



## In the Treatment of Intestinal Invagination in Dogs the Importance of Using Surgical Methods

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**Annotatsiya:** Xizmat va uy itlari orasida keng tarqalgan patologiyalardan biri itlarning hazm qilish organlari kasalliklari boʻlib, kasallik oqibatida itlar salomatligining yomonlashuvi, ish qobiliyatining pasayishi va ayrim xolatlarda ularning oʻlimi bilan yakunlanadi. Ayniqsa yosh itlarda turli sabablar natijasida paydo boʻladigan diareya va ich ketishi oqibatida ogʻir talofatlar kelib chiqadi. Shunday kasalliklardan biri itlarda ichaklarning invaginatsiyasidir.

Tibbiyot hamda veterinariya jarrohligi amaliyotida ichaklar invaginasiyasi diagnostikasi qiyin patologiyalardan biri boʻlib, jarrohlar uchun dolzarb muammo hisoblanadi. Statistik maʼlumotlarga koʻra ichaklar invaginasiyasi hayvonlar yuqumsiz kasalliklarining 8-12 % ni tashkil qiladi, shundan 2 % ingichka ichaklar invaginasiyasi, 3 % ingichka va yoʻgʻon ichaklar va 3,12 % yoʻgʻon ichaklar invaginasiyasi tashkil qiladi.

**Kalit soʻzlar:** anamnez, invaginatsiya, spastik, paralitik, mexanik, meteorizm, zaharlanish.

**Enter:** Today, the tasks of canine specialists and service dogs in state structures with power potential in maintaining peace and tranquility at the borders of the countries of the world, preventing the entry of explosives and narcotics into the territory of the republics, fighting terrorism and crime, and maintaining peace of the population are incomparable. However, keeping these service dogs and increasing their number is one of the main obstacles to their various infectious, non-infectious and invasive diseases. In animals, surgical diseases, including intestinal pathology, are widespread and constitute 5-10% of all diseases.

In the years of independence of our republic, as a result of the use of modern improved methods and tools for the diagnosis and prevention of diseases of various etiologies in dogs belonging to the kennels of the cynological service, a significant reduction of infectious and non-infectious pathologies was achieved. Also, it is important to accelerate scientific research work on measures to treat and prevent diseases of service dogs belonging to the country's powerful structures and population.

As a result of intussusception, the passage of nutrients in the intestines stops as a result of the entry of the small and large intestines into each other. According to them, intussusception is 8.3%. [1]



Today, a number of scientists are conducting research on the etiology, pathogenesis, symptoms, diagnosis and treatment of this problem in veterinary medicine.[2]

An intussusception is when a piece of the intestine with the carpus that holds it is pushed into the lower part of the intestine. They say that intussusception is more common in horned animals, dogs and rarely in horses.[3]

The obtained results and their analysis. The experiments were carried out in the "Zoovetplus" clinic located in the city of Tashkent in 7 dogs with head intussusception.

During the experiments, we used the following verification methods:

1. Collection of anamnesis data. Anamnesis (anamnesis) - a set of data collected about a sick animal from a question-and-answer session with an animal owner or a person caring for an animal is called an anamnesis. Anamnesis consists of two parts:

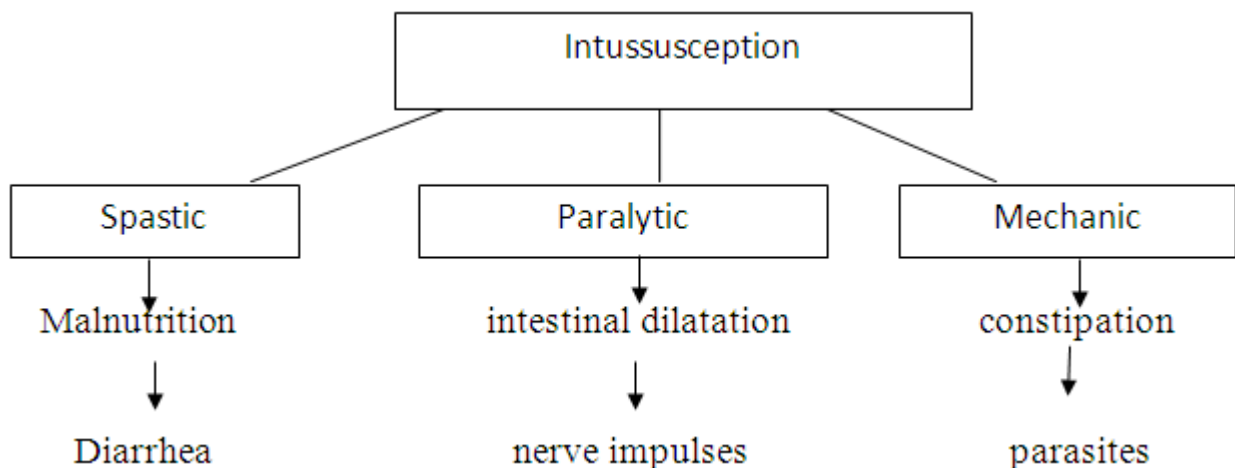
1. Anamnesis about the life of a sick animal.
2. History of the origin of the disease.

### 2.2 Clinical and physiological indicators of the body of dogs

Table 1

Indicators	In small dogs	In large dogs	Average
Rectal body temperature of the dog:	37,5 – 39,0	37,5 – 39,0	38,5
Heart rate at rest (in 1 minute)	100 – 130	70 – 100	-
Breathing rate at rest (in 1 minute)	18 – 26	14 – 22	-

According to our collected data, the causes of intussusception were as follows:



It can be seen that the causes of intussusception are polyetiological, and in most cases, in our conditions, the formation of mechanical intussusceptions is also observed.

According to the research results and literature data, we found that the causes of intestinal intussusception are the following: spasmodic contraction of some intestinal mucosa, entralgia, inflammatory processes, flatulence, tumors, swellings, tickling of the intestinal mucosa with worms, etc. As a result of compression of blood vessels and nerves in intestinal intussusception, blood circulation is disturbed in the place of intestinal compression, tissue swells, the path of the



intestine is completely or partially closed. Later, flatulence, poisoning, and metabolic disorders occur

Abdominal ultrasound scanning showed the presence of a round, kidney-shaped or tumor-like pendulum-like swelling in the cavity, as well as an increase in the amount of fluid in the abdominal cavity as a characteristic sign of the disease. To correct the intussusception with a conservative method, a siphon enema should be performed, otherwise, the intussusception is treated surgically.



*Figure 1. In the abdominal cavity the appearance of a round invagination*



*Figure 2. In the abdominal cavity appearance of accumulated peritoneal fluid*

**Conclusion:** As a result of conducting experiments, it was concluded that these conclusions were compared with the literature data, and various suturing materials were proposed for the purpose of closing the gastric wound. It is recommended to use them in practical conditions, especially synthetic linen and cotton threads.

According to the results of our experiments, synthetic lavsan thread helps to heal the wound without complications. Therefore, in veterinary practice, the use of lavash to cover gastric wounds in dogs gives good results. In order to close the stomach wound, it is recommended to use Schmiden and Lamber sutures. We used these sutures to close the wound during gastrotomy in dogs. It should be noted that closing the stomach wound in older dogs with a two-layer Schmiden-Lamber suture gives a good result. It is considered less complicated to close the stomach wound of young dogs with a single-layer Lamber suture.

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