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ETIOLOGICAL FACTORS CAUSING PURULOUS INFLAMMATION OF TOES AND HOOFS IN BREEDED CATTLE AND THEIR CLINICAL SIGNS

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Annotation
The main feature of causing inflammatory infectious diseases is as a result of mechanical injuries, various injuries of animals occur, the contour of the hoof increases, the animal loses its appetite, and animals suffer severe pain during movement.

Keywords: purulent inflammation of finger and hoof, capsular phlegmon, purulent arthritis regeneration, erosion and deformation of the hoof, it has been shown to cause disorders of the locomotor system in the legs.

Introduction

It is observed that the main reason for the emergence of a number of diseases as a result of the new type of keeping, feeding, care and use of animals under the management of newly established livestock farms in our republic. In addition, in recent times in our region, disturbance of ecological balance, disturbance of soil, water and plant composition is causing various diseases, including purulent inflammation of finger and hoof.

Collected scientific theories I.V. According to Pavlov's doctrine, the nervous system is important in managing the integrity of the organism, the influence of the external environment, and the vital functions and pathological processes in the animal organism (B.M. Olivkov, 1955). I.V. According to Pavlov's doctrine, all pathological processes develop in the animal organism as a result of continuous tickling of the cortex of the cerebral hemispheres. Decreasing and disruption of cerebral cortex activity causes many diseases, and organic changes in tissues, organs and systems can cause long-term functional stimulation of cerebral cortex. K.I. According to Shakalov (1986), the development of purulent inflammations of the finger and hoof is caused by microtraumas in the tension of the hooves, erosion and deformation of the hooves, and disorders of the locomotor system of

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the legs. In addition, their anatomo-topographical structure can be the reason for the origin of purulent inflammations of some toes and hoofs. In this case, the pathological process passes to the joints through the third muscle of the small calf and the subtendon synovial bag of the long tendon of the finger, resulting in the disease of purulent inflammation of the finger and hoof, and degenerative osteoarthritis becomes chronic and causes severe, in some cases, irreversible processes of purulent inflammation of the finger and hoof. In most cases, the etiological factors in the development of purulent inflammatory diseases of the finger and hoof are closed mechanical injuries caused by the impact of impermeable objects or compression of animals (I.Ya. Tikhonin, M.A. Feldstein, 1971), in which hoof damage, the complexity of treatment processes and they differ from each other depending on the different consequences of the disease (I.V. Shabalaev, 1989).

Taking into account the classification of diseases of purulent inflammation of the finger and hoof in cattle, it should be noted that as a result of the frequent use of cotton waste in livestock farms and the long-term mixing of gossypol and gossypol-containing feeds in the feed, experiments have proven that toxic allergic types, which are common in cattle, have hoof diseases. (N.Sh. Davlatov and others 1996). Thus, in the classification of diseases of purulent inflammation of the finger and hoof, it is appropriate to take into account the characteristics of the diseases of purulent inflammation of the finger and hoof. It is worth noting that the role of pathogenic microflora in purulent inflammations occurring in all anatomical elements of hooves affects its development and outcome. According to (K.I. Shakalov and others 1987), (I.S. Pankolarin 1982) purulent inflammations of the finger and hoof are caused by puncture wounds, mechanical injuries of tissues around the hoof, periarticular tissues, synovial sac mucosa and tendon sheaths. it develops as a result of its transfer to hoof tissues, as well as pleurisy, endometritis, paraarthritis and other diseases, and is its etiopathogenetic basis. When animals are kept in groups, the initial stage of purulent inflammation of the finger and hoof is not clearly visible (I.A. Kalashnik et al., 1988), therefore, timely surgical dispensation measures are important in preventing the development of chronic inflammation in the hoof and its surrounding tissues, which are difficult to treat. is important.

The obtained results and their analysis. As a result of scientific research and experiments conducted to determine the etiopathogenesis of purulent inflammations of the distal part of the foot in private farms specializing in cattle

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breeding in our republic, it was found that the factors causing purulent inflammations of the hoof are various, that is, mechanical factors occurring in the hoof are the cause. For example, when the body is weakened, especially in the winter season, some physiological effects, excreta of the body can also cause inflammation. Another factor that causes purulent inflammations in the hoof of the distal part of the legs of cattle is that as a result of the stinging of the axils of various spiky plants in the inter-hoof gland, microorganisms enter through the wound and develop purulent inflammations, as a result of which the hoof rupture, purulent inflammation of the finger and hoof, and the tearing of the membrane spread.

As a result of research, it was found that the deeper the wounds penetrating the hooves, the more severe the complication. Especially, the poisonous substance in the feed obtained from the processing of cotton, which is mainly added to their diet in the winter season, is gassypol, and this substance causes a violation of the metabolic process in the body and a toxico-allergic state, as a result of which the body causes a decrease in immunobiological properties. By studying the etiopathogenesis of the purulent inflammation of the distal part of the legs in the hooves of the cattle, it was found that among the cattle in private cattle farms of our country, this pathology is more common in the distal part of the legs in the hoof, round-toe and wrist joints. development of modern methods of treatment and prevention of purulent inflammations is of great scientific and practical importance.

Inspections were conducted at the "Puremilk" farm in the Okdarya district of the Samarkand region. As a result of clinical examination, 20 head of cattle with purulent inflammatory processes of finger and hoof were isolated as a result of hoof cracking in the distal part of the legs.

Clinical examinations were carried out and the types of injuries of the distal part of the legs and their characteristics were determined, and it was found that the animals were mainly infected with purulent inflammation of the finger and hoof, capsular phlegmon and purulent arthritis.

Purulent inflammation of finger and hoof was noted in 8 heads of examined animals, purulent arthritis in 6 heads, and capsular phlegmon processes in 6 head animals. In animals suffering from purulent inflammation of the finger and hoof and purulent arthritis, general weakness, increased body temperature, enlargement of the contour of the hoofs, tension of the diverticula of the base of the hoof skin, and severe pain when moving are manifested. When palpating the

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damaged hoof, redness and local temperature rise, limitation of hoof movement was noted. The animal carefully presses the damaged hoof without putting it on the ground. The area around the hoof was swollen and red, and open wounds were formed in some places. A blue purulent exudate flows from the puncture site.

All the animals with capsular phlegmon of the hoof and soft hoof had one part of the hoof damaged, and the hoof with capsular phlegmon was red and swollen, with severe pain. When animals are at rest, their legs are slightly resting on the injured leg, almost without resting on the tip of the hoof. When walking, a strong limp is observed, and the animals move with a limp, putting the injured legs on the ground.

Weakness, an increase in body temperature by 0.5-10 on average, an increase in the size of the injured hoof compared to the hoof of the opposite leg, and a loss of skin elasticity were noted in the animals. decreased passive movement of the affected hoof was limited and severe pain was observed when moving the hoof on the ground.

In soft capsular phlegmon of the hoof, the size of the hoof has expanded, and the inflammatory swelling has reached the hoof capsule to the lower joint. The distance between the hooves has widened and hoof asymmetry has appeared. The affected area is hot, tense and painful when palpated. The body temperature of the animals has increased and the general condition has worsened, strong lameness is evident when moving. Some animals have fistulas and bluish pus oozing from the hooves and hooves.

Summary

1. Factors that cause purulent inflammations of hooves and hooves are mainly mechanical effects, i.e., an increase in the body weight of the animal, the stinging of the axils of various spiky plants in the inter-hoof gland, as a result of hard floor coverings, microorganisms enter through the wound and cause the development of purulent inflammations.

2. In animals suffering from purulent inflammation of finger and hoof, capsular phlegmon and purulent arthritis, it is characterized by general weakness, increase in body temperature, enlargement of the contour of hooves, and severe pain when moving.

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