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CAUSES AND TYPES OF ORIGIN OF MASTITIS IN PRODUCTIVE COWS

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ABSTRACT

The article shows that the inflammation of the mammary gland in productive cows carries out studies on mastitis, the causes of its origin and in various cases, the characteristics of its origin, development, distribution and rejection under the influence of mechanical, thermal , chemical and biological factors, as well as measures to prevent mastitis.

Keywords. Serum, catarrhal, fibrinous, purulent, hemorrhagic, clinical, subclinical mastitis, crepitation, specific mastitis, red moth.

INTRODUCTION

Relevance of the topic.

The rapid development of the livestock network is aimed at introducing modern and innovative methods, increasing the production of products and expanding the range, also in order to ensure continuous supply of the population with milk and meat of quality and affordable livestock produced in mahaliy sharoyit, as well as to support enterprises focused on animal husbandry from the state Foundation, the president of the Republic of Azerbaijan was instructed in PQ-4576 of January 29, 2020 to ensure cooperation with citizens engaged in livestock, the production of fodder crops in the practice of crop production and breeding selection is guided by the results of a new scientific study and the introduction of innovative developments into the road. A number of decrees and decrees issued by our state, aimed at cooperating livestock products, especially the provision of quality meat and milk to the population of our Republic is one of the pressing issues of the present day. In particular, a sharp decrease in the availability of mastitis in farms and ethical cows ,especially due to a sharp decrease in milk and dairy products, a decrease in calf intake, a reduction in the periods of use of high-quality animals, as a result of which the population and farm cells suffer great economic damage.

The degree of study of the subject.

Mastitis is an inflammation of the mammary gland that develops under the influence of mechanical, thermal, chemical and biological factors. A. P. Studensov argues that the more the course and consequence of mastitis depends on the pathogenicity characteristics of the location and causative agent of the pathological process, the more it depends on the state of the body and the reactivity of the mammary gland tissue. Mastitis occurs during lactation and weaning of mucin. [7]

According to the Mualifni data [7], the causative agents of the disease belong morphologically to the same species, depending on their biological characteristics, udder tissue and reactivity of the organism, various forms of inflammations and they can develop together. At the same time, different microorganisms can call the same inflammation of the udder, according to which clinical course and morphological changes are observed. For example, streptococci and

staphylococci, intestinal sticks, salmonyollae are triggers of serum mastitis in some cases, and catarrhal, fibrinous or hemorrhagic mastitis in some cases. In addition to microbes, viruses, fungi and mycoplasmas can also develop during mastitis, and mastitis can also develop in an aseptic state (without causative agents).

It has also been found that the origin of mastitis also depends on the age of the animal. For example, at the age of 5 years - 12.1%, at 5-10 years - 63.6%, at the age of 10 years and above - 24.3% had cow cases. The disease is mainly caused by a decrease in the natural resistance of the body. The main callers of the disease can be Staphylococcus in 26.9% of cases, streptococcus in 25%, intestinal wand in 28.2% and also salmonella, diplococcus, Proteus, corinebacteria and fungi. These microorganisms pass into the udder mainly through the suckers of the udder (galactogen), blood vessels (hematogen) and lymphatic pathways - (lymphogen). Mastitis is acute (up to 5-7 days), semi-acute (up to 3 weeks) and chronic (up to 20-25 days and more).[2]

The general pathogenesis of mastitis is characterized by a violation of the permeability of nerve fibers and the transition of nerve endings to a state of parabiosis, loss of enzymatic activity, a decrease in the production of oxytocin and vasopressin, a violation of the metabolism and the trophic level of mammary gland tissue. Inflammatory processes are accompanied by hyperemia, dimming of the blood, exudation of blood plasma at the expense of increased vascular permeability, and emigration of shaped elements. As a result of these processes, a demarcation (ascending) line is formed around the inflammatory fly.

A Of The Mastitis. P. Its classification according to Studensov is responsible for others: 1) whey mastitis; 2) catarrhal mastitis (milk cistern, milk tract and Al'veolar catarrh); 3) fibrinous mastitis; 4) purulent mastitis (purulent-catarrhal mastitis, yelin abscess and yelin phlegmon); 5) Bloody mastitis; 6) specific mastitis (yelin protein, actinomycosis, yelin sili); 7. Complications of mastitis (yelin induration, yelin gangrene). [3]

THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The study of the etiology of mastitis in productive cows on cattle farms, the features of RET,types and characteristic clinical signs, as well as treatment and Prevention.

OBJECT AND METHODS OF RESEARCH

Research during 2022-2023, dispensary studies were carried out in order to study the prevalence of mastitis in dairy cows, the main types (whey, catarrhal, catarrhal-purulent wafer-containing mastitis) clinic and the features of development belonging to the cattle-milk service farmer's cell of the Samarkand region, animal care and feeding, compliance with the technology of cow milking was analyzed.

The composition of the food ration of cows, satiety and the degree to which dairy cows meet the needs of the body were studied.

In order to study the degree of mastitis of dairy cows, they conducted clinical examinations using generally accepted methods, and also studied the condition of yelinterisi, parenchyma of the mammary gland and udder surges.Milk samples were taken from 16 head-milking cows and tested with 2% mastin using the MKP-1 milk plate to determine the extent of the cows contracting latent mastitis.

Figure 2-taking a milk sample on the dairy control plate mcp -1 plate to detect subclinical mastitis.

ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OBTAINED

In milk samples from 7 heads of cows suspected of having 16 heads of mastitis in an experiment to detect hidden mastitis in cows, the consistency of milk did not change (sinama positive), 3 heads of cows showed a partial change (sinama uncertain), and milk samples from 2 heads of cows recorded the presence of milk clots (sinama negative), that is,

Of this, 4 heads were clinical mastitis, with 1 Head of whey mastitis, 2 head of catarrhal-purulent mastitis, 1 Head of fibrin mastitis formed by cows.

In the diagnosis of mastitis, it is important to study the type and level of feeding cows, the satisfaction of the body's demand for basic food elements and biologically active substances.

In the farm, dairy cows are bred in a group method (60-80 heads per group). Feeding is carried out three times a day, watering with the help of water ends from the water chute. Cows are mostly kept in a quieter location, and there is a lack of a quieter active Masion for them

From literature data,it is known that the excess of protein and juicy foods in ration causes a change in the water-salt ratio in the body, the accumulation of excess water, the appearance of tumors in the lower limbs of the body, including the udder, as well as the development of mastitis.

CONCLUSIONS

1. In cases of mastitis of dairy cows, the conditions of their storage and non-compliance with the rules of milking, the lack of improvement of rations, i.e. excess of protein and juicy foods in rations and a lack of light digestible carbohydrates and kletchatka, impaired water-salt metabolism, cleanliness of active grazing and storage conditions for cows do not meet the requirement.

2.Among productive cows, mastitis is common, of which 4 were clinical mastitis at the beginning, and cows with 1 Head of whey mastitis, 2 head of catarrhal-purulent mastitis, 1 Head of fibrinous mastitis were noted.

3.It is necessary to separate cows infected with clinical form mastitis and organize a monthly examination in order to treat them in a complex way, to identify latent mastitis.

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