



# International Congress on Biological, Physical And Chemical Studies

*International Congress on Biological, Physical And Chemical Studies - is an international conference platform under open access policy. The conference is led by international expert members who take an objective approach to peer review, ensuring each research paper is reviewed, edited by authors and evaluated on its own scholarly merits and research integration. Publishing and joining on the proceeding of the International Congress on Biological, Physical And Chemical Studies will ensure publishing experience and indexing possibilities on various global indexing.*

## Effectiveness Of Preparations In The Prevention Of Gynecological Diseases In Cows

*B.A. Jumanov<sup>1</sup>, N.K. Tajieva<sup>2</sup>, H.S. O'rinov (PhD)<sup>3</sup>*

*Research Scholars, Zarmed University*

*Email: [haqberdiorinov@gmail.com](mailto:haqberdiorinov@gmail.com)*

### Abstract

Postpartum reproductive diseases in cows represent a significant problem in livestock production because they negatively affect fertility, prolong the service period, and reduce the overall productivity of dairy and beef cattle. This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of several veterinary preparations—Plasentin, Ixglyukovet, and Karbokaz—in preventing postpartum gynecological diseases in cows under production conditions. The experiments were conducted on dry pregnant cows at seven months of pregnancy in four different farms located in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Kashkadarya region, and Samarkand region. The preparations were administered subcutaneously or intramuscularly 15 days before calving and on the day of calving. Experimental groups receiving the preparations were compared with control groups that did not receive any treatment. The results demonstrated that Plasentin showed a preventive effectiveness of 97.1%, while Ixglyukovet demonstrated an effectiveness of 94.6%. In the group treated with Karbokaz, no cases of postpartum reproductive diseases were recorded, indicating 100% effectiveness. Additionally, cows treated with the preparations returned to estrus earlier and had a shorter service period compared with cows in the control groups. The findings confirm that the use of these preparations significantly reduces the incidence of postpartum reproductive disorders and improves reproductive performance in cows under farm conditions.

### Keywords

postpartum diseases; cows; gynecological disorders; Plasentin; Ixglyukovet; Karbokaz; reproductive efficiency; veterinary prevention

### INTRODUCTION

Experiments were conducted under production conditions to study the effectiveness of the preparations Plasentin, Ixglyukovet, and Karbokaz in preventing postpartum diseases in cows. The research focused on evaluating the efficacy of these drugs in preventing common postpartum disorders such as retained placenta, uterine subinvolution, and endometritis.

The experiments were carried out on dry cows at seven months of pregnancy. The studies were conducted in several farms: 70 cows at the “Amir Oqchashmasi” farm in the Ellikkala district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, 56 cows at the “Sora Invest” farm in the Kitab district of the Kashkadarya region, 63 cows at the “Beshbola” farm in the Pastdargom district of the Samarkand region, and 25 cows at the “Bibisora” farm in the Payariq district.

The dry pregnant cows involved in the experiment were divided into separate groups. The above-mentioned preparations were administered 15 days before calving and on the day of calving by subcutaneous and intramuscular injections. In each farm, control groups were formed alongside the experimental groups, and no preparations were administered to the control animals.

The results of the studies showed that among 70 cows treated with Plasentin, postpartum diseases were observed in only 2 cows, demonstrating a preventive effectiveness of 97.1%. The postpartum period until the cows returned to estrus and were successfully inseminated (service period) averaged 54 days. In the control group where the preparation was not administered, 6 cows showed retained placenta and 5 cows developed endometritis, while the average service period was 83 days.

At the “Sora Invest” farm in the Kitab district, Ixglyukovet was used on 56 cows to prevent postpartum reproductive diseases. Postpartum endometritis was observed in 3 cows, indicating an effectiveness of 94.6%, while the service period averaged 61 days. In the control group of 32 cows, 8 animals developed retained placenta and endometritis, and the service period was 80 days.

At the “Beshbola” farm in the Pastdargom district, Karbokaz was administered to 63 pregnant cows. In this case, no postpartum reproductive diseases were recorded, demonstrating 100% effectiveness. The service period in these cows averaged 55 days.

## CONCLUSION.

The results of the conducted studies indicate that under production conditions in four farms, the use of Plasentin, Ixglyukovet, and Karbokaz preparations administered 15 days before calving and on the day of calving is highly effective in preventing postpartum reproductive diseases in cows, with an overall effectiveness of approximately 97.0%. Furthermore, cows treated with these preparations returned to estrus and were successfully inseminated 20–30 days earlier than cows in the control groups. It was also established that 80–90% of cows conceived during the first insemination, confirming the high reproductive efficiency of the applied preventive measures.

## REFERENCES:

1. O.U. Qo‘ldoshev, “Sigirlarning qisir qolishini davolash va oldini olish chora-tadbirlari,” Zooveterinariya, Tashkent, no. 12, pp. 31–33, 2016.
2. O.U. Qo‘ldoshev, “Mollar pushtsizligining oldini olishda biologik preparatlarning ahamiyati.”
3. O.U. Qo‘ldoshev and M.T. Isayev, “Sigirlardan buzoq olishni ko‘paytirish omillari,” Veterinariya meditsinasi, Tashkent, no. 6, pp. 32–33, 2018.
4. O.U. Qo‘ldoshev, B.F. Murtazin, and T.M. Boboev, “Lecheniya i profilaktika akushersko-ginekologicheskix zabolevaniy korov polimernymi soedineniyami antisepticheskix preparatov,” in Proceedings of the Fourth International Scientific Conference, UzVITI, Samarkand, 2011.

5. Sh.B. Ata-Kurbanov and B.M. Eshbo‘riev, Hayvonlar qo‘payish biotexnikasi. Samarkand: SamQXI, 2012.
6. O.U. Qo‘ldoshev and S.I. Mavlanov, “Sigirlar qisir qolishining oldini olish,” Zooveterinariya, no. 9, pp. 19–20, 2012.
7. O.U. Qo‘ldoshev and S.I. Mavlanov, “Sigirlar akusher-ginekologik kasalliklarini davolash,” Zooveterinariya, no. 10, pp. 33–34, 2012.
8. B.M. Eshburiyev, B.S. Alimov, and F. Ro‘ziqulov, “Mahsuldor sigirlar reproduktiv xususiyatlarini stimullashning zamonaviy usullari,” Veterinariya meditsinasi, no. 5, p. 24, 2021.
9. B. Tursunaliyev and Q.N. Norboyev, “Sog‘in sigirlarda subklinik ketozni oldini olish usullari,” Veterinariya meditsinasi, no. 11, p. 22, 2022.
10. B.M. Eshburiyev and B.Ch. Soliyev, “Mahsuldor sigirlarda yod va rux yetishmovchiligi oqibatidagi bepushtliklarning profilaktikasi,” Veterinariya meditsinasi, no. 10, p. 15, 2022.