

CAUSES OF PODODERMATITIS IN PRODUCTIVE COWS.

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Summary. Based on the results of scientific research, the causes of purulent pododermatitis in productive cows have been studied. One of the causes of purulent pododermatitis is associated with the conditions of keeping animals, it was noted that although the disease occurs in all seasons of the year, the disease is especially common in winter, spring and autumn. During these seasons, the causes of the disease were studied.

Key words: Purulent pododermatitis, purulent-necrotic, ungulate, micro and macro elements.

Introduction: In recent years, comprehensive measures aimed at the treatment and prevention of diseases of the distal part of the legs are being implemented among the high-yielding cows brought to our country from abroad, but due to purulent-necrotic lesions of the hooves, there are cases of a sharp decrease in the productivity of animals and cases of forced slaughter as a result of severe disease. For this reason, it is still a problem to determine the causes of purulent pododermatitis in imported cattle hooves, study the level of occurrence of the disease, and analyze the morphological, biochemical, and immunological parameters in the animal body, to make an early diagnosis of the disease, to treat animals with the disease and to prevent this pathology.

Some authors Blednov A.I., and Blednova A.V [1-2] have shown that the causes of hoof diseases include pododermatitis and various ulcers caused by inadequate feeding, storage, and care of animals. The authors note that all these factors, in turn, cause hoof deformities that cause purulent-necrotic processes.

Ermolaev V.A., Marin E.M., Saveleva Yu.V. and the main causes of continuous damage to animal hooves, as well as various injuries, air humidity and high ammonia content, the humidity of the substrate, adynamia, timely treatment of hooves It, is also possible to include factors such as lack of nutrition, various disorders of metabolism, decrease in body resistance, inadequate feeding, violation of animal keeping technologies, lack of high-quality and scheduled disinfection of the building [3].

According to the information provided by Khuzin D.A., Aleksandrov D.I and Khuzin D.A., Khusniev F.A., Lutfullin D.N., Mukhammetshin N.A, damage to hooves is caused by animal keeping conditions, hoof cleaning system, with or without tying Regardless of factors such as the method of storage in boxes, it is recognized by researchers that it occurs regularly in farms [4-5]. Ostrovsky N.S. Among the foot diseases of large horned animals, finger diseases have an important place, classification of this group of diseases is of great importance in the development of pathology diagnosis, treatment, and preventive measures [6]. According to the classification proposed by the author, cattle are divided into three main groups of diseases of the finger area: a) primary damage diseases of the fingers; b) inflammatory-infectious complications of primary damage; c) distant and irreversible differences and deformations. The third group includes

irreversible diseases, as a result of which fibrotic and ossifying processes develop, ending with various contractures and ankylosis.

V.N.Avrorov shows the origin of leg diseases as the reason for the traumatism associated with the technology of keeping animals on a slotted floor [7]. According to the author, when animals are kept in such conditions, the weight of the body is not evenly distributed on the hoof and soft hoof, usually, the support occurs on half of the hoof or one hoof, and the other one hangs in the crack or is squeezed between the edges of the floor, as a result of which inflammation of the skin of the hoof occurs and eliminates resulting in unreachable lagging and reduced productivity.

According to the data of German scientists such as Ogata A., Shimizu H., Sashiki S., Yamaguchi A., hoof diseases are 57.9% when black-breasted cows are tied in the conditions of the concrete floor of the dairy complex, and often the hooves are aseptic and purulent pododermatitis, soft heel and hoof sole ulcers occur. [8].

For this reason, one of the important tasks is to prevent the economic damage caused by purulent-necrotic lesions of hooves in high-yielding cows to dairy cattle and to develop new modern specific and non-specific treatment measures.

Inspection method and materials. Analyzing the scientific literature of foreign and domestic scientists, we conducted our scientific research to study the etiology of purulent pododermatitis in high-yielding cows in existing farms in the regions and districts of our Republic and limited liability companies at "Siyob-Shavkat Orzu" and "Abduqakhon Agro Service", Urgut, Tayloq District, Samarkand Region. Purulent pododermatitis in productive cows in limited liability company "Azam Kholikov", "Zhora" in Pastdargom district, "Kogon Chinor cattle farm" in Kogon district, Bukhara region, "Begzod naslli mollari" farm in Pakhtakor district, Jizzakh region, and "Palandara cattle farm" in Kitob district, Kashkadarya region focused on the study of etiological factors causing the disease.

The obtained results and their analysis. The results of the observations showed that today in the barns that keep animals brought from abroad, the presence of such factors as excessive humidity of the ground, improper treatment of hooves in time, and violation of the rules for cutting hooves during treatment were observed. Usually, the strength of the hoof is positively affected by an acidic or low-acidity environment, but in many observed cases, the alkalinity of the environment of ammonia, dung, and urine in the barn, as a result of such factors hurts the hoof, the horn layer swells, its strength decreases, and as a result, it leads to the appearance of hoof diseases.

It was noted that the buildings where the cows were kept with purulent-necrotic pathologies in the distal part of their legs were made of solid concrete, the places where the animals were fed were constantly wet, and the dung was not removed on time. Another main cause of this group of diseases is the weight falling on the medial part of the cow's hoof more than its lateral part, and the increased wear of the heel part because the hooves of the front legs rest more on the ground.

As a result of the movement of concrete mixtures in the places where animals are kept in

most of the studied farms, the appearance of unevenness in the sole, the presence of elements that injure the base of the hoof skin, the development of hypo- and adynamia, the lack of a sufficient amount of micro- and macroelements in the composition of food, on top of that, the introduction of the high-concentrate type of nutrition, hooves it was observed that due to timely elimination of inflammations based on the skin, microorganisms constantly falling on them from the



external environment leads to the emergence of purulent foci. In most cases, existing low-quality feeding in farms, poor storage conditions, and failure to take care of hooves on time lead to a violation of the growth process of the cornified layer in it. This, in turn, leads to the development of deformed hooves in animals and the appearance of corresponding diseases. Concrete and expanded clay Intensification of hoof erosion is observed in soles, especially when a large amount of moisture is added to it.

In four of the seven cattle farms where clinical observations were made, it was found that 2-3% of formalin baths were not organized at the entrances and exits of the milking areas, even when they were established, they did not meet the requirements, and the formalin solution in the baths was not renewed at the specified time.

As a result of the above and similar etiological factors, the development of purulent pododermatitis, the destruction of necrotic tissues based on the hoof skin, and the presence of purulent pathological changes were observed.



In addition, damage to the hind legs was observed in most of the animals infected with purulent pododermatitis. Such a situation can be explained by the accumulation of milk in the udder of dairy cows, the weight falling mainly on the rear legs as a result of the growth of the fetus during the calving period, the injury of untreated hooves due to the sinking of the rough surface of the leather base with concrete mixture, and the infection entering through them.

Conclusion: Disease outbreaks were observed in connection with the process of adaptation of highly productive Holstein-Friesian cattle to the conditions of our region and the seasons with high rainfall. It was also observed that purulent pododermatitis occurs partially even in the warm season. This situation can be explained by the constant wetness of the place where the animals are kept under the influence of water sprayed from the upper parts of the barn to ensure a constant microclimate to protect the animals from heat. In addition, one of the main reasons for the frequent occurrence of purulent pododermatitis in winter is the occurrence of strong sweating as a result of the four-sided cellophane covering of grazing areas in most livestock farms. Such sweating leads not only to humidity but also to a constant high level of toxic gases in the air. If the etiological

factors that cause purulent pododermatitis are prevented by analyzing the above cases, it is possible to achieve a sharp reduction in purulent pododermatitis.

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