Episotology of Ovarian Hypofunction in Cows (Literature Analysis)

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the causes, clinic, course and diagnosis of ovarian hypofunction on the basis of literature data.

Keywords: Ovary, hypofunction, cletchatka, subinvoliction, microelements, diagnosis, consequences, treatment, gossipol.

The relevance of the topic. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) The rapid development of livestock in all sectors of rural agriculture, the provision of high-quality livestock products and industrial raw materials, is a pressing requirement of modern times. One of the main factors in the development of the industry is the creation of a strong food base, the improvement of livestock breeding, and the improvement of livestock technology. At the same time, obstetric-gynecological diseases that are common among livestock and cause great economic damage, including the hypofunction of the ovaries of cows, hinder the development of livestock.

Bis a lack of active mation, sunlight, quality andt-shapedfoods for animals, lack of physiological state, age and productivity in animal feeding , the disruption of mode replacements in them, as well as the frequent registration of ovary hypofunction in cows, the shortness of the long white term of the infected cows, The resulting rise indentations and then inserted into her womb, where itimplanted.

Literature materials. Analysis of literature shows that(A.S.Gancharov and b., A.S.Tereshenko, I.P.Studensov and b., A.M.Chomayev, D.V.Mikhailov, I.S.Koba, R.E.Muzarayev, B.M.Eshburiyev), despite the fact that egg hypofunction is common among healthy cows, despite the fact that in some farmsthe incidence rate is 40-60% Measures to treat and prevent thesediseases in farms, including private and farming, have not been fully studied. Existing materials donot correspond to new methods of x farming.

According to D.V. Mikhailov'sdata (2006), diseases of sexual azos in cows are recorded in k o p compared to other system diseases, accounting for an average of 23.2% to 42.% of the total diseases. It was noted that when animals are cared for without tying, there is an increase of 3.9%, uterine subinvoliation - 3.9%, endometritis - 7.6%, diseases of ovaries by 12.7%, and the number of abortions by 2.6%. When an animal is not fed enough, the body weakens, which affects sexual processes (burns and ovulationb do not). When animals are fed for a long time with the same nutrients rich in

proteins, carbohydrates, or fats, the function of the ovaries decreases, and their special ttissueis gradually replaced by a fat cletchatka. The ovaries of fattened animals not only shrink, but also densely, in which case the female animal first burns for a short time, and then does not burn completely.

According to A.X. Maxmud (2005),22-24.5 percent of cows in the Ninava region of the Republic of Iraq experience mineral metabolism disorders that contribute to the spread of acupuncturediseases. Subinvolitis of the uterus accounts for 15-30 percent of these diseases, endometritis after giving birth to 5-60 percent.

Along with the use of kop b of digestive protein (average 17-54%), which contains cotton sheluxa and shroti, which make up the bulk of the diet, the concentration of gossipol alcohol, which is considered toxic to animals, can range from 0.020-0.046% in 1 kg of dry matter. The resulting embryo was allowed to develop in nutrients and then inserted into her womb, where it implanted.

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The resultingembryo was allowed to develop in nutrients and then inserted into her womb, where it implanted. The postpartum period ends, faster if you combine active exercise with male zond contact. Animals can be used only at the end of the postpartum period. The invention, moreover, they are gradually attractedto participate in gan jobs. When an animal is not fed enough, the body weakens, which affects sexual processes (burns and ovulationb do not). When animals are fed for a long time with the same nutrients rich in proteins, carbohydrates, or fats, the function of the ovaries decreases, and their special ttissueis gradually replaced by a fat cletchatka. The ovaries of fattened animals not only shrink, but also densely, in which case the female animal first burns for a short time, and then does not burn completely.

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According to the authors' data,themain causes of ovaries hypofunction are the conversion of fluids and violations of the ratios of hormones that control sexual processes.

A. P.Studensov, V.S.Shipilov, V.Y. The resulting embryowas allowed to nutrients and then inserted into her womb, where it implanted. When animals are fed for a long time with the same nutrients rich in proteins, carbohydrates, or fats, the function of the ovaries decreases, and their special ttissueis gradually replaced by a fat cletchatka. The ovaries of fattened animals not only shrink, but also densely, in which case the female animal first burns for a short time, and then does not burn completely. In addition, N. I. Polyantsev. (1990) indicates the emergence of hypofunction of the ovaries as a reflection not only of the season of the year, but also of absolute temperature. Therefore, the second peak of this visibility was recorded in June-August, when a violation of the hypofunction of the ovaries in cows occurs.

(V. M Shiriyev, 2000; E. A Gorpinchenko, 2008) said that the level of prevalence of hypofunction of corals does not affect the season of the year, but also the age of animals. If there is a decrease, the functional activity of the ovaries is manifested in the first and second visibility27-70% lactation in cows, and then the third lactation does not exceed 20.0%. In addition, manifestations of low-functional

activitybegin with a gradual increase in the duration of the sexual cycle.

Decreased function of the ovaries and their atrophy occur as a result of severe diseasesor notgrinding and feeding of animals. When ananimal with no full physiological development gives birth for the first time,hypofunction of the ovaries is often observed. Inadequate nutrition, insufficient b of minerals and vitamins in the rationcan lead to a decrease in the functioning of the ovaries. One-sided nutrition can alsocause ovulation and a decrease in the function of the ovaries due to the degeneration of the ovaries.

Symptoms of infertility are the fact that the animal does not come to the uddle for a long time, does not fertilize even after insemination several times, a violation of the duration of the sexual cycle.

According to S.T Nelson and others (2010), thediagnosis of hypofunction of ovaries in fruit-bearing cows is a challenge. The first birth is second to the cows, and at the end of the dressing, the diagnosis of hypofunction of the ovaries becomes difficult. The authors argue that in Norway, ovaries hypofunction occurs among cows that give birth in the autumn.

Conclusion: Scientists around the world have drawn different conclusions about the causes of hypofunctionalpoliticsof ovaries in productive cows, the characteristics of passing, clinical symptoms, and methods of prevention.

(Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) In the context of agricultural farms in the republic, it is important to develop effective methods of studying, treating, and preventing the etiology, pathogenesis of ovaries in productive cows imported from abroad.

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