



HELPING ANIMALS WITH EPILEPSY AND DRUGS AGAINST DISEASE

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Abstract: *Epilepsy is a chronic disease of the brain manifested by repeated epileptic seizures of various nature. This article provides information about the symptoms of the disease, animals prone to the disease, the time of the disease attack, and the drugs recommended for the disease.*

Key words: *epilepsiy, disease, symptom, drugs, catalepsy, European shepherd, reflex, tremors.*

Epilepsy is a disease caused by the partial or complete loss of all reflexes and sensations, manifested by tonic and clonic tremors, and is distinguished by primary and secondary types. Epilepsy in animals is a group of neurological disorders characterized by seizures, caused by abnormal bursts of electrical activity in the brain. They can start and stop very abruptly and last any amount of time from a few seconds to a few minutes. Canine epilepsy is often genetic but epilepsy in cats and other pets is rarer, likely because there is no hereditary component to epilepsy in these animals. According to scientists, dog breeds are genetically predisposed to seizures. They are as follows:

- ❖ Beagles dog
- ❖ Bernese mountain dog
- ❖ Vizslas



Causes of disease in dogs

- ✓ severe anemia
- ✓ liver disease
- ✓ kidney failure
- ✓ poisoning



- ✓ diabetes
- ✓ brain tumor

In the origin of primary epilepsy, disorders of endocrine-humoral control and water-salt exchange in the animal body and genetic factors are important. Dogs with primary seizures may develop symptoms between 6 months and 3 years of age. Primary causes include epilepsy, while secondary seizures are the result of tumors or blood vessels. Symptomatic epilepsy develops as a result of various infections (equine encephalomyelitis), injuries, contusions, tumors, brain damage.

The main symptom of the disease is the recurrence of tonic and clonic tremors. A few minutes before the onset of epilepsy, the animal is restless, sometimes there are circular movements or long-term depression. In this case, short-term tonic tremors of the leg, shoulder, neck, and jaw muscles are first observed, then clonic tremors of the leg muscles, chewing movements, and frothy saliva flow from the mouth appear for about 2-5 minutes. When the disease appears, the pupil dilates, reflexes disappear, fainting and involuntary urination, breathing and heart rate accelerate sharply. In addition, 5-10 minutes after the seizure, general weakness is observed in the animal. No clinical signs are observed in animals between seizures. In symptomatic epilepsy, relapses and severity of the disease are often increased, and death is observed possible. In order to prevent asphyxia caused by saliva and food entering the respiratory tract during a seizure, a board is placed between the animal's jaw teeth and held next to its head. An animal with epilepsy does not pose a danger to humans. Sometimes the animal becomes aggressive during a seizure, but the aggression disappears after the seizure ends. A fatal result of epilepsy in dogs can occur due to acute lack of oxygen. In addition, epilepsy depends on the animal's diet, living conditions and treatment. Usually, pet owners pay more attention to animals with epilepsy, treat them with medication and take them to the clinic for regular animal check-ups



The disease differs from catalepsy, myoplegia, chorea and eosinophilic myositis in dogs without tonic and clonic tremors.

- during catalepsy, one or both legs become immobile
- in myoplegia, if there is paralysis or semi-paralysis, the legs are relaxed and immobile.
- chorea passes with constant, involuntary clonic tremors of the muscles of the neck, chest, ears, face and legs





•Eosinophilic myositis is seen in European shepherd ,Doberman pinscher and presents with an inability to open the mouth independently and painful masticatory muscles.

Usually, even if the animal's epileptic symptoms are eliminated, the animal's ability to work is not fully restored. Therefore, expensive, breeding animals are treated. First, the main disease (infection, mechanical injury) is eliminated, and then complex treatment is carried out. During attacks of tonic and clonic tremor, bromides, sleeping pills and sedatives are used. For the purpose of treatment, these drugs are added to the dog's food 2-3 times a day for 20-30 days:

Drugs name	Dose (for a weight of 1 10 kilograms)
Sodium barbital	0.1 gr
Barbital	0.1 gr
Barbamil	0.1 gr
Geksamedin	0.1 gr
Trimedin	0.05 gr
Xlorakan	
Geksabarbital	0.05 gr
Fenobarbital	

Scientists say that certain drugs (ibuprofen and amphetamines) and toxins (xylitol, caffeine) can cause seizures in a healthy dog. During epilepsies of a viral nature and other types of epilepsies, it is recommended to inject calcium gluconate, group B vitamins and glutamic acid, as well as hexamethylenetetramine and glucose solutions through the vein of the animal, bioquinol subcutaneously.

Loss of consciousness, behavior disorders, aggression can be evidence of the disease, therefore, when you notice changes in animals, you should consult a veterinarian. To diagnose epilepsy in dogs, experts perform a series of tests

- blood analysis - general and biochemical
- electroencephalography - determines the frequency of electrical impulses in different parts of the brain
- x-ray of the head - detects damage to the skull, brain, hematomas, neoplasms
- magnetic resonance imaging (MRT) is a method of obtaining tomographic medical images for studying internal organs and tissues using nuclear magnetic resonance phenomena



The owner of the animal must provide complete information about the occurrence of the seizure in the animal. For example :When the seizure began, the changes in the animal before the onset, the duration of the seizure, and the behavior of the animal during the seizure. First of all, the doctor should know about the animals' injuries, infectious diseases, living conditions of the animals, their behavior, the usual character and pedigree of the dog.

Helping animals during epilepsy: The most important thing is to stay calm during epilepsy. If you are nervous, you will not be able to help the livestock. At this point, take a deep breath and take anything away from the dog in any way that is close to the dog and may harm him. It is necessary to try to make sure that the animal does not swallow its tongue or choke. and then wait for the eclipse to pass. But during a seizure, the animal cannot be caught, because the animal can harm us. Therefore, during the seizure, the animal should be kept in a free place and observed. Do not give him medicine unless it was prescribed by a veterinarian, it may not be effective. In cases of seizures, do not leave him alone. As much as it hurts to see him like this, he needs to know that you are there for him.

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