

SPORTS HORSES LOCOMOTOR APPARATUS DISTAL PART INJURIES IN PALM AND FINGER AREAS

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Annotation:In the scientific article, horses participating in sports have the origin of injuries to the distal palmar-finger region of the locomotor apparatus, the stages of formation and course of injuries, early diagnosis, prevention and use of environmentally friendly medicinal herbs in treatment.

Keywords:hippodrome, club, pool, ozonized solution, medicinal herb, "Blood broom", wound, complication, antibiotic, pathological center, regeneration. In our republic, horses are bred and trained in different directions of horse sports in farms and private farms specializing in horse breeding, in horse farms, hippodromes, equestrian clubs and schools.

In order to ensure the intensive development of horse breeding, taking into account the ecological environment, using it effectively, creating the genotype of new horse breeds, improving the existing horse stock, keeping, growing and breeding based on zoohygienic requirements, studying their physiological characteristics and abilities, food rich in protein, vitamins and macro-micro elements. In addition to developing a balanced diet and training plans according to their ability, the occurrence of surgical diseases in them, the use of environmentally friendly medicinal herbs instead of expensive synthetic drugs in early diagnosis, prevention and treatment are considered to be one of the current problems.

During the Kopkari games, several horses gather around the goat, bite, kick, trample each other, and fall, resulting in bites, stings, cuts, and lacerations. Failure to treat them on time or improper treatment leads to serious complications.

55-60% of non-infectious diseases among horses are surgical diseases, 30-35% of which are accidental mechanical injuries of unknown etiopathogenesis. In some cases, this causes various types of injuries.

We set ourselves the task of improving the stages of inflammation, the rate of occurrence, rapid diagnosis, and effective methods of treatment of injuries caused by accidental mechanical injuries in horses participating in various sports.

The progression of injuries depends on the strength of the causative factor, and if they are not treated on time or are treated incorrectly, pathogenic microorganisms will enter the pathological focus area and cause complications.

It is important to quickly identify injuries that occur in horses participating in classical equestrian sports, polo, triathlon, five-athlon and various national equestrian sports, and to develop and improve methods of wound treatment using environmentally friendly phyto-tissue medicines prepared from the medicinal herb "Swallow grass" growing in the territory of our Republic. earns.

Accidental mechanical injuries due to the lack of training sessions at the required level, without taking into account the morphophysiological state of the body - straining, turning to the right or left for a short distance, improper feeding of young animals, observed colic, improper and early intensive training with them, unplanned horse riding, heavy muscled poor development of ligaments of the wrist, heel and palm-finger area in horses, joint diseases, congenital movement rhythm disorders, poor equipment of training grounds and corridors, crushing, cutting, tearing, stabbing of soft tissues

due to falls of horses and sharp metal and glass objects, punctures, fractures of hard tissues, cracks, zoohygienic requirements in storage, and violation of transportation are caused by several factors. As a result, damage to the integrity of the skin, bleeding, acute and semi-acute inflammations are formed, causing painful swelling, hanging, resting and mixed lameness.

Failure to prevent injuries, misdiagnosis, failure to treat on time, or improper treatment can turn the pathological focus into chronic inflammation, reduce the biological characteristics of the horse's body and results in sports, and cause temporary or permanent inability to participate in training and competitions, or early withdrawal.

Disturbance of the morphological system of hard and soft tissues in traumatic injuries of the locomotor apparatus palm-finger area

Research object and methods. Rapid identification and treatment of non-infectious and invasive diseases caused by bioecological factors of horses that are ridden, participating in the classical types of national equestrian sports, instead of existing methods of treatment, development, testing and application of new drugs from natural medicinal herbs using internal resources, in the yearlings Analysis of effective methods of prevention and treatment of common surgical diseases on the basis of experiments and identification and isolation of biologically active substances in the used medicinal plants are of great importance in the development of the field of horticulture.

Scientific research on the incidence, severity, and acute and chronic inflammations of horses of different breeds and ages belonging to horse sports clubs, riding schools, horse-riding farmers and private farms participating in sports of different breeds and ages of the locomotor apparatus distal part - the organs of the palm-finger area. based on anamnesis data and clinical signs - the character of the integrity of the skin layer, sensitivity, elasticity, mobility, the presence of scars, bleeding, the consistency of damaged tissues, local temperature, the course of the stages of inflammation in the pathological focus, swelling, pain, the condition of tendons and ligaments, thickening, sizes, condition of briquetted tissue, consistency, level of filling of the joint space with exudate, type and amount of exudate, joint fluctuation and undulation were recorded, and cytomorphological changes of its composition were studied.

Carcinogenicity and biological activity of medicinal herb "Swallow grass" (*Chistotel bolshoy-Chelidonium majus* L), content of macro and microelements in "Bion-130", "Saturn-1", "Saturn-2" and "Hitachi" produced in Japan. determined with the help of devices. A 10% complex ointment prepared from "Swallow grass" was used in palm-finger wounds, comparing it with expensive synthetic medicine Vishnevsky's ointment, and its mechanism of action was studied.

Scientific research was carried out on 6-10-year-old "Karabayir" horses of different colors with cut and torn injuries of the soft tissues of the palm-toe area from the locomotor apparatus distal parts of the body, divided into two groups. Before and during the experiment, general clinical signs, body temperature, respiration and heart rate of the injured horses were checked regularly. General examinations - visual, percussion, palpation, auscultation, special examination methods - probing, cellophanography and bacteriological examinations were used.

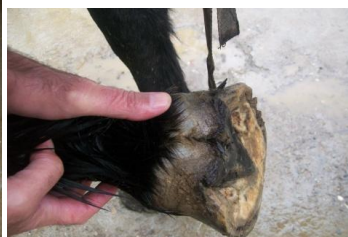
Theoretical and practical research - Samarkand, Bukhara. It was carried out in Jizzakh regional districts, SamDVMChB University and Samarkand regional LLC "Innovet" vet clinic, Uzb. VITI pathomorphology laboratory, "Veterinary surgery and obstetrics", "Animal anatomy, histology and pathomorphology" departments.

Analysis of the obtained results. It is important to quickly identify injuries that occur in horses participating in classical games, to develop and improve methods of wound treatment using ecologically clean phyto-tissue medicines prepared from the medicinal plant "Swallow grass" that grows in the territory of our Republic.

Most of the 259 non-infectious horses participating in equestrian sports, which were examined in general inspection in the district livestock farmers and private households, equestrian clubs and schools of our province, were mechanical injuries, 31.3% were accidental injuries. It was found that 8.9% of them were head injuries, 4.2% neck and chest injuries, 1.1% abdominal injuries, 1.9% hip injuries, 6.3% genital injuries, and 8.9% locomotor injuries [].

Based on the anamnesis data, the etiopathogenesis, size, nature, regional location, lip, bottom of the wounds were divided into two groups, and before the experiment, operative massages were performed.

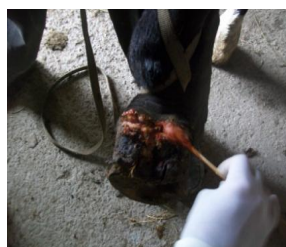
Before the experiment and during the experiment, the anamnesis data of the horses with cuts and lacerations of the palm-toe area were collected and a medical history sheet was opened. During the experiment, the general clinical signs of horses, the stages of inflammation in the wound, healing processes, the treatment of the wounds of both groups of horses were treated with generally accepted treatment molasses. was compared using a complex drug. The obtained results were recorded in the medical history sheet.



Picture 1

Picture 2

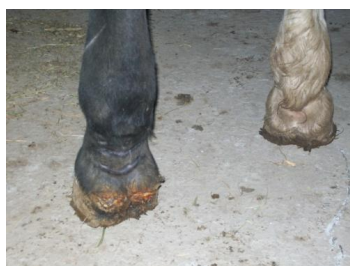
Picture 3



Picture 4

Picture 5

Picture 6



*Picture 7**Picture 8**Picture 9*

Both groups of horses were fixed in order to carry out the operative process. Neuroleptic drug "Rometa" was injected in the amount of 1 ml per 100 kg of live weight through the jugular vein. The horses were fixed in a lying position, and the wound area was washed with a 3% solution of hydrogen peroxide and cleaned of impurities. After drying, it was treated with a 5% solution of iodine in alcohol. Local anesthesia with a 2% novocaine solution was used to examine the condition of the lips and the bottom of the wound. Bleeding was stopped by tying the damaged large blood vessels. The wound was cleaned of dead tissue and blood clots inside and outside, and the internal soft tissues and fascia layers were sutured continuously with "Ketgut" suture material. using a continuous method, a seam was placed.

The horses of the first experimental group were treated with Vishnevsky's ointment every other day on the 3rd day of the experiment. Horses in the second experimental group were treated with medicinal herb "Swallow herb" once every two days instead of Vishnevsky's ointment. 3,000 TB of penicillin and streptomycin sulfate drugs were dissolved in 10 ml of 0.5% novocaine solution for 1 kg of live weight every two days and injected into several points in the surrounding soft tissues.

We are convinced of this from the conducted scientific research

In the horses of the first experimental group, exudate from the wound completely stopped on the 5th day of the experiment. By the 6-7th day of the experiment, the swelling and pain around the pathological focus disappeared, the regenerative healing process increased. By the 11-12th day, the regenerative tissues became light purple in color, and the bottom of the wound began to fill. By 15-16 days, the wound has completely healed and formed a thicker scar.

In the horses of the second experimental group, exudate from the wound completely stopped on the 3rd day of the experiment. By the 4th day of the experiment, the swelling and pain around the pathological focus disappeared, the regenerative healing process increased. By the 8th day, the color of the regenerative tissue was light purple, and the bottom of the wound began to fill. On the 10-12th day, the wound formed a permanent scar.

A 10% complex ointment prepared from the medicinal herb "Kon'chopi" shortened the regenerative healing process of the wound by 3 days compared to the effect of Vishnevsky's ointment.

A 10% complex ointment made from the ecologically clean medicinal herb "Kon Chopi" is 5-6 times cheaper than the expensive Vishnevsky ointment used.

Our recommendation for practice: During the transportation of horses, it is necessary to be careful, to take into account their psychology, to use protective equipment and to secure them firmly to the vehicle, to fully use protective equipment.

In order to prevent injuries, it is advisable to train horses from a young age to develop reflexes against various stresses.

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