



**INDIGESTION BY FOAMY
BLOAT**

FOAMY WEATHERING

Définition

Foamy bloat, a common condition, occurs when belched gases, mainly methane (CH₄), are trapped as small bubbles in a foam stabilized by emulsifying compounds (polysaccharides and soluble proteins) from the diet.

Foamy bloat originates from feeding:

Consumption of legumes

of cereals that are too finely crushed.

legumes or cereals very young and rich in
proteins or saponins

- **Saponine**

Saponins (or saponosides) are a very diverse group of detergent and emulsifying molecules (surfactants) naturally produced by plants or animals



Saponaria officinalis

- Apart from saponaria, the plants richest in saponins belong to the Solanaceae family: tomato, eggplant, potato.
- It is also found in legumes (vetch, peas, soybeans, etc.) and
- in plants such as spinach, asparagus, chestnut.
- Green tomatoes that are not yet ripe contain more saponins.

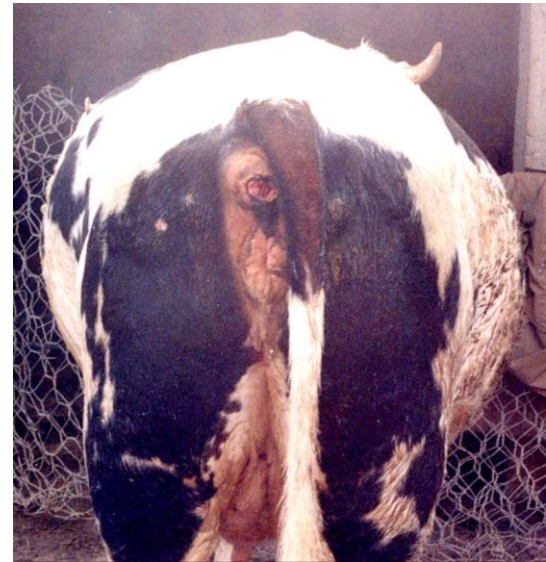


- les bulles de gaz ne peuvent pas atteindre le sac dorsal du rumen et restent piégées au sein de son contenu liquidien, avec lequel elles forment une mousse stable



Pathogenesis

- **Gas production is the normal result of rumen fermentation activity.**
- **The gas reaches the dorsal sac of the rumen before being expelled by the rumination and belching processes.**



- As the gas is trapped, the rumen distends
- What is fatal to the animal:
- Harmful effects on the respiratory system: pressure on the diaphragm can therefore cause death by asphyxiation.

On the cardiovascular system:

decreased cardiac output,

increased blood pressure

blockage of venous return by the distended rumen).

Circumstances of occurrence

The cow (ruminant) often bloats on pasture, after grazing Plants (legumes)

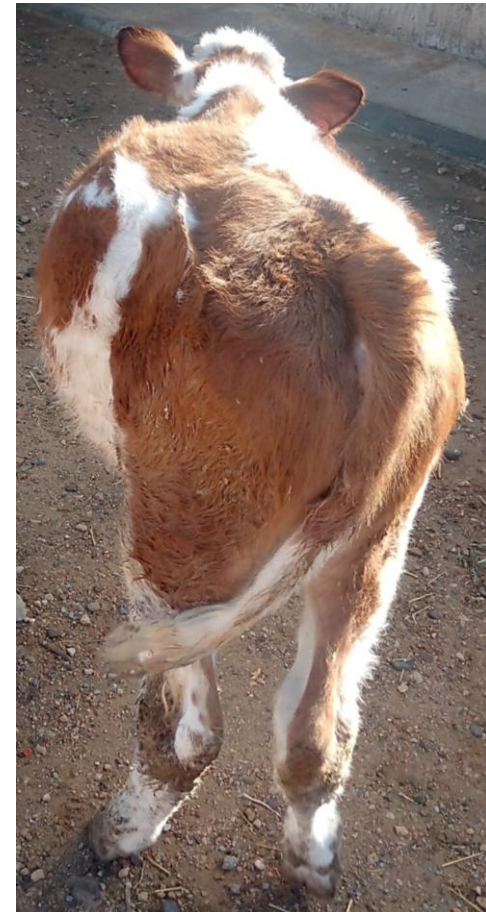
often young (high in protein),

especially in humid weather or during the morning dew,

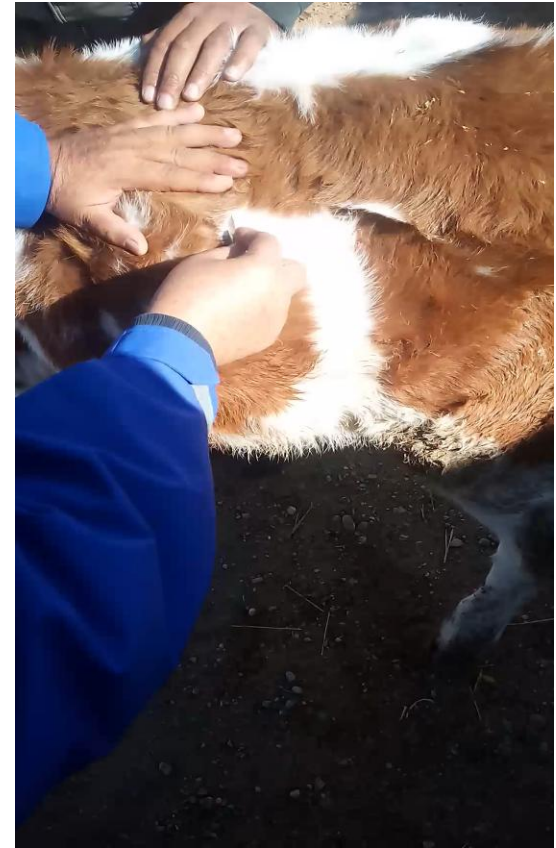
Foamy bloat can be found in cattle that have consumed straw or in dry fodder but containing plants rich in saponins

Treatment of Foamy Weathering

- In the face of acute bloat, the practitioner uses medical treatments:
- absorbent and anti-moss beverages,
- subcutaneous injection of carbaminy-choline chloride,
- If chemical means fail,
- The use of a puncture or rumenotomy is urgently necessary.



Beverage and preparation for use trocard(in video)



Trocarding in video



Prevention

- Give a fibrous feed (straw, hay, dry fodder) before grazing rich in young plants.
- Keep a close eye on newly introduced animals on young pastures,
- Always have defoamers and trocars ready to use



THANK YOU