

## REGULARITIES OF THE EFFECT OF MEDICINAL SUBSTANCES ON THE DIGESTION PROCESSES OF KARAKUL SHEEP

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### ABSTRACT

The study of the significance of various forms of intestinal motor function in Karakul sheep at different levels of feeding. The influence of peristaltic movement on the rate of evacuation and on the intensity of digestion, with increased movements and a disturbed pattern of their acceleration, contraction and slowing down of relaxation of different muscle groups.

**Keywords:** Resorption, evacuation, jerky, chyme, efferent, afferent, innervation, tranquilizers, stress, anthraquinones.

### RELEVANCE OF THE TOPIC

For a long time, we have studied the significance of various forms of intestinal motor function in ruminants at different levels of feeding. These studies have shown that, firstly, the intensity of digestion and the rate of resorption are largely due to different types of motor function of all parts of the digestive tract, and secondly, that most drugs administered orally affect these processes to one degree or another. [1; 5]

Peristaltic movements significantly affect the rate of evacuation and the intensity of digestion. But with the strengthening of these movements beyond the optimum, very soon they manifest themselves in violation of their patterns, acceleration, contraction and slowing down of relaxation of different muscle groups. As a result, the evacuation becomes jerky, the content of chyme in different segments of the intestine is uneven, and as a result, digestion and resorption are significantly disturbed.

The activation of peristaltic contractions is reflected in a peculiar way on metabolic processes. Most often, this leads not only to a weakening of anabolic processes and a decrease in the weight gain of young animals, but also to a decrease in the productivity of adult Karakul sheep. A moderate state of peristaltic movements favorably affects the digestion of food, but if the weakening is significant, then very little secretion is secreted by the glands, the activity of enterokinase, phosphatase and lipase decreases, and as a result, digestion is disturbed, resorption decreases, unabsorbed substances further disrupt secretory and motor processes. [1; 2;4]

Pendulum oscillations are very responsible for the processes of digestion. They contribute not only to the mixing of the contents, but also activate both the secretory and enzyme excretory functions of the intestine. By mixing the contents, they increase the dispersion of chyme and improve the conditions of enzymatic processes. With a sharp weakening of peristaltic

movements, they necessarily increase so much that they largely compensate for the defect. [3; 4]

Vesma favorably restore and stabilize the physical patterns of motor function, flavoring agents and electrolytes in feed in moderate proportions.

Resorption occurs most fully with optimal performance of the motor and secretory functions of the digestive tract. Stimulation of these processes is accompanied by increased resorption. An increase in motor or secretory function beyond the limits of physiological parameters soon leads to a weakening of resorption and to a violation of digestion. The advancement of chyme in the digestive tract is natural only in the presence of a pronounced proximodistal pressure gradient. Studies show that this is possible, first of all, with a clear coordination of the complex patterns of motor processes by the central nervous system. [1;2; 5]

Motor, secretory and enzymatic activity of the digestive tract is regulated by efferent and afferent innervation, as well as muscle tone. Under the influence of various negative stimuli in Karakul sheep, the efferent innervation is disturbed first of all. And one of the most frequent natural changes is a sharp change in the motor, secretory and enzyme excretory processes of the digestive tract. The most effective, massive, therapeutic and prophylactic effect is exerted by tranquilizers and other drugs with a tranquilizing effect. Since indigestion is one of the consequences of a state of stress, therapeutic and preventive measures are more favorable when using a complex of anti-stress agents, including glucose preparations, vitamins, tranquilizers and chemoprophylactic drugs. [3;4;5]

Smooth muscles rarely change from direct exposure to toxic substances, but its function is easily changed under the influence of efferent nerves, the influence of efferent nerves is important not only in this direction, but also in relation to all other physiological processes of the digestive tract. [1;3]

The afferent nervous system of the digestive tract is rich in specific receptors that are sensitive to minor changes in the chyme - chemical, thermal or physical. Therefore, all the ingredients of the feed affect them to some extent. Of particular importance in this regard are even small amounts of medium salts, bitter and sweet substances, anthraquinone derivatives, etc. [1; 2; 3]

Interoreceptors of the digestive tract are very sensitive to many stimuli. Because of this, even a relatively small re-irritation causes an inflammatory reaction to one degree or another. It protects against inflammation well and has healing plant mucous, astringent, and adsorbing substances.

## CONCLUSION

The presence of the study confirms the presence of abdominal and parietal digestion in the intestines of Karakul sheep. They point out that the chyme and intestinal mucosa do not change in the same way depending on the properties of pharmacological stimuli and even food irritants. While their content in chyme changes primarily due to a decrease or increase in the volume of chyme; the activity of mucosal enzymes changes significantly from any, even minor, irritant or inhibition of intestinal interoreceptors.

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