

Analysis of Measures for Building Epidemic Prevention System of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine at Grassroots Level

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Abstract:

In the process of the development of China's livestock industry, grassroots animal husbandry and veterinary epidemic prevention is very key, which is directly related to the development situation of the entire industry. At this stage, there are still many problems in animal epidemic prevention work, and relevant departments must pay attention to them, comprehensively analyze the causes of the problems, and constantly improve the working processes and related systems, so as to improve the quality of work and promote the good development of China's animal husbandry industry.

Keywords:

Grass-roots animal husbandry; veterinary epidemic prevention; epidemic prevention system

Introduction:

In grass-roots animal husbandry, breeding personnel should not only do a good job of breeding management, but also pay attention to the prevention of various diseases, but it is difficult to effectively do epidemic prevention work by relying solely on the strength of breeding personnel. The existence of these problems is undoubtedly not conducive to the effective promotion of epidemic prevention work, and the construction of grassroots animal husbandry and veterinary epidemic prevention system is imperative.

1 Problems in the construction of grassroots animal husbandry and veterinary epidemic prevention system

1.1 Lack of advanced epidemic prevention equipment

In recent years, the relevant departments have paid more and more attention to the grass-roots animal husbandry epidemic prevention work, and most areas have set up grass-roots veterinary epidemic prevention stations, but affected by the economic level and the difference in the degree of awareness of epidemic prevention and quarantine, the configuration of epidemic prevention equipment in different regions is also different. Some rural areas with poor economic level are often only equipped with the most basic equipment, and the promotion of various epidemic prevention measures is slow and inefficient. In addition, the lack of grassroots veterinary personnel is also an important factor restricting the construction of grassroots animal husbandry and veterinary epidemic prevention system, and the number of grassroots epidemic prevention personnel needs to be increased.

1.2 Imperfect infrastructure construction and lack of excellent veterinarians

In some grass-roots animal husbandry areas, the relevant departments have ignored the importance of the construction of veterinary epidemic prevention system, resulting in the imperfect construction of many epidemic prevention infrastructure, and even some places have not set up professional veterinary workstations. The breeding cycle of grassroots livestock is relatively short, and the breeding dynamics change very fast. Such random and mobile breeding characteristics increase the difficulty of grassroots livestock epidemic prevention. In addition, in some places, there is a lack of instruments, equipment,

appliances, instruments for animal diagnosis and treatment, disease prevention, as well as embedded devices, components, in vitro testing kits and other professional instruments and equipment. In addition, the staff of some grass-roots animal husbandry and veterinary units also presents the characteristics of aging, which is not conducive to the implementation of new policies and the introduction of new equipment. At the same time, due to the uncertain prospect of the veterinary profession, the lack of publicity, the personnel engaged in veterinary medicine is very limited, resulting in a lack of excellent veterinary workers in most places.

1.3 Lack of reasonable liability mechanism

At this stage, most of the grassroots in China have established epidemic prevention centers, animal husbandry and veterinary bureaus, grassroots veterinary stations and other organizations, and have played a certain role. However, there is no synergy between the organizations and institutions, and they are usually fighting on their own, and the management is also very loose, and some responsibilities are not clearly divided, resulting in mutual blame when problems arise, resulting in a situation of "three regardless".

1.4 Farmers have weak awareness of epidemic prevention

Farmers their own weak awareness of epidemic prevention is a major obstacle to the orderly implementation of various epidemic prevention measures, in the eyes of many farmers, the daily epidemic prevention matters are irrelevant, and the elimination of good poison and sterilization is equivalent to doing a good job of epidemic prevention, this conceptual fallacy makes them lack the willingness to actively cooperate with technical personnel to promote the epidemic prevention and quarantine work. In addition, the grassroots veterinarians themselves are not particularly sufficient, and the epidemic prevention force is limited, if the farmers do not cooperate with their work, it will undoubtedly make the already very difficult grassroots epidemic prevention work even worse.

2 Optimization measures for the construction of grassroots animal husbandry and veterinary epidemic prevention system

2.1 Optimize the construction of grassroots epidemic prevention facilities

All relevant departments need to continue to increase financial support to promote the optimization of grassroots epidemic prevention facilities, such as the timely purchase of some of the latest analytical instruments to facilitate symptomatic treatment, and also improve the enthusiasm of veterinary personnel. In addition, government departments should do a good job in supervising and managing the use of funds and ensure that every penny is used in a down-to-earth manner, so as to prevent the occurrence of misappropriation of funds without reason. After the funds are effectively guaranteed, it is necessary to pay attention to improving the working conditions of grassroots epidemic prevention personnel, and at the same time attract more high-quality professionals to join the grassroots animal husbandry and veterinary epidemic prevention work, so as to maintain the stability of the grassroots veterinary team, ensure the orderly progress of various epidemic prevention measures, and lay a good foundation for the construction and optimization of the epidemic prevention system.

2.2 Establish and improve relevant management mechanisms

Animal husbandry and veterinary epidemic prevention work is very important in the development of the livestock industry, which directly affects the overall development situation of the breeding industry, the economic income of farmers and the food safety of consumers. Efficient animal husbandry and veterinary epidemic prevention work plays a certain role in promoting the good development of the social economy. In the process of animal husbandry and veterinary epidemic prevention at the grassroots level, it is necessary to establish a sound responsibility mechanism, clearly divide the scope of responsibility of various animal epidemic prevention agencies and relevant departments, so that animal epidemic prevention personnel know their work rights and responsibilities, so that in the event of an epidemic, they can find specialized institutional departments and staff to deal with it. At the same time, animal epidemic prevention departments should continue to improve and improve the relevant system, clearly demarcating the responsibilities of veterinarians and the jurisdiction of towns and villages, and

be able to use their own professional knowledge and experience to effectively prevent and control livestock diseases. In addition, livestock veterinarians should also conduct a comprehensive investigation of the local breeding situation from the scale, quantity, activity, diet and growth of livestock, and strengthen the publicity of scientific breeding concepts and relevant epidemic prevention measures, so that more farmers can understand the treatment of sudden infectious diseases. At the same time, livestock veterinarians can tell farmers the correct intramuscular injection, medicine, isolation and other methods. Animal husbandry and veterinarians should also take protective measures in the process of work to prevent the phenomenon of cross-infection between humans and animals. In order to improve the comprehensive ability of animal husbandry and veterinary medicine, relevant departments can organize regular professional training to enrich their professional knowledge [1]. In addition, the local animal epidemic prevention department should formulate a reasonable assessment system based on the actual work situation, and adjust the position and salary of veterinarians by investigating and visiting farmers to evaluate and assess the professional knowledge of veterinarians, so as to stimulate the enthusiasm of veterinarians for learning. It is also necessary to improve the management system, and the relevant responsible persons should be accountable for major problems in the epidemic prevention work, and play a warning role, so as to give full play to the role of veterinarians.

2.3 Strengthen farmers' awareness of epidemic prevention

The construction of grassroots veterinary stations is particularly critical, and the government must pay enough attention to it, arrange professional veterinary personnel and equip them with perfect epidemic prevention facilities [2]. In addition, it is necessary to implement the publicity and promotion of animal epidemic prevention, and regularly select staff to go into grassroots farms to popularize animal epidemic prevention knowledge and quarantine technology for farmers, so that they also realize the necessity of epidemic prevention work. At the same time, further optimize the epidemic prevention supervision of farmers, strictly grasp the effective supervision of illegal epidemic prevention behaviors, if there is negative epidemic prevention, resistance to epidemic prevention and other behaviors must be guided, or given punishment, improve the construction of epidemic prevention laws and regulations, provide a solid mechanism for the smooth promotion of grassroots animal epidemic prevention matters, and also clear the obstacles for the implementation of various epidemic prevention measures.

2.4 Increase capital investment and improve infrastructure

Relevant departments should strengthen the attention to grassroots animal husbandry, and invest certain human, material and financial resources in the construction of grassroots animal husbandry and veterinary epidemic prevention system. It is also necessary to vigorously publicize the significance of veterinary epidemic prevention work, so that more people will pay attention to the construction of veterinary epidemic prevention system [3]. In addition, we should actively pay attention to fiscal policy and strive for strong support from the national government. In the development of grass-roots animal husbandry, local governments should invest more funds in the purchase of veterinary epidemic prevention system construction infrastructure and publicity of veterinary epidemic prevention work, starting from the work site and equipment of veterinary practitioners, the construction of veterinary workstations, the purchase of medical equipment tables, injection equipment, surgical equipment, temperature inspection equipment, disinfection supplies, vaccines, etc., so as to constantly improve the infrastructure.

2.5 Improve the professional skills of practitioner

In the epidemic prevention system of grass-roots animal husbandry, the comprehensive quality of practitioners will directly affect the quality of epidemic prevention work. Most of the practitioners in China have poor professional skills and operational ability, and relevant departments should organize education and training to continuously improve the comprehensive level of veterinarians through systematic learning. At the same time, breeding personnel should be regularly trained and publicized, and communication software such as the Internet should be actively used to communicate with farmers, so that farmers can realize the importance of epidemic prevention. In addition, the competent departments at all levels should strengthen communication and cooperation, and actively organize exchanges of professional skills and epidemic prevention experience, so as to enhance the professional ability of veterinarians to deal with various epidemic situations [4]. At the same time, in the high epidemic period, we should vigorously carry out education and publicity activities, increase the utilization rate of drugs and vaccines,

and use advanced technologies to effectively control the epidemic. If conditions permit, experts can also be hired to exchange discussions and laboratory teaching experiments, so as to continuously improve the theoretical knowledge of grassroots personnel. It is also necessary to actively introduce relevant talents, strengthen the training of practitioners, and establish a perfect talent incentive system, by providing internship opportunities in the early stage, carrying out talent incentives in the middle stage, and training and education in the later stage to improve the overall quality of practitioners, so as to promote the healthy development of the livestock industry.

Conclusion

In order to promote the sound development of China's animal husbandry industry, the relevant departments must strengthen the construction of the grassroots animal husbandry and veterinary epidemic prevention system. For the work of the main problems in a comprehensive analysis, and develop an effective solution to ensure that all grassroots animal husbandry and veterinary epidemic prevention work can be successfully completed.

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