

## Effectiveness of Ixglukovet-Vet, Gonadin and Fertodin Preparations in Prevention of Pregnancy in Cows

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### Abstract:

*In the article, for the prevention of placental abruption in cows after calving, Ixglukovet was administered intramuscularly 15 days before calving and on the day of calving, 5 ml per 100 kg of live weight. Preparations of gonaden and fertodin were administered intramuscularly to cows on the day of calving and their effect was studied.*

**Key words:** Cow, body, ovary, placenta, sexual organ, hypofunction, atony, hypotonia and subinvolution, Ixglukovit-vet, gonadin, fertodin, drug.

### Introduction

The last 5-6 years of scientific researches and observations have shown that with the increasing number of cows and carcasses of calving age in dairy farms, their productivity indicators are sharply decreasing. In many farms, after calving, cows are barren for 4-5 months or more.

The main reasons for this are the lack of microelements (manganese, zinc, copper, iodine, iron, etc.), vitamins (A, D, E, etc.), lack of maternity wards, cattle grazing in one place, etc. After childbirth, it causes retention of the placenta, genital hypofunction, atony, hypotonia and uterine subinvolution. Often, the uterus and other organs are inflamed, and if not treated in time with effective methods, it turns into a chronic form, and together with the dysfunction of the ovaries, it leads to the prolongation of the period of infertility. Placenta retention in cows is not only one of the main obstetric and gynecological diseases, but also ranks high among general non-infectious diseases. 10-23% and more of all obstetric and gynecological diseases of cows are retained placenta.

According to B.F. Murtazin's scientific research (2008, 2009, 2013), placental abruption is observed in 13-15 cows per 100 calving cows. Placental retention in brucellosis-free farms is 16-21%, 60-70% in cows with normal delivery, and 95-100% in cows with fetal abortion.

B.M. Eshboriev (2013, 2021) Placental retention causes not only obstetric and gynecological diseases after childbirth in cows, but also reduces the animal's productivity, temporarily or at all causes infertility and high-yielding cattle become unfit, and finally - eventually turns into sepsis and causes death of the animal. During the mechanical removal of the fetus-placenta trapped in the uterus, the entry of microorganisms into the uterus increases, and endometritis, subinvolution of the uterus, and infertility can be observed as complications.

Therefore, conservative methods are used to separate the retained placenta, and when these methods are ineffective, the placenta is manually separated. There are two methods of treating placental abruption in animals: conservative and operative. Conservative treatment begins 6 hours after the animal has given birth, in which the placenta is separated spontaneously as a result of the use of drugs that increase the contraction of the uterine muscles.

In the prevention and treatment of placental abruption, various drugs are used, including neurohormonal drugs (proserin, progesterone, sinestrol, etc.), but they do not always give the expected results, because if the necessary macro and micronutrients are lacking, cows the body's metabolism is disrupted and the activities of various organs, especially the sexual organs, are drastically reduced or completely disrupted. Obstetrical and gynecological diseases often depend on placental retention of cows. That is why serious attention is paid to this disease.

Scientific and research work on prevention of fetal placental retention of cows was carried out on dairy farms in Pstdargom and Samarkand districts of Samarkand region.

For this purpose, 49 Holstein cows 15-20 days before calving and domesticated (son of Holstein bulls and domestic cows) 4-5 years old, with medium to medium fatness, were used for this purpose. It was carried out in weaned cows weighing 350-450 kg. Cows were separated from the general herd, kept separately, fed on the farm's regular ration, and divided into 4 groups.

The first group of cows (12 heads) was injected intramuscularly with the drug Ixglukovit-vet 15 days before calving and on the day of calving at the rate of 5 ml per 100 kg of live weight, and Fertodin at the rate of 2 ml on the day of calving.

Cows of the second group (10 cows) were injected intramuscularly with the drug Ixglukovit-vet 5 ml per 100 kg of live weight 15 days before calving and on the day of calving, and with the gonodyn drug 2 ml on the day of calving.

Cows in the third group (12 heads) were injected intramuscularly with the drug Ixglukovit-vet 5 ml per 100 kg of live weight 15 days before calving and on the day of calving, Fertodin and Gonodin drugs 2 ml on the day of calving.

Cows in the fourth group (15 heads) were under control, and these cows were not given drugs.

As a result, it was found that the effectiveness of Ixglukovit-vet, gonodin and fertodin drugs was twice as high as that of cows in the control group.

After Ixglukovit-vet, Fertodin preparations, it was observed that the placenta was retained in cows that gave birth to 1 head (8.3%).

After the use of Ixglukovit-vet, gonodin drug, only 1 cow (10 percent) was observed to retain the placenta.

Ixglukovit-vet, and gonodyn and fertodin drugs, when used together, were found to be effective in timely contraction of the uterus and maturation of follicles in the ovaries.

In the control group, 4 out of 15 cows (26.7 percent) were infected with endometritis due to retained placenta. The best result is when 5 ml of Ixglucovit-vet drug is injected 15 days before calving and on the day of calving, 5 ml per 100 kg of live weight, and 2 ml of gonodin and fertodin drugs are injected intramuscularly on the day of calving in 12 cows. No retention was observed and 100 percent of cows were inseminated.

**Conclusion:** It is known from experience that 5 ml of Ixglucovit-vet preparation 15 days before calving and on the day of calving per 100 kg of live weight and 2 ml of Fertodin and Gonodin drugs on the day of calving are injected between the muscles in 12 cows after calving. placental retention was not observed, at the first insemination 12 cows conceived (100%), and in the control group, placental retention was observed in 4 cows (26.6%), only 3 cows, i.e. 20%, conceived and 8 cows (53, 3 percent) remained short. Taking into account the above, Ixglukovit-vet drug is administered to weaned dark-throated cows 15 days before calving and in order

to prevent placental abruption after calving and to reduce the days of calving after calving. Positive results were obtained when 5 ml per 100 kg of live weight per day and 2 ml of Fertodin and Gonodin preparations were injected intramuscularly.

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