

Comparative efficacy of drugs for the treatment of wounds in Velhartice sheep.

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Abstract

The article shows the results of a comparative study of the action of various drugs in Velhartice sheep. For comparison, take drugs Niflumic Flock, Wolfson, 3% trichlorfon and 0.5% neocidol. Of all the drugs taken for the study in the treatment of wounds in sheep wolfarthiosis, the most effective is the drug Niflumic Floc. When using this drug sheep recovered in a short period-4 days and received a 100% result of recovery.

Keywords: Wolferton, Treatment, Wounds, Sheep, Efficiency.

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Introduction

Sheep breeding is a strategic and traditional branch of animal husbandry of the Republic of Uzbekistan and plays a huge role in ensuring the needs of the national economy in specific types of raw materials and food. Samarkand region has a pain these are opportunities for increasing the number of sheep, increasing productivity, and therefore to increase the production of all kinds of products. On its territory there are significant amounts of natural land for pastures, which sheep are able to use, which will reduce the cost of production. One of the main problems to date is the provision of meat, milk and wool to the country by increasing its own production. Re the problem can be solved most effectively by the rational use of the breed resources of sheep of domestic and imported selection, more complete realization of the genetic potential of animals to convert feed nutrients into meat and wool products, maximum use of local feed resources, the introduction of advanced production technologies, biotechnology [1-3]. Valartis sheep is widespread in all regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan and sheep causes significant economic damage. The climate and a large number of susceptible animals contribute to the wide spread of this group of infestations [4].

The prevention and suppression of tissue Masami and wohlfahrtia in particular, is especially relevant in Educational and research center of the Department of animal Husbandry Samarkand Institute of veterinary medicine located in the village of Atameken Taskala district of Samarkand region. Valartis belongs to the group of so-called malignant Miusov and occurs in different species of animals, mostly sheep, in the warm season. The cause of it is parasitization in wounds and mucous membranes of animal larvae of the fly Wohlfahrtia magnifica, belonging to the family Sarcophagidae. The mass content of sheep, their thick wool often shot down in the mats, which develop dermatitis and eczema, incorrectly organized and unskilled haircut - all this leads to inflammation of the skin and attracts flies of different species including wolferton [5,6].

Due to the mechanical and toxic effects of wolfart fly larvae in sheep significantly disturbed homeostasis. In places of localization of parasites there are inflammatory processes from

the distance further infection by pathogenic microflora. All this leads to a violation of the immune status of the body's oxidation-reduction processes, reduced productivity, breeding qualities and the birth of weakened young. Wolfarthiosis is an important cause of economic losses in sheep breeding and therefore in the economy where this industry is sufficiently developed, it is necessary to regularly carry out a system of preventive measures. Special measures are also included in the system of control measures, which include the clinical examination of the sheep population, with further isolation and treatment of sick animals during the summer season W. magnifica disinsection in the field of breeding of flies. Fighting wohlfahrtia sheep is a serious problem, successful solution of which depends on the means and methods of their use [7]. The aim of our study was the comparative determination of the effectiveness of different drugs for wounds of sheep when Velhartice

Materials and Methods

With the aim of studying the localization of larvae of wohlfahrtia on the body of sheep in Scientific-educational centre of the Department of animal Husbandry Samarkand Institute of veterinary medicine was a clinical examination of sheep for the presence of wounds and skin damage with larvae myasnyh flies in them. The mass examination of animals in the infestation of sheep by the larvae of flies voltaremos conducted 10-15 days after shearing. The presence of larvae voltarti was determined visually. The integrity of the skin of all parts of the body, mucous membranes of natural holes, palpation were examined. In total we examined 1000 heads of sheep. As a result of the clinical examination, 40 animals with various wounds, scratches, cracks, in which the larvae of the wolfart fly were found [8, 9] were taken.

The diagnosis, based on clinical examination and detected in the wounds of larvae wolfarth flies. The final diagnosis on Valartis put after species identification of larvae found in the wounds [10,11].

In the Training and research center of the Department of animal husbandry of Samarkand Institute of veterinary medicine we

conducted a study of the therapeutic effectiveness of various drugs against wohlfahrtia. 40 animals were divided into 4 groups, each group had 10 animals. In the first group the wounds were treated with the drug Niflumic Flock, for the second group used the drug Wolfson, for a third group of animals had used the drug 3% trichlorfon, animals of the fourth group was treated with the drug 0.5% neocidol. Experienced animals were kept and grazed in identical conditions.

Results and Discussion

In result of research we have found that in the Scientific-educational centre of the husbandry is annually observed in different dimensions of mass disease of sheep wolferton. Predisposing wohlfahrtia factors are: delayed sheep shearing, late castration, cuts of the skin in the hair, ulceration of the skin at the attachment of the ticks of grazing, watering sheep from water sources with muddy approaches, where there is constant wetting of hair and skin maceration of the perianal region and of the udder, maceration and ulceration of skin of prepuce of rams and wethers. The diagnosis was based on the clinical picture, the seasonality of the disease was taken into account.

Our observations made it possible to compare the methods of treatment, the effect of drugs on the treatment of wounds, the course and the outcome of the invasion. For this purpose, all sick animals were divided into 4 groups and subjected to treatment. Treatment methods and results are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Comparative indicators of the efficacy of drugs in the treatment of wounds of sheep when Velhartice.

No	Method of treatment	Number of animals	Terms of treatment (days)	Full recovery	Recovery (%)
1	Niflumic Flock	10	4	10	100
2	Wolfson	10	7	9	90
3	Chlorophos 3%	10	9	7	70
4	Neocidol 0,5%	10	8	8	80

According to Table 1 it is evident that the treatment of the wounds with 3% trichlorfon was obtained 70% result recovery over the long time - 9 days. In the treatment of wounds 0.5% neocidol was obtained 80% result recovery for 8 days. In the treatment of wounds drug Wolfson was obtained 90% result recovery within 7 days. In the treatment of wounds drug Niflumic Flock has produced 100% result recovery over a very short time - 4 days.

Conclusion

Of all the drugs taken for the study in the treatment of wounds in sheep wolfarthiosis, the most effective is the drug Niflumic

Floc. When using this drug sheep recovered in a short period-4 days and received a 100% result of recovery.

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