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TREATMENT OF DYSPEPSIA IN NEWBORN FOALS

The article is devoted to the experience of treating dyspepsia in foals. The complexity and speed of dyspepsia treatment in foals allows relieving the symptoms of the disease in a timely manner, avoiding a transition to a severe form with a fatal outcome.

Dyspepsia is a disease of newborn foals, which is characterized by impaired secretory, motor functions of the stomach and intestines, dehydration, metabolic disorders and intoxication of the body.

There are many reasons for this disease. However, inferiority of mothers' rations and mares' metabolic disorders as a consequence lie at the root of these disorders. Pathology is building up in the prenatal period, when the foal is affected by inadequate and insufficient provision of placental nutrition, toxic or medicinal substances. Since many medicinal substances cross the placental barrier and adversely affect the fetus, treatment of foal mares must be conducted very carefully. The above factors lead to disruption of intrauterine development and the birth of foals with signs of hypotrophy. The digestive system of such newborns cannot digest and assimilate colostrum, metabolism, water-salt, protein, carbohydrate balance is disrupted.

To prevent simple dyspepsia turning into toxic, treatment should be started as soon as possible. Dyspepsia in foals was observed in one of the private farms of the Voronezh region. Affected foals showed: inhibition, lying, partial refusal of milk, diarrhoea: liquid yellow feces, ruffled hair.

To limit the foal's contact with the mother in the stall, the angle where the patient was placed was cut off using a wooden shield and a bundle of straw (the foal should have enough room for free lying and standing). The colostrum of the mare was regularly milked (as practice shows - all mares tolerate such innovations).

The treatment was started with a starvation diet for the foal: mother's milk was replaced with a 5% solution of glucose in isotonic sodium chloride solution, watered the colt with the help of a bottle and pacifier. Feeding was carried out at least 1 time in two hours (decoction of herbs can be used, but foals drink them badly).

In the presence of pronounced signs of intoxication and dehydration, intravenous administration of Rheosorbilact was applied up to 200.0 twice a day, Enterosgel 20.0 g three times a day. At the expressed dehydration, 150.0-250.0 ml of 0.9% sodium chloride solution were injected subcutaneously in the abdominal wall area at 40.0-50.0 ml at one point, then dehydration was managed by intravenous injections. If the foal does not drink from the bottle, glucose should also be added to injectable solutions up to 5%. To clear the colostrum of the foal from toxic products, cleansing enemas were administered: liquid slimy decoction of flax seed was used on isotonic sodium chloride solution.

To prevent the development of bacterial infection, antibiotics were used: bicillin-3 at a dose of 10,000 U per 1 kg of weight and phthalazole 1 g twice a day. To stimulate the secretory and motor functions of the stomach and intestines, acidin-pepsin was used at a dose of 0.25 g twice daily and powder from the dried mucous membranes of chickens at a dose of 1 teaspoon twice a day.

The starvation diet was continued for at least 24 hours, during this time almost complete cessation of diarrhoea was observed, the foals became active, they willingly drank solutions from bottles, tried to get out of the fence. At the next stage, mother's milk (from 50.0 ml) was gradually added to the solutions, the reaction of the foals was watched carefully. If diarrhoea did not resume, the foals were gradually transferred to natural nutrition within a day, but in order to avoid relapse, the amount of milk was limited to one share of the mare's udder for a couple of days.

Simultaneously, the preparation "Linex" was prescribed for restoration of intestinal microflora balance - 2-4 capsules 3-4 times a day or "Bio-Plus 2-B" in a dose of 2.0 2 times a day, as a source of vitamins "Introvit" was used.

The solutions were no longer administered when the foals abandoned them after switching to mares' milk completely.

Thus, the complexity and speed of dyspepsia treatment in foals allows relieving the symptoms of the disease in a timely manner, avoiding a transition to a severe form with a fatal outcome.

References

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