Researches Concerning The Health Of Maramures Horses

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SUMMARY

By studying many archive papers, summaries, and yearbook one finds out that along the years the number of horses depended on diseases, some of them under the form of epizooties, and on natural disasters, hunger, wars, accidents. This way at the beginning of XVIII century and until the end of the XIX century, a number of anthrax cases, rabies, glanders, and mange among the Maramures horses are reported. The papers make references to a number of measures that need to be taken in order to fight the epizooties (the necessity of perfectly burying all dead animals- skin included-; the intensification of security through passing point and many others)

The sketch of the first anatomical-pathologically register card (necropsy file) in old Maramures was drafted for the county by veterinarian Gyöller György, in May 1898 in Budapest, taking into consideration the fact that the autopsy bill was drawn up 110 years ago, it did not refer to the confirmation of the anatomical-pathological diagnosis through laboratory examinations.(3) Many documents of the same period have been found these documents specify the compulsoriness of the horse corpse necropsy and of notifying the authorities on the dead of the horse.

In the studied area the most frequent internal diseases for horses are: colics syndrome (more frequent in autumn), bronchopneumonia, pulmonary emphysema, paralytic myoglobinuria myopathy. With the internal diseases I did not notice any correlation between the scenery of the researched area and the illnesses, but I have noticed a higher frequency of bronchopneumonias in winter and at the end of spring. 3-4% of horses catch obstructive respiratory disease out of which 1% contract pulmonary emphysema.

The most frequent surgical conditions of the limbs in the investigated area are: track of the hoof, pododermatitis circumscripta, pododermatitis aseptica difusa, crack of the horn box, callosities, lymphagitis, avulsion of the horn box. Due to the work in the forest many horses catch synovitis, tenosynovitis, luxations, arthritis, and sprains.

Among the surgical conditions frequently occurred due to some accidents in the studied area one can meet: cracks of the hoofs, cuttings in the sole of the hoof, stings of the different regions of the body, contusions and fractures. Teeth fractures are rather frequent too: dental arch fracturers, fractures of nasal bones, caused by sliding on ice, in winter or in other seasons, stumbling on troubled land (forestry operations).

In the investigated area, the most frequent eye conditions are: conjunctivitis, cataract, eyelids trauma (eyelid ruptures); these are usually met at horses that work in the forest and are caused by tree branches; wounds through cutting, stinging, pulling out, many horses harm
themselves in ropes or in the hooks of chains; cases of tetanus are seldom met. The infectious anemia causes great loses to horses’ owners as it is kind of hard to eradicate.

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