



Infectious Enterotoxemia Disease of Sheep Epizootology

Klichov Odil Ilkhomovich

Samarkand State Veterinary Medicine, Animal Husbandry and Biotechnology
University Epizootology and infectious diseases department, assistant, independent
researcher

Khakimov Shorasul

Research Veterinary Institute, basic doctoral student

Salimov Ilkhom Khaitovich

Research Veterinary Institute, immunology and biotechnology Head of Laboratory,
Doctor of Veterinary Sciences, Scientific Supervisor

Abstract: *The article describes the types of the causative agent of infectious enterotoxemia of sheep, ways of transmission of the causative agent, epizootic status, timely detection of the causative agent of the disease, manifestation of the causative agent of the disease. Information is provided on the identification of characteristic pathological changes.*

Keywords: *infectious enterotoxemia, sheep, epizootology of the pathogen, Cl. Types of Perfringens, ways of spreading the disease.*

Enter. In order to develop livestock breeding in our country, ensure food safety, and meet the demand for livestock products (meat, milk, eggs, wool, leather, etc.), our government issued a number of decisions. In particular, the decree of the first President of our Republic dated March 23, 2006 "On measures to encourage the increase of livestock in personal assistants, farmers and farms" No. PQ-308 and dated April 21, 2008 "Personal assistant, farmers and No. PQ-842 on additional measures to increase the breeding of livestock on farms and to increase the expansion of the production of livestock products resolutions, in addition, in subsequent years No. 845 dated October 18, 2017 "On measures to strengthen the feed base of livestock and fishery industries", March 16, 2018 "Bukhara of the Research Institute of Poaching and Desert Ecology" establishment of branch", PQ-4243 dated March 18, 2019 "On measures to further develop and support the livestock sector" to rapidly develop a number of livestock farms and provide our people with livestock products that are growing day by day aimed at meeting the demand.

However, infectious anaerobic diseases of domestic animals, especially sheep, are a significant obstacle to the rapid development of livestock in the above-mentioned livestock farms. Illness and death of sheep creates a serious obstacle to the production of livestock products and the improvement of its quality. At the same time, it reduces livestock incomes and increases the number of sheep. Among the diseases of sheep, infectious enterotoxemia of sheep occupies a special place among a number of infectious diseases caused by pathogenic anaerobes.

The fight against infectious enterotoxemia, which is considered one of the most dangerous infectious diseases for sheep in the livestock farms of our country, in the private farms of farmers and citizens, remains an urgent problem. This disease is widespread in all sheep-breeding countries of the world, regardless of geographical region and climate.



The presence of this disease among sheep even at night makes the problem serious. One of the main problems is to reduce the economic damage caused by infectious enterotoxemia of sheep. Solving these problems plays a key role in the economic development of our country.

Specialists in the field, personal assistants, farmers and farms face a number of pressing issues, such as the introduction of new technologies to increase livestock hooves, properly store and feed them, and protect them from various infectious diseases. In solving these issues, first of all, the correct diagnosis of the existing disease is one of the main tasks of specialists in the field.

Relevance of the topic: Among infectious diseases, infectious enterotoxemia of sheep is gaining importance. The main economic damage caused by this disease is the inability to treat sick sheep, their death in a short time, the consumption of fuel for burning the meat of forcibly slaughtered sheep because they are not suitable for consumption, and the death of this disease. includes expenses for preventive measures. Treatment of infectious enterotoxemia of sheep is ineffective in most cases. Prevention of the disease is an important and main measure in the fight against infectious enterotoxemia of sheep.

In order to create effective measures against infectious enterotoxemia of sheep, first of all, it is required to make a correct diagnosis in time.

Infectious enterotoxemia of sheep is widespread in many countries of the world, including in our Republic, which indicates the urgency of the problem.

As we said above, infectious enterotoxemia of sheep occurs in our country. Due to the fact that the causative agent is relatively resistant to the adverse factors of the external environment, the disease occurs constantly.

The objective and subjective reasons for the occurrence of this disease in our country are the wide distribution of these pathogens in the ecological environment. Because in areas where there are centers of infection, the preparation and timely implementation of the plan of anti-epizootic measures is the leading link in the complete elimination of these diseases. Sheep brought to the farm must be kept in preventive quarantine for 30 days, undergo veterinary inspection, and healthy sheep are introduced to farms.

It is necessary to carefully study the ways of the pathogen entering the farms, to identify them in time, to prevent the disease and to carry out vaccination activities based on the plan.

Analysis of literature on the topic.

1. *Лит.*: Ургуев К.Р., Инфекционная энтеротоксемия, в кн.: Болезни овец и коз, М., 1973.
2. *Перейти обратно:*^{1 2} Анаэробная энтеротоксемия – (enterotoxaemia infectiosa anaerobica). Московский ветеринарный веб-центр. Дата обращения: 21 апреля 2013. Архивировано 11 августа 2013 года.
3. Большой энциклопедический словарь. Сельское хозяйство. — М., 1989. — С. 656. — 10 000 экз. — ISBN 5-85270-263-3.
4. А. А. Шевченко, Л.В. Шевченко, Д.Ю. Зеркалев, О. Ю. Черных, Г.А. Джаилиди, А.Р. Литвинова. Профилактика и мероприятия по ликвидации анаэробной энтеротоксемии овец и коз. Краснодар: КубГАУ, 2013. 10 с. Conducted scientific research.

Epizootology. In a natural state, sheep are susceptible regardless of breed and age. Guinea pigs, rabbits, pigeons and white mice are prone to laboratory animals. People get sick too. Sheep of all ages are affected, especially ewes, lambs and young 8-10-month-old sheep. Sheep with little movement in the flock, and sheep of fat and fast-growing breeds get sick faster.



Cl. Perfringens type D causes the disease, the disease is observed in all ages of sheep: in spring - lambs, in autumn - in older sheep. Cl. The disease caused by Perfringens S type is mainly observed in large sheep. The disease occurs more often in spring, less often in autumn and winter. Sick and recovered clostridia are carriers of the disease. A sick animal pollutes the environment with its excrement, especially soil, pastures and water.

The causative alimentary tract enters through the mucous membranes of the digestive system through food and water. Mass disease among lambs is observed in spring, late spring, and early summer in rainy years. In natural conditions, animals are infected when they feed on pastures, mainly when they eat soil feed (grass, hay) contaminated with pathogens, or drink water.

Disruption of the secretory and motor functions of digestive organs makes it possible for the disease to appear. This includes, in particular, a rapid change in the quality of feed, the sudden exit of sheep standing in the barn to the pasture or frost and dew, snow on the grass or eating frozen grass, grazing after rain, mineral and caused by a lack of protein.

The disease occurs among sheep of different ages. In some cases, it has been noted among sheep fed on fattening, especially when the diet contains a lot of concentrates or when the pasture is very rich in grass. In Dagestan, all older sheep from 8-10 months of age are infected. According to K. Urgeev (1985), the disease is recorded in 52% of mother sheep, 21% of lambs and 27% of sheep of mixed age. Most ewes get sick in the last months of the period. When 640 sheep died of enterotoxemia were dissected, 489 of them were pregnant, and 276 of them had 2 or more fetuses.

In some regions, the incidence of enterotoxemia in lambs was observed more often, and in the regions around Western Siberia and Baikal, lambs were also more affected. Their age is 1.5-2 months, and they were often found when they were fed in the same place with soft feed. This situation was not observed in sheep raised on pasture. In unhealthy farms and flocks, the disease is acute, sheep of all ages are affected. In many cases, the causative agent of enterotoxemia can be isolated from the organism of healthy sheep.

This disease mainly affects sheep, but it can also be found in cattle, goats, horses, pigs, and camels. Laboratory animals are susceptible to guinea pigs, cats, and white mice. Rabbits and rats are not infected. Factors that disrupt the secretory and motor function of the stomach are of great importance in the origin of the disease. This is especially the case when they are raised by hand or in one place and then suddenly transferred to pasture conditions. In our conditions, the disease occurs mainly in early spring, when new foliage begins to grow.

The sheep, which have suffered from winter, are very happy, they are thrown into the new green, and they eat a lot, being greedy. In this case, the stomachs of the sheep, which are not used to green, become swollen and gas accumulates. As a result, an anaerobic environment is created in the gastrointestinal tract, and clostridia develop and multiply. This is especially evident in early spring, when young greens are covered with dew or frost and have not yet evaporated.

Summary.

1. The causative agent of infectious enterotoxemia of sheep is highly contagious, as the causative agent of the disease spreads in epizootic form and infects animals.
2. Infectious enterotoxemia of sheep occurs in our country in all seasons of the year, many animals die as a result of the disease.
3. It is necessary to identify the causative agent of infectious enterotoxemia of sheep in time, by studying the epizootology of the disease, to prevent the economic damage caused by infectious enterotoxemia of sheep.



References.

1. Кличов О.И, Хакимов Ш., Салимов И.Х. Диагностика инфекционной энтеротоксемии овец. Перспективы развития ветеринарной науки и её роль в обеспечении пищевой безопасности.
Издатель: Global Book Publishing Services
Годы охвата с 2022
Направления: Ветеринария
Тип источника: Конференция
2. Salimov H.S., Kambarov A.A., Salimov I.Kh., "Epizootology and infectious diseases" textbook 2021. Published by Lesson Press.
3. Salimov H.S., Kambarov A.A. Textbook "Epizootology" 2016. F. Nasimov publishing house
4. Parmonov M.P., Farmonov N.O., Kambarov A.A. Private epizootology textbook 2010. N. Doba publishing house
5. Ипатенко Н.Г. Инфекцион энтеротоксемия. В кн. Эпизоотология. М.,1974, – С. 352-355.
6. Каган Ф.И., Колесова А.И. Ургуев К.Р. Изучение на овцах эффективности поливалентной концентрированной вакцина против инфекционной энтеротоксемии, злокачественного отека овец и дизентерии ягнят. Тр. ГНКИ ветеринарных препаратов. М., 1968. – С. 200-205.
7. Коляков Я.Е. Возбудители инфекцион энтеротоксемия и инфекцион энтеротоксемияподобных заболеваний овец. В кн. Ветеринарная микробиология. М., 1965, – С. 218-219.
8. Польшковский М.Д. Инфекционная энтеротоксемия овец. В кн. Ветеринарная лабораторная практика. М., 1963, – С. 305–307.