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THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ROOTIKAN AND IXGLYUKOVIT-VET PREPARATIONS IN THE TREATMENT OF FETAL ATTACHMENT IN COWS

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Summary: The article studies the effectiveness of intrauterine administration of the drug "Rutikan" at a dose of 1 l. 100 kg of live weight and the drug "Ixglukovit-vet" at a dose of 50 ml in the treatment of retained placenta in cows after calving, reducing the service period and increasing fertilization at the first insemination.

Аннатация: В статье изучена эффективность внутриматочного введения препарата «Рутикан» в дозе 1 л. на 100 кг живой массы и препарата «Иксглюковит-вет» в дозе 50 мл при лечении задержания последа у коров после отела, сокращении сервис-периода и повышении оплодотворяемости при первом осеменении.

Keywords: Cow, uterine subinvolution, placenta, atony, hypotonia and rootican, ixglukovit-vet, drug.

Introduction and relevance of the topic. In recent years, great attention has been paid in our Republic to the development of cattle breeding based on scientific achievements and advanced practices, strengthening the food base and improving the technology of product production and processing, improving the breed of cattle and enriching its gene pool.

One of the problems hindering the development of livestock farming in our republic is the occurrence of infertility and gynecological diseases in cows due to the retention of the placenta after childbirth in farm animals, which causes great economic damage to livestock farms. “One of the main reasons why 20-30% of cows become infertile in livestock farms of our republic every year is retention of the placenta.” Based on this, it is an urgent issue to study the causes of retention of the placenta, which causes infertility and postpartum gynecological diseases in the livestock sector, to prevent it, and to develop highly effective treatment and preventive measures.

In most countries of the world, various stress factors and unsanitary conditions, inadequate nutritional composition, lack of grazing areas, as a result of which there is a high incidence of postpartum gynecological diseases among productive cows due to retained placenta, metabolic disorders in the body, and, as a result, a decrease in natural resistance. Therefore, there are problems such as a decrease in milk and meat productivity in cattle, a decrease in their quality, deterioration of reproductive characteristics, the birth of physiologically underdeveloped calves, their growth and development lag behind and their unsuitability for replenishing the herd in the future, a decrease in the period of use of highly productive cows on the farm, and an increase in feed consumption for product production.

Research methods. Various drugs, including neurohormonal drugs (proserin, progesterone, sinestrol, etc.), are used to prevent and treat placental abruption, but they do not always give the expected results, since a lack of the necessary macro- and microelements disrupts the metabolism in the body of cows and leads to a sharp decrease or complete disruption of the functions of various organs, especially the genitals. Obstetric and gynecological diseases

are often associated with placental abruption in cows. That is why serious attention is paid to this disease.

Experiments on the treatment of retained placenta in cows were conducted on 5 cows with retained placenta in 3 groups.

This pathological condition is most often found in ruminants, mainly in cows, sometimes in mares, and rarely in carnivores. If the placenta does not detach naturally, it is surgically (manually) separated after 24-28 hours after birth in cows, after 2 hours in mares, and after 5 hours in sheep and goats.

Research object. An obstetric and gynecological dispensary was conducted to study the incidence of postpartum placental retention and its causes in cows on farms "Guljakhon" of the Samarkand district of the Samarkand region and "Gulgunpusht Chorvasi" of the Kitob district of the Kashkadarya region.

Sigirlarning homila yo‘ldoshining ushlanib qolishini davolash va oldini olish bo‘yicha ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari Samarqand viloyati Samarqand tumani va Qashqadaryo viloyati Kitob tumanlaridagi chorvachilik fermer xo‘jalilarida tajribalar olib borildi.

Results and their analysis. As a result of examinations conducted during obstetric and gynecological dispensaries, 39 out of 310 cows (12.6%) on the “Guljakhon” farm in the Samarkand district of the Samarkand region, and 13 out of 100 cows (13%) on the “Gulgunpusht Chorvasi” farm in the Kitab district of the Kashkadarya region were diagnosed with placental abruption.

The general condition of cows with retained placenta was unsatisfactory, with decreased appetite, increased bending of the back and frequent urination, placenta previa, vaginal discharge of bloody mucus, an

increase in body temperature by an average of +0.5-0.8°C compared to the norm, and hypotonia of the anterior abdominal sections.

The effectiveness of the drugs "Rootikan" and "Ixglukovit-vet" as pathogenetic agents that activate the activity of the uterine mucosa in treating placental abruption was tested for three days. After the cows in the 1st experimental group were treated with the drug "Rootikan", 2 cows on the 1st day, 2 cows on the 2nd day, and 1 cow on the 3rd day had their own mate. After the cows in the 2nd experimental group were treated with the drug "Ixglukovit-vet", 2 cows on the 1st day, 1 cow on the 2nd day, and 1 cow on the 3rd day had their own mate. On the 4th day, the mate of 1 cow was surgically (manually) removed. In the 3rd control group, 3 cows on the 2nd day had their own mate. On the 4th day, the mate of 2 cows was surgically (manually) removed.

During the research, cows in the 1st experimental group were treated with the drug "Rootikan" and the placenta was retained. When the drug was applied 4 times, the placenta was expelled in all cows on the 3rd day, which was 100% effective. When the drug was applied to cows in the 2nd experimental group, the placenta was expelled on its own in 4 cows (80%) on the 3rd day, and the placenta of 1 cow (20%) was removed surgically (manually). The experiments revealed that the effectiveness in the control group was 60.0%.

We observed that the drugs "Rootikan" and "Ixglukovit-vet", which are used to ensure the natural expulsion of the placenta in cows with retained placentas, accelerate the expulsion of the placenta, shorten the service period, and increase the rate of conception.

The laboratory-prepared preparations "Rootikan" and "Ixglukovit-vet" activate the activity of the uterine mucosa after entering the uterus of cows,

that is, they enhance the fermentation process there, maintain the acid-base balance, slow down the absorption of toxic substances from the uterine mucosa, prevent swelling of the cotyledons, restore inflamed tissues and prevent the development of microorganisms, and have a positive effect on the glands that produce fluid in the mucous membrane, enhancing the apocrine and holocrine fermentation processes.

The effectiveness of the drugs "Rootikan", "Ixglukovit-vet" and "Iodopen" in the treatment of retained placenta in cows

Groups	Number of cows, name and quantity of drugs used	Treatment effectiveness						
		Duration of treatment, days	His companion fell.		Fertilized		Father	
			head count	%	headcount	%	head count	%
I-experience	5 heads “Rootikan” 100 kg/b.o. 1 liter intrauterine	3	5	100	5	100	4	80,0
II-experience	5 heads “Ixglukovit-vet” preparation 50 ml intrauterine	3	4	80,0	5	100	4	80,0
III- control	5 heads “Iodopen” drug 1 tablet intrauterine	3	3	60,0	3	60	3	60,0

As a result of the conducted studies, it was experimentally proven that intrauterine administration of the drugs "Rootikan" and "Ixglukovit-vet" in addition to general treatment methods is highly effective in treating postpartum placental retention in cows.

Conclusion: It is known from the experiment that after giving birth, when the drug "Rootikan" was injected into the uterus at a rate of 1 liter per 100 kg of live weight for three days, the placenta separated spontaneously (100%) and the service period was short, and 4 cows were sired (80%). When the drug "Ikhglukovit-vet" was injected into the uterus at a rate of 50 ml for three days, the placenta separated spontaneously in 4 cows and although the placenta was manually separated in 1 cow, the service period was short, and 4 cows (80%) were sired. In the control group, the placenta was retained in 2 cows, and only 3 cows were sired, and 2 cows remained barren. Taking into account the above, positive results were obtained when the drugs "Rootikan" and "Ixglukovit-vet" were administered intrauterinely after calving in cows to treat retained placenta after calving and reduce the number of days after calving.

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