

## EFFECTIVENESS OF PHARMACOLOGY IN THE TREATMENT OF POSTPARTUM DISEASES

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### ABSTRACT

The article provides literature information on etiopathogenesis, treatment and prevention of postpartum hemiparalysis.

**Keywords:** hypocalcemia, paresis, calcium, magnesium, calciferol, parathormone, polyetiological disease, heredity. In blood and tissues, caffeine sodium benzoate.

### RELEVANCE OF THE TOPIC

Based on a number of decrees of the President of our republic, great attention is being paid to the development of animal husbandry in our republic, the establishment of cattle farms and the importation of productive cows from abroad. Especially as a result of the rapid development of the livestock industry and the introduction of modern innovative technologies, the widespread spread of obstetric and gynecological diseases in productive cows imported to cattle farms, aimed at the treatment and prevention of many diseases in animals, is a great obstacle to the rapid development of livestock farming. is doing Among these diseases, postpartum diseases of cows occupy an important place.

Due to post-partum diseases of cows, the farms experience great economic losses due to the decrease in milk yield, increase in feed consumption, costs for additional veterinary measures or their death. The analysis of the literature data shows that until now, in the conditions of livestock farms of our republic, including personal assistants, farmers and farms, some postpartum diseases of cows and the complications caused by them have not been fully studied. The spread of the disease, its causes, effective methods of early detection, treatment and prevention of the disease have not been developed. This, in turn, explains that, taking into account the economic capabilities of farms, the climate and local conditions of our republic, as well as the ecological situation, the widespread use of highly effective and inexpensive local means for the treatment and prevention of diseases is an urgent problem. Postpartum paralysis (postpartum hypocalcemia) is an acute transient disease, resulting in hemiparalysis of muscles, paralysis of the throat, tongue, intestines, and coma due to a sharp decrease in the amount of calcium in the blood and tissues due to disruption of the functions of the endocrine organs. characterized by the condition. Usually, high-yielding cows in their third-fifth calving fall ill within a week after calving, in some cases, the disease is recorded 1-2 days before the calving of cows.

1. Cows belonging to the Holsteinfries breed with a milk yield of 6,500 kg have a disease incidence of 22-30% during the winter period.

2. Postpartum hemi-paralysis is a sudden and acute disease, characterized by progressive paralysis, mostly older cows are affected (it is not observed during the first calving). The disease can be observed in the first hour and two days after birth or until birth.

3. According to the data, postpartum hypocalcemia is a polyetiological disease, the main causes of which are excessive energy, protein and calcium feeding, excessive energy feeding during the period of reduced lactation and weaning, and lack of calciferol in the body. In the past, there was a concept that the cause of hypocalcemia was a lack of calcium in the diet, but this concept was not confirmed, but it was found in experiments that an excess of calcium in the diet of weaned cows causes hypocalcemia. An excess of calcium in the diet is very energetic. and is adversely affected during protein feeding, thus a genetic predisposition to the occurrence of the disease is evident.

4. According to G.D. Nekrasov and I.A. Sumanova (2007), stress of the animal due to birth injuries is important in the etiology of postpartum hemiparalysis. As a result of stress, the production of ACTG, glucocorticosteroids and prostoglandin increases. This leads to the dysfunction of the parathyroid glands. As a result, mobilization of calcium reserves is lost. The concentration of calcium in the blood decreases sharply, and the concentration of magnesium begins to increase, resulting in "magnesium anesthesia".

5. In cows suffering from post-partum hemi-paralysis, a several times increase in the activity of the pancreas compared to the norm inhibits the production of excess glycogen in the liver, and its level in the cow drops sharply. Therefore, the direct cause of paresis is a low level of calcium and glucose in the blood. In this case, absorption of calcium and glucose from the blood by the mammary glands increases. In postpartum hemiparalysis, the concentration of ketone bodies in the blood increases up to 42.5 mg% (normal - up to 10 mg%). The result of such a concentration of ketone bodies at first has a general toxic effect, and then causes a deep narcotic sleep. The development of postpartum hypocalcemia is very complex and not fully studied. disorders: cause tremors and paralysis, because in the presence of calcium ions, actin and myosin, which are muscle proteins, are joined and disintegrated. Due to this, the contraction properties of the muscles are ensured. The decrease in the amount of calcium in the blood and tissues is due to two main factors:

a) Deterioration of absorption of calcium through the intestines due to a decrease in parathyroid hormone synthesis and a lack of active forms of vitamin D in the body;

b) Observed due to the increased demand for calcium for the production of colostrum. Postpartum hypocalcemia in cows is observed simultaneously with a decrease in the hormonal form of parathyroid hormone and vitamin D in the blood. Parathyroid hormone and vitamin D in its active form participates in the synthesis of calcium-binding proteins, ensures intermembrane transport of calcium and phosphorus from the intestines to the blood. Parathyroid hormone accelerates the formation of a calcium-citrate complex in bone tissue, after this complex enters the blood, calcium ions are released from it. Parathormone increases reabsorption of calcium in renal tubules and reduces excretion of phosphorus through urine. A.P. According to Studensov et al. (1999), postpartum paresis was recorded in 40 out of 75 examined cows aged 8-9 years. The incidence rate of 3-5 year old cows is low, it is 14% on

average, 9-10 year old cows have 12%, 11 years old and older cows have an average of 9%. In cows with low productivity, the disease was not recorded at all [1]. Studensov A.P. et al. (1999), in cows with postpartum paresis, the total protein in the blood was 14.7-24.7%, the total calcium content was 7.78 mg% (11.8 mg in healthy animals %), reduction of inorganic phosphorus to 1.8 mg% (5.71 mg% in healthy animals) is noted. The milk yield of cows decreases to 2-3 liters per day [1]. According to B.M. Eshburiyev and others (2013), treatment is mainly aimed at eliminating the deficiency of calcium and magnesium in the blood and normalizing their concentration in the blood. For this purpose, calcium, magnesium salts and vitamin D preparations are sent to the body parenterally. In the method recommended by the author, 10% calcium chloride solution 300-500 ml, 20% glucose solution 300-400 ml, 20% caffeine sodium benzoate solution 20 ml, 25% magnesium sulfate intramuscularly solution 40 ml and vitamin D2 2.5 ml. XB is administered in doses. When a 10% solution of calcium gluconate is used instead of calcium chloride, it is well accepted by animals, but it has a weak effect compared to calcium chloride. After an hour, the next time after 24 hours, the solutions are re-injected in the same doses (usually 1-3 times). Into the vein, a low-agsol drug containing calcium and magnesium salts is injected in a dose of 0.5 ml/kg, the composition of which is glucose and calcium can be administered in 270-750 ml of borate glucal preparation. After the act of swallowing, 200-300 g of sodium or magnesium sulfate salt, 10-15 g of hyxthiol and 10-15 ml of chemerisa tincture mixed with 2-3 l of water are taken orally. In order to reduce the transfer of calcium from the blood to the udder until the animal fully recovers, it is recommended to milk the cow often, but in small quantities. V.A. Lochkarev (1991) in the treatment of a cow with postpartum paralysis: composition: 150-200 ml of 10% calcium chloride, 350-400 ml of 40% glucose, 10 ml of 20% caffeine sodium benzoate and 3 liters of water are boiled into a complex solution, cooled to 40 C, mixed with oxytocin in a dose of 25 XB and injected into a vein It is recommended. According to the information of B.M. Eshburiyev and others (2018), feeding cows with a full valuable ration during the weaning period (quality hay - 30-35%, hay and silage 25-35, soft fodder 25-30, roots 5 -6%), it is necessary to ensure that the ratio of sugar to protein is around 0.8:1.2, and the amount of fiber in the diet is 25-30% of dry matter. It is necessary to ensure that the sugar-protein ratio in the ration of weaned cows is 0.8-1.2, the phosphorus-calcium ratio is 1.5-1.3, and 1:1 2-3 weeks before calving. . From 5-7 days before calving, the cows are given 100-150g of calcium and phosphorus-rich nutritional supplements (monocalcium phosphate, nutritional calcium phosphate, disodium phosphate) with soft feed.

### CONCLUSION

1. Yuqoridagi ma'lumotlarini tahlil qilish shuni ko'rsatadiki, hozirgi kungacha sigirlarning tug'ruqdan keyingi kasalliklari va uning paydo bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan kasallik, kasallikni ertachi aniqlash, davolash va olishning samarali usullari to'liq o'rganilmaganligi.
2. Xozirgi kunda fermir xo'jalarning iqtisodiy samaradorligini kasallangan holda kasallikni davolash va olishda, yuqori va arzon mahsulotlardan ko'proq yuklash, yuklashdan biri sifatli izohlaydi.

**FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR**

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