Academicia Globe:
Inderscience Research

ISSN: 2776-1010 Volume 3, Issue 6, June, 2022

PREVALENCE AND ECONOMIC DAMAGE OF CALF BRONCHOPNEUMONIA

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Summary
The article provides literature on the prevalence, causes and economic harm of bronchopneumonia in young animals.

Keywords: Bronchopneumonia, larynx, trachea, bronchi, alveoli of the lungs, pharyngitis, laryngitis, tracheitis, bronchitis, pneumonia, bronchitis.

Introduction

Radical improvement of the system of public administration in the field of animal husbandry and veterinary, organization of effective work on animal health, strengthening state veterinary control and improving the quality of veterinary services, ensuring epizootic peace and food safety, competitiveness and high demand in domestic and foreign markets the production of animal products is a topical issue. In recent years, improving the methods of feeding, storing and feeding imported cattle and adapting them to the local climate remains one of the most pressing tasks facing veterinary and zootechnical staff today. Currently, as a result of poor quality, balanced feed supply, non-compliance with technological and veterinary-sanitary requirements in livestock farms, the incidence of bronchopneumonia among pedigree animals, especially imported cattle, is increasing, and morbidity and mortality among newborns remain high. is causing damage.

According to the world scientific literature, bronchopneumonia is a polyetiological disease in which the factors that reduce the body's natural resistance are conditionally mechanical (dusty foods, the presence of various dusts in buildings, the absence of green trees and plants on the farm, driving dust mites), chemical (ammonia in buildings, hydrogen sulfide, the presence of toxic gases such as methane, non-compliance with the rules of disinfection of buildings, the presence of plants that emit toxic gases), biological (viruses, mycoplasmas, bacterial microflora, fungi). These factors often affect the body simultaneously and are a disease manifested by specific changes.

Respiratory diseases in animals are the second most common after diseases of the digestive system. In the nosological structure of diseases of productive animals, of the total number of diseases of non-contagious etiology, respiratory diseases account for an average of 35%, in non-productive animals, about 13-15% [7].

The respiratory system of animals is divided into upper and lower respiratory tracts. The upper respiratory tract includes the nasal cavity, paranasal sinuses, partially oral cavity, and pharynx. The lower respiratory tract includes the larynx, trachea, bronchi, lungs (alveoli). The respiratory system performs the function of gas exchange, delivering oxygen to the body and removing carbon dioxide from

ISSN: 2776-1010 Volume 3, Issue 6, June, 2022

it. The role of the upper respiratory tract is to warm and disinfect the air entering the lungs, and in the lower respiratory tract there is direct gas exchange, which is carried out by the lungs [6].

Respiratory diseases of various etiologies affect both productive and unproductive animals every year, and some more than once a year. Diseases of the upper respiratory tract include: rhinitis (inflammation of the mucous membrane (SO) of the nose); sinusitis and sinusitis (inflammation of the nasal sinuses); tonsillitis or tonsillitis (inflammation of the palatine tonsils); pharyngitis (inflammation of CO and lymphoid tissue of the pharynx). Diseases of the lower respiratory tract include: laryngitis (inflammation of the mucous membrane of the larynx); tracheitis (inflammation of the mucosa of the trachea); bronchitis (inflammation of the mucosa of the bronchi); pneumonia (inflammation of the lung tissue); bronchopneumonia (inflammation of the bronchi and lobes of the lung with accumulation of exudate in the alveoli); pleurisy (inflammation of the pleural sheets); alveolitis (inflammation of the pulmonary vesicles - alveoli) [5].

In this regard, we reviewed the literature on the spread of diseases of the upper and lower respiratory tract in productive and unproductive animals.

Statistical data show that the pathology of the respiratory system is 25-35% of the total number of non-communicable diseases, diseases of the lower respiratory tract, namely bronchopneumonia, can affect more than 50% of the total number of cattle. Mass respiratory diseases are recorded mainly in 0.5-5.5-month-old young cattle with the manifestation of various forms of bronchopneumonia [4].

А.И. Назаренко (2000) was engaged in the study of bronchopneumonia in calves in the Voronezh region. He found that the pathology of calves of non-infectious etiology at the age of 1.5 - 3.5 months, one of which is acute bronchopneumonia, occupies one of the first places among all diseases of the respiratory system in terms of mass and prevalence. According to certain data, the death rate reached from 11% to 35% of calves from the total number of young cattle. In sick calves, there was a lag in growth, in development, often calves became unsuitable for further use due to frequent manifestations of pathology [1].

According to the reporting of the Department of Veterinary Medicine under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Dagestan, conducted a retrospective analysis of the incidence of the respiratory system of cattle. It is established that during 2000-2007. from 18655 to 32083 cows fell ill annually (23.2-32.9%). On average for the period from 2000 to 2007. the incidence of calves with pathology of the respiratory organs ranged from 44.5% to 52.4%, ranking second after diseases of the digestive system. The death of young cattle due to this pathology for the same period annually ranged from 41.4% to 52.6%, and forced slaughter - 43.7% -55.8%. Specific weight to the general pathology of calves and death from diseases of the respiratory system for 2000-2007. was, respectively, 46.2% -50.6% [2].

The most common problem associated with the pathology of the lower respiratory tract in small ruminants is bronchopneumonia. In patients with bronchopneumonia of young animals, there was a lag in growth and development by 19% -26%, feed consumption is reduced, the economic value of animals is lost, and a high mortality is observed. Therefore, this pathology causes great harm and significant economic damage to large farms [1].

ISSN: 2776-1010 Volume 3, Issue 6, June, 2022

Conclusion

1. The main causes of bronchopneumonia in calves are colds, malnutrition, as well as complications of alimentary anemia and rickets.
2. Respiratory system pathology accounts for 25-35% of the total number of non-communicable diseases, while lower respiratory tract diseases, i.e. bronchopneumonia, can affect more than 50% of the total number of cattle. Mass respiratory diseases are mainly recorded in young cattle aged 0.5-5.5 months with the manifestation of various forms of bronchopneumonia.

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