

### Effectiveness of Peripherals in the Treatment of Current Endometritis

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#### ABSTRACT

*This article presents the effectiveness in the treatment of chronic endometritis in cows with the help of Vapcotrim and metrinidazole preparations compared to traditional methods.*

#### INTRODUCTION

Providing the population of our country with quality meat, milk, eggs and other products is an urgent problem of the present time.

Livestock breeding is one of the leading branches of agriculture in our republic, and as a result of the fundamental reforms being carried out in cattle breeding, the number of livestock increases year by year and productivity increases, it should be aimed at preventing livestock diseases. In particular, extensive work is being carried out by livestock breeders and veterinary specialists on the development of measures for the early detection, treatment and prevention of the causes of infertility in cows, postpartum sexual diseases.

Despite the conditions created for obtaining high production from animals in our republic,

unfavorable environmental conditions for animals, low level of zoo-veterinary services, insufficient conditions for keeping and feeding animals and other conditions have a negative impact on increasing the number of animals. (Murtazin B.F. 2014, Govrikov A.M. 2000).

Endometritis is a common disease in cows, which reduces the reproductive function of the animals and thus causes great damage to the dairy and meat industry.

Chronic endometritis of cows is an inflammatory disease that affects the lining of the uterus, and is caused by the incomplete treatment of acute endometritis. In cows, it is observed 20-90 days after calving.

Endometritis are more common after parturition in high-yielding cows. Depending on the conditions on the farm, it occurs approximately 10-50%. The biggest danger of this disease is that it reduces the reproductive functions of animals. Also, the clinical form of endometritis can become subclinical, which in turn complicates the diagnosis. All this will cause great damage to agricultural enterprises.

Scientific studies have shown that 30% of cases of endometritis are caused by placental retention after giving birth, difficult birthing process in cows, and the absence of maternity wards on farms, and some of them do not meet the requirements of veterinary sanitation, and are dirty.

According to V.S.Shipilov (1976), 50-80% of infertile cows had diseases of the genital organs, while G.A.Kononov (1969) stated that 71.2% of infertile cows had dysfunctional changes in the function of the genital organs, that is, endometrium.

If the diseases of the genital organs are not detected and treated in time, it causes inflammation (atony) in the uterus V.V. Dyudenko (1973), F. Cristafor (1972).

Chronic endometritis is somewhat difficult to diagnose. In this case, the general condition of the animals is good, and no abnormal changes are found even during rectal examination. When cows are in heat, they secrete more secretions than usual, it is cloudy white and sometimes has streaks. There will be no conception if the coming of age is observed within the standard period. This is caused by the accumulation of fluid in the uterus, which hinders the movement of spermatozoa. As a result of this, after giving birth, the animals' sexual organs become irreversible and lead to hidden chronic pathological conditions, which is one of the main problems facing the livestock breeders of the Republic.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

We have implemented a new method of treatment in "Amir oq chashma and Bekhruzbek Adkhambek" farms in Ellikkala district, after analyzing the incidence rate of bovine endometritis on the example of farms specializing in cattle breeding in the *Republic of Karakalpakstan*. For experiments, 20 Holstein Friesian and Segmental cows were separated from similar pairs of farms: 10 cows in group 1 and 10 cows in group 2 were allocated for the experiment.

## **RESEARCH RESULTS**

First of all, all cows were provided with full value feeding and active nutrition every day. Then rectally examined, determining the condition of the uterus; that is, the hardness of the uterus, whether it is soft or not, whether there is pain or not, and whether there are toxic fluids and how much, etc. are determined.

For *the first* experimental group, 10 head endometritis-infected cows were given 0.5% metronidazole periparat intravenously for five days, 100 ml per 100 kg live weight, and calcium chloride solution by increasing the daily dose by 30-40-50-60-70 ml slowly. Sent with Intramuscular vapkotrim is administered in the amount of 1 ml per 20 kg of live weight.

10 cows in *the control* group were treated in the traditional way: the uterine cavity of the cows was washed with furacillin (1:500) and potassium permanganate (1:1000) solutions, and 2-3

furazolidone rods were injected into the uterus 2 times every two days. intramuscularly 20% solution of oxytetracycline in the amount of 20-30 ml every other day, 10 ml of utriton is injected intramuscularly once. Thus, the treatment was carried out in both groups for 5 days.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

We checked the results of the treatment as follows: the cows in both groups were under full control and they were observed to calve. Observations showed that after the last treatment, the cows were exposed and rectal examination was performed three months later. According to it, 9 of the cows in the first group, i.e. 90%, it was found that 7 of the cows in the control group were cows.

## **CONCLUSION**

Thus, the results of the experiment are to achieve a high efficiency in breeding after recovery of cows with combined endometritis treatment. It was found that the method used in the experiment was 20% more effective than the treatment method in the control group.

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