

INJURY AND PREVENTION OF DISTAL PART ORGANS IN "KORABAYR" BREED HORSES

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Abstract:In the structure of tendon diseases of sports horses, the musculoskeletal system is subject to the most frequent injuries, which leads to the development of acute aseptic tendinitis and tendovaginitis, which are an urgent problem leading to a decrease in sports performance, up to the termination of a sports career. Tendon diseases are the result of injuries. Injuries of the tendon-ligamentous apparatus in sports and trotting horses are the most common problem of the musculoskeletal system. The consequences of injuries lead to chronically occurring tendon diseases, which are manifested by destructive-dystrophic lesions of tendon tissues. Despite many years of research devoted to the study of various aspects of the pathology of the tendon-ligamentous apparatus of the limb, many issues related to pathogenesis, early diagnosis and treatment remain unresolved.

Keywords.Horse, sport, training, injury, aseptic, septic, inflammation, tendinitis, tendovaginitis, level of encounter, examination.

Аннотация: В структуре заболеваний сухожилий спортивных лошадей наиболее частым травмам подвержен опорно-двигательный аппарат, что приводит к развитию острых асептических тендинитов и тендовагинитов, которые являются актуальной проблемой приводящей к снижению спортивных показателей, вплоть до прекращения спортивной карьеры. Заболевания сухожилий являются следствием травм. Травмы сухожильно-связочного аппарата у лошадей спортивных и рысистых пород являются самой распространённой проблемой опорно-двигательного аппарата. Последствия травм приводят к хронически протекающим заболеваниям сухожилий, которые проявляются деструктивно-дистрофическими поражениями тканей сухожилий. Несмотря на многолетние исследования, посвященных изучению различных аспектов патологии сухожильно-связочного аппарата конечности, многие вопросы, касающиеся патогенеза, ранней диагностики и лечения, остаются все еще не решенными.

Enter. "Korabayr" horses are more prone to mechanical damage to various types of injuries of the distal part of the body, complications of which are surgical infections and chronic inflammations that are difficult to recover from. Severe and mild inflammatory processes depend on the strength of the causative factor.

Observance of zoohygienic requirements when keeping and feeding horses in the stable or pasture conditions, taking into account the ecological environment, the locomotor apparatus, the soft and hard tissue components of the distal part of the organs, the development of the joints, tendons and ligaments, improves the performance of work, strengthens the immune system of the body.

When feeding horses, feed rich in protein, vitamins and macro-microelements is used taking into account their age, sex, live weight and work performance. This improves metabolism in joint and tendon tissues.

Achieving high results in horse training and competition depends on its front and hind legs, which support the body and cause active movement - tubular and small bones, palmar and finger joints, connective tissue, superficial and deep fascial layers, blood, lymph and nerve vessels. found

Accidental injuries of such anatomical organs are not at the required level of training, improper and early intensive training, without taking into account the morphophysiological state of the body - straining, turning to the right or left for a short distance, improper feeding of horses, self-injury due

to colic, unplanned riding, heavy weight poor development of tendons of wrist, heel and palm-finger area in muscular horses, poor equipment of training grounds and corridors, their falls, cuts, tears, punctures of soft tissues under the influence of sharp metal and glass objects, fractures and cracks of hard tissues, violation of animal hygiene requirements during storage and transportation caused by a number of factors such as the general and local normal physiological state of the body and cause regional surgical diseases. If these diseases are not prevented, if first aid is not provided in time, or if the treatment is incorrect, it will lead to serious complications [3;4;7;8;9].

According to foreign scientists, during training and competitions, horses participating in sports repeatedly hit the organs of the distal part of their legs - the wrist, palm, heel and toes, during training and competitions, the tendons that affect these areas are sprained, ruptured, the tendon fibers are broken, the tendon ligaments of the joint are damaged. damage is observed, blood and lymphatic vessels are disturbed. Acute and semi-acute inflammations are formed in the pathological focus, painful swelling, local temperature rise, redness and dysfunction are observed, resulting in hanging, leaning and mixed type lameness [1;2;5].

Injuries cause surgical complications. Failure to prevent the occurrence of these diseases, failure to provide timely first aid, and treatment without accurate diagnosis will delay the recovery process of the soft tissues of the damaged area. As a result, it causes chronic inflammation in the pathological center, negatively affects the biological properties of the horse's body, reduces its results in sports, and causes temporary or permanent inability to participate in training and competitions, or premature dismissal [1;4;8].

The course of accidental injuries, depending on the strength of the causative factor, leads to changes in the cytohisto-morphological structure of tendons and ligaments, causes diseases of a dystrophic nature, and this is a problem for farmers and private farms specializing in horse breeding, horse farms, riding schools and equestrian clubs. causes great economic damage.

Relevance of the topic. The reason for the wide spread of joint diseases among thoroughbred horses of different ages participating in sports belonging to hippodromes and equestrian sports clubs, riding schools and private farms - during training and competition processes, the more distal part of the locomotor apparatus organs of the palm-finger, hoof, wrist and heel joints jumps to several obstacles. As a result of repeated blows, the abductor and flexor tendons, interosseous muscle, sessile bone and tendon ligaments affecting the joints are damaged, causing surgical diseases [5; 8; 9].

The locomotor apparatus tendons and muscular organs are the main organs that provide body movement in horses of different weights, injuries of various causes cause surgical diseases, and scientific research conducted for several years on early accurate diagnosis, treatment and prevention has not yet found a complete solution. .

Therefore, it is necessary to improve methods of prevention and treatment of accidental injuries of tendons affecting the organs of the distal part of the locomotor apparatus, to determine the causative factors and their influence, to study the inflammatory processes taking place in the pathological center, to make an early accurate diagnosis, and to provide methods that ensure the rapid and high-quality recovery of damaged tendon fibers. development is one of the main problems [2;5;6].

Research object and methods. 107 horses participating in sports of various breeds and ages belonging to equestrian sports clubs, riding schools, horse-riding schools, specialized horse-breeding farms and private farms, injuries and diseases of the distal part of the locomotor apparatus - wrist, heel and palm-finger areas, acute and chronic joint pain based on the anamnesis data and the clinical symptoms of the disease, the consistency of the damaged tissues, local temperature, the progress of the stages of inflammation, swelling, pain, the integrity of the skin layer, sensitivity, elasticity, mobility, the presence of scars, the condition of tendons and ligaments, their thickenings, sizes, briquettes tissue condition, consistency, degree of joint cavity filling with exudate, type and amount

of exudate, joint fluctuation and undulation were noted, and cytohistomorphological changes of its composition were studied.

Theoretical and practical research - Samarkand, Bukhara. It was carried out in Jizzakh regional districts, SamDVMChB University and Samarkand regional LLC "Innovet" veterinary clinic, Uzb. VITI pathomorphology laboratory, "Veterinary surgery and obstetrics" and "Animal anatomy, histology and pathomorphology" department.

Research results. Among the common diseases of sports horses, non-infectious diseases make up 86%, and 37% of them correspond to accidental injuries of locomotor organs - muscles, joints, tendons and ligaments [1;10].

In the study of the processes of preparing horses for competition and jumping in England, it was found that during the course of one athlete jumping over hurdles 147 times, 144 times hitting palm-finger and hoof areas caused the occurrence of traumatic diseases in these areas [3].

The rate of injuries in the locomotor organs of horses in various fields of equestrian sports and heavy load making is 34%, of which 25% is in the wrist, heel and palm-finger area flexor and extensor tendons, 24% in the tendons connecting the distal joints of the legs of galloping horses. 17% of hoof injuries, light running and jumping horses have been found to cause tendinitis, vaginitis, tendovaginitis, laminitis, tendonitis, vaginitis, tendovaginitis, laminitis, tendinitis, vaginitis, tendinitis, and serious complications in tendons affecting the finger joints in light running and jumping horses. [1;6;7;8].

Inflammation of the skin base of the hoof causes laminitis or pododermatitis, and if not treated in time, blood circulation in the forelegs and hindlegs is disturbed. Due to insufficient blood supply to the joints, fluid accumulates and forms swelling, and the horse's rhythm of movement is disturbed.

In rheumatic inflammations of the hooves, the general body temperature rises, appetite decreases, and in order to reduce the weight falling on the hooves and reduce the pain, he tries to lie down. A mixed type of lameness is observed when active.

Shoving a hoof or hoof piercing the palm of the hand with sharp objects causes various stages of inflammation. Due to severe pain, the movement rhythm is disturbed and the appetite decreases. Raises leg more, limps while resting on hoof hook when active.

Hoofs are the second heart that participates in blood circulation. Inadequate cleaning, trimming and hoofing, clogging of the hooves, failure to clean them on time, constant moisture of the hoof wall and palm, pathogenic microorganisms cause rotting of the hoof index.

Damage to the organs of the distal part of the front and hind legs, stretching of the tendons due to long-term strong tension of the tendons, breaking or tearing of the fibers, thickening of the tendon, swelling, pain and lameness are observed in the area.

Scientific research was carried out on horses belonging to Bukhara, Samarkand and Jizzakh regions specialized in horse breeding and private farms, equestrian clubs, riding schools. Scientific research on the occurrence rate, clinical signs and course of diseases of tendons and muscles damaged in locomotor apparatus based on anamnesis data in thoroughbred horses of different ages participating in sports.

processes were studied.

During the clinical examination of 56 horses in the districts of Bukhara region, joint diseases were detected in 15 heads (27%), of which aseptic tendinitis was found in 6 heads (11%); septic tendinitis 1 head (1.8%); aseptic tendovaginitis was recorded in 7 horses (12.5%) and septic tendovaginitis in 1 horse (1.8%).

When a total of 27 horses were clinically examined in the districts of Samarkand region, 14 heads (51.8%) were found to have lesions in the distal part of the locomotor apparatus, flexors and tendons, of which aseptic tendinitis was observed in 3 heads (11.1%); septic tendinitis 1 head (3.7%); aseptic tendovaginitis was 7 cases (26%) and septic tendovaginitis was 3 cases (11.1%).

A total of 24 head of horses were clinically examined in Jizzakh regional districts, 10 of them (41.7%) had tendon injuries and 2 of them had aseptic tendinitis (8.3%); 2 early septic tendinitis (8.3%); 6 was found to be aseptic tendovaginitis (25%) at the beginning.

39 (36.4%) of 107 head of clinically examined horses belonging to Bukhara, Samarkand and Jizzakh regions specializing in horse-breeding and private farms, horse sports clubs, equestrian schools of which aseptic tendinitis in 10 heads (9.3%); septic tendinitis in 9 heads (8.4%); aseptic tendovaginitis in 17 heads (16%); septic tendovaginitis was found in 4 heads (3.7%).

In conclusion, chronic transient tendon diseases depend on the age of sports horses, in which the metabolic processes in the tendon tissue-cells decrease and the activity of contraction gradually decreases, the tendon fibers stick to each other and cause their re-stretching. Failure to treat tendon diseases on time or incorrect treatment will cause severe complications by 39-35 days and tendon fibers will not recover.

From our scientific research, it became clear that mechanical injuries during horse training and competitions, the locomotor apparatus, the distal part of the wrist, heel, palm and finger joints due to impact of the tendons, ruptures and stretching of the tendon fibers in the distal part of the front and rear left legs of 3-5 year old horses. it was observed more in the section, and it was found that aseptic tendovaginitis from trauma diseases is more common in horses of this age than in 7-10-year-old horses.

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