

Symptoms

- Internship and ataxia
- Feed consumption decreases, appetite decreases or stops
- Ruminant movements and fermentation stops
- Laminitis, lameness, nail disorders
- Ruminant 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 (Ca-carbonate, 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

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raw grain extraction

**Figure 7b. Particles in manure
– Control; Jan 2009**



**Figure 7d. Particles in manure
– Optigen; Jan 2009**







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) and calves	1.5
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, mycotoxin	Attention to plant structure, chemical and poisonous plant consumption is prevented
Clogging the esophagus	Large or dry feed intake (beet, raw potato, dry sugar product)	Sufficient disintegration of tubers, moistening of dry matter
Rumen inflammation and excessive fullness	Large amounts of feed at each meal, frozen and spoiled food	The right amount of feed, ad lib feeding 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, Abomasum disease	Low HS digestibility due to insufficient HS level	Frequent feeding, supply of cell wall elements
Colic	Cold or defective feed, short feeding time, easily digestible KHO	Ration should be regulated well, digestive 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	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	High P amount, acidogenic ration	Ca: P ratio should be 2: 1, prevent rumen acidosis, addition of NaCl to ration (1% in CM)
Skin disease	Inadequate energy, antinutritional factors in feed, poisonous plants	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 damage
Raw protein	Rumen alkalosis, ketosis, tetany, endometritis, metabolic alkalosis, nail inflammation, seeding index and worsening of first insemination results, vaginitis, liver damage	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