Kyrgyz people have been breeding cattle for ages. There is a long Kyrgyz history about the breeding. Like other nations and people of the world in their daily life they widely use herbs, minerals and animal products for the treatment of domestic animals. In their activities the Kyrgyz breeders constantly have been facing a need to treat sick animals and to protect them from dangerous infectious diseases. Kyrgyz traditional veterinary medicine and livestock breeding has been well developed, since the roots of them reach back to ancient times. Veterinary and livestock education was carried by communicating the life experience and knowledge from one generation to another, as well by the powerful "teacher" of all time, which is a national folklore.

Methods. In this research we have tried to discuss the up-to-date information about the traditional knowledge of the Kyrgyz people in ethnic veterinary medicine and livestock breeding available in the literary sources. We have studied the archival materials, ancient epics and oral folklore of the Kyrgyz people.

Results. Traditional healers of Kyrgyz nomads treated gripes in horses, defining at least four types of gripes: 1) Tuttukma - urinary colic, and 2) Jatalak - overfeeding, and 3) Jin jatalak - satiety 4) Suu jatalak – colic caused by the cold water. They performed diagnostic manipulation - tulumdoo - rectal examination, categorized and treated a variety of diseases of horses, sheep and cattle. In the treatment of non-infectious diseases of animals Kyrgyz traditional veterinary uses the most spread methods of mechanotherapy (wiring, water, oil, etc.), as well as diet and exercise. It is known from folk sources that Kyrgyz herder-healers used to deal with fractures, dislocations and other surgical diseases of animals. For the treatment of many diseases in animals a variety of medicinal plants and animal products, as well as mineral salts were commonly used. Based on the abundance of folk names, Kyrgyz knew quite a lot of contagious animal diseases and some anthrozoonosis. Efforts to prevent and treat certain infectious animal diseases by nomadic herders have been quite varied; some of them are interesting in the scientific and historical aspects. There was a whole parable
about gastrophilus disease. However, Kyrgyz nomads were still not capable to fight most infectious animal diseases. Perhaps that is why they asked for help from traditional healers, shamans, witches and other "representatives" of the heavenly lord - Tengri. After the adoption of Islam by the Kyrgyz, shamanism was pushed into the background, but its place was taken by the mullahs, who "treated" the patients with amulets.

Conclusions. Most of these medicines and veterinary practices have no scientific basis and are more of ethnographic and historical interest than medical-scientific. However, with the time, we get more and more convinced that the Kyrgyz people, as skilled herdsmen, had a rich traditional knowledge in the field of indigenous veterinary and livestock breeding, which they communicated by words to generation-to-generation because of loss of their written prescriptions, and built a powerful national folklore. In the Soviet period, the development of Kyrgyzstan ethnic veterinary and livestock breeding knowledge considered to be unscientific and in this regard, they have not been collected, analysed and documented. Thereby, there are fewer people carrying and keeping this knowledge. Therefore, we consider that it is necessary conduct wide-scale ethnic veterinary and livestock breeding research.

Katılmının Kişisel ve Kurumsal Temaslar:

Katılmının Kişisel ve Kurumsal Temaslar: Конгреске дүйнөнүн 15 олкосунун келген 200 го жакын окумуштуулар, практикалык адистер жана ветеринария тармактындағы дары-дармек ығы берген жанықалардын оқулоору катышышты.

Görüş ve Önerileri:

Görüş ve Önerileri: Конгресстин уюштуруучуларына Кыргыз-Түрк "Манас" университетинин Ветеринария факультетин International Vetistanbul Group Congress-2014 уюмуна кабыл алуу турулуп профессор Түлөбаев Аскарбектин сунушу тушунуу менен кабыл алуу жана факультетибицин жетекчилүүге бул турулуп маалымат берилди.

Açıklama:
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