

PREVALENCE AND PREVENTION OF ANIMAL DISEASES - A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY

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Abstract: By studying this article one can be familiarized with important diseases of cows and buffaloes, its symptoms, treatment, and its effects on animal health. All these factors have been studied and conclusions have been drawn. In this article, the researcher comes to the conclusion by studying how different types of diseases occur in animals. These diseases include anthrax, black leg, foot & mouth, rinderpest, mastitis and foot rot. There are other animal diseases like Anthrax which is most prevalent in cows and is also fatal. The infected animal does not survive for longer time. Death is sure for the animal.

Keywords: Animal diseases, bacteria, preventive measures, symptoms and treatment

Introduction:

Animal husbandry is an integral part of agribusiness. The rate of increase in the number of animals is parallel to the increase in human population; while the number of goats, sheep, pigs and hens has increased more rapidly. Milk and meat from cattle and wool and meat production from sheep are the main focus in western countries. On the contrary, in a developing country like India, milk and meat are of secondary importance, priority is given to plowing, organic fertilizers, burning and means of raising money for hardships.

Income from livestock accounts for 26% of India's agricultural income. Dairy - Growth is 5% per annum. India ranks first in the world in terms of livestock. The number of buffaloes in Maharashtra has increased. Maharashtra ranks third in India in terms of livestock. India has one-fifth of the world's animals. China ranks second in the world, with one tenth of the world's animals in China.

Research Methodology:

Secondary instruments were used for the present research in which agricultural information magazines, census reports, livestock and biological progress reports, reference books on agriculture and livestock, planning magazines, quarterly magazines, newspapers and internet are used.

Subject Analysis:

Major animal Diseases:

1) Diphtheria

It is a contagious disease and it is also called sore throat. The animal stops eating and drinking and develops a fever of about 104 to 106°F. There is swelling under the jaw, saliva starts to come out and there is a wheezing sound in the throat. The animal faces difficulty breathing and it dies within 1 to 2 days.

Treatment: Urgent treatment from veterinary doctor is required - sulfa or tetracycline is a preventative measure for the disease. Pierce.

2) Foot & Mouth : Salivary scabies is a highly contagious disease and is more common in broken hoofs. The symptoms are high temperature as well as discharge from the mouth, rot, hooves. If treated early, it will withstand the adverse conditions. The disease is widespread in India and its treatment and management is essential for livestock development.

3) Rinder Pest: It is the most toxic viral disease in animals with two hooves. It is mainly found in animals like cows, buffaloes, goats, sheep, pigs etc. Controlling this disease is the severe problem in the veterinary world. Countries in the Western Hemisphere have been working tirelessly for over half a century to eradicate the disease. These are the following medicines used for the treatment; Penicillin, streptomycin, sulfonamide, intestinal resistance have no effect on the virus. However, it does help to prevent other complications of the bacterium, including colic.

4) Mastitis: Mastitis or mastitis is the most deadly and expensive disease in dairy animals. The disease is prevalent in all countries of the world. Physical stress or injury can also cause swelling of the mammary glands. Infectious bacteria or other microorganisms (fungi, fungi or viruses) are the primary cause of inflammation. These microorganisms enter the breast and reproduce rapidly.

Treatment: Treatment of the disease depends on its condition. It is possible to control the disease at an early stage. Effective drugs such as acariflavin, gramicidin, sulfomide, penicillin and streptomycin are useful.

5) Foot Rot: Outbreak of this disease is more exacerbated in muddy areas or in areas where animals graze or drink water. When and the disease is transmitted through the injured hooves of the feet. In such cases, it is treated as per the guidance of the veterinarian and the place where the animals should be kept dry and clean.

Other Diseases

1) Pharynx: It is one of the most contagious diseases which is present in 2 years of old animals. The infected animal's body temperature moves to 104 to 105 °F. There is friction sound in the shoulder and buttocks of the animal. The swelling is painful and hot. The animal hobbles and succumbs in 1- to 2 days.

Treatment: Immediate treatment is required from veterinarian. As a precautionary measure, animals should be vaccinated against the disease every year before the monsoon.

2) Execution: This disease is also known as 'Goli' / 'Tadak'. The bacterium of this disease for many years stays in the soil as dormant and enters in the body of the animal. Fever ranges from 106 to 107 °F. The eyes of the animal become red and there is difficulty in breathing. There is a blood clot, and bleeding from the nostrils, vagina and the anus which causes the death of animal.

Treatment: This disease causes sudden death so we get less time there is no for treatment. The disease is very infectious and spreads immediately, so it is isolate the animal from the healthy animal. Medication by a specialist veterinarian can cure the animal. As a preventative measure every year livestock would be vaccinated before the rainy season. The infected dead animal must be sprayed with disinfectant and buried deep.

3) Contagious abortion: The disease is transmitted from animals to humans. Miscarriages occur between the 7th and 9th months of pregnancy. Inflammation of the uterus and the accumulation of material between the uterus and the lining of the uterus that stops the blood supply to the fetus and the calf succumb. Temporary or permanent infertility can also occur.

Treatment: The disease is not noticed before the abortion, but in order to prevent the disease from being transmitted from the aborted animal to other animals, the fetus, warts, vaginal discharge, etc. of the aborted animal should be removed and burnt. If more than 90% of the animals in the herd are found to be infected with the disease, then Cotton Strain 19 vaccine should be given to 4 to 6 month old calves in the herd.

4) Tuberculosis: This disease is more prevalent in adult and malnourished animals. The animal becomes weaker day by day, and symptoms like occasional fever and cough can be seen. The skin becomes dry. In addition to the lungs, tuberculosis bacteria are present in the intestines, uterus, and feces.

Remedy: Streptomycin, paraamino salicylic acid / ionized should be prescribed by a specialist veterinarian.

5) Mastitis: This disease is also known as 'Dagadi' or 'Kassuji'. Bacteria, viruses, or fungi that cause mastitis enter the vagina through rot. Swelling of the scalp or a lump causes. The animal does not allow the udder to be touched. Mast pus comes with pus or blood along with thin milk. The following factors can cause mastitis due to bacterial infection: (1) Infection in a wound due to calf teeth. (2) The person who milks is unclean and unhygienic (3) Milk utensils and cowsheds are not clean. (4) Improper milking. (5) Not draining from time to time and also keeping milk in the bag.

6) Intestinal poisoning: It is a bacterial disease found in sheep and sometimes calves. The bacterium stays in the gut and secretes toxins. The sick sheep has difficulty in breathing, is unable to walk properly, stumbles and trembles while walking. Her stomach swells and she has a thin bowel movement.

Treatment: Antibiotics like sulfa or ciprofloxacin should be given by veterinarian. As a precautionary measure, goats and sheep should be vaccinated against intestinal poisoning every year.

Conservation of livestock (Conservation of Animal Resources): Animals and humans have a close relationship since time immemorial. Animals are needed to maintain a regular food chain or to balance the ecosystem. Due to the human intervention there is large number of decline in the number of animals which causes the extinction of some animal species. The number of environment friendly animals is declining. Human

intervention is polluting the environment. Animals are falling prey to the polluted environment. As a result, many people in our country live with pets.

Conclusion:In short, animal companionship has been very useful to humans. Animals are used extensively for agriculture, transportation, industry and trade. The artistic and classical needs of human beings met through the hunting or companionship of some animals. The artifacts are made from the horns, teeth, skin and bones of animals. Throughout history, animals such as elephants, horses and camels have accompanied humans in wars. Not only that, but some animals are used for the conservation of livestock. Animals are also used to make medicines. Animal manure is also used as fertilizer in agriculture. Animal meat has long been popular for its nutritional value. Certain animals have been used to protect humans in the past. The snakes and earthworms are helpful to farmers. In this way animals play pivotal role for human civilization and human sustenance.



Under animal husbandry, cows, buffaloes, camels, goats, sheep, horses, etc. are reared and milk, meat, wool, leather, dung are obtained from them and they are also used in agriculture. Animal husbandry has been practiced in India for centuries. It is also used for crop production as well as for milk, meat, eggs and wool production

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