Symptoms

- Internship and ataxia
- Feed consumption decreases, appetite decreases or stops
- Romanian movements and fermentation stops
- Laminitis, lameness, nail disorders
- Romanian content takes the consistency of dough
- Abdominal pain and diarrhea are seen
- Rumen wall destroyed, abscess and necrosis develop in liver
- Pulse and breathing increase, eyes pits
- Skin loses elasticity (24-48 hours)
- Tooth squeaking, groaning, painful
- The animal cannot get up, coma and death are seen
- Abort can be seen

Treatment

- In mild cases the animal can heal without treatment
- Rumen fluid is evacuated and healthy animal is given, 2-3L / day
- In addition, anti-acids (1 g / kg CA), 20-30 g of antacid (Cacarbonate, mg-carbonate, mg-oxide) can be given.
- High levels of antibiotics are given. (800.000 IU penicilline, 0.5-1 g tetracycline)
- Ionophore antibiotics are helpful.
- NaHCO3, Antihistamines, i.m., cortical steroids Inject.
- The amount of ration is reduced and quality herb is given.
- Mixed feed is reduced, roughage is increased



raw grain extraction

Figure 7b. Paticles in manure - Control; Jan 2009

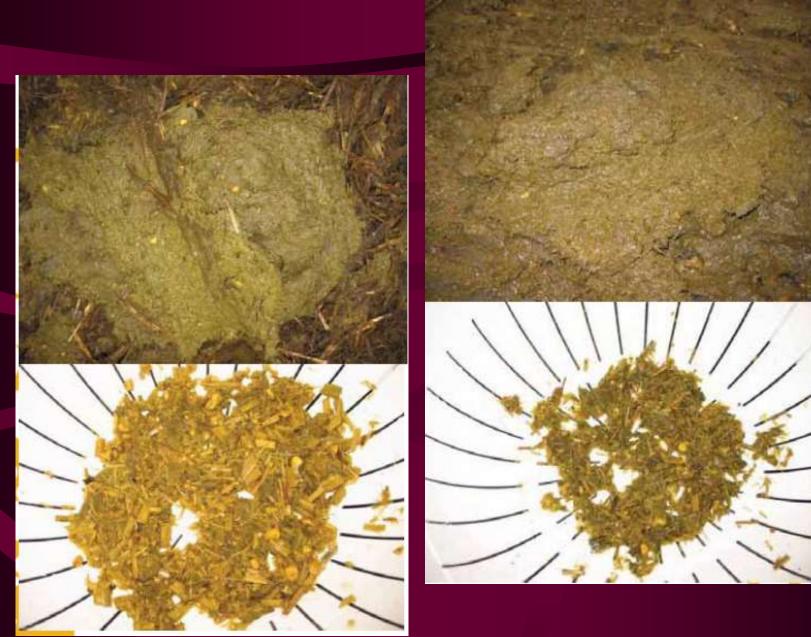


Figure 7d. Paticles in manure - Optigen; Jan 2009





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raw grain extraction







LOWER ROUGH FEED QUANTITY TO BE GIVEN TO ANIMALS FOR THE REGULAR OPERATION OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

Animal Type	kg/d (% 87 DM)
Dairy Cow	5.5 - 7.0
Beef cattle, dry cow	2.0 - 2.5
Young cattle (1 aged)	1.5
and calves	
Paddock fattening	1.5
Sheep (all ages)	0.3
Sheep (lactation))	1.4

Nutrition-related organ and metabolic disorders

Disease	Why is that	prophylaxis
stomatitis	Burning chemicals, poisonous plant,	Attention to plant structure, chemical and
	mycotoxin	poisonous plant consumption is prevented
Clogging the esophagus	Large or dry feed intake (beet, raw	Sufficient disintegration of tubers,
	potato, dry sugar product)	moistening of dry matter
Rumen inflammation and	Large amounts of feed at each meal,	The right amount of feed, ad lib feeding
excessive fullness	frozen and spoiled food	habits, attention to feed quality
Foreign body	Dirty bait and sharp objects in feed	Ash content in KM should not be more than
		15%
Rumen hyperkeratosis	Cellulose deficiency	Adequate amount of cellulose in ration
Omasum occlusion,	Low HS digestibility due to	Frequent feeding, supply of cell wall
Abomasum disease	insufficient HS level	elements
Colic	Cold or defective feed, short feeding	Ration should be regulated well, digestive
	time, easily digestible KHO	system disorders should be prevented

Nutrition-related organ and metabolic disorders

Disease	Why is that	prophylaxis
Liver disease	Toxic deficiency in fodder, plant and	Feed spoilage should be prevented, antinutritional factors should be limited, toxic plant consumption should be prevented
Liver abscess	Feeding form of rumen acidosis and insufficient cellulose consumption	Adequate cellulose supply in ration
Kidney Disease	Harmful and toxic substances in feed	Limitation of harmful substances in feedstocks
urolithiasis		Ca: P ratio should be 2: 1, prevent rumen acidosis, addition of NaCl to ration (1% in CM)
Skin disease		Adequate energy and nutrient supply, limiting harmful substances in feed

Nutrition-related organ and metabolic disorders

Disease	Why is that	prophylaxis
Milk sucking anemia	Iron deficiency	Iron addition
Fertility	Negative feed, overfeeding, feed harmful substances (phytoestrogen)	Correct feeding according to yield and reproduction cycle
Cerebrocortical necrosis (CCN)	Inadequate rumen bacteria activity due to thiamine deficiency	Acidic feed is avoided
Lipolarization syndrome	Energy excess in the last period of pregnancy, high post partum milk yield	Energy surplus is avoided in advanced pregnancy

Energy and Nutrient Surplus and Disorders Observed in Inadequacy

	In case of redundancy	In case of deficiency
Energy	Acidosis, milk fever, nail inflammation	Ketosis, milk fever
Easy digested. carbohydrate	Acidosis, metabolic acidosis, nail inflammation, mastitis	Ketosis, milk fever
Raw Cellulose	Rumen alkalosis	Metabolic acidosis, diarrhea, ketosis, nail inflammation, mastitis, liver
	endometritis, metabolic alkalosis, nail inflammation, seeding index and worsening of	Negative nitrogen balance, breakdown of muscle proteins, degradation of enzyme synthesis in tissues, inhibition of erythrocyte and leukocyte synthesis, deterioration of antibody synthesis and infertility