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ENDOPARASITIC DISEASE OF CATS AND ITS DEPENDENCE ON COLOR AND GENERA FEATURES

Abstract. Domestic cats are distinguished by their different colors from other small wild cats. Fur of cats varies depending on the thickness and length features. During the phylogenetic studies of house cats in the settlements, genetic studies of spread of local and indoor-held cats genera, environmental distribution, the effects of genotype and phenotype of the animal signs were carried out. Many of the genes by virtue of pleyotrophic impact affects the body's physiological invasive and infection resistant.

A slightly higher (without a statistically significant difference) infection of cats of native breeds are not Siamese compared with the Persians can be attributed to any more care and veterinary control for purebred animals, either positive correlation with some features of this breed – for example, long hair. In favor of the latter assumption is supported by the fact that the long-haired cats native breeds are affected less round than shorthaired. No differences in animals of agouti color and non aguti were observed.

According to A.V. Yablokov any gene that is deterministic discrete flexible tab. However, there is a little evidence about the role of genes and phenotype. Usually the main reason of them is that research in parasitology and phenogenetic studies will be carried out independently of each other.

Key words: physiology, invasion, infection, genetic, phenogenetics.

Species of cats are much less than the dog species in the world. This is because of their selection areas and the limited number on the one hand. Nevertheless, domestic cats than other small wild cats are distinguished by their different colors.

Domestic cats are the convenient target for several reasons for flexibility studies of phenotype and genera features:

1. expression – abundance of specific color allele;
2. number of genera restrictions on the color, fur thickness and length, that is, a certain type of separate phenogenetic appearance;
3. sorting must be carried out together with veterinary control and laboratory diagnosis, the risk of infection and parasite control of their health;
4. local genera and domestic cats and closed genera comparsion, so the exchange of genes of different animal groups.

The material of this work was the cat dung from Shymkent of 570 cats for coprologic studies. Among them were 256 local Siam and 132 Persian cats. Helminth's eggs, one-cell parasite, undigested kitchen wastes – oils, starch granules, mouse fur and other items were observed in the studied cat dugs. As well as there were the features of the microflora. Carbon feed digestion degree was determined by iodine absorption – starch is turned to blue with iodine, amïlodextrines to purple-blue color, erythroecstrins to red color, oxradextrines to red color. Digital transport was estimated by Lakin statistical methods.

Comparison of nematode parasites transmissions of different colors and genera of cats shows that their resistance to parasites is often dependent on the length and color of the fur. "Siam albino" colored animals, local genera and colored cats are infected with worms often by Persian cats, among them pimalayan colored animals, ie, Siam albino genes $c^s c^s$ homozygotes phrase bearers are not observed. Determined features in the manner of the first Siam albino worms can be explained by the low resistance. This is because there is no difference in dependent animals. All of the studied cats have not been kept in apartments in the city streets. Our studies show that among Siam-colored animals otodektoz and tick

control (notoedroze, demodecose) is often spread and cat's infection by nematode, ticks are common in association. In this case, the relationship between the nematode and ectoparasites is associated with the animal's immune system. Homozygotes registry of Siam albino gene affects ectoparasites and heminth resistance.

Compare to Persian genera, significant difference is depended on animal care the local genera of the Siam-colored cats and veterinary control or any positive correlation, for example, it is explained by the long-furred cats. Evidence in favor of the latter argument is that local, long-furred cats compare to short-furred get sick of nematodes rarely. Infection difference of agouti and non-agouti colored animals has not been detected.

But, it is interesting that the nematode invasion is differenced depending on animal sex. Persian cats and cats of local origin - Siam albino carrier, as well as other colors, there is no difference even in spread of male and female cats nematode. However, during the analysis of the effect of the length of the fur, there is no difference in the long and short-furred cats, but short-furred cats are often infected by nematode compare to long-furred cats. In addition, there is a difference in sex infection among short-furred animals (males more sick). Long-furred animals, there is no difference between male and female nematode infection. And extensively level of invasion between the long-furred animals and short-furred cats is not the same, spread of nematode among male short-furred cats is 1.5 times higher, i.e. 68.3 ±7.27%.

There is no difference by sex among agouti colored animal diseases. Among non-agouti colored male cats spread of nematode compare to so colored females was two times higher. Thus agouti cats show higher invasion than non-agouti cat. Agouti male cats on the contrary, compare to non-agouti male cats (to determine the statistical difference) has low infection level.

As a result of our research, local Siam cats were many details as common in the south than in other regions of Kazakhstan, Shymkent.

Comparative study of the spread of the gastrointestinal tract pathology and parasites of Shymkent town Persian genera cats

Total	Male cats, 76	Female cats, 56	Total, 132 cats
Nematodes	48,79±5,73	41,07±6,57	45,45±4,33
Toxocara	40,79±5,64	35,71±6,40	38,64±4,23
Toxascaris	7,89±3,09	5,36±3,01	6,82±2,19
Dipylidy	10,53±3,52	8,93±3,81	9,85±2,59
Total isospore	77,63±4,78	80,36±5,31	78,79±3,56
Chronic isospore	42,105±5,66	51,79±6,68	46,21±4,34
Undigested carbon	43,42±5,68	57,14±6,61	49,24±4,35
Amount of starch	22,37±4,78	32,14±6,24	26,51±3,84
Undigested mouse tissues	7,89±3,09	19,64±5,31	12,88±2,92
Size of mouse fur	3,95±2,23	5,36±3,01	4,54±1,81
Connective tissue	9,21±3,32	14,29±4,68	11,36±2,76
Undigested май	3,95±2,23	10,71±4,13	6,82±2,19
Amount of yeast	51,32±5,73	48,21±6,68	50,0±4,35
Amount of coccus	38,15±5,57	37,50±6,47	37,88±4,22
Size of the contingent photogenic sticks	5,26±2,56	8,93±3,81	6,82±2,19
Size of the microflora	34,21±5,44	26,78±5,92	31,06±4,03
Normal flora	6,58±2,84	12,50±4,42	9,09±2,50
Combination of wheels and smaller flora	22,37±4,78	14,29±4,68	18,94±3,41

The research results show that the Persian cat's distribution, including the most common ascaridates (toxocara, toxascara), generally, their statistical clarity has small differences than the local cats (toxascara among long-furred local cats is even lower). However, according to our observations toxascara invasion of the Persian cats will be heavier and often face death during the invasion by infected nematodes. Clinical signs are seen in their red blood cell as toxic hemolysis. But such changes among the local cats are not

observed. Persian cats are often suffered from isospora disease. And lower resistant was revealed in comparison with local cats (health degree of decorative genera of animal is generally below than natural cats).

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Р. А. Абилдаева, А. Д. Дауылбай, Г. С. Рысбаева, А. А. Абубакирова, А. А.Оспанова

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ЭНДОПАРАЗИТИЧЕСКИХ БОЛЕЗНЬ КОШЕК И ЕГО ЗАВИСИМОСТЬ ОТ ЦВЕТА И РОДОВ ОСОБЕННОСТИ

Аннотация. Домашние кошки, чем у других мелких диких кошек, отличающихся их разными цветами. Мех кошек варьируется в зависимости от толщины и длины функций. В ходе филогенетического исследования домашних кошек в населенных пунктах, генетические исследования распространения местного и закрытый, который держат кошек родов, распространения в окружающей среде, влияние генотипа и фенотипа животных знаков. Многие из генов в силу плейотропты воздействия влияет на физиологическое инвазивными и инфекция организма устойчивостью.

Несколько более высокая (хотя и без статистически достоверной разницы) зараженность кошек аборигенных пород не сиамского окраса по сравнению с персами может объясняться либо более тщательным уходом и ветеринарным контролем за породистыми животными, либо положительной корреляцией с какими-то признаками этой породы – например, длинной шерстью. В пользу последнего предположения свидетельствует тот факт, что длинношерстные кошки аборигенных пород реже поражаются круглыми, нежели короткошерстные. Различий в зараженности животных окраса агути и неагути не отмечено.

Согласно А. В. Яблоков любой ген, который является детерминированной дискретной гибкой вкладки. Тем не менее, существует мало свидетельств о роли генов и фенотипа. Как правило, основной причиной является то, что их исследования в области паразитологии и феногенетический исследований будет осуществляться независимо друг от друга.

Ключевые слова: физиология, инвазии, инфекции, генетические, феногенетика.

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МЫСЫҚТАРДЫҢ ЭНДОПАРАЗИТТЕРМЕН АУРУЫНЫҢ ОЛАРДЫҢ ТҮСІ МЕН ТЕКТІК ЕРЕКШЕЛІГІНЕ ТӘУЕЛДІЛІГІ

Аннотация. Мақалада Елді мекендерде үй мысықтарының таралуын феногенетикалық зерттеуде жергілікті мысықтардың тектері және жабық ұстл-атын тектерді генетикалық жағынан зерттеу жұмысы, экологиялық таралуы, генотип пен фенотиптің жануардың белгілеріне әсерін көрсетеді. Көптеген гендер плейотропты әсердің күшіне қарай ағзаның қызметіне физиологиялық инвазия мен инфекцияның резистенттілігіне әсер етеді.

Біршама айырмашылық жергілікті тектес сиам түстес емес мысықтардың парсы тектестермен салыстырғанда немесе олардың текті жануарлар ретінде жете күтімі мен ветеринарлық бақылауда болуы немесе осы тектің қандай да бір жағымды корреляциясымен, мысалға ұзын жүнділігімен түсіндіріледі. Соңғының пайдасына куә болатын дәлел жергілікті ұзын жүнді тектес мысықтар қысқа жүнділерге қарағанда жұмыр құрттармен сирек ауырады. Жануарлардың ауруындағы айырмашылық агути түсті және агути емес екені байқалмаған.

А. В. Яблоковтың пікірінше кез-келген ген, яғни детерминирленген дискретті белгіге бейімделгіш. Алайда, гендер мен фендердің бейімделгіш рөлі туралы нақты деректер аз.

Оның басты себебі паразитологиялық және феногенетикалық зерттеулер әдетте бір-біріне тәуелсіз түрде жүргізілді.

Тірек сөздер: физиология, инвазия, инфекция, генетикалық, феногенетика.

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