loss of hoofing trimming managerial, concrete and inappropriate litters, BCS increase and other determining factors helps to more lameness occurrence which results in increasing importance of the study. Different climates of Iran besides managerial troubles contributes to having lameness more than normal rate. Due to the fact that Khorasan razavi province is considered as one of the countries livestock pole, the study has been done in this province. This study has been done in four industrial farms in Khorasan razavi province and all suspicious cases along with hoof trimming groups considered. Farther more after determining with cook method were ranked. Cases which are more than 3 recorded as clinical lameness, cases with 2 months interval or lower recorded as repeatedly statistic and removed from statistical population. Reproductive indices recorded with same format and final results considered through quie square statistical test and T student. Results show that digital dermatitis incidence rate has the most lameness occurrence (52.42). The morbidity rate of digital dermatitis, days open which is considered as the most important reproductive indices with numeral means (175.42) and (131.83) in control group determined, which the difference was not significant through T student statistical test (P>0.05). In case of parturition to first service interval in lameness group mean was (72.68) days and (58.26) in control group (P<0.0001). The service per pregnancy index with T student statistical test. Pregnancy occurred through more than ones for all cows and pregnant ones but difference was not significant (P>0.05). In lameness group 68.3% showed heat before 90 days at lactating which such rate in control groups is 88.83%. The correction of result determined by quie square (P<0.0001). This study shows that there is a significant communication between occurrence of lameness and increasing some of the reproductive indices like days open and parturition to first service interval. Also in suffering group, heat observes less than others in industrial farms.

body penetrations are the most reasons for lameness. An important part of the treatment of these lesions is using of sole shoes (block) with antimicrobials and other agents in the cases of infection and abscesses. The aims of this retrospective case study were to evaluate percentage of cows that recover from lameness by using of both block and various antimicrobials and analysis of some related aspects. One year 220 hospital records from a dairy farm in North West Iran were obtained. All of the cows were treated by wooden block in sound claw with an antibiotic including Penicillin, Nofur, Oxytetracycline, Excenel, and Amoxicillin (recommended doses). Data were analyzed by SPSS (ver.17) with related tests. 72.3% of cows were treated completely that was significant in T test (P<0.001). The most affected limb was left hind. The kind of antibiotic did not have significant effect on treatment response by using Chi-square test. Recovered cows had higher milk production record in next month significantly (Independed T test, P=0.003). Although the most recovery was in Mordad, the month of treatment had not significant effect on treatment response. Parturition to lameness interval in all cows were 6±0.2 month and had negative correlation with compensated milk yield (r=-0.36, p=0.01). Parturition to insemination interval in all cows was 6.5±0.2 month. Mean parturition to culling interval in not treated cows were 4.48± 0.46 month. The mean parity in all cows was 3.26±0.1 and had a negative correlation with parturion- lameness interval (r=0.2, p=0.04). Using block along with antimicrobials is effective and causes elevation of milk yield very soon.

**Use, abuse and misuse of orthopedic wooden blocks in lame Cattle**

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The application of wooden block often provides a sufficient difference in height between the claws to relieve weight bearing and promote recovery of claw lesions. There is no published report on the consequence of abuse and misuse of wooden block in lame cow to the authors' knowledge. This paper describes the fate of wooden block which were applied to lame cows by one practitioner in general veterinary practice. Twenty-five dairy farms in Iran were studied between 2005 and 2010. The number of cows on each farm ranged from 30 to 2000. All were Holstein cow. Monitoring were arranged in an order that reflected the sequence in which procedures are carried out when foot blocking and treating lame cows. Most farms had at least one cow's foot trimmed in the past and foot

**Treatment response of using wooden block along with various antimicrobials in sole lesions of dairy cows**

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Lameness is a major cost to the dairy herd. Sole lesions such as ulcer, white line disease and foreign
trimmers are allowed to treat lame cows. The injury is then photographed by Canon camera (model EOS-350D). Foot preparation was the same in all cases. Most common accidental injuries when misuse and abuse of wooden block includes: 1) Caudal rotation of the wooden block and lifting of the toe due to axial wall fissure 2) Heel ulcer by the hard and very sharp edges of fully cured adhesive material in result to application of block in severe heel erosion. 3) Application of more than advised mixing ratio (> 90 g) result to sole and toe hemorrhage in those cows whose blocks remained fixed for the longer time (> 1 month). 4) Detachment of wooden block due to application of less than advised mixing ratio (70 > g). 5) Osteoarthritis and sequestration due to application of wooden block to unsound claw, particularly in cases with involvement of two digits. 6) Detachment of wooden block due to the adherent debris and moisture on the sole and the claw wall and not trimming prior to its application. Based on the results the following conclusions were reached: 1) It should be constructed in three standard sizes; suitable for large, moderate and small cows to reduce potential hazard. 2) In cases with claw fissures, a wooden block should be placed beneath the heel to prevent caudal rotation of the block. 3) Application of radiography, especially in the cases of chronic lameness, can play an effective role in detection of sound claw. 4) The slippers form for attached block gives the best support because it is glued to both the wall and the sole, and weight bearing is therefore transferred to the wall, which is the correct weight bearing structure.