

CLINICAL SIGNS OF ALIMENTARY INFERTILITY IN PRODUCTIVE COWS

M.A. Sulaymanov

*Doctor of philosophy in veterinary science, senior teacher
Samarkand State University of Veterinary Medicine,
Animal Husbandry and Biotechnology*

A.R. Saparov

*Department of Animal Morphophysiology and
Non-infectious Diseases, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
Assistant, Samarkand State Veterinary Medicine, Animal Husbandry
and Biotechnology University, Tashkent branch*

Abstract:

This article describes the clinical signs of alimentary infertility in cows.

Keywords: Alimentary infertility, dispensary, symptom, syndrome, cartogram, ecosystem, endemic, skin covering, skin elasticity, appetite, mucous membranes, alopecia, anemia, lizukha.

Introduction

In our republic, through the rapid development of livestock breeding on the basis of private ownership, great attention is paid to the stable filling of the domestic market with vital food products such as meat, milk, eggs, and fish, and to raising the standard of living of the population. The effective solution of these problems is greatly hindered by the infertility of animals. Among these diseases, alimentary sterility due to metabolic disorders in animals takes the main place.

In the last months of the cow's period, with the rapid development of the fetus and the increase of lactation during the milking period, they have the characteristic clinical signs of manganese and zinc deficiency: a change in appetite (lizukha), hypotony of the pre-gastric sections, pale color of the mucous membranes (anemia), decrease in elasticity and dryness of the skin, appearance of folds, decrease in the glossiness of the skin coating, roughness, change in the shape of the spine (lordosis), enlargement of the joints, change in the shape of the hooves, movement of the incisors, It is characterized by symptoms such as absorption of the last tail vertebrae and a decrease in the number of erythrocytes in the blood, hypohemoglobinemia, hypoglycemia, hypocarotenemia,

hypophosphoremia, hypocalcemia, hypcobaltosis, hypocuprosis, increased activity of the alkaline phosphatase enzyme, increased acidity in the abdominal fluid (acidosis), and a decrease in the number of infusoria Q.N. Norboyev, S.B. Eshburiyev, N.Sh. Khamrokulov (2018).

10 cows belonging to the cattle farm of the farm "Jamal ota khorva nasl" in Yangiyol district of Tashkent region were separated, and clinical and physiological examinations were carried out on them.

The average annual milk yield of cows is 3,500 kg, and the average yield of calves per 100 cows is 70-75. The analysis of herd syndromics in the livestock farm showed that the conditions of keeping cows and zoohygienic requirements are not at the standard level, the indicators of fertility and productivity are low, and their metabolism is at an unsatisfactory level.

It was found that 25-30 percent of the cows on livestock farms have clinical signs of alimentary infertility. In dairy cows, alimentary sterility was accompanied by clinical signs such as whiteness of mucous membranes, change in appetite (lizukha), loss of wool around the neck and eyes, loss of luster and luster, deformation of joints and hooves.

The general condition, appetite, body temperature, pulse and breathing frequency, movement of the pre-gastric sections, skin coating, horn hooves condition were determined in dairy cows using generally accepted clinical examination methods. Also, the presence or absence of clinical signs typical of alimentary infertility was studied during dispensary examinations. During the inspections, the body temperature of the cows on the farm was within the limits of physiological norms, but the heart rate per minute at the beginning of the inspections averaged 64.4 ± 5.2 beats (the norm is 50-80 times per minute), the number of breaths corresponded to that. was 18.7 ± 3.5 times (average 12-25 times per minute), the movement of the large abdominal wall in 2 minutes was 3.7 ± 0.5 times at the end of the tests (average 3 times in 2 minutes 5 times).

The lack of vitamins and minerals in the cows' body is observed in a complicated pathological manner in the cause of alimentary infertility in the cows belonging to the "Jamal Ota Khorva Nasl" cattle farm. For this reason, 25-30 percent of cows have clinical signs of alimentary infertility. In dairy cows, alimentary infertility is characterized by increased heart rate and respiration rate, decreased number of large abdominal contractions, paleness of mucous membranes (anemia), change in appetite (lizukha), loss of hair around the neck and eyes (alopecia), snoring and accompanied by clinical signs such as a decrease in gloss, deformation of the joints and hooves.

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