Abat〓r Study of Bovine Claw Lesions in Ardebl - Iran

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Lameness remains a considerable economic loss in operations. Lesions related to lameness include treatment cost, milk production, infertility and premature culling. The majority of bovine lameness involves structures of the digit. Claw capsular lesions are the most common cause of lameness in cows.

During the entire year of 2010 a survey was undertaken by the author in the prevalence of different claw lesions causing lameness on 26862 cases of culled cows and bulls at central abattoir in the vicinity of Ardebl which was well equipped and with new constructions. After recording information for each case, the feet were amputated and solar parts of the claws were pared for more morpho-pathological studies.

The claw lesion in cows (80.4%) was more than bulls (19.5%) (P<0.05). A chi-squared test applied to the corresponding table of frequencies showed these rankings to be significantly different (P<0.05). The prevalence rate of claw lesion among all cases was 24.2% per cent. Most lesions occurred in the feet, the commonest were slurry heel (51.6%), white line disease (24.2%), diffuse septic pododermatitis (10.4%), sole ulcer (9.3%) and aspecific traumatic pododermatitis (4.1%). The prevalence rate of claw lesion in the fore limb was higher than limb. Slurry heel was the most important factor as the cause of deep slurry of the digit.

The results obtained from the study demonstrate that lameness is an important problem in cows and beef breed in Ardebl.

Key words: Claw Lesions, Culling, Dairy Cow, Deep Septis, Digit, Lameness