Simmental cattle are effective methods of intensive treatment of purulent inflammatory processes of the fingers and toes

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ABSTRACT

For the intensive treatment of purulent inflammation of the fingers and hooves in cattle of Simmental breed, effective treatment of intravenous and enrofloxacin 10% antibiotic with intravenous and butasal-100 + sodium chloride 0.9% solution + ascorbic acid, which acts as a bio-stimulant method was developed and treatment duration was reduced to 7 days compared to the control group.

Keywords: Butasal-100, traditional method, pulsation, extreme, Rustergolts, pododermatitis, hoof rot, ascorbic acid, enrofloxacin 10%, oxytetracycline 20%, simmental.

Introduction.

In most countries of the world, the bulk of livestock products are derived from cattle. There is no way to ensure global food security without the development of cattle breeding. Solving this problem requires radical reform of the industry, the creation of new promising integrated technologies for animal care and feeding.

In high-yielding animals, hoof injury accounts for 50–60% of total foot disease or 14–17% of surgical pathology (1). In recent years, 4-15.3% of cows have been written off prematurely due to foot diseases (2). Significant increases in foot-and-mouth disease have been reported in large horned animals in Russia and other foreign countries (3). In Sweden and the UK, 74% and 55% of animals were reported to have been slaughtered as a result of foot disease (4) (5). Veremey E.I., Jurba V.A., (2003) point out that one of the main reasons for the exclusion of animals in some European countries is foot disease. In the Netherlands, foot disease ranks third after mastitis and infertility. The introduction of advanced technology in Irish animal husbandry has led to an increase in malnutrition among animals (54%). In Sweden, 4%, in Germany, 3% and in the Netherlands, more than 2% of dairy cows are excluded. Over the last 10-15 years, despite the decrease in the number of cows on farms and complexes in the Southern Urals, Chelyabinsk, Kurgan regions of Russia, Kustanay region of Kazakhstan), hoof injuries have increased by 20-50% (7). Efforts are being made to solve this problem by bringing in and breeding productive animal breeds thaextraction, removal of dead tissue, ligation, etc.) once every two days oxytetracycline 20% (per 1ml-20 kg live weight per head) was injected intramuscularly 4 times. Diclofenac for pain relief and inflammation was injected intramuscularly in 8 ml. Each day, 10 ml of vitamin C and one liter of 0.9% sodium

chloride solution were mixed and injected intravenously.

Regular clinical examinations were performed during the experiment.

Results and their analysis. Regular clinical examinations during the experiment helped to determine the pathogenesis of the disease, at the beginning of the disease severe pain was felt in the hoof and walls of the hooves, the hoof walls and especially the heel heel were hot, palpable and squeezed with a hoof clamp. The hoof flower circle was swollen and enlarged, its color was reddish, and severe pain was observed. The pulsation in the common arteries of the fingers increased, and these symptoms manifested to varying degrees at different stages of treatment. During the experiment, both groups were removed from the dead tissue by the traditional method, ie mechanical treatment, pus was removed, washed with chemical disinfectant solutions and sprayed with antibiotic powders and tied with a bandage. The first experimental group was then injected intramuscularly with the enrofloxacin antibiotic (1 ml per 20 live weights) once daily for 4 days. Diclofenac for pain relief and inflammation was injected intramuscularly in 8 ml. Each day, 20 ml of Butasol 100 bioavailability, 10 ml of vitamin C, and one liter of 0.9% sodium chloride solution were injected intravenously, and in the second control group, 20% intramuscular oxytetracycline was administered once every two days. 1ml-20 kg live weight) was sent 4 times. Diclofenac for pain relief and inflammation was injected intramuscularly in 8 ml. Each day, 10 ml of vitamin C and one liter of 0.9% sodium chloride solution were mixed and injected intravenously.

On the 3rd day of treatment, the first experimental group of animals experienced severe pain at the beginning of the disease in the hanging part and walls of the hooves, when the hoof walls and especially the heel heel were hot, palpated and squeezed with a hoof clamp. The hoof flower circle was swollen and enlarged, its color was red, severe pain was observed, and on days 6-7 of treatment, fewer clinical signs shifted to the positive side.

On the 8th day of the experiment, a decrease in the inflammatory process was observed, in which the skin relaxed and its elasticity was restored, and the finger joint folds were significantly reduced. At this time, the animals began to move during treatment as the lameness decreased. It has been noted that the joint is free and less painful when passive movement methods are used in injured finger joints.t specialize in the field. In animals with purulent inflammation of the finger and hoof in this group, it was noted that by the 11th day of treatment, the function and structure of the finger and hoof were restored to normal.

The finger of the second control group, which was injected intravenously with a mixture of 20% oxytetracycline (1ml-20 kg of live weight per person) and diclofenac intramuscularly, vitamin C + 0.9% sodium chloride solution once every 4 days. in animals with purulent inflammation of the hoof, the function and structure of the finger and hoof were restored to normal levels by day 17 of the experiment.

Conclusion

1. In the first group of infected animals once a day intramuscular antibiotic enrofloxacin (1 ml per 20 live weights) for 4 days and diclofenac intramuscularly, mixed with 20 ml of Butasol - 100 + vitamin C + 0.9% sodium chloride solution per liter when the solution was injected intravenously, the duration of treatment was 11 days and the duration of treatment was reduced to 7 days compared to the control group.

2. In the second group of animals once every two days with oxytetracycline 20% antibiotic 4 times (1ml 20 live weight) and intramuscular injection of diclofenac mixed with vitamin C + 0.9% sodium chloride solution and intravenous injection of one liter of solution duration of treatment 18 made up the day.

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