

UNIVERZITET U SARAJEVU - VETERINARSKI FAKULTET



Enzootska pneumonija teladi i junadi

Završni rad

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Enzootic Pneumonia of Calves and Young Cattle

Diploma Thesis

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SAŽETAK

Enzootska pneumonija teladi i junadi predstavlja jednu od najučestalijih respiratornih bolesti u intenzivnoj govedarskoj proizvodnji. Bolest nastaje kao posljedica interakcije virusnih, bakterijskih i mikoplazmatskih uzročnika, uz presudnu ulogu faktora sredine, stresa i načina držanja. Cilj ovog rada bio je da se prikažu epizootiološke osobine, klinička slika, patološki nalazi, dijagnostički postupci, mogućnosti terapije i preventivne mjere u kontroli enzootske pneumonije.

U radu su korišteni podaci iz relevantne domaće i strane stručne literature, dopunjeni histološkim nalazima i analizom aktuelnih istraživanja vezanih za problem rezistencije. Rezultati ukazuju da bolest ima veliki ekonomski značaj zbog smanjenog prirasta, povećanog mortaliteta i troškova liječenja, dok istovremeno predstavlja i javnozdravstveni rizik kroz problem antimikrobne rezistencije.

Posebno je naglašena važnost biosigurnosnih mjera, vakcinacije i racionalne upotrebe antibiotika, kao i potreba za integrisanim pristupom u okviru koncepta "Jedno zdravlje". Zaključuje se da uspješna kontrola enzootske pneumonije zahtijeva kombinaciju dijagnostičkih, terapijskih i preventivnih mjera, uz stalno praćenje epizootiološke situacije i unapređenje biosigurnosti u govedarskoj proizvodnji.

Ključne riječi: Enzootska pneumonija, respiratorne bolesti, vakcinacija, biosigurnost

SUMMARY

Enzootic pneumonia of calves and young cattle is one of the most common respiratory diseases in intensive cattle production. The disease arises as a result of the interaction between viral, bacterial, and mycoplasmal agents, with a decisive role played by environmental factors, stress, and management practices. The aim of this paper was to present the epizootiological characteristics, clinical picture, pathological findings, diagnostic procedures, therapeutic possibilities, and preventive measures in the control of enzootic pneumonia.

The study used data from relevant domestic and international scientific literature, supplemented with histological findings and an analysis of current research related to the issue of resistance. The results indicate that the disease has great economic significance due to reduced weight gain, increased mortality, and treatment costs, while at the same time representing a public health risk through the problem of antimicrobial resistance.

Particular emphasis was placed on the importance of biosecurity measures, vaccination, and the rational use of antibiotics, as well as the need for an integrated approach within the framework of the "One Health" concept. It is concluded that successful control of enzootic pneumonia requires a combination of diagnostic, therapeutic, and preventive measures, along with continuous monitoring of the epizootiological situation and the improvement of biosecurity in cattle production.

Keywords: Enzootic pneumonia, respiratory diseases, vaccination, biosecurity.