Productive cows nutrition in the prevention of infertility monocalcium phosphate, Introvit A + WS and ovaritropin the influence of drugs

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Abstract:
This article is nutritional clinical signs of infertility in cows, an obstetrician-gynecological changes and diagnostics, the loss of economic analysis of this pathology treatment and prevention methods symbols.

Key words: Cows, nutritional infertility, pregnancy, sexual cycle, uterus, ovaries, yellow body, symptoms, blood morpho biochemical indicators.

1. Introduction
In the Republic of Uzbekistan to further the development of strategies to meet the population's demand for livestock products, as well as to increase food production to ensure the safety of livestock products, treatment and prevention of infectious and non-infectious diseases of animals in the production of modern advanced techniques and tools in the scientific and is of practical importance.

As a result of radical reforms and profound structural changes in the livestock sector of the country, the number of livestock is increasing year by year and its productivity is increasing. In this regard, comprehensive measures are being taken to combat animal diseases, including the development and improvement of methods for early diagnosis and effective treatment and prevention of alimentary infertility in high-yielding cows.

Today, in most countries of the world, food infertility among high-yielding cows is 20-25%. Sensitive animals and biological active ingredients oh Tien fully dissatisfaction animal diseases, metabolic disorders, vaccine development, productivity reduction, lengthening the period of service and the nutritional infertility cause immediately.

2. The purpose of the study
productive cows nutrition in the prevention of infertility monocalcium phosphate, Introvit A + WS and ovaritropin drugs impact study.

3. Tasks of the research
In order to study the effects of monocalcium phosphate, Introvit A + WS and ovaritropin, to determine the developmental characteristics of infertility in productive cows, morpho biochemical parameters of blood and fertility of cows.

4. Object and subject of research
The studies were conducted in productive cows raised on cattle farms and analyzed blood hemoglobin, erythrocyte count, total protein, alkaline reserve and glucose in the generally accepted methods, basic food samples, ration structure, examination of the uterus and ovaries. (UUT) apparatus (Drauivski)

5. Inspection method and materials
In order to study the cost-effectiveness of group prevention of alimentary infertility in productive cows, experiments were conducted on imported Holstein cows at the farm VSS "Sattor Bobo" Pastdargom district, Samarkand region. That's it wants to be learning for 40 days and 30 cows allocated on a principle similar to the "couples" two groups were formed, each of the 15 cows di, the first group as the experience of the second control group.

The experimental group of cows in addition to the diet one day a further 50g monocalcium phosphate, 5g Introvit A + WS were mixed, stirring to ruminant 60
days, ovariropin head one of the preparations 20 ml of muscle between the experience really started.

Infertile cows in the control group were fed only on the farm ration. During the experiment, cows underwent clinical, hematological and obstetric-gynecological examinations once every 30 days.

General clinical examination, cows, etc. condition, appetite, habitus, leather, leather coat, a derivative of the skin, mucous membranes, lymph nodes, members of the state that is trying to wound, 5 minutes and 1-minute, abdominal breathing and heart oversight.

Cow obstetrician-gynecological examination was held, where members of sexual postpartum recovery, the condition of the uterus and ovaries, rectum, and ultrasound the help of the controller (UUT), sexual organs from the liquid at the inspections.

At the beginning of the experiments experience, etc. as well as the control group of cows clinical and physiological indicators of obesity levels lower layer of the skin, pomm, and a decrease in skin elasticity, cows, changes in appetite, pale mucous membranes, delaying purchases, be sure to enter the absorption of some of the cows in the last tail vertebra, signs such as movement of the incisors and horny tumor bee, deformation of the spinal column (lordosis, kyphosis) subsidence around the buttocks were noted. They macro-and micronutrients and vitamins metabolic disorders as well as alimony to the other character in infertility has been observed in clinical practice, the end of the experimental group compared to the control group of cows clinical-physiological reaction of indifference, decrease in appetite, and changes in ruminants regained glass and exchange of minerals and vitamins such as decreased contractions of the anterior segment of the stomach, whitening of the mucous membranes (anemia), thinning and pigmentation of the skin around the eyes and lips, cervical skin, varying degrees of absorption of the last tail vertebrae, loosening of incisors, skin, horn and hooves clinical signs of the disorder were noted, i.e., negative changes were observed.

In the experimental group, the mean body temperature at the beginning of the experiment was 38.2 ± 0.03 °C, while at the end of the experiment, the average was 38.3 ± 0.04 °C, and the average heart rate per minute was 73.8 ± 2.4. By the end of the experiment, the respiratory rate decreased from 27.1 ± 2.5 to 20.4 ± 2.3 times per minute, and the movement of the large abdominal wall in 5 minutes to 6.5 ± 0. . An increase of 4 times to 11.3 ± 0.5 times (norm 8-12 times in 5 minutes) was recorded. This indicates that digestive processes are normalized in cows.

In the control group, the mean body temperature was 38.3 ± 0.03 °C at the beginning of the experiment, 38.6 ± 0.04 °C at the end of the experiment, and an average of 73.4 ± 2.6 beats per minute. By the end of the experiments, an average of 76.5 ± 3.2 times, an increase in respiratory rate from 25.6 ± 2.3 times to 27.6 ± 3.4 times, and a large abdominal wall movement of 6.7 ± 0 in 5 minutes. 5 times reduction of 5.7 ± 0.6 times, characteristic clinical signs were observed for McClements’s.

While some morpho biochemical parameters of the blood of dairy cows in the experiment were characterized by similar values in all groups before the start of the experiments, it was noted that in the control group milking cows worsened by the end of the experiment, and in the experimental group cows improved within physiological norms.

In the cows of the experimental group, the biochemical parameters of the blood improved compared to the initial parameters, i.e., the average number of erythrocytes in the blood 4.9 ± 1.6 million / μl to 5.75 ± 1.5 million / μl, hemoglobin - 87.3 ± 1.19. g / l to 107.8 ± 2.27 g / l, glucose - from 1.74 ± 0.08 mmol / l to 2.64 ± 0.08 mmol / l, total protein - 66.8 ± 1. From 36 g / l to 74.8 ± 0.88 g / l, alkaline reserve - 44.9 ± 1.16 volume% S0 2 to 49.7 ± 1.14 volume% S0 2 . The improvement of some morpho biochemical parameters of the blood within the limits of physiological norms can be explained by the positive effect of the drugs used on the state of metabolism in cows.

By the end of the experiments, the average number of erythrocytes in the blood of dairy cows in the control group - 0.45 million / μl, hemoglobin - 3.6 g / l, glucose - 0.22 mmol / l,
total protein - 2.8 g / l, alkaline reserve - A decrease of 1.9% in volume S0₂ was noted. It can be explained that the morpho biochemical parameters of the blood in dairy cows in this group worsen by the end of lactation.

These indicators indicate a violation of metabolic processes in the body of cows. When the experimental cows were examined 60 days after fertilization, the experiments revealed that 13 out of 15 cows were finally fertilized (87%).

Cows in the control group, while 15 other cows at the end of the experiments 6 is fertilized, that is 40% q respectively.

Dairy cows are kept in one place all year round and the lack of grazing for them leads to further aggravation of disorders of vitamin and mineral metabolism in the body and alimentary infertility.

6. Conclusions

For the prevention of group infertility due to metabolic disorders in dairy cows XR + 50 g of monocalcium phosphate and 5 g of Introvit A + WS mixed with mixed feeds (not given for 10 days, not given for 5 days) for 60 days ovariotropin drugs and 20 ml of a muscle to get the experience they have clinical indicators of physiological status and blood morpho biochemical improved margins. It also prevents infertility in cows and increases the mortality rate by 47%.

References: