



ETIOPATHOGENESIS AND EFFECTIVE TREATMENT METHODS OF RETAINED PLACENTA IN COWS

Chorshambiyev Akbar Bozorovich

**Termiz Institute Of Agrotechnologies And Innovative Development “Zooengineering,
Veterinary And Silkworm Breeding” Chair Acting Associate Professor, Candidate Of
Veterinary Sciences, Uzbekistan**

Achilov Shamsiddin Amanovich

**Termiz Institute Of Agrotechnologies And Innovative Development “Zooengineering,
Veterinary And Silkworm Breeding” Chair Acting Associate Professor, Candidate Of
Veterinary Sciences, Uzbekistan**

Safarov Xujanazar Xudaynazarovich

Zooengineering, Veterinary And Silkworm Breeding” Chair Assistants, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT: - Retention of the fetal membranes in the uterus beyond the term is called retention of the placenta (Retentio placentae, s. Retentio secundinarum). The disease often occurs in ruminant animals and mainly in cows. If the placenta does not descend naturally, it is separated 24-28 hours after the birth of the fetus in cows. Complete, incomplete, partial retention of the placenta is distinguished. Currently, conservative and operative methods of treatment of retained placenta are used in production practice.

KEYWORDS: Placenta, chorionic membrane, conservative and operative method, muscle tone, allantois and amniotic membrane.

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INTRODUCTION

The decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-121 dated 08.02.2022 "On approving the program for the development of the livestock sector and its branches in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" was adopted. According to the document, The 2022-2026 program for the development of the livestock sector and its sectors in Uzbekistan and the "Roadmap" for the implementation of the tasks defined in the program in 2022 were approved. Ministry of Finance together with the Ministry of Finance and interested ministries and agencies set a task to attract 300 million US dollars of World Bank loans in 2022 for the development of animal husbandry and its industries.

In the decision, the stable supply of livestock products to the population and the expansion of production opportunities in livestock and its branches, ensuring the effective implementation of the state policy on ensuring food safety in this area; strengthening quality control in the livestock sector, increasing the volume of production of competitive export-oriented products, developing a favorable business environment for the production of products with an added value chain, effective use of natural resources and systematic environmental protection, taking measures that provide for the rational use of land and water resources, further development of infrastructure services in the livestock sector, improving their quality and expanding their types, wide introduction of modern market principles in this sector, modernization of the livestock production network, diversification of the sector and to increase the flow of private investment and foreign capital to support it, as well as to introduce mechanisms to increase investment attractiveness, to increase labor productivity in livestock farms,

to improve product quality science, education due to the introduction of effective forms of integrated knowledge and information dissemination with the expansion of scientific research, education and consulting services in animal husbandry and its branches improvement of the system of lim, information and consulting services, introduction of modern information technologies in this field. In addition, in order to increase the productivity of livestock and ensure the efficient use of allocated areas, it is aimed to develop the norms of products produced from one hectare of irrigated and dry land.

In recent years, in order to develop cattle breeding on the basis of scientific achievements and best practices, great attention has been paid to breeding work, strengthening the feed base, and improving product production and processing technologies. breeds such as Holstein, Simmental, Swiss are brought from abroad to different regions of our country. Modern farms specializing in cattle breeding are being built in the area. Obstetrical and gynecological diseases, including placental abruption, are often noted among productive animals imported from abroad. As a result of these diseases, there is a decrease in productivity among animals, an increase in the consumption of food for production, abortions, infertility in animals, various types of uterine diseases and later udder diseases are observed in animals.

Absence of the placenta. Retention of the fetal membranes in the uterus beyond the term is called retention of the placenta (Retentio placentae, s. Retentio secundinarum). The disease often occurs in ruminant animals and mainly in cows. If the placenta does not descend naturally, it is separated 24-28 hours

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after the birth of the fetus in cows. Complete, incomplete, partial retention of the placenta is distinguished.

According to the information, premature separation of the placenta is caused by insufficient contraction of the uterus (difficult delivery, twin pregnancy), excessive accumulation of fluid between the membranes of the fetus, large size of the fetus. due to lis, the placenta is not separated even when the uterus is stretched, strengthened and the labor is weak. Retention of the placenta can be observed in animals due to insufficient nutrition, or, on the contrary, excessive fattening of the animal, uterine atony due to insufficient nutrition, inflammation that occurs in the uterus of the animal during the estrous period. In this case, the mucous membrane swells, as a result, the teats are trapped in the caruncles, and the force does not separate even during labor. Even when the placenta is inflamed, the chorionic tissue swells and causes them to adhere tightly to the uterine mucosa.

Sometimes, the placenta is not separated due to premature closure of the cervical canal or excessive contraction of the undeveloped uterine horn, due to the compression of the fetal membranes in this horn.

Various diseases of cattle that occur during the calving period lead to damage to their fetuses and abortion (abortion), in which the fetus can be completely removed from the body or a dead fetus can be absorbed into the body.

After an abortion in infectious diseases, retention of the placenta is observed. This is especially true in 90-95% of those who have an abortion due to brucellosis. Vibriosis occurs in 65-70% of animals with abortion. Trichomonosis occurs in 40-45% of animals with abortion.

According to information, iron deficiency causes anemia, hypovitaminosis, severe toxicosis of pregnancy, abortion, low fetal weight, i.e. fetal hypotrophy and hypoxia, placental abruption, complications during childbirth, hypolactation (decrease in milk production) and decreased immunity of young animals. According to information, when sick animals are detected during serological examination for brucellosis in herds, farms, private farms and peasant farms, the administrative region of the settlement is considered healthy for brucellosis. In an unhealthy herd or herd, if there are no cattle, brucellosis is asymptomatic and chronic. The disease is diagnosed through serological and allergic tests. In the 2nd period of calving, cows give birth in 5-8 months, and sheep in 3-5 months. 1-2 days before the abortion, the udder swells, and a mucous-reddish liquid flows from it. In the 1st and 2nd periods of estrus of pigs, dogs give birth in 40-50 days. In cattle and sheep, repeated pregnancy is very rare, and in pigs, multiple pregnancy is observed. Usually, placental retention, mucoid suppuration, and then purulent endometritis are detected in cows after abortion.

Placental retention can occur in all types of animals, but is more common in cows. This is partly expressed by the peculiarity of the structure of the placenta, the connection between the fetus and the mother's organism. Placenta retention is observed especially after rapid abortions. If all the fetal membranes do not come out of the birth canal and some parts of the chorionic membrane remain in the uterine cavity, it can be completely retained. There are blood vessels and the outer layer of the allantois in the uterus, and the allanto-amniotic membrane is almost preserved. Weak efforts to retain the placenta and uterine atony and pathological processes caused by factors such as endometritis or retention of the chorionic membrane. One of

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the most important factors is insufficient nutrition. In all animals, lack of movement during the estrous period can cause placental abruption. These situations are especially frequent in the winter season. It is caused by insufficient reduction of the tone of the muscles of the uterus and the muscles of the whole body, fatigue, obesity, lack of calcium and other minerals in the diet, twin pregnancy in animals, the size of the fetus, as well as the genotypes of the fetus and the mother.

One of the main reasons is the processes that occur in infectious diseases (brucellosis and others) that lead to the disease. The reason for this is the breakdown of communication between the child and the mother's body, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the uterus and the chorionic membrane.

According to data, placental retention among cows in more than 15 regions of the Russian Federation is 8.5%, clinical endometritis is 9.7%, and these pathologies occur when animal feeding conditions deteriorate and low-efficiency treatment methods are used 70 It can reach -80 percent. One of the main reasons for retained placenta is decreased or absent contracture function of the uterine muscles (atony). Uterine atony and hypotonia are caused by violations of the rules of care and maintenance of cattle, lack of vitamins, microelements, macroelements, feeding of the same type, providing a large amount of concentrated feed, which leads to obesity in cattle, as well as lack of nutrition, causes such as violations of zoohygienic standards in keeping cattle. Currently, conservative and operative methods of treatment of retained placenta are used in production practice.

Conservative extraction is now widely used as the need of the hour. It is aimed at increasing the tone of the uterine muscles and preventing the development of microorganisms. In this case, the hanging part

of the placenta, the external genitalia, and the animal's tail are washed 2-3 times a day with disinfectant solutions. If the placenta hangs down a lot, then a certain part of the placenta is cut out and washed with disinfectant solutions to prevent infection from entering the uterine cavity through the contaminated placenta.

After giving birth, dissolve 500 g of sugar in warm water and drink. Oxytocin, pituitrin, amnision, pregnanol (5-10 ml), 2-5 ml of 1% sinestrol are administered parenterally from substances that increase the tone of the uterine muscles. Uteraton (containing 5 mg of propranolol) can be used once every 12 hours, for a total of 3 times. It stimulates soft, continuous contraction of the uterine myometrium for up to 6 hours and helps the separation of the placenta. Antibiotics, sulfonamides and other agents can be added to the fish oil between the placenta and the uterus against microorganisms when the placenta is retained a lot, or drugs such as yodapen and sepranol can be injected. To prevent secondary infection, it is possible to use Nitox - 200, Penstrep - 400 and other antibiotics intramuscularly. Other means - often a glucose solution is injected into the cow to restore its health. It is administered intravenously twice a day. A hypertonic saline solution injected into the uterine cavity helps to separate the placenta. "Metrostim" drug from "Bionit" company is used to treat various diseases that occur during childbirth, including difficulties related to retention of the placenta in cows. The drug can be administered subcutaneously and intramuscularly. Stimulates the work of M- and H-cholinergic receptors, increases the contraction of the smooth walls of the uterus. The agent and its components do not penetrate the blood-brain and placental barriers, do not affect animal products. Recovery time is individual for each cow. Complete recovery with complex surgical

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interventions can take up to 19 days. It does not take more than two or three days with the most positive result. Prevention of retained placenta in cattle Initially, it is recommended to follow a few simple rules to facilitate separation of the placenta during calving in cows. Regular exercise - the animal should walk often, exercise a lot, which improves the tone of the uterine muscles.

The method of surgical removal of the placenta can be used in cases where the placenta is not completely separated after conservative methods have been used. before removing the placenta, an apron is put on over the gown, a glove on one hand, and rubber boots on the feet. The labia of the sick animal, the base of the tail, the part of the chest are washed clean with soap and hot water, then they are wiped with disinfectant solutions. The tail of the animal is tied with a bandage, pulled to the side and tied to the neck. Wash hands with soap and hot water and wipe with iodized alcohol. Sterilized vaseline and disinfectant ointment should be applied to the hands that will separate the placenta, and obstetric gloves should be worn. After that, the fetal membranes hanging from the genital tract are gently twisted by hand. The second hand is sent to the uterus along the placenta, the junction of the mucous membranes of the uterus - the first caruncle is found, grasping its neck with the index and middle fingers, the vascular membrane suckers from the caruncles with the help of the thumb is separated. Then the next caruncle is found and this operation is repeated. In this order, the placenta is separated from the uterine horns, after the separation of the placenta, the surface of the caruncles becomes rough. When the animal is restless and the cervical canal is strongly contracted, epidural anesthesia should be performed in the tail.

Oxytocin in the amount of 30-40 TB is injected subcutaneously or 10 ml of the Uteraton drug

between the muscles to increase uterine contractions. After the placenta is removed, it is checked that it is completely separated. Antibiotics and sulfanilamide's are added to fish oil or yodapen and sepranol drugs are injected into the uterine cavity. The separated placenta is cremated or buried deep in the ground.

Summary. Placenta retention can be caused by insufficient nutrition in animals, as a result of infectious and invasive diseases, low muscle tone of the uterus, inflammations in the uterus during the animal's gestation period, insufficient feeding, or animal obesity. . In the treatment of retained placenta, it is effective to use a conservative method, because the introduction of microorganisms with any drug injected into the uterine cavity causes endometritis. Therefore, it is desirable to further improve the conservative method.

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