ISSN 2181-

UDC: 619.7-089:636.7

EVALUATION OF EAR AMPUTATION TECHNIQUES AND RESULTS IN DOGS

T.M.Utepbergenova – Samarkand State University of Veterinary Medicine, Animal Husbandry and Biotechnology, Nukus Branch; Master's Student

Annotation. This article examined the methods of performing ear amputation in dogs and the process of postoperative recovery. Amputation surgery is a complex process in which dogs are selected based on their ear anatomy, age, degree of injury, and general condition. During the study, various methods such as classical incision, V-shaped incision, lobe (lateral oblique base), and cosmetic amputation were used, regularly observing the postoperative recovery process, decreased inflammatory symptoms, bleeding, and risk of infection.

The results obtained confirmed not only the effectiveness, but also the safety of ear amputation. Also, the importance of postoperative care and regular control was determined, which showed that they directly affect the speed of the recovery process and the general condition of the animal. The results of the study scientifically substantiate the possibility of performing ear amputations in veterinary practice with a correctly selected method, maintaining the health of animals and ensuring their aesthetic appearance. At the same time, the results of the article will help enrich clinical experiences and improve the quality of Veterinary Services.

Keywords: dog, ear amputation, surgical methods, postoperative recovery, veterinary practice.

Introduction. The ears of dogs play an important role not only for hearing function, but also in maintaining behavior and balance. However, in some cases, ear damage, inflammation, congenital deformities or injuries that cannot be restored occur. In these cases, in veterinary practice, ear amputation is used as an important surgical

measure. The amputation method is selected based on the damaged part of the ear, the age of the animal, its general condition and surgical conditions.

In veterinary practice, there are several basic methods of ear amputation: classic cut (straight cut), V-shaped cut, LOB (lateral oblique base), and cosmetic amputation. Each method has its own advantages and limitations, which directly affect the postoperative recovery process, the risk of bleeding, the possibility of infection and the aesthetic result. The purpose of this study is to study methods for performing ear amputations in dogs and to assess the postoperative recovery process. The results of the study not only enrich clinical practice, but also contribute to maintaining the health of dogs and improving the quality of Veterinary Services.

Materials and methods. The study was carried out in veterinary clinics, where dogs with ear damage were selected as the object of the study. Each animal underwent a clinical examination to assess the degree of ear damage, age, sex, and overall health status. Various ear amputation methods — classical cutting, V-shaped cutting, lobe (lateral oblique base), and cosmetic amputation — were applied during the study.

Each surgical procedure was carried out in accordance with the rules of veterinary practice, under antiseptic conditions. In the process of postoperative treatment, pain relievers, antiseptic agents and regular clinical control were used. The recovery process, the decrease in inflammatory symptoms, the risk of bleeding and infection, as well as the behavior and general condition of the animals were regularly observed. The data obtained served to assess the effectiveness of the surgical method and the process of postoperative recovery.

Results. The results of the study showed that different ear amputation methods in dogs have different effects on the postoperative recovery process. V-shaped incision and cosmetic amputation techniques were characterized by poor bleeding in animals, rapid recovery, and an aesthetically acceptable outcome. Recovery in classical incision and lobe methods was somewhat slower, but infection and pain were minimized in all cases.

The postoperative care process played an important role in normalizing animal behavior. The correct method of treatment and regular control ensured a successful course of ear amputation, helped to restore the damaged area and improve the general condition of the animal. At the same time, the results obtained made it possible to characterize ear amputation in dogs as a safe and effective surgical procedure.

Discussion. The results obtained showed that ear amputation methods have different effects on postoperative recovery. V-shaped cutting and cosmetic amputation techniques accelerated the recovery process, reducing the risk of bleeding and infection. This result is also consistent with other studies, as cosmetic and oblique techniques provide minimal damage to the ear tissue to ensure recovery is effective. Classic cutting and LOB methods are also successful, but recovery is slower, requiring additional control and care.

Also, the regularity of postoperative treatment and the importance of antiseptic care were highlighted. They directly affect the speed and quality of the recovery process. The study showed that not only the correct surgical method, but also regular postoperative control and care are an important factor for successful ear amputations in dogs. These results make it possible to perform ear surgery more efficiently and safely in veterinary practice, maintain the health of dogs and ensure their aesthetic appearance.

Conclusion. The results of the study showed that ear amputation in dogs can be carried out successfully and safely using various surgical methods. The correctly selected method and postoperative care ensure that the recovery process is quick and painless, reducing the risk of infection and other complications to a minimum. V-shaped cutting and cosmetic amputation methods have been identified as the most optimal methods in terms of the rate of postoperative recovery and aesthetic outcome.

The results obtained confirm the possibility of scientifically based and safe application of ear amputation in veterinary practice, maintaining the health of dogs and ensuring their aesthetic appearance. At the same time, the study provides important practical recommendations for improving the quality of Veterinary Services in clinical

practice, enriching surgical experiments and providing high-quality medical care to animals.

References

1. Axmedov, B., & Yo‘ldoshev, M. (2020). Yirik shoxli qoramollarda tuyoq kasalliklarini davolash amaliyoti. Toshkent: Veterinariya nashriyoti. (O‘zbekcha)
2. Mirzaev, R., & Islomov, S. (2018). Veterinariya parazitologiyasi va infeksion kasalliklar. Toshkent: Fan. (O‘zbekcha)
3. Tursunov, N., & Qodirov, A. (2021). Chorvachilikda tuyoq kasalliklarining profilaktikasi va davolash usullari. Nukus: Qoraqalpog‘iston Fan nashriyoti. (O‘zbekcha)
4. Шамильев, Ю.Н. (2017). Болезни копыт крупного рогатого скота и их лечение. Москва: Колос. (Ruscha)
5. Иванов, А.В., & Петров, В.И. (2019). Клиническая ветеринария: болезни копыт и методы их терапии. Санкт-Петербург: ГЭОТАР-Медиа. (Ruscha)
6. Sagizbaev M.O., Utepbergenova T.M. Quloq amputatsiyasi bo‘lgan itlarning hayot sifatiga ta’siri va reabilitatsiyasi // “Veterinariya meditsinasining zamonaviy ilm-fan yutuqlari va chorvachilikni rivojlantirishning istiqbollari” mavzusidagi Respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materiallari to‘plami. – Nukus, 23-may 2025-yil. – B. 190–194.
7. Qadirberganov B.G., Raximov O.R., Utepbergenova T.M. Itlarda oldingi oyoq amputatsiyasi: klinik ko‘rsatmalar, reabilitatsiya va hayot sifatiga ta’siri // “Veterinariya meditsinasining zamonaviy ilm-fan yutuqlari va chorvachilikni rivojlantirishning istiqbollari” mavzusidagi Respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materiallari to‘plami. – Nukus, 23-may 2025-yil. – B. 69–73.
8. Sarsenbaeva G.B., Utepbergenova T.M., Kamalova A.I. Qishloq xo‘jalik hayvonlarida regional anesteziya usullarini bajarish texnikasi // “Orolbo‘yi hududida chorvachilikda innovatsion texnologiyalar va rivojlantirishning istiqbollari” mavzusidagi Respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materiallari to‘plami. – Nukus, 25-aprel 2025-yil. – B. 120–123.