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To Study the Epizootological Status of Trichophytia in Cattle Breeding in the Conditions of Uzbekistan

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Abstract: *This article examines the epizootiology of trichophytes occurring in the cattle population, depending on the season of the year. Lighting in the context of the breeding seasons of the fungus trichophytes of cattle during the study.*

Keywords: *cattle, bees, mirage, pit, dysenfection, Uzbekistan, insects pharms, epizootology*

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Introduction: At the present stage, the actual problem of industrial livestock production is the development of methods for increasing the safety of young animals

At present, trichophytia (herpes) is an infectious fungal disease of the skin and its appendages caused by zoophilis, anthropophilis and geofilus trichophytones that affect animals and humans. This is one of the most common fungal diseases, registered in more than 120 countries of the world. Trichophyte disease is causing great economic damage. In addition, the country has a tendency to worsen the ecological situation as a result of the spread of chowid-19 disease, which leads to a decrease in the immunity of animals and humans and, as a result, an increase in the number of fungi among humans.Livestock farming is an important branch of our country's agriculture and plays an important role in meeting the needs of our people for livestock products.

To date, our republic requires the development of cattle breeding. The main reason for this is the breeding of cattle imported from foreign countries, as well as the high content of meat and dairy products.

It is desirable to preserve this productivity to increase their off spring, as well as to provide farmers farms in various regions and districts of the country and the population with quality livestock.

For the same reason, breeding cattle brought from foreign countries are kept in quarantine for 40 days. The goal is to prevent various infectious diseases, so that it does not spread to other regions, and therefore also fungi. Unfortunately, the cause of non-compliance with the rules of quarantine in some pedigree farms, various infectious and trichophytic diseases are also on the rise. The incidence of diseases with trichophytia (herpes) in cattle of breeding conditions in Uzbekistan is decreasing compared to previous years. Taking into account the fact that in veterinary practice so far the region on trichophytsia in cattle has not reached scientific conclusion, the main purpose of my research is to study the epizootology of trichophytsia in cattle breeding in the conditions of Uzbekistan.

Level of study of the problem: Long observations show that the width of the trichopheton verrcosum fungi spread can vary significantly. This situation is due to the wider development of international relations and the increased export of animals. A.X.Cistern, L.I.Moskov, V.P.Korlats

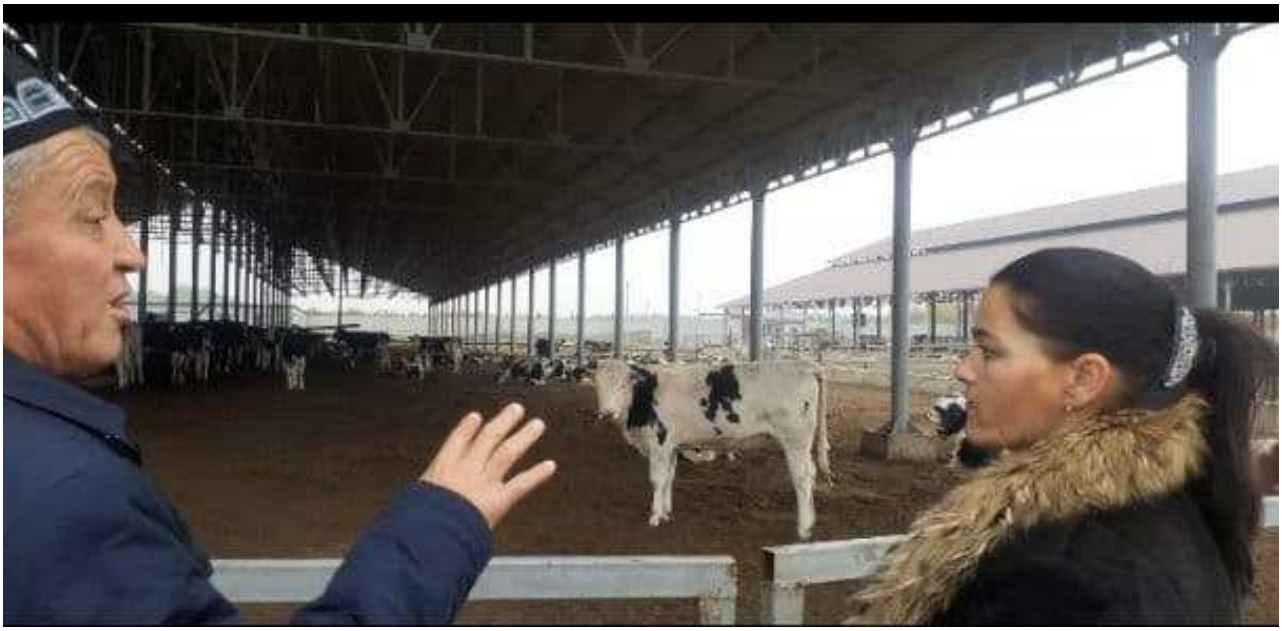
(1956) - noted that trichophytia in cattle occurs mainly in winter during the year, less often in early spring and late autumn, and much less often in summer. 1970 in UzbekistanT.Rasulov goes out of the outbreaks in the winter months of cattle trichophytia mainly bulleted calf disease under the age of one. Analyzing the literature on herpes, published in 1960-1970 years, the disease began mainly in months August-September among the calves, in the autumn and winter seasons it was mentioned that the trichophytia fungus is very common, in the early spring months it meets little.

My research shows that the disease was found to be more common during the 2018 year, mainly in the autumn and winter seasons. In the season 2019 year, there were lesions with a scaly shape in the spring and summer seasons. In 2020-2021 years, cattle of different ages encountered a lot of subspecies forms of trichophytia, mainly in December of winter, in November of autumn, in the neck and head parts.

Purpose of the research: Epizootic analysis of trichophytia (herpes) fungi, which are found in cattle breeding farms in the conditions of Uzbekistan.

Material and methods: Studies 2020-2021 the population of Pastdargom District of the Samarkand region in December, October, November. “Risqi bride» "Gulistan Rayon perspective", "Inomjon Fayz", located in the northern region, diagnosis of trichophytia diseases of sick animals in the farmer's farm, on the upper part of the skin in black moles, black spots of herpes appeared in circular forms. Animals examined in the laboratory, taking into account the clinical signs of the disease, epizootological data, age, type, during the life of the animal, examined the fungi itself or examined under a microscope of the larynx, examined which species it has fungi, were diagnosed.

For inspection, each infected mole is taken from the place of injury. Take 6-10 pieces of damaged wool fiber, put in a cup of petri dish and pour 5gr of 10% tame natri solution. After 20-30 minutes, we drip a drop of 50% glycyrin into the mirror of the microscope object and collect 6 pieces of feathers on it we check it with the average size of the microscope by closing the top with a mirror of Yuka glue. Trichopheton verrcosum fungusshirish UM was taken according to generally accepted methods.



Inspection results and their analysis: It was carried out on a farmer's farm on the chosen topic. 33 chief Simmental bride from the Polish country in the farmer's farm "Tony germm", their weight in the meat-milk direction is up to 550-600 kg. Cattle were carried out profilactic activities in early spring March and autumn September. Suction was sufficient, in closed mulch, dysenfection works were carried out in order to prevent the occurrence of diseases.

The vaccine LTF-130 was injected twice a month in order to prevent the disease of trichophytes of cattle in the farm. In this farm, the disease of trichophytia is pronounced. For the purpose of catching diseases, preventive measures were carried out in a timely manner.

Table 1.the degree of study of the epizootic state of the farmer's farm.

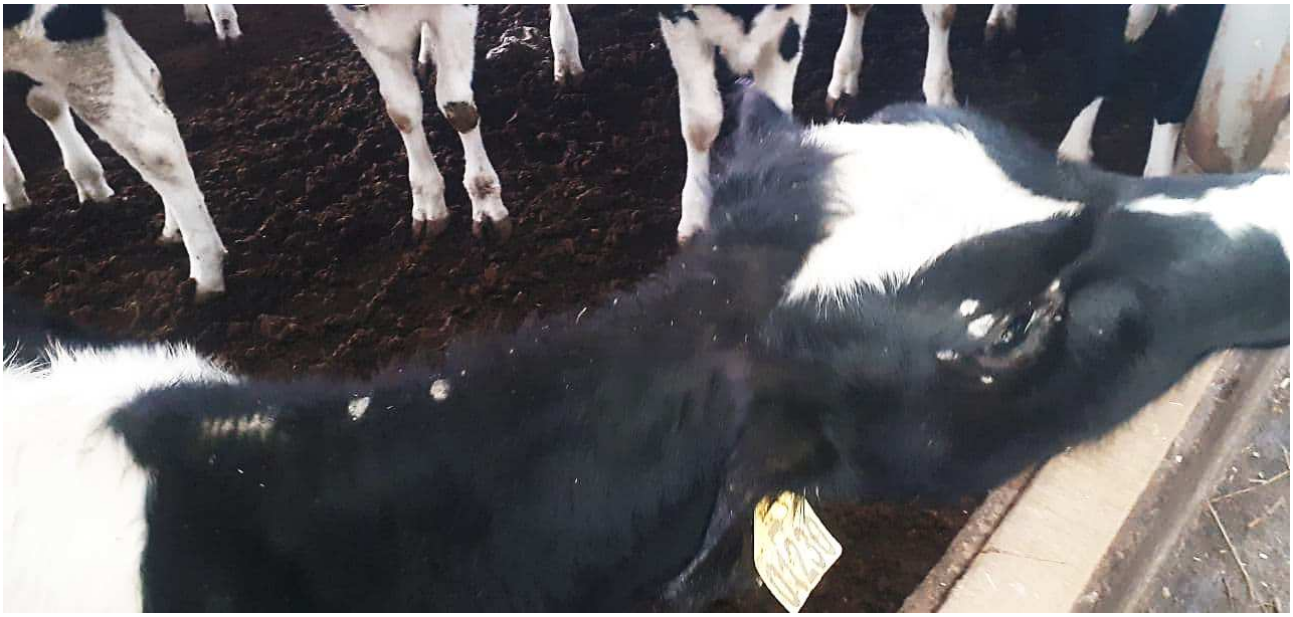
The name of the pharm	Number of cows	Bribe	Living weight kg	Events	The drug is in dosage	Show densely populated %
“Tonigremm”	33 prime number	“Simmental”	580	Proflactic event	LTF-130 vaccine	100%
“Gulistan Rayon perspective”	576 prime number	“Golshteyn”	650	Proflactic event	Ivermectin 1%	100%
“Inomjon fayz”	310 prime number	“Golshteyn”	750	Proflactic event	Ivermectin 1%	100%
“Imkon chorva”	350 prime number	“Golshteyn”	650	Control Up to 3 months	Ivermectin 1%	cured.
“Yurti jom”	580 prime number	Mixed bribes	760	Treatment measure	Sulfur 10%-20gr mesneviski ointment	100%

"Gulistan light perspective" the breeding farm has 576 head cattle, which are economical for breeding and dairy direction of the "golshtin" breed from Germany, and in this farm we inject between 8-10 gr skin depending on the living weight of the ivermectin preparations three times a month against trichophytia pathogens every 10 days, the disease did not suffer as a result of our

"Inomjon Fayz" in this Farm 310 head cattle were breeding-oriented, of which 6 head cattle were infected with trichophytia disease. The disease was treated by injecting 5 gr from the drug ivermectin into the skin for 20 days, divided into groups.

In the breed of "possible cattle" there are 350 head cattle, in this farm against trichophytsia pathogens, the disease did not occur as a result of our injection between 8-10 gr of skin, depending on the living weight of ivermectin preparations three times a month every 10 days.

"Land risk" there are 580 head cattle, no measures have been carried out for the disease of trichophytia. Therefore, among cattle, the disease of trichophytia was manifested. Cattle are in groups, 10% Sulfur, 20 gr mesneviski ointment on the injured skin once a day the process lasts 6 daystirib between the muscles I lost butamine 5 gr injection. 10 days later, wool began to grow from the place of injures.



Conclusion: The reason for the low Meeting of the trichophytia fungus, the year came hot. And as a result of the nutritious and vitamin-rich nutrition of cattle did not come up with various infectious diseases. Dysenfection with formalin-chlorinated lime from time to time in the mulch prevented the outflow of diseases.

Timely mechanical cleaning and profilactic dezinfection of inespector employees of Veterinary and Livestock Development Department in population and breeding farms in the territory of Samarkand region is an important condition for prevention of infectious diseases.

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