С.Сейфуллиннің 120 жылдығына арналған «Сейфуллин оқулары-10: Мемлекеттің индустриалды-инновациялық саясатын құрудағы бәсекеге қабілетті кадрларды дайындау келешегі мен ғылымның рөлі» атты халықаралық ғылыми-теориялық конференциясының материалдары//Материалы международной научно-теоретической конференции «Сейфуллинские чтения-10: «Новые перспективы подготовки конкурентоспособных кадров и роль науки в формировании индустриально-инновационной политики страны», посвященной 120-летию со дня рождения С. Сейфуллина. – 2014. – Т.1., ч.1. – С.100-101

# OESTRUS OVIS AND CONTROL MEASURES IN CONDITIONS OF AKMOLA REGION

В.С. *Ibraev, N.A.Ahmetbekov, A.A.Zhanabaev , G.N.Abdenova,, J.M.Toremurat*

There are many obstacles on their ways for improving the productivity of sheep breeding are parasitic diseases of farm animals, which include Oestrus ovis. The larval stage of Oestrus ovis is in the nasal cavity and frontal sinuses, not only causes inflammation of mucous membranes in the places of their location, but also is a major factor in the emergence of secondary diseases. The disease is registered in many countries of the world, but the most of them in the steppe and semi-steppe areas with well developed sheep breeding. The disease has a high extensity, reaches in most areas of 70-100%.

Given economic damage encourages researches and practitioners to explore new and improve existing tools and methods for diagnosis, prevention, treatment of sheep at an Oestrus ovis.The most important problems of modern animal husbandryareextensiveness of the area occupied by a parasite and necessity of development of effective measures of fight against with them. In the Republic of Kazakhstan for the last 12-15 years in production conditions practical veterinarians most often make the diagnosis on Oestrus ovis not correctly, or at all don’t consider.

Therefore, questions concerning the epidemiology and biology, the development of the nasal cavity gadfly, taking into account local climatic features are relevant.

Aim research: to establish infection and the effectiveness of the existing anti-parasitic preparations at an Oestrus ovis of sheep in the conditions of Akmola region.

Materials and methods of researches. The work is done in accordance with the budget program 212 “Scientificresearches and activities in the field of agriculture nature resources” on the task of "Development of Medical and Fodder Forms with Anti-parasitic preparations for Prevention of Invasions of Farm Animals gadflies(Cattle, Sheep, Horses)" during the period from 2012 to 2014.Materials are 412sheep belongs to 5 agricultural enterprises of different ownership of Akmola region.

In addition to incomplete parasitological dissection was used 136 head for the dead (fallen) sheep.From methods of lifetime and posthumous diagnostics methods were used:epidemiological, clinical, posthumous diagnostics (according to K. I. Scriabin), laparoscopies and endoscopies of a nasal cavity.

Carrying out endoscopy using of a flexible rubber tube with lighting system and a video monitor allows receiving the exact image on the screen (fig. 1).

To establishtherapeutic efficiencypreparations created experimental and control groups of patient sheep randomly.

Definition of therapeutic efficiency preparations: "ivomec" (Canada), "closeme" (India) and “univerm” (Russia) was performed on spontaneously infected 412 sheep.

Results of researches. Distribution of an Oestrus ovis of sheep in various formations of Akmola region different.

The intensity of infection was determined at the necropsy of the nasal cavity in dead or killed animals. Method incomplete parasitological study (academician Kuismanen) was opened 136 heads of sheep. Upon examination of the nasal cavity, we have installed: serous-purulent rhinitis, desquamation of the mucous membranes and detected larvae nasal cavity gadfly, with the intensity of infection from 1 to 5 copies.

It is possible to note that in the conditions of Akmola region extensiveness of an invasion of an Oestrus ovis makes from 13,7 to 34,2% with intensity of an invasion from 1 to 5 copies of larvae.

Therapeutic efficiency of preparations of anti-gadflies: ivomec and clozeme 100%, univerm( at double application) 78%.

On the basis of the above it is possible to make the following conclusions.

1.In the conditions of Akmola region extensiveness of an invasion of an Oestrus ovis makes from 13, 7 to 34, 2% with intensity of an invasion from 1 to 5 copies of larvae that confirms about a subclinical current of an Oestrus ovis among sheep during the autumn and winter period.

2.The first gadfly larvae fall to pupation from 20 to 29 April, when the duration of the pupal stage 26-35 days. Adult botflies are marked from 1-5 June and continue up to 12-15 September.

3.Highly effective when at an Oestrus ovis are injecting ivermectin, which allow up to 100% to restore the health of the sheep.