

HISTORY, SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT OF RICKETS IN THE CALF

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Аннотация:

В статье представлена сущность заболевания телят гиповитаминозом D, причины нарушения этих процессов, а также основные методы обследования для диагностики заболеваний гиповитаминозом D и предварительный анализ литературы.

Summary

The article presents the essence of the disease of calves with hypovitaminosis D, the causes of the violation of these processes, as well as the main methods of examination for the diagnosis of diseases with hypovitaminosis D and a preliminary analysis of the literature.

Keywords: hypovitaminosis D, vitamins D2 and D3, antirickets vitamin, cholecalciferol, ultraviolet rays, 7-dehydrocholesterol, ergocalciferol, 7-dehydrocholesterol, PRK-3 quartz lamp, Ca + ions, Ca and P, 25 hydroxyvitamin D, rickets .

Introduction

Rickets in young animals is a dangerous chronic disease, which is caused by a violation of phosphorus-calcium metabolism and vitamin D deficiency, degeneration of bone tissue, muscle weakness, and dysfunction of the nervous and cardiovascular systems of young cattle. This dangerous disease can manifest itself at any time in the life of a young animal. However, most often, rickets in calves is diagnosed in the first months of life, as well as in growing young cattle. The causes of rickets in young animals are hypovitaminosis, which is a disease of young growing animals associated with vitamin D deficiency, phosphorus and calcium imbalance in the body. Also, rickets can be caused by a lack of vitamins,

micro and macro elements in the body, as well as insufficient ultraviolet radiation and diseases of the gastrointestinal tract.

The main causes of rickets in young cattle are vitamin D deficiency, calcium and phosphorus imbalance or deficiency in the body of young animals, diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, acid-fat imbalance in the body, lack of physical exercise, avoiding exposure to ultraviolet rays in summer, winter and spring. - not to be exposed to ultraviolet radiation through mercury-quartz lamps; store in dark, humid and cold rooms. Vitamin D (calciferol) or antirachitic vitamin, together with parathyroid hormone, participates in phosphorus and calcium metabolism, as well as mineralization and growth of bone tissue of young animals.

neonatal period in calves rickets of the disease reason a cow vitamin and mineral metabolism in the body disorder as well as pregnant of the animal monotonous and bad is feeding. Most of the time this disease hyperphosphatemia and hypocalcemia with from cows was born in calves occurs.

This disease young of cattle growth and development each how during himself manifestation to do can. Often, one under the age of was young animals rickets with they get sick.

Winter-spring during beriberi and physical exercises lack of most of the time rickets with sick young of animals public disease observed. Of rickets signs young in cattle rickets little by little develops, therefore for initial in days this of the disease existence determination very difficult. Substances exchange broken from cows was born calves very weak will be new was born in calves rickets of existence sure sign bad developed skeleton is considered Back leg, front legs, pelvis bones and bottom back palpation during pain gives.

Of rickets another typical signs: joints expansion, back leg and previous legs weakness, previous of the legs wrong installation and their deformation of ribs of the thoracic (distal) ends seals of the skull bones of form change (deformation), age in cattle of rickets sure appear to be. of life the first weeks and months rickets with sick calves from food stay, soil, wool lick the walls gnawing, like processes are reduced.

Rickets with sick in calves gastroenteritis and diarrhea develops. Rickets with sick of calves in most of them dullness, skin elasticity reduction of teeth change, in them also splashes and falling down falls note done. 3-6 months old in calves in development delay observed, weight increase not observed, animal a little movement does and lying down in case more it remains, slowly they stand and most of the time upright in case rickets with hurt the front legs of the animal wide in between is located will be

In calves of rickets heavy in cases observed breath deficiency , myocardium dystrophy , tachycardia , anemia , rickets with sick of calves rarely actions in the joints characteristic compression and lameness with together will come Sick of the animal actions very slow , tense , steps is shortened . Joints on palpation pain note will be done . Heavy ill in animals bone fracture often occurs . One old young cattle too _ from illness suffering smokes _ Good developed and good fed in animals bad nutrition (appetite absence) and low digestibility of food to be as a result the body of weight increase decreases .

Of the disease diagnosis diagnosis in putting vet of the animal nutrition evaluates the disease clinical signs analysis does , diagnosis in putting of blood laboratory indicators (biochemical analysis) below definitions also considered _ taken , ill of the animal in the blood calcium and phosphorus concentration of blood reserve alkalinity , alkaline phosphatase activity . If necessary if so , a veterinarian of the bones epimetaphyseal zone tissues x-ray or histological inspection conduct need _ Young in animals rickets the following to symptoms possessive , articulate rheumatism , white muscle disease , Urovskaya disease , hypocuprosis (or acuprosis). That's why for young in cattle of rickets differential in diagnosis vet this diseases an exception to do need _

In calves rickets in treatment new was born in calves and young in cattle rickets if detected , sick animals healthy from animals separated , dry , hot and wide to the room placing need _ First of all young of animals nutrition again seeing exit need _ It is protein , vitamins A, D , calcium , phosphorus , macro and easy , rich in trace elements digestion will be from food consists of to be need _ 0 Sick animals to diet is entered and feeding multiplied , juicy grass , clover and from alfalfa vitamin hay , red carrots , milk and fat free milk , yeast fodder _ Mineral coating as the following is used . shell and bone flour , fodder chalk , tricalcium phosphate , calcium glycerophosphate . Young in cattle rickets in treatment oil , alcohol solutions and vitamin D emulsions is ordered . Ergocalciferol (vitamin D2) muscle into ordered , a month or from him more time during 5-10 thousand XB fractional doses with long term treatment , 75-200 thousand IU every 2-3 days (2-3 weeks during) , one dose 500-800 thousand XB rickets in treatment complex drugs are also used . Mouth through prescribed " Trivitamin " (vitamins D3, A and E solution) 5-10 drops per day or muscle into 2-3 ml per week one or three times , " Tetravit " (vitamin D3, F, E and A solution) per week one or two times muscle 2-3 ml into it is sent .

Rickets with sick to calves enriched fish fat 0.4 kg body of animals in a dose of 0.5-1 g per weight is ordered . feeding during per day three times , for 7-10 days mouth through is given

Rickets with sick calves UV lamps with radiates . Calves group irradiation special in the rooms done is increased . Good sunny the weather conditions young animals wide on foot in their yards walk to do for release need _

Prophylactic measures young in cattle rickets of the disease prevention get veterinary medicine and zootechnician of events whole complex in the eye holds _ First of all , calves complete to feed provide need _ Vitamins , micro - and of macronutrients lack of young of animals vitamin-mineral complexes in the diet input through will be covered .

Calcium , phosphorus , B, D, A and E vitamins animals for pregnancy and mouth milk with feeding is necessary . Pregnant to the cows give birth approximate 4-6 weeks from the date before muscle contains vitamin D drug sent - 250-1000 thousand XB. Mineral or vitamin D in cows if not , the first voice milk in giving new was born 50 thousand IU vitamin D per calf to give need _

Young people stored room wide , bright and Hot to be need _ Animals wet , dark in the rooms to keep road is not placed . In the summer and sunny in the weather young animals clean in the air exercise to do need _ Spring , autumn and in winter special ultraviolet lamps under radiation organize to do need _

CONCLUSION

Young in animals rickets mineral metabolism in the body disorder , as well as vitamin D , calcium and phosphorus lack of as a result surface will come It is dangerous disease , first in line , feeding , calves and pregnant cows storage norms violation is the consequence . Own on time treatment with ill calves quickly get well It 's heavy cases they are serious from complications they die .

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