

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE USE OF SIGETIN AND ESTROMAX IN THE TREATMENT OF CERTIFICATE SUBINVOLUTION IN COWS

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SUMMARY

In the treatment of uterus subinvalution of cows the role of sygetine, estromax and oksitotsin preparants and its effectiveness of cure are given.

Keywords: uterine subinvolution, oxytocin, sigetin, estromax, implantation, uterine tone, infertility, fatherhood.

RELEVANCE OF THE TOPIC

Uterine subinvolution is a slowing down of the processes by which the uterus returns to infertility after the animal is born. Uterine subinvolution is characterized by a decrease or absence of uterine contractions and a slowing of uterine muscle retraction.

In non-inflammatory diseases of the reproductive organs, drug treatment is used based on accurate clinical data on the condition of the organs. The main goal of treatment for uterine subinvolution is to restore the contractile function of the uterus, as well as to stimulate the regeneration of epithelial tissue in the uterus.

Analyzing the data of the literature, we concluded that the new stimulants used in the general pharmacological management of reproductive processes require a clear and effective effect for a certain period of time (Sulaymonov AS, 2000, Sokolov VD, 2010; Kholikov AA , 2007). It is also used taking into account the physiological condition of the animal. The effects of pharmacological agents during uterine involution after childbirth have long been studied.

It is known that in medical and veterinary obstetric practice, fetal retention, hypo- and atony of the uterus, bleeding, asphyxia and mummification of the fetus, slowing of the birth process, acceleration of uterine involution, stimulation of the sexual cycle and multiple inflammation in such cases it is impossible to treat without the use of pharmacological agents. (N.O.Farmonov 2009;). The introduction of new pharmacological agents into veterinary practice requires the development of a new effective treatment method in pathologies of the reproductive system of cows.

THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

To study the effect of certain pharmacological drugs on the process of uterine involution and the course of the entire service life.

OBJECT AND METHODS OF RESEARCH

Our experiments were conducted on the cattle farm "Azam Khalikov" in Urgut district of Samarkand region in 2020-2022 in 15 cows aged 4-5 years, each of which was divided into 3 groups with 5 dairy cows. Cows with uterine subinvolution were tested every 5 days. Examination of the rectum revealed a smooth uterine surface, loose walls, and a large amount of fluid in the uterus. In all groups of cows, the uterus and ovaries were massaged through the rectum every 2-3 days. The uterus was washed with potassium permanganate solution (1: 1000) to remove accumulated exudate. For 10 days, the animals were transferred to other barns with a normal microclimate, created conditions for their active movement (ration) and rations were standardized.

In the first experiment, cows in the group were treated with 2% sigetin, 2% ixglyukovit, neofur, trivit, and estromax, while in the second group, oxytocin, estromax, neofur, and trivit were administered per head according to the same regimen. The cows in the third control group were treated with farm-used drugs.

INSPECTION RESULTS

In experimental cows, genital fluid continued to flow for 10 to 15 days after birth, and uterine involution was not complete in most cows. Vaginal examination revealed hemorrhage in the cervix and vaginal mucosa, as well as incomplete closure of the cervix. After the cows were diagnosed, they were treated according to the established scheme.

In particular, experimental cows of group 1 were injected intramuscularly in a dose of 10 ml of the drug sigetin for 5 days. It stimulates uterine contractions and restores uterine function. Intramuscular treatment with 15% dose of 2% ixglyukovit was administered on days 3 and 5. It has antiseptic, anti-inflammatory and local analgesic effect. Neofur rod was injected into the uterus in 2 units on days 2,4,6 of treatment. It has antiseptic and antimicrobial effects. Estromax was administered subcutaneously in 5 ml for 5.6 days. This drug restores the physiological activity of the uterus and stimulates the calving of cows. Trivit was administered intramuscularly at a dose of 12 ml for 2.6 days. This drug helps to restore the general condition of the body.

Cows in Experiment 2 were given oxytocin 40 XB / head for 5 days according to the prescribed regimen. Oxytocin has a stimulating effect on uterine contractile function, estromax was administered at a dose of 5 ml / head for 5.6 days, Neofur was administered intrauterine at a dose of 2-4-6 days, and intramuscularly at a dose of 12 ml of trivit was administered at a dose of 2.6 days.

For the treatment of cows in the control group, oxytocin was administered intramuscularly 40 XB and 2 furazolidone rods from a previously used farm drug.

In the first experimental group, treatment of cows from uterine subinvolution was observed at 7 days, and in the second group after 13 days. Of the cows in the control group, 1 head recovered on the 18th day of treatment, 2 head of cows recovered on the 19th day of treatment, and the

remaining 2 cows recovered on the 21st day of treatment. Cows with burns were artificially inseminated by rectocervical methods.

The experimental results are presented in Table 1 below.

Effects of drugs used in the treatment of uterine subinvolution in cows

Groups	Preparations	Dose preparation	Number of animals (head)	Fertilized (%)			Not fertilized (%)
				When fertilized for the first time	When fertilized for the second time	Amount	
1	Sighetu Marmatiei Estromax Ixglucovit 2% li Neofur Trivit	10 ml / head 5 ml / head 15 ml / head 2 sticks 12 ml	5	80	20	100	-
2	Oxytocin Estromax Neofur Trivit	40 XB / head 5 ml / head 2 sticks 12 ml	5	20	60	80	20
3	Oxytocin Furazalidone rod	40 XB / head	5	-	20	20	80

During the experiment, all cows in the first group (100%) were completely fattened, 4 of them were fertilized during the first insemination, and 1 head of cow was fertilized after the 2nd insemination.

In the second group, 4 out of 5 head of cows (80%) were inseminated; of these, 1 head was inseminated during the first insemination, 3 cows were inseminated during the second insemination, and 1 cow was not inseminated after the second insemination. One of the cows in the control group was weaned after the second insemination, and the remaining 4 cows were not inseminated.

CONCLUSION

1. In the treatment of cows with uterine subinvolution, the treatment was 7 days with the use of sigetin and 2% ixglyukovit.
2. Cows treated with Sigetin and 2% ixglyukovit were reported to have 100% calving.

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