

3. Анализируя результаты экспериментов, мы стали свидетелями эффективного влияния суспензии хлореллы на морфологические и биохимические показатели крови цыплят-бройлеров.

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THE EFFECT OF CHLORELLA SUSPENSION ON MORPHOLOGICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL BLOOD PARAMETERS OF BROILER CHICKENS

Summary. The scientific article found that the suspension of chlorella has an effective effect on the morphological and biochemical parameters of the blood of broiler chickens.

Keywords. Chlorella, suspension, 1.5% premix, diet, morphological, biochemical, percentage composition.

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CAUSES, TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF SYMPTOMATIC STERILITY IN COWS

Abstract: The effectiveness of Ichglucovitum-vet drug in the treatment of postpartum acute and purulent-catarrhal endometritis in cows is studied in the article.

Key words: Ultra Touch Examination apparatus, Ichglucovitum-vet, rectal, esophageal, IU oxytocin, acute endometritis, involution of the uterus.

Relevance of the topic

Livestock breeding is an important branch of our country's agriculture, and it is important to ensure the employment and income of the rural population, to meet the demand of the domestic consumer market for ecologically clean, high-quality livestock products. In Uzbekistan, a lot of attention is paid to the organization of the animal husbandry sector on a scientific basis, to increase their productivity by applying advanced technologies and modern scientific achievements to

production. I found out from scientific researches that 12-25% of cows remain infertile during the year on livestock farms, in some farms this indicator is up to 30-35%. The main causes of infertility in cows are placental abruption after parturition, various types of endometritis, and embryo death.

The purpose of the research

Determination, treatment and prevention of the incidence of obstetric and gynecological diseases and which gynecological diseases are most common among dairy cows on livestock farms. It was found that postpartum placental abruption and endometritis are common among cows on farms, and testing Ichglucovit-vet drug in the treatment and prevention of endometritis.

Research object and methods

The researches were conducted on cows in Kashkadarya and Samarkand regions specialized in breeding dairy farms. The researches were carried out by rectal and Ultra touch examination of the cows on the farm for infertility, separation of the cows from the herd, and clinical and rectal examination of the causes of infertility. During the inspections, cows with retained placenta and endometritis were separated and treated separately.

Results and their analysis

Determination of the therapeutic effect of Ichglucovium -vet drug was carried out in 3 groups of cows with endometritis. The uterus of 8 cows in the control group was washed after a light massage for 2-3 minutes (with Rivanol 1-5000 liquid). In addition, on the 1st day of treatment, 2 ml of sinestrol's 2% solution in fat was administered intramuscularly, and on the 2nd and 5th days, 40 IU of oxytocin and penstrep antibiotic 20 kg/tv in the amount of 1 ml were administered subcutaneously.

13 cows with purulent-catarrhal endometritis in the 1st group of the experiment were lightly massaged for 2-3 minutes and washed with (rivanol 1-5000) liquid, 20-25 ml of Ichglucovium -vet drug suspension was injected into the uterus every 3 days with a syringe catheter. was treated by sending through.

After massaging and washing the uterus of 10 cows in the 2nd group, 2 ml of Surfagon preparation between the muscles, and 5 ml of 5000 liquid per 100 kg of live weight, 20-25 ml of Ichglucovium intrauterine every 3 days. was treated by injecting vet drug subcutaneously on the 1st and 7th days.

In the first treatment of 13 cows in the experimental group, after washing with 5000) liquid, 20-25 ml of Ichglucovium -vet drug was administered intrauterinely every 3 days, 10 cows in the group 76.9%, in the second treatment 3 cows (100%) will also heal. They were infertile for 58 days and were found to be fertile by rectal examination 2 months after full term insemination.

Table 1 The effect of Ichglucovium -vet drug in the treatment of purulent-catarrhal endometritis after calving cows

Groups	The quantity of used drugs	Number of cows	Recovered cows		Infertile days	The number of infertile cows	Inseminated cows
			amount	percentage			
experiment group №1	Ichglucovium vet drug was treated by injecting 20-25 ml into the uterus	13	13	100	55,8	0	13 100%
experiment group №1	Ichglucovium vet drug was treated by injecting subcutaneously 5 ml per 100 kg of body weight	10	9	90,0	66,5	1	9 90,0%
Control group	General treatment was used	8	6	75,0	77,4	2	6 75,0%

After 10 cows in the second experimental group were washed with liquid 5000) in the first treatment, 8 cows (80.0%) were treated with 20-25 ml of Ichglucovitum -vet preparation every 3 days by applying subcutaneously 5 ml per 100 kg of live weight. in the second treatment, 9 heads (90.0%) were cured. if they were infertile for 65 days, 1 cow was rejected, 9 cows were found to be fertile after 2 months of rectal examination.

Of the 8 control cows, 4 cows (50.0%) recovered in the first treatment, and 2 cows recovered in the 2nd treatment, for a total of 6 cows (75.0%). Their period of barrenness was 74 days, 2 of the treated cows were barren and 6 cows were found to be fertile after 2 months of rectal examination.

In the treatment of post-partum purulent-catarrhal endometritis in cows (Rivanol 1-5000), after washing with its liquid, Ichglucovitum-vet intrauterine injection of 20-25 ml every 3 days is more effective than subcutaneous application and it is more effective in getting cows in heat. effectiveness was determined. We recommend this method of treatment for practice.

Studies on the therapeutic effect of Ichglucovitum-vet were carried out in 3 groups of cows with acute endometritis. After the uterus of 10 cows in the control group was gently massaged for 2-3 minutes and washed (rivanol 1-5000), the drug iodapene was administered intrauterineally against microorganisms. In addition, on the 1st day of the treatment, 2 ml of sinestrol's 2% oil solution was administered intramuscularly, and on the 2nd and 5th days, 40 IU of oxytocin and 20 kg/tv of 1 ml of the antibiotic penstrep were injected subcutaneously.

In experimental group 1, 15 cows suffering from acute endometritis, 2 ml of cloprostin was injected intramuscularly, the uterus was lightly massaged for 2-3 minutes and washed with (rivanol 1-5000) liquid, 20-25 ml every 3 days. Ichglucovitum-vet was treated by injecting the syringe through the catheter. 13 cows in the 2nd group of the experiment were treated with 2 ml of cloprostin preparation intramuscularly and 5 ml of Ichglucovitum-vet per 100 kg of live weight subcutaneously on the 1st and 7th days, after massaging and washing the uterus.

It was found that in the first treatment of 15 cows in the 1st experimental group, 13 cows in the group in which the Ichglucovitum-vet drug was administered intrauterinely recovered 86.6%, and in the second treatment, the remaining 3 cows (100%) also recovered. Their sterile days were 61 days, and when the recovered cows were inseminated, 1 cow was infertile and the remaining 14 cows were infertile. The rate of paternity was 93.3%.

Table 2. Efficacy of Ichglucovitum-vet drug in the treatment of acute endometritis after parturition of cows

Groups	The quantity of used drugs	Number of cows	Recovered cows		Infertile days	The number of infertile cows	Inseminated cows
			amount	percentage			
experiment group №1	Ichglucovitum vet drug was treated by injecting 20-25 ml into the uterus	15	15	100	61	1	14 93,3%
experiment group №1	Ichglucovitum vet drug was treated by injecting subcutaneously 5 ml per 100 kg of body weight	13	12	92,3	65	2	11 84,6%
Control group	General treatment was used	10	8	80,0	76	3	7 70,0%

In the first treatment of 13 cows in the second experimental group, 10 (76.9%) cows and 12 (92.3%) cows in the second treatment were treated with the drug Ichglucovitum-vet subcutaneously

at 5 ml per 100 kg of live weight, and they became infertile. 2 cows turned out to be infertile and 11 cows were found to be infertile after 2 months of rectal examination. The rate of paternity was 84.6%.

Of the 10 control cows, 6 cows (60.0%) were cured in the first treatment, and 8 cows (80.0%) were cured in the 2nd treatment, and their sterile days were 76 days, 3 cows of the treated cows remained sterile and 7 cows were found to have goitre on rectal examination after 2 months. Fertilization rate was 70.0%.

In the treatment of acute postpartum endometritis in cows, intrauterine administration of Ichglucovitum-vet is more effective than subcutaneous administration and shows a higher result in cows coming into heat.

In the treatment of acute postpartum endometritis in cows, intrauterine and subcutaneous administration of Ichglucovitum-vet showed a higher efficiency than the method of treatment of control animals. In addition, the drug has a good effect in reducing the period of infertile cows. We recommend this method of treatment for practice.

Ichglucovitum-vet, which has a good effect in the treatment of post-partum sexual diseases in cows, was tested in order to study its effectiveness in preventing post-partum diseases in cows, and to improve the involution process of the uterus in pregnant and parturient cows.

In order to study the effectiveness of the Ichglucovitum-vet drug in the prevention of postpartum diseases in cows, 15 cows were studied. The amount of use of the drug Ichglucovitum-vet in experimental cows was also studied.

Table 3. Efficacy of Ichglucovitum-vet drug in preventing postpartum disease in cows

	Groups	The procedure for using the drug (intramuscular)	Amount	Sick after giving birth	
				amount	percentage
1	Group №1	When the drug Ichglucovitum-vet is used 2 times	8	2	25,0
2	Control group	When Trivit is applied 2 times	7	4	57,1

15 head of strait cows allocated for the experiment were divided into 2 groups. 8 cows in the first group were given 2 times 10-15 days before calving and on the day of calving, and the fourth group (control) received trivit in the amount of 10 ml 2 times 10-15 days before calving and on the day of calving.

As a result of clinical tests, it was found that after the use of Ichglucovitum-vet drug, cows have a mild childbirth process, postpartum placental retention and endometritis are reduced by 50%. In the experiment, it was found that the Ichglucovitum-vet preparation was highly effective in preventing post-partum diseases, with a mild delivery process in cows administered 2 times.

Conclusion

In the treatment of post-partum acute and purulent-catarrhal endometritis in cows, it was found that Ichglucovitum-vet intrauterine treatment method is more effective than subcutaneous administration, and it is more effective in calving cows. High effectiveness and low cost of the drug in the prevention of post-partum diseases in cows. When used twice, i.e. 2 weeks before and on the day of calving, the post-partum disease of cows decreased by 25.0%.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ БИОПОЛИМЕРА ХИТОЗАНА И СУХОЙ МОЛОЧНОЙ СЫВОРОТКИ НА ФИЗИОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ И БИОХИМИЧЕСКИЕ ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ ЦЫПЛЯТ БРОЙЛЕРОВ

Аннотация. Разработка способов удешевления кормовых рационов может быть решена путем расширения ассортимента вводимых компонентов за счет использования вторичных продуктов пищевой промышленности. Получены результаты, указывающие на эффективность по сравнению с рационами используемы на настоящий момент в условиях промышленности и вивария.

Ключевые слова: хитозан, хитин, сухая молочная сыворотка, белок, бройлеры, корм.

Введение

“Хитозан” природного происхождения, а также его использование в качестве иммуностимулятора, средства, повышающего продуктивность цыплят-бройлеров и улучшающего качество продукции птицеводства, представляет большой научный интерес. Препарат “Хитозан” представляет собой природный полимер полисахаридной природы, одно из наиболее распространенных в природе органических соединений. Сырьем для его получения служат хитин, структурный полисахарид эпидермиса ракообразных, кутикулы насекомых и клеточной стенки грибов. Наиболее распространенными источниками его получения являются панцири ракообразных (крабов, ракообразных и др.) [1].

Многие факторы определяют успех птицеводства, но решающее значение имеет качество готовой продукции, доставляемой потребителю [2, 3].