

CLINICAL SYMPTOMS OF ALIMENTARY INFERTILITY IN PRODUCTIVE COWS

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the clinical signs of alimentary infertility in cows, in which the diagnosis of obstetric and gynecological diseases.

Keywords: *cows, alimentary infertility, dispensary examinations, pregnancy, ovaries, corpus luteum, obstetric and gynecological diseases, clinical signs, morpho biochemical indicators of blood.*

Increased food consumption due to alimentary infertility in productive cows in the conditions of farms of the Republic, farms suffer great economic losses due to increased food consumption, reduced productivity and nutritional value of livestock products, infertility of mothers, infertility and low birth rate. Therefore, the study of the causes of the disease, its origin, the importance of nutritional factors in the patient. Equally effective methods to prevent the early detection of developmental mechanisms in the development and implementation of veterinary science and practice today in front of one of the pressing problems.

Although there is sufficient literature on the prevalence, causes, developmental features, clinical signs, diagnosis, treatment and group prevention of alimentary infertility in high-yielding cows, the disease is observed in black-and-white cows bred in the new farms of the country. The spread of the causes, characteristics, symptoms, diagnosis, treatment and control measures to prevent the group research them thoroughly.

With the rapid development of the fetus in the last months of gestation and increased lactation during lactation, the clinical signs of manganese and zinc deficiency are: changes in appetite (lysis), hypotension of the anterior gastric region, pale mucous membranes (anemia), decreased skin elasticity and dryness, wrinkles symptoms such as decreased luster, roughness, lordosis of the spine, enlargement of the joints, changes in the shape of the hooves, movement of the incisors, absorption of the last dorsal vertebrae, and a decrease in the number of erythrocytes in the blood, hypogammaglobinemia, hypoglycemia, hyperproteinemia, hypophosphatemia, hypocalcemia, hypocobaltosis, hypocuprosis, increased activity of the enzyme phosphatase, an increase in the acidity of the abdominal fluid (acidosis), a decrease in the number of infusoria. Q.N. Norboev, S.B. Eshburiev, N.Sh. Khamrokulov (2018).

The main factors in the prevention of obstetric gynecological diseases in high-yielding cows are the need to create a solid food base, complete nutrition, proper feeding and care, organized routine grazing, adequate supply of vitamins and minerals to keep animals in one place, especially during winter. I.P. Kondrakhin (2005).

OBJECT AND METHODS OF RESEARCH

The research was conducted on dairy cows belonging to the farm "Mustofuqulpolvon dalasi" in Bulungur district of Samarkand region.

High yielding cow's nutritional infertility are certified clinical research in order to learn the signs of dispensaries educational model year. This is similar to the 3-4-year-old farm for cows "couples" as a repudiation group of 10 cows have been allocated on the basis of the principle of checks carried out in 60 days, their clinical and physiological status once every 30 days, an obstetrician-gynecological examination and some blood morpho biochemical indicators inspections were carried out.

Cow clinical research through the general health status, appetite, skin and the surface of the skin, mucous q membranes, lymph nodes, members of the state that is trying to wound, 5 minutes and 1-minute, abdominal breathing and heart oversight.

THE RESULTS OBTAINED H ANALYSIS

During the experiments, the average body temperature in farm cows was 38.3 ± 0.04 °C (normal 37.5-39.5°C), while the average heart rate per minute was 71.1 ± 2.5 times (normal 1 minute). 50-80 times), the respiratory rate was 27.1 ± 3.1 times per minute (normally 12-25 times per minute), the movement of the abdominal wall in 5 minutes was 6.1 ± 0.4 times (norm). 8-12 times in 5 minutes).

Obstetric and gynecological examinations were performed in 10 experimental cows, in which postpartum recovery of the genitals, the condition of the uterus and ovaries were determined through the rectum and ultrasound examination (UUT). genital fluid tests were performed.

In 1 of the cows examined, a burning sensation was observed at the 3rd month of lactation, while at the beginning of 2, signs of burning were observed at the 4th month of lactation. In some, it was characterized by a delay in sexual intercourse, or an inactivation of the sexual cycle. In the rest, a sexual cycle was observed after 6 months. The sexual cycle was found to be incomplete. Cows that came to this natural tune were artificially inseminated. After 60 days, an obstetric and gynecological examination revealed that 2 cows had been fertilized and 8 had not been fertilized. Alimentary infertility was observed in 80% of cows on the farm.

Alimentary infertility in cows was characterized by a decrease in obesity, whitening of mucous membranes, decreased body lining, horn and hoof gloss, delayed burning, or reactivity.

In the farm "Mustafoqulpolvon dalasi" in Bulungur district of Samarkand region hypovitaminosis, endometritis, mastitis, prolongation of the service life, postpartum genital mutilation, infertility, uterine and ovarian insufficiency were noted among these cows, whose cows were mostly tied together in one place.

During the dispensary studies in the cows of this farm, it was found that the metabolism and micronutrient metabolism in the cows were disturbed, which is why alimentary infertility occurred.

The number of dairy cow's blood cells at the beginning of the investigation, an average of 4.95 ± 0.06 million / MKL (valuation of 5.0-7.5 million / MKL), which is assessed at the end of the survey are offering this show solar average $4.86 \pm A$ decrease of up to 0.04 million / μ l is observed.

The amount of hemoglobin in the blood of dairy cows at the beginning of the investigation, an average of 88.4 ± 6.4 g / l (normal 99-129 g / l), while the end of the inspections, this figures an average of 86.5 ± 6.7 g / l observed to decrease.

While the concentration of glucose in the blood of dairy cows averaged 1.88 ± 0.26 mmol / l at the beginning of the study (norm 2.22-2.33 mmol / l), by the end of the study, the average was 1.83 ± 0.2 , A decrease of up to 35 mmol / l is observed.

At the beginning of the study, the average alkaline reserve in the serum of dairy cows was $43.5 \pm 3.08\%$ of the volume of SO_2 (standard 46-66% of the volume of SO_2), while at the end of the study, the average volume was $39.8 \pm 2.73\%$. A decrease to % SO_2 was observed.

CONCLUSIONS

Alimentary infertility in cows is characterized by changes in appetite, whitening of the mucous membranes, pigmentation of the hair around the eyes, lower jaw and forehead, hair loss around the eyes and lips (alopecia), the formation of "false paths", enlargement and deformation of joints, short-term weight loss, absorption of the last tail vertebrae i, movement of incisors and horn tumors, deformity of the spine,

symptoms typical of diseases of vitamins, macro-micronutrient deficiencies, erythrocyte count, decrease in hemoglobin, glucose, alkaline reserves relative to physiological norms, sexual reflexes characterized by. Deficiency of several vitamins, macro and micronutrients in the body of cows at the same time is observed as a complex pathology. The fact that cows are kept in one place throughout the year (hypodynamic) and lack of sunlight (hypo insolation) leads to infertility and metabolic disorders in them.

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