

Ассоциированная вакцина против ротавирусной инфекции и колибактериоза крупного рогатого скота сконструирована в РУП «Институт экспериментальной ветеринарии им. С.Н. Вышелесского».

Цель работы – провести производственные испытания ассоциированной вакцины против ротавирусной инфекции и колибактериоза крупного рогатого скота.

Испытания эффективности ассоциированной вакцины против ротавирусной инфекции и колибактериоза крупного рогатого скота проводились в условиях ЗАО «Липовцы» Витебского района и СПК «Ставокский» Пинского района Брестской области, неблагополучных по инфекционным гастроэнтеритам новорожденных телят.

В ЗАО «Липовцы» Витебского района в опыт было взято 100 голов стельных коров черно-пестрой породы, которых разделили на 2 группы по 50 голов в каждой. В СПК «Ставокский» были сформированы две группы стельных коров общим количеством 165 голов. Из них в опытную группу входило 120 голов, а группа контроля состояла из 45 животных.

Ассоциированную вакцину против ротавирусной инфекции и колибактериоза крупного рогатого скота вводили внутримышечно в область крупа по 1 иммунизирующей дозе (в объеме 5,0 см³) двукратно с интервалом 21-28 дней. Коров вакцинировали за 2-2,5 месяца до отела. Коров группы контроля не вакцинировали.

Анализ результатов исследований показал, что профилактическая эффективность ассоциированной вакцины против ротавирусной инфекции и колибактериоза крупного рогатого скота составила от 97,9 до 98,9%.

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DERMADEZ MODERN PREPARATION FOR TREATMENT OF COWS WITH PURULENT PODODERMATITES

As a result of intensive building of modern high-technogenic livestock complexes, which are not suitable for animal's needs, neglecting their physiological peculiarities, cutis lesions and its derivatives in distal parts of limbs begin to appear more often. In connection with surgical pathologies the significant number of highly productive and valuable pedigree animals have been culled. Reproduction is broken. Because of decreasing of economical indices the development and integration of new, more effective methods of

treatment and preparations will allow to prolong the economical use of livestock potential and to increase the profitability of the field.

Despite of great choice of preparations for the treatment of purulent pododermatitis there is a serious problem: under the long-term use of existing preparations there is a restriction on the use of animal products as during the treatment of animal as some time after it. This treatment is often ineffective. In connection with given facts there is urgent problem of working out of new, ecologically safe preparation, without negative effect on animal products, possessing marked therapeutic effect.

The aim of researches is to determine the therapeutic efficiency of "Dermadez" under the treatment of livestock with purulent pododermatitis.

The clinical-laboratory and industrial-clinical parts of the researches were done in the surgery clinic of EE VSAVM and on the farm of Vitebsk District.

The objective of researches: cows in the age of 3-5 years with purulent pododermatitis . Animals were chosen by the principle of relative clinical analogues.

The subject of researches: clinical-physiological, hematological and immunological condition of livestock. This article is devoted to the obtained clinical results of our researches. For the experiment 14 animals with purulent pododermatitis were chosen. Cows were divided into 2 groups (7 animals in each group), by the principle of relative clinical analogues.

Before treatment all animals were exposed to the thermotherapy and clinical examination. Animals were fixed in stalls. For the sake of objective opinion about the efficiency at applied treatment the observation for local and general status of examined animals has been conducted.

In the experimental group of animals with purulent pododermatitis after the orthopedic treatment and mechanic antiseptics the injured surface was treated with "Dermadez" and covered with a bandage. The bandage with "Dermadez" was changed on the third day of treatment .This procedure was repeated the same way until the complete recovering.

In the control group of animals it was used the traditional treatment with the use of ichthyol ointment "Solka Hoofgel" after the orthopedic and primary surgical treatment and the same change of bandage as in the experimental group.

In the result at conducted researches we have noted that in the experimental group of animals with injured tissues after the use of "Dermadez" the processes of regeneration occurred more intensively then in the control group of animals.

"Dermadez" has no local-irritating effect and accumulative characteristics irrespective of the quantity and use duration of gel.

So "Dermadez" has definite therapeutic effect on the regenerative processes of cutis injuries, reduces the duration of the inflammatory process and decreases the terms of complete regeneration in average on $5,5 \pm 0,25$ days.