ECONOMICAL CONSEQUENCES OF COCCIDIA INFECTION IN CALVES

Bogumila Pilarczyk

Department of Animal Hygiene and Prophylaxis, Agricultural Academy, Szczecin, Poland

The studies were carried out in two farms - ZZK Kołbacz and SK Bielin on 60 calves, 30 animals in each farm. The calves were divided for control and experimental groups - 15 animals per group. Baycox was administered two times in 7 days interval in a dosis of 20 mg/kg of body weight. The weight gain and the course of coccidia infection in calves before and after treatment with Baycox were examined.

In control animals during the time of studies the coccidia infection was very high. After administration of Baycox the intensity of coccidia infection was very low and oocysts were found in some animals, only.

In SK Bielin before Baycox was used clinical coccidiosis and mortality of 6.9% calves was observed. After Baycox administration 1.9% animals died, only.

The results were analyst statistically. In the table the differances of weight gain between experimental and control groups were presented.

Tab. Differences of weight gain between treated and non-treated with Baycox calves.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Control group</th>
<th>Differences in weight gain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B→A</td>
<td>26.24**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C→D</td>
<td>4.73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A- SK Bielin control group  B- SK Bielin experimental group
C- ZZK Kołbacz control group
D- ZZK Kołbacz experimental group

** Differences significant at P ≤ 0.01