

TIMPANI

- It is characterized by excessive gas accumulation in rumen.
- The Romanian content normally consists of 3 layers.
- -The liquid layer in the lower part,
- solid structure in the middle,
- at the top, there is a gas layer.



etiology

- Instant feed changes,
- excessive concentrate feed consumption,
- insufficient roughage intake,
- very finely ground baits,
- fresh legumes
- abdominal pressure increases and free gas accumulation in the rumen is observed. Normally, the gases formed are lost by belching.
- Tympani occurs when the gas is blocked from the rumen for any reason.
- Generally “Tympani ve is observed when the ratio between rough feed and concentrated feed dry matter is very narrow.
- The consumption of legumes such as clover, lime and clover, which are rich in water, in extreme amounts, causes foaming and acute tympanics.

- If more than 50% of the Ration DM consists of concentrated feeds, more gas is produced.

The obstruction of the esophagus with feed and the ingestion of the pharynx with feed or hair

especially young, lignin-poor green baits, clover and alfalfa grasses cause foamy gas formation. saponin (including surface activity) forms timpani with foams containing many small gas bubbles.

This is especially the highest between pH 4.4-5.5.

- In most swelling, the rumen pH is 5.2-6.0.

A high rate of salivation prevents the formation of foam.

Consumption of poor green feeds in terms of DM and HS regresses saliva secretion because chewing and ruminating are less.

Rations with small particles and concentrated feed concentrate feeds increase the formation of small foamy fermentation.

Clinical findings

- Gas formation Gaz. Rumen pressure makes diaphragm.
- ile with pressure to the lungs. breathing becomes hard
- Death is observed in acute cases.
- Abdominal left-upper side, bilateral cases of severe swelling

- ❑ Fast, inaccurate milk or excessive consumption of milk in suckling calves and lambs
- ❑ cardia
- ❑ Omasum clogging of calves due to consumption of ground lignin and grinded roughages
- ❑ In calves, in the 3rd week of life, excessive amounts of long-fiber, low-energy feed can cause chronic gas accumulation.
- ❑ In calves above eight weeks of age and in lambs over 3 weeks of age, coarse feed consumption, which is smaller than 6 mm in size, often leads to gas formation.
- ❑ Crushed barley, which was added to the ration along with dairy calves, gave good results in timpani prophylaxis.

Treatment

- animals are executed, rumene puncture is performed
- Ionophore antibiotics
- In acute cases, the gas is taken out through the trocar.

ABOMASUM REPLACEMENT

- In cattle, the abomasum is stretched by the action of gas, liquid or both and taking an abnormal position.
- Abomasum usually moves to the left and up and comes between the rumen and the left side of the abdominal wall.
- often occurs within two weeks of calving. conditions related to calving can create predisposition.
- In the late stages of pregnancy, excessive amounts of concentrated feed to the cows in the dry cows or to the dairy cows during the calving period increases the occurrence of the disease.

- The symptoms are similar to the symptoms of ketosis.
 - stopping or cutting feed consumption,
 - limited bowel movement,
 - normal body temperature,
 - decreased milk yield,
 - weakness and discomfort occur.
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- The symptoms observed in the non-generalized right-sided abomasum are slightly different.

POISONING

Feeding poisoning

Disease	Animal	Why is that	prophylaxis
NPN (NH ₃) poisoning	Cattle, sheep	Excessive NPN consumption	Adherence to the NPN recommendations
Nitrate / Nitrite poisoning	Cattle, sheep	Nitrate / nitrite containing feed consumption	Control of nitrate / nitrite feed consumption
Copper poisoning	Calf, lamb	More than 12 ppm Cu in KM	Non-toxic Cu increase in ration
Salt ration	Winged	Excessive salt consumption	NaCl level control
Water Toxication	Calf	Excessive water consumption after milk cutting and dehydration for a long time	Giving a certain amount of water
Bacterial deterioration disease	All animals	Bacterial toxins in spoiled feed (toxic amine, lipopolysaccharide)	Avoid bacterial spoiled feed, feed should be given after heating sufficiently
Mycotoxicoses	“ “	Mushrooms and toxins	Avoid micological spoiled feed