

Clinical Indicators of Infertility Caused By Metabolic Disorders in Cows

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Abstract:

The article describes multimorbid clinical signs of nutritional infertility in dairy cows, clinical signs, skin, skin elasticity, appetite and condition of the mucous membranes.

Keywords: *Infertility, medical examination, elasticity, appetite, service, reproductive, alopecia, lick.*

Relevance of the topic: Satisfying the needs of the population of our republic for environmentally friendly and high-quality livestock products, ensuring food security, establishing cooperative production and processing of meat and dairy products is one of the pressing issues.

Today, the deterioration of the ecological condition on the island is caused by soil salinization, incomplete satisfaction of the needs of productive cows for nutrients and biologically active substances, a reduction in the feed supply, the development of cow diseases due to metabolic disorders, and deficiency of vitamins and minerals in productive cows. As a result of metabolic disorders, there is a decrease in productivity, lengthening of the service period, nutritional infertility, decreased activity of the reproductive organs, growth retardation, growth retardation and the birth of calves with low viability.

In this regard, it is important to study economic damage, causes, the importance of nutritional factors in their origin, development mechanisms, methods for early detection of nutritional infertility caused by disorders of vitamin and mineral metabolism in productive cows, the introduction of modern improved methods and means of treatment and prevention of diseases into production. scientific and practical significance. Currently, in world veterinary practice, special attention is paid to the development of improved methods for identifying the etiology, treatment and prevention of these diseases.

Purpose of the study: In order to study the causes and clinical signs of nutritional infertility in highly productive cows, to study clinical indicators in cows 50-65 days after calving, 3-4-year-old cows of the Gulom Ilkhom livestock farm in the Khazorasp district of the Khorezm region were

identified on the basis of “similar pairs” 10 heads served as a control group and were examined for clinical indicators.

Results: It was noted that the level of obesity of cows on the farm is below average, hypovitaminosis, endometritis, mastitis, lengthening of the service period, insufficient restoration of the genital organs after childbirth, and infertility of cows.

A clinical examination of cows showed a decrease in appetite, 40 percent of the animals had dry skin, decreased elasticity, loss of skin, peeling, decreased shine, in 40 percent the visible mucous membranes became pale, and the reaction to external influences decreased. During the research period, the cows of this farm exhibited clinical signs characteristic of disorders of vitamin and mineral metabolism.

Also in cows there is a change in appetite (licking), severe whitening of the mucous membranes, depigmentation of hair around the eyes, lower jaw and forehead, hair loss (alopecia), enlargement and deformation of joints, loss of cows that entered heat, snoring of the last caudal vertebrae was observed, movement of incisors and horny growths, spinal deformation, delayed manifestation of sexual reflexes. These indicators indicate a violation of the simultaneous metabolism of several minerals and vitamins in the animal's body and, as a consequence, nutritional infertility.

The average body temperature of infertile cows on a cattle farm is $38.2 \pm 0.04^{\circ}\text{C}$ (normally $37.5-39.5^{\circ}\text{C}$), the number of heart beats per minute is 70.1 ± 3.9 beats (normally 50- 80 times per 1 minute), respiratory rate per 1 minute initially 29.5 ± 5.9 beats (normally 12-25 times per 1 minute), movement of the large abdominal wall per 5 minutes at the end of the average test - 6.1 ± 0.5 times (on average 5-12 times in 5 minutes).

Conclusion.

It was found that 30-40 percent of cows in the farms where the surveys were conducted had clinical signs of alimentary infertility. In dairy cows, alimentary infertility is characterized by an increase in the pulse and respiratory rate, a decrease in the number of large abdominal contractions, pale mucous membranes, changes in appetite (licking), hair loss around the neck and eyes, loss of shine and luster, joints and is accompanied by such clinical signs as hoof deformation.

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