



## Sport Otlarida Koliklarni Davolash Va Oldini Olish Chora Tadbirlari

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### Abstract

Currently, equestrian sports are developing rapidly in our country, and attention to this field is increasing. This, in turn, requires high-quality veterinary services for valuable horses and horses with high genetic parameters. There is much problem that seriously hinder the development of horse breeding in our country and the most important of them are infectious and non-infectious diseases in horses. The article talks about colic, one of the most common diseases among horses and one of the causes of death of horses if no timely treatment measures are taken. It is no secret that colic is common among horses and causes serious damage to farms engaged in horse breeding. Therefore, in our scientific research this time, we tried to clarify the diagnosis of colic disease, treatment and preventive measures of the disease.

**Keywords:** colic, colic, thrombus, spasm, spasmolytic.

Colic (Colica) means colic that passes with discomfort, this group includes many diseases of the stomach and intestines and is characterized by stagnation of food mass in the gastrointestinal tract, motility of the digestive tract, absorption and secretory functions. These diseases occur mainly in ungulates and sometimes in other animals.

One of the main causes of spasms is a violation of the controllability of the central nervous system because of the violation of the stereotype of conditioned reflexes in the body. In this case, the excitability of the autonomic nervous system changes, i.e., the excitability of the sympathetic or parasympathetic nervous systems become stronger compared to inhibition (dysfunction). These changes can occur mainly in internal organs, that is, in the stomach and intestines. Such reasons include the provision of a large amount of low-quality food, violation of the regime of feeding, watering and use of animals, general and local effects of low temperature of the external environment. Aneurysm and dysfunction of the iliac node due to the development of *Delafondia* parasites in the anterior carotid arteries (carotids), air pressure and the occurrence of viscera-visceral and visceral-sensory pathological reflexes due to changes in humidity and others. Under the influence of these factors, motor, secretory and absorptive functions in the stomach and intestines are reflexively disturbed, due of which strong spasm (spastic cramps) is observed in some parts of the sphincters and intestines. Disruption of motor activity leads to straining of some parts of the intestine and retention of food mass, fermentation processes and gas formation. The walls become tense, the interceptors' are tickled (distention colic), the intestines are stretched and stretched (charvi colic), and the receptors in the peritoneum are affected (peritoneal colic). Autointoxication and dehydration of the body are observed. Hepatic function is impaired. Blood thickens, blood pressure rises, changes such as acidosis, tachycardia, and shortness of breath are observed. According to their origin, dynamic ileus is divided into spastic and paralytic ileus. Spastic ileus includes gastric distension, enteralgia, intestinal flatulence; paralytic ileus includes hemostasis and coprostasis.



Mechanical ileus obturation (clogging of the intestinal canal with stones, foreign objects or helminths), strangulation (intestinal coils entering the holes and tightening, wrapping, sometimes the intestinal wall turns out, the intestinal wall overlaps with each other - intussusception, stenosis, intestinal perforation), hemostatic (caused by thromboembolism of intestinal arteries) are divided into ileus. Colic is always considered one of the diseases that cause serious pathological conditions in horses.

However, in fact, the word colic does not mean a specific disease, but strong or weak colic in the stomach and intestines of horses. Among our people and experts in the field, the reason why the disease is called colic is its many types.

In particular, twisting of the intestines in horses, acute necrotic inflammations in the intestines, the presence of acute inflammations in the mesentery membrane, transient thrombosis in the capillary blood vessels in the mesentery membrane, embolisms and similar diseases that occur in other gastrointestinal diseases. Colic is also called colic. The large number of types of colic causes a lot of controversy and debate among experts. Today we will talk with you about the causes of colic, the course of colic, treatment and preventive measures. In this regard, there are certainly unfounded fabrications and rumours among the people that increase the worries of horse lovers. It is wrong to always consider colic as a disease that causes death of horses. In most cases, colic is mild to moderately mild, and after mild conservative therapy, horses are known to recover from the disease.

Nevertheless, this does not mean that colic should always be treated lightly, although we all know that colic can cause the death of horses very quickly when it is severe. Based on the current advanced veterinary medicine and modern clinics, good experts say that up to 80% of colic cases, even intestinal torsion, can be treated surgically, with the only condition that the horse must be brought to the clinic within 4-6 hours after colic onset.

If it delayed, the result will be determined depending on the state of damage to the intestines and the degree of intoxication in the horse's body. At the onset of colic, as soon as you know that the horse feels discomfort and pain, it is necessary to anesthetize the horse with antispasmodic or analgesic drugs, and immediately bring it to the nearest clinic, after a comprehensive examination in the clinic, it will be concluded and the horse will be treated depending conservatively or surgically.

But colic is not always treated surgically, some types of colic, for example, are associated with acute inflammation of the intestines, or colic caused by the blockage of blood clots in the small blood vessels of the mesenteric membrane, which occurs at times, gives very good results even when treated conservatively. Colics caused by thrombus blockage in the sinuses are called thromboembolic colic, and the main visible difference between this colic and other colic is the recurrence of the disease.

In order to ensure that such colic does not recur, we have added heparin to the drugs used in this disease, in addition to venous blood vessels of horses. In this case, the drug heparin has a thrombus-dissolving effect and ensures that the disease does not recur. For the experiment, we recorded 12 horses with colic and the changes that occurred in them during a certain period, and when we applied the drug to all six horses with thromboembolic colic, colic did not recur in the experimental horses. It has been proven experimentally that the use of heparin drug is effective in cases where the recurrence of colic in sport horses is associated with thrombus occlusion.

**Recommendations for practice:** When colic is observed in sports horses, it is necessary to immediately consult a veterinarian in order to diagnose them early and provide quality veterinary care. In this case, the following signs are observed to suspect the animal of colic animal restlessness, yawning, mobility, rolling on the ground, kicking the abdomen area with its hind



legs, looking at the abdomen area while lying down and sweating if no measures are taken in time, breathing disorders. When the above signs are observed, it is necessary to contact a veterinarian immediately. To prevent colic, special attention is paid to the diet of sports horses. In this case, it is necessary constantly monitor the variety and satiety of the ration composition.