

# Technical essentials easily neglected in disease prevention and treatment of beef cattle

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**Keywords:** beef cattle; disease; epidemic prevention; treatment; technical points

**Abstract:** Beef is the food that every household will eat, and its meat quality is praised endlessly. But in recent years, various influenza diseases often appear, which make people hesitate to eat this kind of meat. From the beef cattle breeding in recent years, the effect of epidemic prevention and treatment is not good. The reason for this is that the disease prevention and control technology of beef cattle is not in place. Based on this, the author believes that it is necessary to further clarify the technical points of prevention and treatment of beef cattle diseases, strictly control and reasonable treatment, and guard against the impact of beef cattle diseases. Therefore, this paper will focus on the key points of beef cattle disease prevention and control technology, and around its current situation and other content analysis.

## 1. Introduction

The development of society has brought about the continuous improvement of living standards. With the improvement of living standards, high-grade food materials originally used as sacrificial rituals have also entered thousands of households, with a huge increase in sales and promising prospects. Beef cattle breeding has become an important part of animal husbandry. Beef cattle as a source of beef, its growth naturally relates to the income and interests of farmers. In addition, China's animal husbandry continues to grow and develop, while expanding the scale, it also brings greater risks and requirements. Farmers need to bear the losses caused by diseases, but also face the high requirements of large-scale systematic breeding on the environment. Therefore, the prevention and control of beef cattle diseases in the growth process is particularly important. In order to minimize the risk of beef cattle breeding and reduce losses, breeders must pay attention to the prevention and control technology of diseases, prevent beef cattle from getting sick or find out the source in time, which is the focus of this paper.

## 2. The Necessity of Disease Control in Beef Cattle

All the work of breeding should focus on the cultivation of high quality beef, so the disease of beef cattle is not trivial. Because beef cattle need to be intensively cultured, once one cattle is ill, it is easy to produce a chain reaction, leading to infection of the whole cattle herd. Therefore, in the process of beef cattle breeding, it is necessary to treat the diseased cattle in time, and also to strengthen the disease resistance of cattle, that is, to prevent epidemic work such as planting vaccines, so as to prevent the gradual decline of losses, reduce the incidence of disease, so as to ensure the safety and health of beef. In fact, the significance of epidemic prevention is far more than that, because the prevention of cattle is often directed against a virus, that is to say, it can prevent other complications in addition to the epidemic, invisibly enhance the immunity of beef cattle to other diseases, thereby reducing the possibility of diseases that beef cattle may suffer from in their growing environment, and excluding viruses in their breeding process. Injuries. In addition, for beef cattle breeding, another important content is the treatment of disease. In this process, the repeated procedures and steps of virginitis can not be solved by a single vaccine. Farms need to strengthen daily personnel management, form a comprehensive system of treatment, start strict inspection from each staff member, adopt multi-channel measures of prevention and treatment, must strangle beef

cattle epidemic, that is, transmission channels in the cradle, completely cut off infection, enhance the overall resistance of cattle farms, reduce the economic losses caused by epidemic diseases to farms [1]. Nowadays, the beef cattle breeding industry in China is growing steadily. Based on this background, the number of beef cattle is increasing naturally. As mentioned above, the initial scale and rapid development of cattle farms will inevitably be difficult to provide the corresponding growth environment for cattle. Under the condition of concentrated growth, once cattle are infected with diseases, other cattle will inevitably be affected. This undoubtedly increases the difficulty of disease control in the process of breeding, and indirectly damages the interests of farmers. Therefore, in the face of the current development of animal husbandry, there is an urgent need for reasonable and effective prevention and control measures against beef cattle diseases. Only in this way can the quality of beef cattle be guaranteed, and the farms can get more economic income [2].

### **3. Current situation of beef cattle epidemic prevention and treatment**

Recalling the previous article, we can see that the disease prevention and control work of beef cattle in the process of breeding is necessary, but how about the current situation of disease prevention and control in beef cattle breeding industry in China? Through the author's long-term practical investigation, it was found that the current beef cattle disease prevention work in many breeding institutions is not effective, the staff is not professional, and the operation is not standardized. In addition, the survey found that most of the epidemic prevention workers have not solid theoretical basis, strong professionalism, and the overall level is not high. Without the support of abundant knowledge of disease prevention and treatment, it is difficult to use various related epidemic prevention and treatment technologies professionally. This makes the beef cattle in the process of breeding, the level of disease prevention and treatment is greatly backward. Due to the lack of professional knowledge and common sense, beef cattle in the process of large-scale feeding, for the spread of bacteria provides a broader way. Generally speaking, the reason why many farms are facing such a dilemma is that many technical points are neglected in the process of disease prevention and treatment of beef cattle. This is what this paper will discuss in detail next [3].

### **4. Technical essentials easily neglected in beef cattle disease prevention**

In beef cattle epidemic prevention work, it is not farmers who play the main role, but staff who carry out epidemic prevention work. The foregoing also mentioned that the current beef cattle breeding industry in China has poor professionalism and inadequate capacity of epidemic prevention staff. In the process of carrying out epidemic prevention work, not only did not achieve the purpose of epidemic prevention, but also increased the risk of beef cattle disease. In addition to its loose management system and neglect of disinfection and hygiene in farms, the main reason lies in the neglect of some technical points in the development of epidemic prevention, which can be divided into the following four aspects:

#### **4.1 Understanding Diseases and Their Main Characteristics**

In order to prevent beef cattle diseases, we need to know what diseases beef cattle may suffer from first. In general, the tendency of beef cattle to suffer from diseases can be judged by observing the physical condition of beef cattle and inquiring the feeding condition of beef cattle. Only when the direction of the epidemic is clear can the corresponding prevention and control measures be taken. Only in this way can we really play the role of health and epidemic prevention, and it is possible to really reduce the incidence of beef cattle.

#### **4.2 Take corresponding measures to carry out epidemic prevention according to the purpose of beef cattle cultivation**

Although beef cattle raised in beef cattle breeding industry are used for food, their uses are different and very wide. This means that beef cattle for different purposes have different feeding cycles [4]. Therefore, there should be some differences in the work of epidemic prevention, and the

procedure of epidemic prevention should be changed appropriately. Therefore, when the epidemic prevention work is carried out, it is necessary to fully understand the feeding use of beef cattle, so as to carry out the work on this basis.

#### **4.3 Specific analysis of specific problems and selection of epidemic prevention measures in light of actual situation**

On one hand, water and soil support on the other. The same is true for beef cattle growing in different regions. Due to regional differences, climate, environment and other aspects, beef cattle also have different physique. Therefore, before carrying out the epidemic prevention work, we should fully understand the local actual situation and carry out targeted epidemic prevention measures according to the needs of beef cattle epidemic prevention. Only in this way can it play the role of real epidemic prevention. It is worth mentioning that in the work of epidemic prevention, management is particularly important. If the farm management system is more stringent, it can greatly reduce the incidence of beef cattle. On the contrary, if the relevant system is not perfect and the management is loose, it is very likely that bacterial viruses will be brought into beef cattle when people move, which will increase the incidence of beef cattle.

#### **4.4 Attention should be paid to the acquisition of maternal antibodies**

In carrying out epidemic prevention work, in addition to taking into account some basic environmental factors, we also need to pay attention to the maternal antibodies of beef cattle. Not all beef cattle in the farm are used for food, but also for reproduction. At the time of birth, the cow can obtain the maternal disease antibody through placenta or colostrum. Therefore, it is necessary to take into account that the vaccines injected can not destroy the immune system of the mother when carrying out epidemic prevention for cows. Because maternal antibodies are an important way for pups to acquire immunity. Therefore, when vaccinating cows, we should pay attention to the choice of vaccines, minimize the harm to the body, and choose the appropriate time for epidemic prevention.

### **5. Key points of treatment technology easily neglected during beef cattle disease**

#### **5.1 Drug Selection**

As the saying goes, foreign monks often recite sutras. With the continuous upgrading of beef cattle breeding technology, the disease treatment of beef cattle has been quite effective, but people always think that foreign medicine is better than domestic medicine, relatively more advanced. However, we have not seen the development and strength of domestic animal husbandry in recent years. However, even if the effect of foreign medicine is no better, it is still useless. Therefore, when treating beef cattle, we should consider not the source of drugs, but the actual situation and symptoms of beef cattle. This is the basis for drug selection, so in the treatment of diseased cattle, we should not blindly choose imported drugs, but choose suitable drugs.

#### **5.2 Complex relationship between drugs**

In addition to the need for extra attention in drug selection, attention should also be paid to the relationship between drugs in treatment. Whether there are Taboos between two or more drugs, if the pharmacology is different, in the case of combined use, it is easy to lead to the deterioration of the disease of cattle. Therefore, we should first understand the physical and chemical properties of drugs in order to improve the accuracy of drug selection.

### **6. Conclusion**

Facing the continuous development of beef cattle breeding, the industry is also developing towards a more institutionalized, large-scale and refined direction. But at the same time, it also increases the incidence of beef cattle. In order to reduce the risk, farmers should strengthen the work of epidemic prevention and treatment, pay attention to the management of diseased cattle,

master relevant technologies, and control the spread and spread of disease.

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