

**Treatment and Outcome-** Wound was lavaged with diluted bethadine and debris removed. Animal was placed in ventral position under general anesthesia. Using a 18G needle two orthopedic wires was placed around the root of central incisors beneath mucosal tissue and twisted in rostral mandible. Using interrupted suture patterns, the mucosa sutured. Mucosal color returned to normal immediately after surgery and after 2 month follow wound was healed and calf was able to eat normally.

**Clinical Relevance-** The recommended method for reduction of fractures extending caudal to fourth incisor is to place wire at the base of the teeth and passing and twisting it around the first cheek teeth or at drilled hole in the interdental space. Wire can slip, break, cut the mucosa or interrupt blood circulation if not placed properly. Method was modified; leaving only the twisted part out, reducing the risk of slippage or breakage, easier placement, less malocclusion, and giving more reliable stabilization.

**Key Words-** Mandible fracture, Orthopedic wire, Calf

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Poster Presentation

### Claw Lesions following FMD in a Dairy Herd

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**Objective-** Evaluation claw complications following FMD in a dairy herd.

**Animals-** This study was done in a dairy farm with 800 milking cows.

**Procedures-** Foot and Mouth disease occurred in the farm about a month before start of this study. Hoof injuries based on "a comprehensive claw regions" was recorded. Total of 134 in 34 cows treated during the study (the average of 3.94 injuries per cow).

**Results-** Most injuries were recorded in the zero zone of the hooves (55% of the affected cows).

The lowest incidence was recorded in zone 7 (3%). Incidence of the lesions in zones 10, 9, 4, 6 recorded as 47, 41, 38 and 32 percent respectively.

**Conclusion and Clinical Relevance-** Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) is a highly contagious and usually acute affliction of cloven-hoofed animals and camelids cause by a virus of family Picornaviridae. In cloven-hoofed livestock the disease is usually characterized by high morbidity, low mortality and the development of vesicles and erosion in the mucosa of the mouth and skin of interdigital spaces and coronary bands.

The high incidence of FMD in productive parts of horny tissues following opportunistic injuries such as interdigitalphlegmon are reasons for high activity of the virus or its products in coronary band and surrounding skin of hooves. Zone 9 lesions at the top of coronary band are one of this type of lesions. In some cases, especially in interdigital it makes more complications that may result to vertical cracks and excessive granulation tissue in zone 12. Complications of FMD lesions in hooves should be controlled otherwise problems may lead to early culling of the animal. It should be noted that many of lesions and complications may arise long time after onset of the disease.

**Key Words-** FMD, Hoof, Cow, Interdigital Phlegmon, Digital dermatitis

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Poster Presentation

### Evaluation the Distribution of Injuries in Different Bovine White Line Zones

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**Objective-** To evaluate the distribution of injuries in different bovine white line zones

**Design-** The objective of this study was to evaluate the distribution of injuries in different zones of white line in dairy cow.

**Animals-** The study was conducted in a dairy farm with 900 milking cows

**Procedures-** The cows were milked three times a day, kept in free stalls with sand, with 36 litres per day

average milk production. Hoof care programs including hoof trimming, hoof bathing, Bedding management, Locomotion scoring and nutritional management were done. Data of hoof trimming chute activities recorded by different zones of the hooves (Zones 1-12) by a professional hoof trimmer and veterinarian. Injuries in zones 1-3 recorded as white line injuries and its distribution analyzes in a two year study started at July 2012.

**Results-** Total of 6271 hoof cares were done during the study, among which 1085 cows (17.72%) showed the incidence of new lameness. Amongst the new lameness cases, 9 cows (0.82%) showed the injury in zone 1, 16 cows (1.47%) in zone 2, and 62 cows in zone 3 (5.71%). The highest incidence of injuries was observed in the medial digit of right forelimb (31 cows) and the lowest was seen in lateral digit of the left forelimb (1 cow). Furthermore, the incidence of injuries were recorded as 28, 23, 17 and 29 for spring, summer, autumn and winter respectively.

**Conclusion and Clinical Relevance-** Considering the possibility of more weight gaining of cow, higher occurrence of the injuries in zone 3 is not unusual and it has also been emphasized in previous studies. However higher incidence of injuries in forelimb is slightly different from the usual findings about occurrence of digital injuries in dairy cows, although this difference was not statistically significant, it indicates the necessity of paying more attention to forelimbs when studying the incidence of this problem. Besides, higher incidence of this problem is expected after summer and heat stress, while the findings of current study indicate the lower incidence of this problem during autumn.

**Key Words-** White line zone, Distribution, Bovine

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Poster Presentation

## Comparison of the Host Immune Response to the Footrot Pathogenic Bacteria in Different Genotypes of Katahdin Sheep

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**Objective-** To compare the host immune response by IgG to *Dichelobacter nodosus* in footrot resistant vs. susceptible genotype for sheep.

**Design-** Polymorphism at the DQA2 and DQA2-like loci located within the Major Histocompatibility Complex (MHC) was utilized to develop gene marker screening test to identify resistant vs. susceptible genotype for Katahdin ewes (Escayg et al., 1997). Ewes were divided into control and treatment groups. Cultures of *D. nodosus* were inoculated to the inter-digital skin of the treatment group and held there with bandages for 4 days. Blood samples were collected for 5 weeks to measure the immune response.

**Animals-** Fifty four Katahdin ewes, 18 in each of high resistant footrot gene markers (HR), medium resistance (MR) and low resistance (LR) were selected.

**Procedures-** The blood collected in a vacutainer (10 ml) from the jugular vein of sheep in both control and treatment groups during footrot pathogenic challenge was centrifuged at 2000 RPM for 5 min to separate the serum. The IgG level (mg/ml) was measured by using an Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) kit (GenWay, Biotech, Inc.). The data were analyzed by using mixed model procedures of SAS and  $P < 0.05$  was considered as significant.

**Results-** The IgG level was significantly different ( $P < 0.0001$ ) between control and treatment groups but there was no significant difference ( $P = 0.26$ ) among different genotypes.

**Conclusions and Clinical Relevance-** The IgG level remained in the normal range (7.6-40mg/ml) during footrot pathogenic challenge, as hair sheep breeds, such as Katahdin, are reputed to have better disease resistance.

**Key Words-** Foot rot, Sheep, Immune response

## References

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Poster Presentation

## Epidemiological Study of Lameness Incidence in a Dairy Herd in Isfahan

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**Objective-** To measure the annual incidence of lameness, type of lesions involved and seasonal incidence

**Design-** Epidemiological Study