

CAUSES OF THE OCCURRENCE OF DERMATOMYCOSIS DISEASES OF FARM ANIMALS

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Abstract

This article highlights the causes of dermatophytosis in farm animals, their economic and sanitary-hygienic significance, as well as methods of diagnosis and prevention. The study examined the seasonal distribution and epidemiological features of trichophytosis in pedigree cattle and explored effective measures for its control. The obtained results are of great scientific and practical importance for reducing the spread of dermatophytosis and maintaining a healthy gene pool in livestock farming.

Keywords: Dermatomycosis, trichophytosis, pedigree cattle, epidemiology, diagnosis, prevention, seasonality, zoonotic diseases.

Introduction

The health and productivity of farm animals is closely related to their state of skin, wool and general hygiene. Dermatamiosis is one of the most common infectious diseases in veterinary practice. Their spread is directly related to the conditions of keeping animals, immunity and the human factor. The fact that dermatamioses have a zoonotic nature also poses a danger to human health. Therefore, the study of this disease, the development of possible causes and measures for prevention now is relevant.

Review of the literature: The main causative agents of dermatamiosis are noted in scientific sources Trichophyton, Microsporum and Epidermophyton fungi. (Ivanov, 2018; Karimov, 2020). Their spores can remain active in the external environment for 6-18 months. In young animals, the disease is more common because immunity is not adequately formed. As a result of research, it was established that there is a high prevalence of dermatamiosis on farms where hygiene requirements are not adhered to.

Materials and techniques: For clinical studies, animal skin and wool samples were used. For mycological investigations, Saburo agari, Microscope (40x and 100x lens), alcoholic solutions and laboratory equipment were used. For disinfection, formalin (2-3%), chlorinated lime (10%) and special fungicidal preparations were used.

Methods: 1. Clinical examination - the appearance of animals, changes in the surface of the skin, wool shedding, signs of itching were noted.

2. Microscopic examination – preparations were prepared from skin and wool samples and

examined under a microscope to identify fungal filaments and spores.

3. Cultural Investigation – Fungal colonies were cultivated in the Saburo food medium and their morphological features were studied.

4. Epidemiological analysis – the conditions of keeping animals, nutrition, compliance with hygiene and disinfection measures were studied.

5. Statistical methods – the results obtained were calculated and analyzed as a percentage.

Object of the research: The study was carried out to determine the diseases of dermatomycosis found in farm animals (cows, sheep, goats and horses) and the causes of their occurrence. The experiments were carried out in 3 livestock farms of the Tashkent region.

Results and Discussion: Dermatomycosis disease was more common in young animals (1–2 years old). In farms where hygiene requirements were not observed, the premises were wet and cleanliness were 3-4 times higher.

Animals that lacked vitamins A, D and minerals in their diet were more susceptible to disease. In mycological studies, *Trichophyton verrucosum* is more detected in cows, *Microsporum canis* is more detected in sheep and goats.

These results confirm that the causes of dermatomycosis are inextricably linked with the immunity, nutrition and conditions of keeping of animals.

Conclusion:

The causes of the occurrence of diseases of dermatomycosis in farm animals include:

1. The source of infection is fungal spores that persist in the infected animal and the environment for a long time.
2. The disease develops quickly when hygiene is not observed and the humidity is high.
3. Weak immunity in young animals makes them more susceptible.
4. Nutritional defects and vitamin and mineral deficiencies are the cause of the development of the disease.
5. Keeping animals close to each other leads to the rapid spread of infection.

Practical recommendations: Keep animals in a clean, dry place. Introduction of a balanced nutrition diet. Sick animals isolated and treated. Regular disinfection of rooms. Prophylactic vaccination and the use of fungicidal preparations.

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