

UNIVERZITET U SARAJEVU - VETERINARSKI FAKULTET



Postpartalna dislokacija abomazuma mliječnih pasmina goveda

Završni rad

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Displaced abomasum post partum in dairy cows

Diploma thesis

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SAŽETAK:

Dislokacija abomasuma u postpartalnom periodu česta je u intenzivnom uzgoju mliječnih pasmina goveda. Najčešće se javlja kod mladih goveda u periodu od treće do pete laktacije. Među pasminama mliječnih goveda najviša incidenca se javlja kod Holstein-Friesian pasmine, ali i kod ostalih mliječnih pasmina. Kod Holstein-Friesian pasmine postoji čak i genetska predispozicija za lateralnu dislokaciju abomasuma.

Tokom postpartum perioda dolazi do velikih promjena u organizmu. Unose se veće količine kalorijski bogate koncentrovane hrane, usljed čega može doći do poremećaja određenih digestivnih fizioloških procesa. Pri ovome, treba uzeti u obzir da mliječna goveda u neposrednom periodu prije poroda, imaju reduciranu ishranu odnosno to je tipično za period suhostaja. Ishrana tokom suhostaja dosta je kalorijski reducirana te se ne sastoji od koncentrovanih hraniva. Tokom prelaska na bogatija hraniva može doći do metaboličke acidoze ili smanjenog motiliteta abomasuma radi nižeg udjela kabaštih hraniva što može dovesti do dislokacije abomasuma.

Brojna istraživanja u prošlosti su se bavila etiologijom, patogenezom i simptomima dislociranog abomasuma. Njihovi rezultati su prikazali nekoliko oblika dislociranog abomasuma, pri čemu se dislokacija može desiti u desnu ili lijevu stranu, kranijalno, kaudalno ili medijalno. Također, može doći i do torzije ili volvulusa abomasuma samog ili sa omasumom i retikulumom. Znakovi dislokacije najčešće su smanjen apetit, letargija, smanjena produkcija mlijeka, oskudne i suhe fekalije i distenzija abdomena. Ovakve znakove najčešće prvo primjete farmeri ili osobe koje se brinu o životinjama. Pošto ovakvi znakovi sami po sebi nisu karakteristični, tačna dijagnoza se postavlja kliničkim pregledom te u današnje vrijeme ultrazvučnim pregledom. Ultrazvučni pregled je od velike pomoći jer pomoću njega može se ustanoviti na kojoj strani se nalazi dislocirani abomasum i da li je došlo do volvulusa.

Terapija se određuje na osnovu stanja životinje, a može biti hirurškom ili nehirurškom metodom.

Ključne riječi: dislokacija, abomasum, goveda, ishrana, abdomen, postpartum period

SUMMARY:

Displacement of the abomasum in the postpartum period is common in intensive dairy cattle production. It most frequently occurs in young cattle during the third to fifth lactation period. Among dairy breeds, the highest incidence is observed in the Holstein-Friesian breed, although it also occurs in other dairy breeds. In Holstein-Friesian cattle, there is even a genetic predisposition for lateal displacement of the abomasum.

During the postpartum period, major physiological changes occur in the body. Larger amounts of energy-rich concentrated feed are introduced, which may lead to disturbances in certain digestive physiological processes. It should also be considered that dairy cattle in the period immediately before calving have reduced feed intake, which is typical for the dry period. Nutrition during the dry period is considerably lower in calories and does not consist of concentrated feeds. During the transition to more energy-dense feed, metabolic acidosis or reduced motility of the abomasum due to lower proportion of roughage may occur, which can lead to displacement of the abomasum.

Numerous studies in the past have investigated the etiology, pathogenesis and clinical signs of displaced abomasum. Their results have identified several forms of abomasal displacement, whereby the displacement may occur to the right or left side, cranially, caudally or medially. Additionally, torsion or volvulus of the abomasum may occur either alone or together with the omasum and reticulum. The most common clinical signs of displacement include reduced appetite, lethargy, decreased milk production, scant and dry feces and abdominal distension. These signs are usually first noticed by farmers or individuals responsible for animal care. Since these signs alone are not specific, a definitive diagnosis is established through clinical examination and nowadays ultrasonographic examination. Ultrasonography is of great importance because it enables determination of abomasal displacement and whether volvulus has occurred. Treatment is determined based on the condition of the animal and may involve either surgical or non-surgical methods.

Keywords: displacement, abomasum, cattle, nutrition, abdomen, postpartum period