliev, X. J. Usmanova's research has shown that trichophytia has been reported in cattle of the population at different ages, from 18-day-old calves to 3-4-year-old cattle.

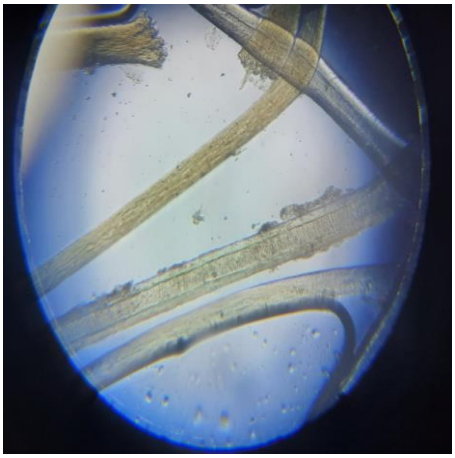
Our research shows that the disease was more prevalent during 2018, mainly in the fall and winter seasons. In 2019, in the spring and summer, damage was observed in the form of coins. In 2018-2019, cattle of different ages were more prone to coin-like forms of trichophytia, mainly in October in the fall, December in the winter, and March-April in the spring.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The research was conducted in October, December, March, April, August 2018-2019 among the animals of the farm "Grant Farim" located in the village EsavoyPastdargom district of Samarkand region. Animals were diagnosed by laboratory examination of the fungus itself or its feathers under a microscope, taking into account the clinical sign of the disease, epizootiological data, age, type of

disease during life, and what type of fungus it has.

Samples for testing are taken from the wound site of each infected animal. Samples of damaged wool-epidermis shavings are placed in a petri dish and 5 g of 10% sodium hydroxide solution is placed inside. After 20-30 minutes, drop a drop of 50% glycerin on the glass of the microscope and collect 6-10 hairs on it, cover it with a thin cover and look under a microscope.



In the picture, the fungus **Trichophetonverrcosum** has artospores around and inside the hairs.

THE RESULTS OF THE INSPECTION AND THEIR ANALYSIS:

Research on the selected topic was conducted on farms in Samarkand region, Pastdargom, Jambay, Payarik districts. At the GraentFarim farm, 33 Simmental cattle imported from Poland were inspected. The animals were brought in late August. From September to October, the animals were left in the fields during the rainy season, when they were kept in outdoor pastures, which caused various diseases due to high humidity, lack of feed, lack of closed barn buildings, and lack of disinfection. Trichophytosis was observed on the farm in November, December, and January. As a result, daily milking in such cows resulted in a short reduction of 1-2 liters and body weight by 15-20%, and the farm suffered significant economic losses.

Table 1. Carrying out group treatment work among animals

Groups	Number	Average weight during the disease/kg (in 1 animal)	Treatment period	Medicines	Recovery day	Average weight after recovery/kg (in 1 animal)
I	10	418	15	Ivermiktin Achlorinated iodine Levamikol ointment	10	448
II	10	396	15	Butasol Ivermiktin	15	396
III	10	485	15	Butasol Ivermiktin A chlorinated iodine Levamikol ointment	5	540

It is known from experience that the method we used in group 3 is effective and the treatment duration is 5 days, the productivity is high.

In these cattle, the cattle were disinfected twice with supermethrin and chlorine mixtures, and butasol vitamin and ivermectin were injected to treat **Trichophetonverrcosum** disease. A mixture of adnachloriskiy and levamikol ointment was applied to the outer surface twice a day. The disease was cured in 5 days and productivity increased.

CONCLUSIONS:

Trichophytia is more common among livestock during the winter. The fact that animal shelters are infested with pathogenic spores, the lack of vitamins A and B in the feed is the cause of trichophytosis in calves. Prolonged failure to clean animal shelters can lead to the development of trichophytia fungus due to the shedding of fur due to friction of the

animals against the walls and the entry of microbes into the injured skin.

In the treatment of butasol 10 g intramuscularly, ivermiktin 8 g intramuscularly, a mixture of iodine chloride and levamicol ointment is applied to the wound surface 3 times a day.

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