INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

SJIF 2019: 5.222 2020: 5.552 2021: 5.637 2022:5.479 2023:6.563

elSSN 2394-6334 https://www.ijmrd.in/index.php/imjrd Volume 10, issue 12 (2023)

ETIOLOGY, DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF CALF DYSPEPSIA

Komilov Hajibay, DJabbarova Dilnoza

assistant

H.Berkinova, M.Yormatova.

students

Samarkand state veterinary medicine medicine animal husbandry and biotechnologies Tashkent branch of the university

Annotation: In this article, the importance, economic damage, origin, causes, symptoms, diagnosis and new modern methods, of treatment and prevention of disease of calves were studiet.

Key words: Dyspepsia, etiology, metabolizm, defikatsiya, hemolysis, hemoglobin, intoxikation, anamnesis .

Relevance : Implementation of intensive forms of animal husbandry is one of the integral parts of modern agrarian policy. But as a result of striving to maximize productivity with the application of intensive technologies in animal husbandry without fully considering the physiological capabilities and needs of animals, it causes stress on some systems and organs of the body, derailment of metabolic processes, and as a result, various pathological processes, including dyspepsia.

In specialized livestock farms, internal non-infectious diseases of young animals, including calf dyspepsia, are common and often cause high mortality and economic losses in sick calves. The analysis of the literature data shows that until now, the prevalence, etiology, pathogenesis,

morpho-chemical changes in the blood, diagnostics, and measures for the treatment and prevention of the disease among calves in the conditions of the farms of our republic are completely unknown. not studied.

Dyspepsia: DYSPEPSIA is an acute disease of newborn animals, characterized by metabolic and digestive disorders, general poisoning and dehydration of body tissues. Calves are often affected by this disease. According to the origin, enzyme deficiency, autoimmune, immunodeficiency and alimentary, simple and toxic dyspepsia are distinguished according to the degree of progression.[1]

Dyspepsia is a disease of 7-10-day-old calves with digestive and metabolic disorders, dehydration and intoxication of the body.

Economic cost of the disease: Calves die due to severe disease, growth and development are stunted in calves that recover from the disease.

Etiology : the causes of calf dyspepsia are violations of the standards of feeding and care of cows during the last two months of their gestation, that is, the diet of cows does not fully satisfy the body's need for nutrients and it consists of alimentary factors such as the concentration of fatty acid in silage and haylage, which made up the main part of the diet, is much higher than the allowed norm. In addition, there are factors such as not giving the first colostrum within an hour,

INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

SJIF 2019: 5.222 2020: 5.552 2021: 5.637 2022:5.479 2023:6.563

elSSN 2394-6334 https://www.ijmrd.in/index.php/imjrd Volume 10, issue 12 (2023)

giving milk from a cow with mastitis, giving cold and low-quality colostrum, violation of the feeding regime, and unsanitary conditions.[2]

Clinical signs of the disease: Clinical signs of the disease depend on the nature of its course, and it is characteristic to observe functional changes in the gastrointestinal, nervous and cardiovascular systems.

At the beginning of the disease, the stool is liquid, the discharge is yellow, later the discharge is bluish and air bubbles are mixed. Its pungent smell turns into a scent on later use. Intestinal movement increases sharply, when the abdominal wall is palpated, the calf groans from the intensity of the pain, defecation also becomes faster and painful. Sick calves are less mobile, weak, and lose their appetite. In the first days of the disease, the body temperature rises by 0.5-1 degrees, then the body temperature rises to 36-37 ⁰ C due to the violation of thermoregulation and diarrhea. decrease to[3]

As a result of a violation of water-salt exchange, the mucus membranes are dry, the skin cover is wrinkled and lost its luster, and the eyeball is deeply sunken in the eyelid. Pulse accelerates up to 140 times in 1 minute and is often undetectable, and the number of breaths is 36-40 times in 1 minute.

In dyspepsia, the size of erythrocytes increases, their level of saturation with hemoglobin decreases. In addition, it causes sedimentation of erythrocytes and hemolysis. The number of leukocytes increases mainly due to young neutrophils.

Pathologoanatomical changes: when a dead animal is dissected, in dyspepsia, the spleen shrinks, its edges are sharpened, hyperemia and dystrophic changes are observed in parenchymatous organs. One of the characteristic changes is bleeding and ruptures in the intima of the beginning of the aorta.



Figure 1 Figure 2

The appearance of the calf that died from the disease (Fig. 1) and the affected organs (Fig. 2).

Diagnosis: Of the disease clinical symptoms, anamnesis data and bacteriological inspections based on is placed.

INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT SJIF 2019: 5.222 2020: 5.552 2021: 5.637 2022:5.479 2023:6.563 eISSN 2394-6334 https://www.ijmrd.in/index.php/imjrd Volume 10, issue 12 (2023)

Differential Diagnosis: Dyspepsia should be differentiated from diseases such as colibacteriosis, viral diarrhea, rotovirus and coronavirus diarrhea, anaerobic enterotoxemia, condidymicosis, salmonellosis, chlamydiosis.

Treatment: Initially, the factors causing the disease are eliminated, the sick calves are taken to a separate place and starved for 6-12 hours, sick calves are given 250-500 mg of 1% Na Cl solution orally. Ascorbic acid and group B vitamins, as well as dexamethasone are infused into the vein along with Na Cl 0.9%, Ringer's solution, glucose 5-10% solution and physiological solutions. Antibiotics of the tetracycline group are used intramuscularly (tetracycline, oxytetracycline 5-20%, limoxin). Currently, in the treatment, initially the factors that cause the disease are eliminated, in order to prevent water exchange and dehydration in the body, regidron is added to distilled water and taken orally, in addition to physiological solutions, solutions such as disol and trisol are widely used. is being used. Ditrim and macrolan are effective antibiotics. In addition, blood serum, especially probiotics, is widely used to form an active immunity in the body and to increase the body's resistance.



Antibiotics used in treatment (Fig. 3).

Prevention: compliance with zoohygiene and veterinary sanitary rules in keeping animals, organization of quality ration and diet.

List of used literature

1. QN Norboev, B. Bakirov, B. Eshboriev: practical exercises on internal non-infectious diseases of animals» Samarkand 2001.

2. QN Norboev, B. Bakirov, B. Eshboriev: "Internal non-infectious diseases of animals" Samarkand, 2007.

3. Internet ma'lumoti : http://www.allvet.ru/articles/article86.php .