Some Indications Of Large Abdominal Fluid In Aseptic Pododematitis In Cows

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ABSTRACT

This article presents an examination of large abdominal fluid pH disorder and large abdominal movement changes in aseptic pododermatitis in cattle hooves of the breed.

Keywords: Pododermatitis, abdominal fluids, pH, rumination, endotoxins, histamine, arteriovenous shunts, corium, abdominal acidosis, distal extremities, hypotension, tachycardia, belching and decreased chewing.

Relevance of the topic. Among the non-infectious diseases of cattle, especially the pathology of the gastrointestinal tract is often noted, the highest and specific volume of which is occupied by large abdominal acidosis. The main reason for the development of the disease is the high content of easily soluble carbohydrates in the feed, the use of high-starch concentrate feed [1; 2]. The disease is very widespread, or rather ubiquitous, and the consequences of the disease cause great economic damage to the farm. [3].

Some researchers suggest that there are several stages in the development of inflammatory processes in the hoof. Initial activation of pododermatitis is associated with systemic metabolic changes. This stage is the result of a major abdominal disorder and subsequent systemic pH disorder. A decrease in systemic pH activates the vascular-active mechanism, which increases the pulsation of the finger arteries and general blood flow. As a result of the development of stress, the process of release of endotoxins and histamine, which increase the contraction of blood vessels, begins, as a result of which several non-physiological arthrovenous shunts appear.

Blood is returned from the arteries to the veins prematurely, oxygen and other nutrients that pass through the blood do not reach the Horn-forming tissues (corium) and thus increase blood pressure in the veins. Damaged vessels secrete serum, which leads to inflammation and further damage to the corium, resulting in swelling, internal bleeding at the base of the skin and eventual enlargement of the base of the hoof skin, causing intense pain [5, 6 7;8;9;10].

Research objective. The processes of aseptic pododermatitis in the hooves consist in studying the change in certain indicators of large abdominal fluid in cows undergoing.

Object and styles of research. The studies were carried out in the conditions of "Siyab Shavkat Orzu" livestock farm of Taylak district of Samarkand region, "Agro Bravo" livestock farm of Samarkand district, "A'zam biznes baraka" and "Uchqun" livestock farm of Urgut district. The diagnosis of large abdominal acidosis was made in a complex way, taking into account the results of feeding ration, animal storage and clinical research according to generally accepted methods in veterinary medicine. In this case, the urine of cows infected with clinical aseptic pododermatitis from 5 heads from livestock farms "A'zam biznes baraka", "Uchqun", "Siyab Shavkat Orzu", "Agro Bravo", a large abdominal fluid pH, and mobility of a large abdomen were examined.

With the help of a probe, fluid was taken from a large abdominal cavity and the pH of the abdominal fluid was measured. Each animal was evaluated on chewing activity. Using a probe, a pH metr (105 Ph-meter ORION StarA211 x26087) was used to extract fluid from the large abdominal cavity and determine the environment of large abdominal fluid samples. The mobility of the large abdomen was determined by palpation of the left iliac fossa with the help of a fist [4].

Analysis of the results obtained. According to the results of the study, it was found that the origin of large abdominal acidosis in cattle in livestock farmers "Siyab Shavkat Orzu","Agro Bravo", " A'zam biznes baraka" and "Uchqun" was caused by poor-quality feeding of animals and non-compliance with the requirements of the correct feeding ration.

Studies have shown that in all examined animals , the characteristic clinical signs of acidosis in the abdomen are decreased appetite, abdominal hypotonia, tachycardia, rapid breathing, decreased productivity, decreased stuttering and chewing, liquid feces were observed.

When the large abdominal fluid pH environment of 5 head of cattle from the taylak district "Siyab Shavkat Orzu" livestock farm was examined, it was noted that 6.1±3.42 on day 1, 6.2±3.47 on day 5, 6.4±3.59 on day 7 and 6.4±3.58 on day 9 compared to the initial indicators

Also, when the large abdominal fluid pH environment of 5 head cattle was examined from the Samarkand district "Agro Bravo" cattle ranch, it was found to be 6.2±3.48 on day 1 of inspection, 6.3±3.58 on day 7, 6.3±3.58 on day 7, and 6.3±3.53 on day 9 compared to the initial indicators.

Similarly, a large crustacean pH environment of 5 head cattle from the Urgut district "Uchqun" cattle ranching was observed to increase by 6.2±3.47 on the 1st day of inspection; 6.4±3.58 on the 5th; 6.4±3.58 on the 7th; and 6.4±3.61; compared to initial indicators on the 9th.

Similarly, when a large abdominal fluid pH environment was examined in 5 head of cattle from Urgut district's "A'zam biznes baraka" cattle ranching, it observed a slightly different pattern, with an increase of 6.2±3.47 on day 1, 6.4±3.58 on day 5, 6.4±3.24 on day 7, and 6.6±3.70 on day 9 compared to initial indicators (Table 1) .

Some indicators of large abdominal fluid in cows. n-5.

Table 1.

Farm's name	**Inspection days**		**pH**	**Movement of large abdominal Romanian, in 2 minutes.**
"Siyob Shavkat Orzu"		1	6,1±3,42	2,0±1,11
		5	6,2±3,47	2,2±1,19
		7	6,4±3,59	3,0±1,71
		9	6,4±3,58	3,0±1,67
"Agro Bravo"		1	6,0±3,36	2,0±1,17

		5	6,2±3,48	2,0±1,25
		7	6,3±3,53	2,5±1,44
		9	6,3±3,53	3,0±1,75
“Uchqun”		1	6,2±3,47	2,0±1,11
		5	6,4±3,58	3,0±1,71
		7	6,4±3,58	3,0±1,71
		9	6,4±3,61	4,0±2,23
“Azam biznes baraka”		1	6,2±3,47	2,0±1,11
		5	6,4±3,58	3,0±1,71
		7	6,4±3,24	3,0±1,71
		9	6,6±3,70	4,0±2,29
P<			0,01	0,05

When the romanization of the large abdomen was examined by palpation of the left hungry abdomen in 2 minutes in 5 heads of cattle from the taylak district "Siyab Shavkat Orzu" livestock farm, it was noted that on the 1st day of examination 2.0±1.11, on the 5th day 2.2±1.19, on the 7th day 3.0±1.71 and on the 9th day 3.0±1.67

Similarly, in 5 heads from the Samarkand district livestock farm "Agro Bravo", it was noted that the romanization of the large abdomen was increased by 2 minutes to palpation of the left iliac fossa, on the 1st day of examination 2.0±1.17.5-2.0±1.25, on the 7th-2.5±1.44 and on the 9th-3.0±1.75

Similarly, the rumination of the large abdomen in 5 heads of cattle from the Urgut district "Uchqun" cattle ranching was found to have increased by 2 minutes by palpation of the left hungry squirrel by 2.0±1.1-1.5 on day 1 of inspection by 3.0±1.71,3.0±1.71 on day 7, and 4.0±2.23 on day 9 compared to the initial indicators.

Also, Urgut district “A’zam biznes baraka” was observed from livestock farming when the romanization of the large stomach of 5 heads of cattle was examined by palpation of the left iliac fossa in 2 minutes, 2.0±1.11 on the 1st day of inspection; 3.0±1.71 on the 5th day; 3.0±1.71 on the 7th day and 4.0±2.29; increased compared to the initial indicators on the 9th day(Table 1) .

As a result of clinical observations and laboratory studies, the main role in the effectiveness of the diagnosis and treatment of aseptic pododermatitis and laminitis is the determination of pH in the composition of large abdominal suckers. Studies conducted show that the etiology of diseases of the distal branch of the legs is very diverse, in particular, they show a continuous relationship with diseases such as trauma, microclimate disorders in livestock buildings, substance exchange disorders caused by feeding productive cows with a large amount of concentrate and silage, as well as large abdominal acidosis

Conclusion:

1. When a large abdominal fluid pH environment was examined in cows undergoing aseptic pododermatitis processes in their hooves in farms, it was characteristic that on the 1st day of examination,an average of 6.0±3.36 to 6.2±3.47, on the 5th day 6.2±3.47 to 6.4±3.58, on the 7th day 6.3±3.53 to 6.4±3.24 and on the 9th day 6.3±3.53 to 6.6±3.70.

2. In cows undergoing aseptic pododermatitis processes in their hooves, the romanization of the large abdomen was recorded on average 2.0±1.11 on day 1, 2.0±1.25 to 3.0±1.71 on day 5, 2.5±1.44 to 3.0±1.71 on day 7, and 3.0±1.67 to 4.0±2.29 on day 9.

3. In cows undergoing aseptic pododermatitis processes in the hooves of cattle of the breed, it was determined by examinations that large abdominal fluid pH acidosis is present, large abdominal distension is below the norm and these indicators increase in recovery.

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