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CAUSES OF STERILITY IN COWS

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Abstract

The clinical symptoms, blood tests, and diagnostic procedures for alimentary infertility in dairy cows are discussed in this article.

Key words: alimentary sterility of cows, dispensary examinations, clinical signs, morphobiochemical indicators of blood.

Introduction

The number of cattle is growing each year, and their productivity is rising as a consequence of the reforms and profound structural changes undertaken in the cattle breeding of our nation. In this respect, extensive efforts are being put into place to battle livestock illnesses, including the creation and advancement of early detection techniques for alimentary infertility in high-yielding cows, as well as efficient treatment and preventative techniques.

According to the Action Strategy for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it's critical to meet the population's demand for livestock products, ensure the safety of the food supply, increase the production of livestock products, and implement new, improved techniques and equipment for the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of infectious and non-infectious animal diseases. and has practical significance.

Cattle of highly productive breeds are introduced to and cared for in our country from other nations. These cows are fed non-standardized, low-nutrition rations of the silage-concentrate type, failing to account for their age, physiological state, productivity, lactation period, and periods of estrus. As a result, they develop various pathologies of vitamin-mineral metabolism disorders and have poor development of the reproductive organs, including ovarian hypofunction, follicular cyst formation, uterine atony, and uterine subinvolvulus.

There are endemic diseases like endemic osteodystrophy, endemic hypocuprosis, endemic hypaltosis, endemic alimentary anemia, endemic animal goiter, and endemic mother animal infertility in areas where food is grown for animals due to a

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lack of cartogram study, soil salinity, and systematic use of mineral fertilizers.

Congenital, senile, symptomatic, alimentary, operational, climatic, and artificial infertility are classified by their causes according to Professor A.P. Studentsov. The lack of essential nutrients (proteins, carbohydrates, vitamins, and minerals) in the diet that affect how well the reproductive system's organs function can be one of the causes of infertility. These include alimentary factors, which have a significant impact, inadequate or excessive animal feeding, and inadequate or excessive human nutrition. For instance, in hypovitaminosis A, the mucous membrane of the uterus experiences changes in the epithelium; in hypovitaminosis E, the gonads experience degenerative changes; in acobaltosis, the reproductive function is lost; etc.

The organism weakens, and ovulation is not seen when the animal is not nourished sufficiently. When animals eat the same high-protein, high-carbohydrate, or high-fat diet for an extended period of time, their function declines and fat cells eventually replace their tissue. The ovaries of fat animals are not only smaller, but also denser, causing the female to briefly deposit eggs before completely failing to ovulate.

If metabolic abnormalities are seen (in illnesses of the stomach, intestines, and other organs), alimentary deficits may happen even when the animal is fed regularly.

Animals kept in buildings with excessive humidity, poor air circulation, and severely frigid temperatures suffer from poor digestion of food, which slows down metabolism in the body. The elongation of the service term and the low percentage of conception in cows are said to be caused, on the one hand, by the inability to satisfy the animal's need for vitamins and minerals, and, on the other hand, by the absence of breeding grounds and a lack of activity.

There have not yet been created any cost-effective techniques for early identification of cow infertility and their prevention in the circumstances of livestock farms in our Republic. Therefore, "standard" groups were made, storage conditions and feeding were examined, and the causes of cow sterility, bodies of insemination age, passing features, and detected morphobiochemical alterations in blood were studied. The animals had clinical evaluations, blood samples were obtained from them, and cow vaginal fluid samples were tested in a facility. According to the zootechnical analysis of the cows' diet, the

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ratio of sugar to protein was 0.41 instead of 0.8, and the ratio of phosphorus to calcium was 0.49 instead of 1:2.

Conclusion: Cow infertility is a result of the ration's lack of improvement, which falls short of meeting the body's requirements for nutrients and active ingredients.

Vitamin and mineral metabolism disorders in high-yielding cows on cattle farms are the cause of 30–40% of alimentary infertility.

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