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Spread of Senurosis among Sheep and its Surgical Treatment

Komilov Khajibay Rashid uglu, Djabbarova Dilnoza Xasilbekovna
Assistant, Samarkand State Veterinary Medicine University of Animal Husbandry and Biotechnology, Tashkent Branch

Mamayupov Ravshan, Azamov Husan, Haydarov Jakhongir
Student, Samarkand State Veterinary Medicine University of Animal Husbandry and Biotechnology, Tashkent Branch

Abstract: Senurosis disease is a disease spread mainly among sheep. Judging by the condition and topography of sheep, senurosis bubbles are found in the anterior parts of the cerebral hemispheres. Surgery is used as a treatment. In most cases, the results of surgery are positive.

Keywords: Senorosis,trigger, caraco, sheep, bashma, hemisphere, animal, operation, clinic, female, male, blister, operation, scalpel, scissors, cooper's scissors, tweezers, anamnesis.

INTRODUCTION.

PD-4947 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 "On the strategy of actions for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and PF-60 of January 28, 2022 "On the strategy for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" decrees on the development strategy of the new Uzbekistan" and PD-4254 dated March 28, 2019 "On the organization of the activities of the State Committee for Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", 2020 PD-4576 dated January 29, 2022 "On additional measures of state support for the livestock industry" and PD-121 dated February 8, 2022 "Further development of livestock breeding and feed base decisions on strengthening measures, as well as in the implementation of the tasks specified in other regulatory legal documents related to this field, special attention is paid to the development of animal husbandry, especially cattle breeding in different regions of our republic, and in this regard, the spread of helminthosis in cattle, its epizootological status, strengthening of prevention and control measures, modern treatment and development and implementation of countermeasures is one of today's priority tasks.

It is important to organize and implement a highly qualified and highly economically efficient veterinary service in ensuring the health of animals and the health of the territory of our country.

In 2023, $300 million will be allocated from the World Bank for the development of livestock breeding in Uzbekistan. In addition, badges "Veterinary devotee" and "Livestock devotee" will be established. The decision of the President of February 8 "on approving the program for the development of the livestock sector and its branches in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" was adopted.

If the operation is performed on sheep infected with senurosis, the efficiency is 42-98%.

Senurosis disease is widespread in all types of animals, mainly in small horned animals, thousands of sheep die or are forced to slaughter from senurosis disease every year.

It is advisable to organize treatment together with the prevention of senurosis. Therefore, it is necessary to separate infected sheep and determine the location of the blister using the toponomic diagnostic method.

Timely surgical treatment of sheep infected with senurosis is appropriate and brings great economic efficiency to the farm.

Research goals and objectives:

It consists of the spread of senorosis disease in sheep farms in some regions of Samarkand region, the detection of changes in the blood during the disease, and the surgical treatment of infected sheep.

Tasks of the research:

Determination of the spread of senurosis among sheep in some regions of Samarkand region;

Establishing the use of modern methods and tools for early diagnosis of senurosis-infected sheep;

Organization of surgical treatment of sheep infected with senurosis in clinical and production conditions;

Place, object and methods of research:

The research was carried out in 2023-2024 at the surgical clinic of the "Veterinary Surgery and Obstetrics" department of the Samarkand State University of Veterinary Medicine, Animal Husbandry and Biotechnologies. Livestock up to 1 year old were brought from some areas of Samarkand region and from the "Jizzakh organic" cluster located in the Zomin district of the Jizzakh region. It was conducted in 10 sheep with senurosis. Clinical, surgical, pathologoanatomical, topographical, blood morphological and biochemical examination methods were used in the research.

Scientific innovation;

1. Spread of senorosis among sheep in some regions of Samarkand region

2. Determination of morphobiochemical changes in the blood of sheep with senurosis;

3. Surgical treatment of sheep infected with senurosis.

4. In the conditions of Uzbekistan, the spread of senurosis among Karakol sheep and its surgical treatment were developed and presented to veterinary practice.

Research object and methodology

Experiments were performed in the surgical clinic of the Department of "Veterinary Surgery and Obstetrics" of the Samarkand Veterinary Medicine University of Animal Husbandry and Biotechnology.

As control materials and methods, 10 Karakol lambs and sheep infected with senurosis served as control materials. An operation was performed on 10 sheep suspected of senurosis, of which 9 heads were successfully removed from the senor cyst, the remaining 1 head was not possible to remove the cyst, it was dissected after death.

During the experiments, we used the following methods:

Anamnesis (anamnesis) - a set of data collected about a sick animal from a question-and-answer session with an animal owner or a person caring for an animal is called an anamnesis. Anamnesis consists of two parts:

- Anamnesis about the life of a sick animal.

- History of the origin of the disease.

- An allergic reaction gives a good result in the diagnosis of senurosis. For the first time, the allergic reaction of senorosis was reported in 1939 by T.I. Rozhnina suggested. As an allergic reaction, he used an emulsion made from the fluid inside the blister. The allergen is injected under the skin of the upper eyelid in the amount of 0.2 ml. The formation of a tumor in this place is observed in animals with senurosis, its size is 1.75-4.2 cm. As long as the allergic reaction is good, it identifies the animal with senorosis, but does not identify the location of the blister.

- In order to identify a senorosis bladder, it is recommended to determine the following in a sick animal:

- Disruptive nature of the movement;

- Vision, state of the optic nerve, reaction of the pupil;

- Condition of bones, their thinning.

As soon as clinical signs appeared in sheep infected with senurosis, surgery was started. As a result of inspections, 10 sheep were isolated and treated by surgery. 9 infected sheep are female and one male aged from 11 to 13 months. As a result of the operation, senor cysts were found mainly in the anterior 50% and posterior 40% of the brain (according to Gersen), the number of which was 1 large cyst, filled with scolex and filled with clear liquid up to 35-40 mm in diameter. Bladder-like bladders were removed. No recurrence of the disease was observed after the cysts were removed.

№	Senurosis noted breed of sheep	The square where the temporal lobe is found	Age (months)	The result of the operation	Recurrence of the disease
1	Qorako‘l	Front right	10	It will heal	-
2	Qorako‘l	Front left	11	It will heal	-
3	Qorako‘l	Front right	13	It will heal	-
4	Qorako‘l	Back right	12	It will heal	-
5	Qorako‘l	Rear left	10	It will heal	-
6	Qorako‘l	Front right	11	It will heal	-
7	Qorako‘l	Front left	12	It will heal	-
8	Qorako‘l	Back right	10	It will heal	-
9	Qorako‘l	Rear left	11	It will heal	-
10	Qorako‘l	defunct	13	defunct	

- The purpose of surgery is to remove the senorosis bladder.

Necessary tools. In addition to tools always used in operations (scalpel, scissors, cooper's scissors, tweezers, hemostatic clamps), trepan, hoof knife, blood collection needle, rubber tube.

Fixation and anesthesia. Sheep are fixed in the supine position, Xyla 2% (xylazine) is injected intravenously in the amount of 0.15 ml/kg for general anesthesia. Infiltration anesthesia is performed along the incision line. For this, it is anesthetized with 1% novocaine solution.

Operative technique. (Comennou 2000) An operative field is prepared (picture 1). In the central part of the corresponding square, the skin layer is cut in the form of a corner or semicircle (picture 2). Then its cut end should be adapted to the flow of blood. The cut of the periosteum should be in the opposite direction to the cut of the skin.

Picture 1. Preparation of the operating field for the removal of the Senur bladde (A) and Separation of the periosteum (B).

Picture 2. Opening the way to the brain space with trypa(A) and Tripanated site(B)

Picture 3. Removing the senor bladder(A).

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