

IN CATTLE – A METHOD OF TREATING NODULAR DERMATITIS

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Annotation

This article describes a number of effective methods currently used to detect and treat nodular (nodular) dermatitis in cattle.

Keywords: 4,5 thousand, European countries, Capripoxvirus, Nitox 200.

Relevance of the Topic:

nodular dermatitis is an infectious – viral disease that is accompanied by swelling of the connective tissues and organs of the skin. It affects the skin, the lymphatic system, mucous membranes, eyes, and becomes numb with tuberculosis in tissues. Nodular dermatitis disease is currently considered to be common in cattle. This disease is considered infectious and is observed in such cases as constant urge to urinate, swelling of the skin, serous-mucous discharge in the nose, lack of appetite. According to official data, in the Republic of Chechnya more than 4,5 thousand cattle infected with nodular dermatitis are registered.

According to information, the cassette was vomiting in all regions and districts in the south of the country. Due to the lack of vaccines against cutaneous at that time, the Prevention of nodular dermatitis has not been brought. Nodular dermatitis appeared for the first time in Chechnya in August 2015 year. This disease was penetrated from Dogistan and Azerbaijan. At first, this disease was considered relatively rare, and later this disease spread to the regions of the south of the country. It was found that kasalik was distributed by blood-sucking insects.

This disease is registered mainly in Central and South Africa, Madagascar, India, later in the Middle East, Turkey, Lebanon, Iraq, Iran, Egypt, Russia, Dogan in 2014-2016 years

Nodular dermatitis is a viral infectious disease caused by the causative agent of the Capripoxvirus breed.

contact with animal;

- Through insect bites;





- * Contact with products of slaughter of sick animals or their biological fluids;
- * Fertilized equipment;
- * Contaminated feed;
- Sex between animals.

Etiology. Cytopathogen effects and viruses that are distributed in three groups of cattle animals, cytopathogen effects that are distinguished by cytopathogen effects, allerton (alletrton) and nitling (nething). Viruses of Nitling Group are the main pathogens of nodular dermatitis of cattle.

Symptoms of nodular dermatitis in large cattle are similar to symptoms of thrush,



but there is no such obvious difference in its stages. After 5-6 days, when infected, seals appear, similar to tuberculosis of the skin. Around each of them there is inflammation of the skin, the diameter of the tumor can reach 20 cm, at this time there is an increase in the body temperature of the animal, weakness, thirst. With a complex course of musculature,

muscle tissue is involved in this process.

Symptoms of nodular dermatitis in cattle with large horns:

- * Hyperthermia-an increase in body temperature by more than 40 degrees;
- Runny nose, lacrimation;
- Formation of dense tubercles up to 0,5 cm in height and up to 7 cm in diameter;
- In the center of the knot, hair falls out and a necratic process begins;
- After 7-20 days, the affected areas dry up and the crust disappears from them;
- * Enlarged lymph nodes;
- Ulcers appear on the mucous membranes;
- * Formation of complete or partial blindness;

Dyspnea, difficulty breathing, abundant salivation, mucous or mucous - purulent conjunctivitis, blurred vision of the eye membrane, enlargement of the lymph nodes are possible, in accordance with the passage of the stool, digestion of food, increased pain and injury of the joints.

Methods of Treatment

To prevent the disease, nodular dermatitis of cattle is vaccinated every year. This event gives imunitet for 1 year. And calves can be vaccinated in 2 months. After injection, 10% of animals show a nodule or swelling that disappears by itself



within 2 weeks. Only timely vaccination will prevent pet cramps with nodular dermatitis.

Infected animals are separated or destroyed, which prevents the epidermis. In livestock houses, deforestation measures are mandatory. Sick animals are thrown into a diet enriched with vitamins.

Most of the livestock is restored independently. Symptomatic treatment, of course, is prescribed by a veterinarian.

Nitox 200

Treatment of nodular dermatitis:

1. Nitox 200-according to the instructions.
2. Bitsilin 5 - 3 million pieces, in 4 days.
3. Tetravit-5 ml per week.
4. Creolin-bathing procedure is carried out every 3-4 day.

Nodules are prescribed in severe forms of dermatitis, for 1 Week additionally 2 liters of rosehip and sodium chloride. 5ml of caffeine can also be sent under the skin. Some people afsal treat their pet by traditional methods, with which veterinarians do not interpret it. It is forbidden to eat milk and meat of sick animals. If the cow has died of nodular dermatitis, then its body needs to activate. Dermatitis is an infectious disease, mainly affecting the skin of cows. In cattle, dermatitis occurs as a result of contact with a sick animal, but is transmitted by infectious agents, clothes of peasants, blood-sucking insects, or birds. Treatment of cows with nodular dermatitis depends on the onset of the disease and in what condition the cattle are in.

Nodular dermatitis

Also nodular dermatitis in a cow can appear after a person is removed from the veterinary register. Due to this feature, the spread of infection can occur at different times in the herd and in different people.



Nodular dermatitis can not be detected immediately, because the first symptoms, if they are noticeable, are a few days after the infection. Most often, itching on the skin of cattle appears a week after the infection, but the reference book indicates the presence of nodular dermatitis, which is manifested in the period from 2 days to 45 days, so the detection of such symptoms during such a period of time is indicated. The acute stage of the disease is mainly a derivative for young animals.



When the first signs of the disease appear in cows, this is reported to the veterinarian. It is not necessary to appoint an independent diagnosis and treatment, there are many diseases that have similar symptoms. The final diagnosis is made when taking samples from blood and skin, and after examining these samples in the laboratory.



If nodular dermatitis is confirmed, it is worth starting a course of treatment. If the virus has infected the entire body of the cow and quickly spreads to other representatives of the cattle, euthanasia is required to prevent suffering and stress, as well as to prevent the spread of infection to other animals. In addition, the farm is disinfected, and the products (milk, meat and skin, etc.) are destroyed on a reliable scale.

Treatment of dermatitis of nodules in cattle involves the use of certain drugs. There is no special treatment for this type of dermatitis, therefore, a common drug with a very effective effect against skin diseases is used. Usually treatment is complicated by several medications. To increase the dose and prevent death, it is necessary to follow the instructions.

Treatment of dermatitis in cows varies depending on the age of the animals.

Young cattle

Treatment of dermatitis in calves involves the use of vaccines and drugs in small doses. There are two common types of treatment Kompleks, among which three drugs are used.

The First Option:

- RIBAVEX – injected under the skin in a dose of 1ml /10 kg per body weight once a day for 5 days;
- MULTIVET is a drug that is administered once in a dose of 2-6 ml/10 kg intramuscularly.

Ribavex is effective in the treatment of cattle bacterial and viral diseases.

The second option:

- COMBIVET-intramuscularly injected 2 times a day from 5 ml 2 times a day to 10 times the body weight;
- Uber – a drug that is injected intramuscularly, 5 times a day;

- MULTIVET is a drug that is intramuscularly administered once in a dose of 2-6 ml/ 100 kg.

Uber normalizes the processes of metabolism and recovery, increases resistance to negative ecological factors and stresses, promotes the reproduction and development of cows.

Kata for the treatment of senile cattle, the same drugs, in comparison with young animals, are used only in large doses.

Conclusion

Nodular dermatitis of cattle is an infectious disease caused by a virus, characterized by short - term Isthmus in the subcutaneous tissue and their necrosis, skin lesions, lymphatic system, mucous membranes.

For the first time this disease was observed in Rhodesia in 1929-th year, clinical symptoms were described in 1931 - th year. Later, it began to spread to countries such as South Africa, Madagascar and India.



The mortality rate in this disease does not exceed 10%. However, the economic damage is on the floor, because of milk and meat productivity, the quality of skin raw materials decreases, in cows the sexual silk breaks, and in Bulls temporary infertility develops.

When the cattle are restored, quarantine is removed from the farm and appropriate control work is carried out, the meat of the cattle will be

suitable for human consumption, since the virus mainly affects the skin and the tissue layer of the meat. In addition, the virus of nodular dermatitis is not contagious for people.

Although nodular dermatitis has existed since the 90s in old age, this disease has not been studied much in European countries. It is very difficult to solve this and leads to huge economic losses.