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ETIOPATHOGENESIS, TREATMENT AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES OF CATTLE TELAZIOSIS

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Abstract: In this article, the distribution, economic damage, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical signs of the disease, pathologoanatomical changes, diagnosis, treatment and preventive measures were studied.

Key words: teliasis, helminth, etiology, pathogenesis, enzootic, inflammation, necrosis, degenerative, keratitis, conjunctivitis, clinical, laboratory, pathologoanatomic, injection, antibiotic, prevention, disinfection.

Relevance of the topic: Cattle theliaziosis is an acute and chronic nematodous disease, which affects the conjunctiva of the eye, the third eyelid, the lacrimal ducts and the nostrils of animals belonging to the genus Thelazia. Caused by parasitism of pathogens, the disease causes severe inflammation in the eye, development of keratitis and conjunctivitis, resulting in loss of vision in many cases. It is characterized by a decrease in productivity due to p and disturbance.

Disease spread and economic damage. This helminth is widespread among cattle and is found in the Caucasus, Central Asian countries, and some regions of Russia.

Theliaziosis occurs enzootically in Uzbekistan in summer and autumn. Parasites settle in the internal tissues around the eyes and cause severe inflammation. When parasites multiply, animals may become blind due to the development of complicated conjunctivitis and keratitis.

In cattle farms, 3-5% of cattle can get this disease. 17-20% of cows suffering from theliaziosis have reduced milk, are restless, come to calve late, and lose weight.

Causative agent: Thelazia rhodesi is a milky-white nematode, a parasite of some sexes. A characteristic feature of the parasite is that its cuticle is drawn transversely, giving the parasite a saw-like shape, and the oral capsule is not very large.

Males are 7.3-11.4 mm long, 0.42-0.45 mm wide, have two unequal spicules, one 0.100-0.113 mm long, the other 0.624-0.846 mm long.

Females are 17.4-21.0 mm long, 0.4-0.6 mm wide, the genital opening is located on the front side of the body. The causative agent parasitises the conjunctival sac of the eye and the third eyelid.

Thelazia gulosa - the cuticle is smooth, the oral capsule is shaped like a saucer, the length of males is 5.3-9.1 mm, the width is 0.25-0.53 mm, it has two unequal spicules, the females length 5-16 mm, width 0.2-0.6 mm, the genital opening is located in the front part of the body. The parasite parasitizes in the lacrimal gland and eye-nasal tract.

Thelazia skrjabini - it also has a smooth skin (cuticle), the oral capsule is very small, the length of males is 5-9 mm, it has two unequal spicules, the length of which is 0.082-0.125 and 0.113-0.185 mm, the length of females is 11-19 mm, the genital opening is located on the front side of the body. The pathogen is adapted to parasitize in the lacrimal gland and the canal between the eye and the nose. The causative agent is a biohelminth, the female telasias give birth to live larvae, and the intermediate hosts are mosquitoes. Larvae that enter the body of mosquitoes reach the invasion stage after a month, the period of prepatent development is 15-20 days, and the period of parasitism is several months. Pathologo-anatomical changes: As a result of damage to

the conjunctival mucous membrane of cattle by telasias, the inflamed tissue swells and the eyelids can block the eye. Purulent liquid flows from the base of the eyelids, dries the hand that sticks to the eyelashes and prevents the eye from opening.

Degenerative processes, necrosis and erosions, ulcers appear on the cornea, the cornea is perforated, and the eyeball is damaged. Even when the pathological process heals, permanent scars remain.

Figure 1. Macroscopic appearance of teliasis in the eye in the disease.

Diagnosis: The disease is diagnosed based on anamnesis data, clinical signs, epizootological data, pathologoanatomical changes and laboratory tests. Clinical signs of teliasis in cattle are chronic inflammation of the conjunctiva and iris. Then, raising the third eyelid, a sample taken from its corner shows white-milk colored telasias. If the above pathological changes and clinical signs are present, telasiais suspected.

Comparative diagnosis: It is necessary to distinguish this disease from inflammatory diseases of the eyelid (keratitis, conjunctivitis).

Treatment. The eyes of sick animals are washed with 2-3% boric acid, and the affected eye is treated with 1% tetracycline ointment. It is washed twice after 5-6 days so that the telasia does not remain in the eyes. When the disease worsens, ointments prepared from penicillin and sulfamide drugs are used. If the disease is accompanied by severe inflammation in the eyes, novocaine solution is injected into the upper and lower eyelids of the inflamed eye together with antibiotics (penicillin, streptomycin) and hormonal drugs (dexamethasone, hydrocortisone). Antibiotic therapy (penstrip 400, tylosin, limoxin) is additionally administered to prevent secondary diseases.

Figure 2. Medicinal preparations used in the treatment and prevention of the disease.

Prevention and prevention of the disease: organization of measures against the development and reproduction of mosquitoes in farms (disinsection) should be in the first place. That is why the periodic release and disinfection of manure from cattle farms and barns is effective in preventing the disease. [2,3,4]

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