GALAXY INTERNATIONAL INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH JOURNAL (GIIRJ)
ISSN (E): 2347-6915
Vol. 10, Issue 2, Feb. (2022)

ETIOLOGICAL FACTORS AND THEIR CLINICAL SYMPTOMS CAUSING PUSSY HOUSE DISEASES IN BREEDING ANIMALS

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ANNOTATION

A total of 414 cows belonging to cattle farms in Ishtikhan district of Samarkand region were found to have 78 cows and 12% of cows with hoof pathology. 30 cows (30%) and 22 cows (24%) cases of primary and clinical manifestations of hooves phlegmon were observed in all animals with hoof pathology. Keeps it in a bent position, and a strong limp is observed when walking.

Keywords: hoof circumference phlegmon, hoof soft phlegmon, capsular phlegmon, regeneration, hoof collapse and deformity, pododermatitis, root phlegmon, panaritium, hoof deformity, purulent inflammation of the hoof joints.

INTRODUCTION

In our country, at the disposal of newly established livestock farms, the main cause of a number of diseases is the storage, feeding, care and use of new types of animals. In addition, in recent years, the disturbance of the ecological balance in our region, the deterioration of soil, water and plant composition are also leading to the emergence of various diseases, including finger diseases.

In recent years, many high-yielding heifers from European countries have been imported to our country and distributed to farms specializing in animal husbandry. It should be noted that in order to ensure the healthy care of imported pedigree livestock, to obtain quality and environmentally friendly dairy and meat products from them, animal housing must meet zoo hygienic standards and have grazing areas and access areas must meet veterinary and sanitary requirements.

A large number of high-yielding heifers imported from Europe are the Holstein-Friesian breed. In almost all regions of the country, feeding complexes have been built for them without special ties. These cows have a high milk yield and increase milk production. In many farms and limited liability farms, distal toe disease is a serious problem. Therefore, the degree of occurrence of this pathology, the study of its etiopathogenesis is one of the current problems.

Foot diseases account for 20% of all non-communicable diseases of dairy cows in dairy farms [1] Injuries to the floors in cattle sheds, tendinitis and tendavaginitis, pododermatitis, phlegmon, panaritium, deformity of the hooves, purulent inflammation of the hoof joints and other diseases occur as a result of failure of the floors in the barns when milking cows are left empty.

Imported cows have a hard time adapting to the conditions of the region, especially in winter and spring is happening. Examination of the hooves of sick cows showed that the softening of the cornea was particularly pronounced in the hind legs, with 84% of the infected animals having hind legs and 16% having front legs injuries [8].

METHODS OF RESEARCH, OBJECT AND PLACE

Cows of cattle breeding farms "Suyunov Jurabobo", "Gulsara Ona" and "Olim Butaev" of Ishtikhan district of Samarkand region were clinically examined. In this case, mainly dairy cows were examined by general and special inspection methods. Clinical studies examined the body temperature of the animals, the number of breaths and heartbeats per minute, the general condition, the location of the pathological lesion and the mechanism of transmission.

RESULTS OBTAINED AND THEIR ANALYSIS

As a result of scientific research and experiments to determine the etiopathogenesis of purulent inflammation of the hooves in cattle farms in the country, it was found that the factors that cause purulent inflammation of the hooves are different, mechanical factors in the hoof. For example, when the body is weakened, especially in winter, some physiological impressions, the secretions of the body also cause inflammation. work is possible. Another factor in the development of purulent inflammation in the hooves of cattle was found to be the development of purulent inflammation in the hooves as a result of microorganisms entering the interstitial gland through the wound through various mechanical factors, resulting in the development of purulent pathological processes in the hooves.

Studies have shown that the deeper the injuries to the hooves, the more severe the complications. Gassipol is a toxic substance obtained from the processing of cotton, especially in the winter, which causes metabolic disorders and toxic-allergic conditions in the body. causes a decrease in immunobiological properties.

By studying the etiopathogenesis of purulent inflammation of the distal toes in cattle, the prevalence of this pathology in the distal hooves, round-toe and wrist joints of cattle in cattle farms of the country is higher. The development of modern methods of obtaining is of great scientific and practical importance.

A total of 414 cows belonging to Suyunov Jura Bobo, Olim Butaev and Gulsara Ona cattle-breeding farms in Ishtikhan district of Samarkand region underwent surgical examination detected.

During the clinical examination of 314 animals from farms "Suyunov Jura Bobo" in Ishtikhan district of Samarkand region, hoof pathology was observed in 47 heads (15%), including 14 (32%) cows with hoof phlegmon, 17 (35%) animals with hoof soft phlegmon and 16 head (33%) cows were found to be prone to hoof flower phlegmon.

(Table 1)

During the clinical examination of 57 animals from farms "Olim Butaev" in Ishtikhan district of Samarkand region, 17 of them (30%) were diagnosed with hoof pathology, including 6 (30%) cows with hoof phlegmon, 7 (41.1%) animals with hoof soft phlegmon and In 4 head (24%) cows, phlegmon of the hoof was recorded.

A total of 43 animals from Gulsara Ona cattle breeding farms in Ishtikhan district of Samarkand region were clinically examined, 14 of them (32.5%) had hoof pathology, including 6 (42.8%) cow hooves. hoof soft phlegmon in the animal and hoof flower phlegmon in 2 head (14.2%) cows.

When inspections were conducted throughout the year, it was noted that more were observed, mainly in the winter and spring months. The main reason for this is that phlegmon is mainly caused by re-eating of the hooves and infection of the wounds with infection.

In animals with hoof pathologies, tumors appear on the anterior and posterior sides of the left ankle. Pain is felt tense. General weakness, increase in The incidence of purulent hoof disease among cows on livestock farms severe pain occurs when moving. The incidence of purulent hoof disease among cows on livestock farms.

Table 1

№	Name farm specializing in animal husbandry	Number of cows kept on the farm	Injured animals		Phlegmon of hoof circle		hoof soft phlegmon		Hoof Gultoji phlegmon	
			number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
1	**"Suyunov Jura Bobo" livestock farm in Ishtikhan district**	314	47	15	14	32	17	35	16	33
2	**"Olim Butaev" livestock farm in Ishtikhan district**	57	17	30	6	32.2	7	41.1	4	26.7
3	**"Gulsara Ona" livestock farm in Ishtikhan district**	43	14	32.5	6	42.8	6	42,8	2	14.4
4	**Total:**	**414**	78		26		30		22	

Redness and local temperature rise on palpation of the injured hoof, limitation of hoof movement were noted. The animal ground the injured hoof.

The hoof is swollen and red, and there are open wounds in some parts of it. A bluish purulent exudate flows from the puncture site of the wound.

In all animals undergoing hoof circumference and hoof soft phlegmon processes, the hoof portion of one foot was injured and the hooves undergoing phlegmon processes were swollen and severely painful. When the animals are at rest, their hooves are slightly bent, with the hooves resting. When walking, there is a strong lameness, and the animals move their limping limbs on the ground with their injured legs.

In animals, weakness, an average increase in body temperature of 0.5-10, the injured hoof is enlarged relative to the opposite foot and loss of skin elasticity, as a result of the accumulation of pus in the hoof, it is enlarged and tightened, hoof bulges are difficult to palpate, handles thickened, elasticity the passive movement of the lowered, injured hooves is limited and severe pain is manifested when they move the hoof to the ground.

In hoof soft phlegmon, the hoof size expanded and the inflammatory tumor went from the hoof capsule to the hoof joint. The range of hooves widened and hoof asymmetry was observed. The injured area is hot, tense, and severely painful on palpation. The body temperature of the

animals increased and the general condition worsened, with a strong limp when moving. In some animals, there is a discharge from the hoof and soft palate, and blue pus is flowing.

CONCLUSION

1. As a result of inspections, a total of 414 cows belonging to cattle farms in Samarkand region were found to have 78 hooves and 12% of cows with hoof pathology. (30%) and 22 head (24%) animals were reported to be experiencing the initial and clinically evident processes of hoof flower phlegmons.
2. In all animals with hoof circumference and hoof soft phlegmon, the hooves of one foot are injured, the hooves with phlegmon are swollen, there is severe pain, the animals keep their injured legs slightly bent at rest, and there is a strong limp when walking.
3. In addition to traditional methods in the treatment of purulent inflammation of the distal part of the legs of cattle, 0.5 ml / kg of neon helium laser beams are administered intravenously and 2 ml of chondralone intramuscularly in the amount of 0.5 ml / kg. , reduces the duration of treatment of capsular and hoof soft phlegmon by an average of 15 days, and the duration of treatment of purulent phlegmon by an average of 18 days.

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