OBJECTIVE FACTORS CAUSING PODODERMATITIS IN BREEDED CATTLE

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Abstract
In this article, several objective causes of pododermatitis in cattle of different breeds brought to our country from abroad are discussed, in addition, the causes of finger and hoof diseases are some deficiencies in the feed ration, the importance of the base in keeping cattle, an important role in the prevention of pododermatitis is listed.

Keywords: pod dermatitis, soles, concrete, holloshtin, red Estonian, microflora, infection.

Enter.Comprehensive measures are being implemented in our republic for the rapid development of the livestock industry in the following years. In this regard, it is important to increase the number and productivity of livestock, as well as to identify the causes of various non-infectious foot diseases in animals, including purulent inflammation of the toes and hooves, to develop effective measures for early diagnosis, treatment and prevention, and to further improve existing ones. .

In the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-60 of January 28, 2022, the development strategy of the new Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 states that in order to ensure the rapid development of the national economy and high growth rates, "Livestock feed base It is planned to increase the size of "expansion and production" by 1.5-2 times, to implement new projects to increase the number of cattle and increase their productivity. Therefore, taking into account the regional conditions of our republic, the level of occurrence of hoof diseases in cattle, their early diagnosis, identification of etiopathogenesis, development and improvement of effective methods and means of treatment and prevention are considered urgent.

Relevance of the topic. In order to satisfy the population's demand for high-quality livestock products, cattle of high productivity are imported from abroad. These breeds of cattle are distinguished from our own local breeds of cattle by their high productivity, heavy body weight, and resistance to diseases. The fact that farmers did not consult with veterinary experts when bringing in foreign bred cattle, organized storage conditions based on their own conditions, used cheap but substandard feed and did not treat hooves in time can cause pododermatitis or other hoof diseases. It creates the ground and the elimination of these cases is one of the main problems. Taking this into account, the main goal of this work is to scientifically substantiate the objective factors.

Research object, materials and methods. Experiments were carried out in 4 farms designed for four different storage conditions: "Azzam Bisnes Baraka" farm in the village of Ishchan, Urgut

district (the floor where goods are stored is made of brick), in the village of Ishchan, Urgut district "Uchqun" farm (stock storage is made of ordinary soil), Tayloq district "Abdukhakhor-Agro servis" farm (stock storage is concrete), "Karimova Guljakhan" farm in Ipakchi village, Samarkand district Jaligi (a place where cattle are kept, mixed with soil and manure) was taken. Scientific researches were carried out during the seasons. The obtained scientific results were statistically processed and compared with the results of clinical observations. During the examination of cattle on all farms, the morphofunctional condition of the legs and hooves of the animals, the type and degree of lameness, their local temperature, shape, condition of the hooves, and other general and special inspections were conducted.

The obtained results and their analysis

Preliminary studies were conducted in spring, summer, autumn and winter at the farm "Azzam Biznes Baraka" in the village of Ishchan, Urgut district, on 77 Holstein cows. During the clinical examination of the feet of cattle on the farm, only in spring and autumn, changes were observed in the area of toes and hoofs and in the joints of 14 cows. Among the clinical signs of the animals, limping of legs, loss of appetite, swelling of the lower, round and hoof parts of the finger and increased local temperature were observed. The floors where the cows are kept are made of baked bricks. During the day, cattle are kept in a dirt paddock. Treatment of hooves is carried out once a year, twice when the time is right.

The next research was conducted on 79 cows of the Holstein breed at the farm "Uchkun" in the village of Ishchan, Urgut district. In this farm, the goods are kept on the ground. There was no disease in this farm during the year.

The next researches were carried out on 80 Holstein cows at the farm "Abdukhakhor-Agro servis", Tailoq district. In this farm, cattle are stored on concrete floors. On this farm, finger and hoof diseases were observed in 25 cows in spring and autumn.

The next researches were carried out in the spring, summer, autumn and winter months on 80 red Estonian cows at the farm "Karimova Guljakhan", Ipakchi district, Samarkand district. In this farm, cattle are kept on floors mixed with soil and manure. There was no disease in this farm during the year.

The obtained results were as follows: it was reported that the hooves of cows kept in a hard, i.e., brick and concrete floor, grew in a changed state. There were almost no hoof pathologies in cows kept in a place with normal soil and a place with manure. Taking into account that the hooves of cattle usually grow 6.5-8.51 mm per month, the growth pattern and morphofunctional qualities of the hooves in cows kept in a place with normal soil and manure soil were unchanged.

As the body weight of the cows kept on the hard floor falls on the soft heel of the hoof, the small pieces of stone separated from the concrete due to the effect of bitter urine and the unevenness of the sole cause the soft heel to be crushed, and as a result of the rupture of the small capillary blood vessels in the area, microhemorrhages are formed.

As we know, four conditions must be present for a surgical infection to occur. The first is contamination, that is, an infection in the tissues of the damaged soft heel. Cattle hooves kept on hard floors have enough opportunities for this factor.

The second is the microflora, that is, the infection settles in the tissues of the damaged soft heel. Microbleeds in damaged tissues provide a "food environment" for microflora. As a result, this factor causes the fingers and hooves to turn into an infectious state, which is initially aseptic.

The third, the infected state, in which the infection begins to increase and develop in the infected tissue and destroys the tissue in the crushed area of the soft heel. If the infection breaks through the boundary between the tissues, it causes the fourth condition, i.e. infectious pododermatitis.

Conclusions

1. The presence of rubber mats and wide grazing areas in cattle sheds serves to prevent hooves from crushing the soft heel.
2. Floors made of unevenly polished and broken brick and concrete, especially when they are in a dirty state, cause pododermatitis.
3. Excessive supply of silage and silage is an objective factor in the increase of acidity in the gastrointestinal system, liquefaction of manure, excretion of bitter urine, and wet conditions in the origin of the disease.

Suggestions

As a recommendation, in order to break the chain of microorganisms, keep the animals in dry, clean, wide and flexible areas, adjust the feed ration correctly, and prevent hooves from growing too much to prevent finger and hoof disease. serves.

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