

## TREATMENT OF LAMINITIS IN SPORT HORSES AND PREVENTION

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**Annotation.** Hoof diseases in horses occur for a number of reasons. Laminitis is one of the diseases of the hoof, and it is a non-infectious internal disease that can be treated as a result of a number of mistakes and deficiencies in the feeding, keeping, training and use of animals, as well as poisoning. cases of laminitis are observed.

**Key words:** Laminitis, hoof, hoof capsule, poisoning, fatigue, strain, heat, horse sports, stable, dennik, serous, fibrinosis, exudate, pathogenesis, Phenylbutazone, hydrocortisone, dexamethasone.

One of the most urgent issues is the cases of mistakes and deficiencies in the care and use of horses that cause severe and irreparable defects and complications in the animal's organism.

Horses are considered service animals, and one of the main obstacles to keeping them and increasing their number is their various infectious, non-infectious and invasive diseases. Use of animals in unfavorable conditions, improper use, fatigue, stress, as a result of which surgical diseases, including hoof diseases, are widespread and constitute 14-17% of common diseases in our country.

In order to develop horse-breeding, breeding and horse sports in our country, breed local horses, popularize modern pentathlon and polo sports, attract direct foreign investments in the field, as well as strengthen its material and technical base, O The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan signed the decision No. PQ-5024 dated 11.03.2021. In accordance with the decision, the following tasks are being implemented.

1. The main directions for the further development of horse breeding and horse sports (hereinafter referred to as horse sports) and modern pentathlon and polo sports in Uzbekistan have been determined:

To make horse sports and modern pentathlon and polo sports one of the most popular sports among the population in the country, to establish a system for choosing, sorting (selection) of talented young people and training them as professional athletes;

training of professional trainers, referees, training manuals for horse sports and modern pentathlon and polo sports, strengthening the scientific and methodological base of horse sports;

formation of the necessary material and technical base and infrastructure for practicing horse sports and modern five-sport and polo sports, including the development of equestrian clubs, effective organization of the training process for national teams;

Step by step introduction of horse sports and modern pentathlon and polo sports to the physical training of the Armed Forces and law enforcement agencies;

bringing equestrian sports and modern pentathlon and polo sports to a level that can compete with developed countries, training specialists based on international requirements and standards, holding major international competitions, including world and continental championships among junior, youth and women's teams transfer;

Equestrian sports and modern pentathlon and polo sports are widely promoted among the population, including through mass media.

2. Deputy Prime Minister A.A. Abduhakimov Ministry of Agriculture, State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee, National Olympic Committee of Uzbekistan, Horse Breeding and Equestrian Federation of Uzbekistan, Modern Pentathlon Federation of Uzbekistan, Polo Federation of Uzbekistan and other interested organizations together with the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, based on the priority tasks defined in this decision and involving local and foreign experts and organizations with extensive experience in the field, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan will organize horse breeding, equestrian sports, modern pentathlon in Uzbekistan and the head of state has assigned the task of submitting to the Cabinet of Ministers the draft of the decision to approve the state program for the development of the polo sport until 2025 along with the target indicators (indicators) and the "Roadmap" for its implementation by years. Relevance and necessity of the topic: Although much attention has been paid to the development of horse breeding in recent years, there are many cases of death of a part of sports, working and other horses as a result of some dangerous surgical diseases.

In our country, a number of scientific and research works are being carried out to study the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of the pathology of the hoof and ligament apparatus. However, the complex aspects of the etiopathogenesis of hoof diseases in horses and modern methods of diagnosis have not been thoroughly studied. diseases in animal keeping, feeding, improper organization of exploitation work; It occurs when the presence of infectious diseases and metabolic disorders are observed. In addition, training process, competitions and national horse games are formed when they are not satisfactorily organized.

In addition, in horses, as in other animals, the composition of the ration and the amount of digestible protein, vitamins, macro- and microelements in it are of great importance, and their deficiency and the presence of various poisonous plants in the ration of barley, wheat and mixed fodder (Bangidevona, Uchma, the presence of grain

(kampirchopon, Mingdevona, etc.) also causes various toxico-allergic conditions in their body, causing diseases of the hooves, shins, and digestive system. Horses become stressed when they perform too much work that exceeds their physiological capacity for a short period of time. As a result of stress, muscle, tendon, ligament sprains and joint inflammations are formed. During the training and competition of the horse, dangerous situations such as exhaustion, stress and microtraumas may occur. This includes signs of general fatigue, lack of appetite and lack of inclination to continue exercise when the horse performs heavy and long-lasting work. Small, initially harmless injuries are also common during competition and training. Light injuries observed in frequently repeated mechanical effects can turn into pathological processes that repeat later.

The construction features of the stable are also of great importance in the disease of horse hooves. The floors, walls and boundary structures of the stable should have sufficient strength and stability, and should be characterized by heat, moisture and steam protection. Various pathological processes, including hoof diseases, laminitis, weaken their vital activity and reduce their operational characteristics. The consequences of the disease cause serious difficulties in keeping, exercising, breeding and participating in competitions. Hoof diseases are common in horses, causing early invalidation of horses and forcing animals to be culled prematurely.

Based on this, hoof diseases in horses, including hoof wall skin inflammation types, their causes and changes in the body, effective treatment and prevention measures for laminitis are suggested for practice.

Research object and subject. Scientific research in 2021-2023 at the "Uzbegim Otlari" horse factory located in Orta Chirchik district of Tashkent region, clinical examination of horses suffering from inflammation of the skin base of the hoof wall, i.e. laminitis, and study of morpho-biochemical properties of blood and effective treatment of the disease for the purpose of treatment, 10 sick horses of the Karabayir breed were divided into 5 control and experimental groups. In each group of horses, treatment methods are selected depending on the degree of the disease.





### Types, etiology, symptoms and pathomorphology of hoof diseases

**Diffuse aseptic pododermatitis** occurs as a result of mechanical impact on the entire palm of the hoof or on the hoof. Rare.

**Etiology.** Non-infectious diseases of horses are the most common and are caused by many reasons, including violations of the rules of storage hygiene and feeding, improper use of the animal. Hoof diseases are caused by injuries or bites. These are primarily stings of sharp objects on the palm of the hoof. Calf is caused by over-cutting or using an unshod horse on hard, rocky ground. The horse immediately reacts to such damage: it begins to limp or protects the affected leg. It is necessary to quickly stop the work, clean the hoof with a special hook and inspect it; if there is a foreign object, it should be removed and the hoof should be washed. The puncture site is treated with iodine, and a bandage is applied in severe damage. In new cases, the hoof is treated with cold.

Tightness and vibration of the base of the hoof skin and its serous or serous-fibrinous inflammation as a result of long-term driving of animals on a hard road, long-distance transportation, weight falling on another leg when one leg is sick, excessive hoof horn due to storage on concrete floors appears in decay.

**Pathogenesis.** Acute inflammation usually begins in the vascular layer and then spreads to all layers of the hoof skin base. First, active hyperemia begins, and then passes into a passive form. The exudate is absorbed into the fibrous layers of the skin base and epidermis, especially between the horn capsule and the hoof bone, it compresses the nerve fibers and causes severe pain. With appropriate treatment, the exudate is absorbed. In the absence of treatment, the exudate separates the horn

capsule from the base of the skin, rises upwards and exits in the area of the hoof circle. In this case, an infectious process develops or the hoof completely separates - exungulation.

1. The building features of the stable are of great importance in case of illness and direct injury of horses. When building a stable, concrete should be avoided, because in winter, condensate accumulates on the concrete walls, and the humidity in the dens increases. In Asian regions, their walls should not be less than 18 cm. Wheat straw is the best for bedding in the stable. Cloves of wheat and barley straw can get into the horse's eyes and cause illness. Straw bedding is easy to clean, but dust or mold spores can cause allergies in horses.

1. When phenylbutazone, hydrocortisone, declofenac, and dexamethasone are used for the treatment of aseptic laminitis in horses, the recovery period is shortened to 4-5 days and complications are not observed. In addition to the treatment, it is recommended to prepare special ointments and apply them to the hooves and special baths. (a mixture of copper and copper sulphate).

2. Morphological and some biochemical indicators of the blood of sick horses are significantly reduced, the movement of the animal due to pain and the deterioration of appetite are observed.

3. In order to prevent the occurrence of hoof diseases, it is recommended to avoid deficiencies in the keeping, feeding and exploitation of animals.

5. Horses suffering from laminitis should be treated according to our recommendations.

6. When using chemotherapeutic agents such as Phenylbutazone, hydrocortisone, declafenac and dexamethasone in inflammation of the skin base of the hoof wall, the biochemical parameters of the blood are relatively high and lead to uncomplicated treatment.

7. In case of inflammation of the skin base of the hoof wall, sterile bleeding from 3 places of the hooves with the help of a scalpel will cure the disease 4-5 days earlier.