

## MODERN VETERINARY AND ANIMAL DISEASE

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**Annotation:** Cattle disease is an important topic in modern veterinary medicine. Normally, it is divided into all pathological infections and does not have such features. The most dangerous are first-class diseases, especially those that can spread to humans. Infection of at least one animal poses a risk of losing an impressive percentage of the entire population. If the disease is not contagious, it is relatively safe for others, but can be fatal.

**Key words:** Livestock, veterinarian, physician, infectious disease, epizootiological, herd, furatsilinom, potassium permanganate, sintomitsinovoy oil.

### INTRODUCTION

One of the main sectors of the livestock sector is cattle breeding, which provides the population of the country with quality meat, dairy and fat products, and industry as a raw material for leather products. But there are also abiotic and biotic factors that hinder the development of this field in the full realization of such positive work. It is necessary to suspect the person of the disease, immediately contact a veterinarian and take measures for treatment.

Such pathology can occur against the background of the entry of virulent viruses, pathological bacteria, fungi into the body. Infectious diseases of wild animals are dangerously contagious and can easily spread in a herd. Infection of only one animal can cause the entire livestock disease of a farmer - leading to serious financial losses. Often the infection leads to an infectious disease. Cows can also get tuberculosis, brucellosis. Infectious diseases include well, actinomycosis, and leukemia.

The name of a viral infectious disease is derived from a pathogen - Brucella. This bacterium is dangerous to animals and can be transmitted to humans. Reproductive organs are damaged first, and infection occurs when healthy and diseased property is encountered, transplanted in the same area, and when ingested from the same source. The pathogen is able to enter the body through the gastrointestinal tract through microscopic damage to the skin, reproductive and respiratory organs.

The disease does not manifest immediately, the latent period reaches three weeks. Spontaneous cessation of calving, retention of labor, inflammation of the uterus, endometritis may indicate brucellosis. In bulls, the testicles and prepuce become inflamed. Regardless of the sex of the animal, brucellosis can lead to abscesses and joint diseases.

The therapeutic course includes the appointment of broad-spectrum antimicrobial agents. As a rule, pathofloxacin drugs are selected, which quickly suppress the vital activity of the pathogen. The veterinarian will usually prescribe a course of lexoflon for five days or more. No milk or meat from the sick animal will be consumed until the program is over and healing is confirmed. Upon completion of the course, samples will be tested twice for infection. If the product is allowed to be used, both analyzes will give a negative result.

It is the name of an acute viral bovine disease that disrupts the functionality of the nervous system. The most important thing is death. Wild and human animals can get sick. All species are susceptible to this disease. Often young people are infected. The disease can be transmitted to humans. A distinctive feature of the pathogen is thermolability. When heated to an average of 60 degrees, decomposition occurs in 5-10 minutes. However, the pathogen is resistant to low temperatures. Under the influence of acidic means, the alkali is inactivated, iodine shows resistance to phenol.

When birds are considered in veterinary medicine, among other major cattle diseases, do not forget to pay attention to the high level of infectious disease. The infection usually comes from an infected person: the virus can be spread through saliva. Most often, this is done when a bite is moved. The microflora can be present in the substance for up to 10 days. From the point of entry into the body, the pathogen enters the brain through a line of nerves, destroying the cells of NA. The latent period lasts a day or more, sometimes a month or more. Often, the first symptoms can be different about 3-6 weeks after infection.

## **METHOD AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **Features of the disease**

Animal rabies is a large cattle disease that usually occurs in a silent form. The patient is boldly inflamed, actively excreting saliva. The animal walks violently, paralyzes its limbs, changes appetite. If the pathology develops rapidly, the cows become aggressive, which is especially noticeable when approaching dogs. The patient is trying to knock down an animal bottle, which is thrown against the walls and squeaks and squeaks. Some have an attempt to dig the ground with their hooves.

To diagnose the disease, it is necessary to assess the clinical signs, epizootiological signs. Treatment of cattle for this disease is not recommended. The infected person is isolated and is called a doctor. After death, an autopsy confirms the infection with asparagus pathogen. Vaccine prevention involves the timely formation of vaccines. He must protect the cattle from stray dogs. An animal that bites a person must be brought to safety for at least 30 days and monitored for its behavior.

The term refers to a pathological condition caused by a virus that contains RNA. Foot and mouth disease occurs when aftovirus from the picornavirid family is infected. Once incorporated into organic tissue, the pathogen accumulates in epithelial cells, leading to the formation of aphthous centers. In the diagnosis of cattle disease should pay attention to the presence of bubbles filled with a certain fluid. Once the maximum possible concentration is reached, the pathogen can enter the circulatory system, causing a sharp deterioration in the human condition.

At suspicious temperatures (up to 41.5 degrees) in patients with foot and mouth disease, it can lead to loss of appetite, profuse foamy saliva and mucus. Aphthous ulcers occur in the mucous membrane of the mouth. They can be seen in the udder area, hoofless cracks, near the scrotum in males.

Distinguish benign and malignant forms of cattle diseases. The first option is associated with the absence of a secondary infection, which can be completely cured within two weeks. If the pathology is complex, death is inevitable. The greatest risk is for small calves that are three months old and younger. In young animals, the symptoms are more similar to gastroenteritis than to foot-and-mouth disease, and the pathology does not lead to a slow onset.

Infectious diseases are dangerous because they spread quickly to all herds and are more likely to become infected.

Among the major infectious diseases, the most common are:

- **Leukemia** - a chronic disease caused by a virus that affects the hematopoietic system. The risk of leukemia is almost impossible to detect at an early stage. As the disease progresses, the lymph nodes and spleen expand, the animal gradually shrinks and may die. There is no effective treatment for leukemia, so you need to follow blood test rules and donate blood regularly to remove young animals and adult animals.
- **Leptospirosis** is an infectious disease that affects adults and calves. Infected animals may develop fever for a short time, jaundice and gastrointestinal diseases may occur. Special serums and antibiotics are used in the treatment, and cattle and irrigated areas are inspected for prevention.
- **Actinomycosis** is caused by a fungus that enters the animal's body through wounds. The disease is accompanied by the appearance of a neoplasm that gradually turns into a fistula that makes it difficult to breathe and feed. Surgical removal of the fistula is the best treatment, but antibiotics can be used in the early stages.

## CONCLUSION:

With the onset of diseases in cattle, the animal owner should be warned of their signs and symptoms. You should call a veterinarian to determine the exact diagnosis. When confirming an infectious disease, you need to use a special serum, which increases the body's ability to resist the harmful virus. Aftly regularly treated with furatsilinom, potassium permanganate, sintomitsinovoy oil. It is wise to prescribe an antimicrobial agent to prevent re-infection. The drugs are given in liquid form with food. If the patient refuses to eat, the mash is wrapped in flour and injected directly into the gastrointestinal tract.

This large cattle disease belongs to the viral group and belongs to the infectious group. The first suffers from the respiratory system, where the main disorder associated with the introduction of the pathogen. Most often the disease is observed in young plants - at least ten days, but not more than half. The disease is caused by paramyxovirus, which has poor resistance to disinfectants. For inactivation you can use alkali, acidic solutions, ether, chloroform.

Usually the infection comes from a virus carrier or a sick patient. Transmission - with drops in the air. A fake cow can break a calf through milk. There is no clear information that the virus cannot be isolated. Pathological conditions are often observed in cold weather, depending on intense stresses, crowded living spaces, and the need for transportation.

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