

# BÖLÜM 4

## SIĞIRLARDA PROTOZOON HASTALIKLARI

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### GİRİŞ

Protozoonlar sığırlarda oluşturdukları hastalıklarla hayvancılık ekonomisine büyük zarar vermektedir. Bu hastalıkların tanınması, teşhis, tedavi ve korunma yöntemlerinin öğrenilmesi önemlidir. Veteriner iç hastalıklarında büyük önemi olan sığır protozoon hastalıkları, Theileriosis, Babesiosis, Coccidiosis, Cryptosporidiosis, Anaplasmosis, Trypanosomiasis, Giardiasis, Toxoplasmosis, Sarcocytosis, Ehrlichiosis, Neosporosis, Besnoitiosis, Eperythrozoonosis'dir.

### Theileriosis

#### Etiyoloji

Theileriosis sığırların kan paraziti hastalıklarından biridir ve bunlar arasında en tehlikelisi olarak kabul edilir. Hayvanların hastalıktan ölüm oranlarının yüksek olduğu (%40-80), abortus, doğum ve süt veriminin azalması, kesilen hayvanların ağırlığının ve et kalitesinin azalması, hasta hayvanların bakım ve tedavi masraflarının pahalı oluşu ile tanınır (1). Hastalığın etkeni kenelerle bulaşan ve theileria familyasından protozoonlardır. Bunlardan yurdumuzda Theileria Annulata (T. annulata) ve Theileria Mutans (T. mutans) türleri görülmüştür (2). Boyanmış frotilerde eritrosit içinde oval veya yuvarlak (kaşlı yüzük veya paraşüt benzeri görü-

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## Tedavi ve Koruyucu Mücadele

Oksitetrasiklin kullanımı çoğu durumda etkili bir tedavi yöntemidir. Ancak enfeksiyonu ortadan kaldıran hiçbir antibiyotik protokolü kanıtlanmamıştır ve enfekte hayvanlar ömür boyu taşıyıcı olarak kalabilirler (77). İmizol (İmidocarb dipropionate) 3 mg/kg kas içi uygulanmalı ve eğer gerekliyse 2 gün sonra aynı uygulama tekrarlanmalıdır (75). Oksitetrasiklin ve Doksisisiklin veya Klortetrasiklin'in uzun süreli kullanımına etkenin duyarlı olduğu bildirilmiştir. Diğer tedavi seçenekleri arasında, Azitromisin 15 mg/kg günde 2 kez, Enrofloxocin 10 mg/kg 14 gün süreyle günde bir kez yer almaktadır. Ayrıca destekleyici tedavi daima önerilmektedir. Konakçı ve etken arasındaki teması önlemek önemlidir. Bunun için enfeksiyon kaynağının kısıtlanması ve hayvan hareketlerinin kısıtlanması yöntemleri seçilmelidir. İyi yönetim, barınma ve profilaksi ile enfeksiyon maruziyeti azaltılmalıdır. Biyolojik ve mekanik vericilerin kontrolü sağlanmalıdır. Hastalıklı hayvanlar tedavi edilmelidir. Aşı ile konağın direnci artırılmalıdır (76).

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## Siğırlarda Protozoon Hastalıkları

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