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THE EFFICACY OF THE DRUG "DORAMECTIN KM 1%" FOR STRONGYLATOSES OF THE GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT IN CATTLE

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Cattle breeding is one of the main branches of animal husbandry in the Republic of Belarus. Under current conditions, the most important task of cattle breeding is to preserve and maintain the health of livestock as well as an increase in its number. To ensure a high level of animal performance, obtain products of a high sanitary quality, as well as to improve protection of population against diseases common to humans and animals is only possible in conditions of sustainable well-being of animals.

The most important problem of current animal husbandry is invasive diseases. Pharmacotherapeutic agents currently play an important role in controlling these diseases.

The objective of our work was to determine the therapeutic efficacy of the drug "Doramectin KM 1%" for strongylatous infestation of the gastrointestinal tract in cattle.

The testing of the drug "Doramectin KM 1%" was carried out on farms of the Vitebsk district on cattle affected by strongylatoses of the gastrointestinal tract.

Doramectin KM 1% is an antiparasitic drug in the form of a solution for injection. It is a transparent liquid ranging from discoloured to a light yellow. 1 ml of the drug contains 10 mg of doramectin. The drug "Doramectin KM 1%" is referred to antiparasitic drugs of systemic action of the class of macrocyclic lactones.

For the trial 43 heads of cattle under the age of 2 years infested with strongylatosis were selected. The animals were divided into two groups. The experimental group consisting of 29 animals was administered the drug "Doramectin KM 1%" at a dose of 1 ml per 50 kg of animal body weight subcutaneously, a single dosage. Animals of the control group in the amount of 14 heads were administered the drug "Pharmacin" at a dose of 1 ml per 50 kg of animal body weight subcutaneously, a single dosage.

A preliminary fecal examination was carried out by the Darling's method, as a result it was found that the rate of prevalence for the invasion made 100%.

The efficacy of the drugs was tested by coproscopic studies on the 3, 7 and 15 days after dehelminthization.

On the day 3 the fecal egg counts of the strongylate type decreased in both groups: from 110 to 240 eggs per 20 FOV in the experimental group, and from 120 to 178 eggs per 20 FOV in the control group. Scatocopy on the days 7 and 15 revealed no strongylate eggs.

Finally it has been found out that the extended efficacy of the drug "Doramectin KM 1%" and "Pharmacin" in strongylatoses of the gastrointestinal tract of sheep made 100%.

The drug "Doramectin KM 1%" is an effective medicine to control strongylatoses of the gastrointestinal tract in sheep.

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QUAIL IS LITTLE BUT HUGE PROFIT

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Uzbekistan is an agriculture-based developing country with approximately 10 million poultry. The majority of these poultry are indigenous chickens and ducks. The productive performance of this chickens is low and losses due to diseases and predators are high. However, exotic pure breeds did not perform satisfactorily in scavenging system because of their higher nutritional demand and lower disease resistance. Therefore, in addition to indigenous poultry, rural and semi-