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Treatment and prophylaxis of postnatal cows diseases

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Abstract

The article examines the research on the etiology of postnatal disease in cows. Postnatal illness in cows is a widespread disease of dairy cows. To study the extent of the spread of postnatal disease in cows, clinical and biophysical diagnostic studies were conducted. The main reason is not benign feeding and keeping. Biophysical studies were used to identify the disease.

Keywords: endometritis, retention of placenta, cysts etiology, treatment

Raw materials of animal origin are the main and traditional source of full-fledged protein in human nutrition. The deficiency of protein nutrition is connected with a sharp decline in the number of livestock of the cattle, the productivity of livestock production and the purchasing power of the population. In the complex of urgent measures ensuring a sharp increase in the production of meat, milk and other livestock products, along with full-value feeding and proper keeping of animals, extensive reproduction of the herd is of great importance. The fertility and productivity of animals are a concrete criterion of the profitability of livestock farming, quantitative and qualitative growth. The correct organization of work on reproduction of a livestock based on data of science and the best practices will provide successful implementation of the development plan for livestock production. The aim of this work was the timely diagnostics and improvement of the effectiveness of therapeutic measures in the pathology of genital organs in cows.

To achieve this goal, the following main objectives were set: Early diagnostics of pathologies of the genital organs of cows by visual, rectal and biophysical methods. To study the spread and make an analysis of genital diseases in cows. To find out the most effective treatment regimens for diseases of the genital organs in cows.

The results of the research

Table 1 shows that the most common pathologies are such as endometritis, ovarian hypofunction - the follicular cyst, retention of placenta.

Table 1

Reproductive tract disease

Name	Number of cows	% of sick cows
Endometritis	11	40 %
Follicular cyst	8	30 %
Retention of placenta.	11	40%

Table 2

Groups of cows with reproductive tract disease

	Name of the disease			
Surveyed groups	Control group	Endometritis	Follicular cyst	Retention of placenta.
Control group	10			
Traditional methods of treatment		5	3	5
The use of the drug "ihglukovit"		6		6
The use of the drug "fertagil"			5	

For more detailed clarification of the incidence of cows with postnatal endometritis, including depending on the course of birth, further studies were conducted in farms with 10 cows. It was found that an average of 2% of cows got sick. The probability of a disease of endometritis depended on the course of childbirth to a large extent. For example, after obstetric intervention, 94.9% of cows were sick, 83.9% of detentions of an afterbirth and 36.1% after normal birth (Table 2)

Table 3.

Influence of the character of the course of childbirth on the incidence of cows with postnatal metritis

Indicators	The course of childbirth				Abortion	Total
	normal	with obstetric aid	with obstetric intervention	with retention of placenta.		
Calved cows	350	146	254	40	38	2000
Number of sick cows	12	7	16	10	4	49
%	3,4	4,7	6,2	25	10,5	2,45

The obtained data confirm a relatively low incidence among cows, both diseases of inflammation of a uterus in general, and an endometritis after normal childbirth in particular. It should be noted that although the incidence of cows with endometritis after obstetric intervention, postpartum detention, abortion was the lowest, nevertheless, such pathology of childbirth was the greater part, that is 46.4% of the total number of the calved cows. The largest proportion of 25% of the total number of sick cows was endometritis caused by retention of afterbirth. Thus, inflammation of the uterus, especially on industrial farms, has a significant prevalence, and the most important problem is the occurrence of endometritis in cows after retention of afterbirth. This dictates the need to study the nature, course and etiology of endometritis that occurs after retention of afterbirth, as well as the improvement of preventive and curative measures in connection with this disease.

During the research 11 cows with the pathology of the birth process were registered as a result of which endometrium developed.

Clinical signs of the disease: fever, oppression, loss of appetite, lax cud, reduction in the number of cuts of the scar. A rectal examination also revealed an increase in the uterus in size, its lowering into the abdominal cavity, an attempt to raise its pelvic cavity fails, the wall

is flabby, the uterine contractions are sluggish, the fluctuant fluid is felt in the uterus, an abundant amount of purulent-catarrhal exudate from the genital tract during uterine massage.

During vaginal examination, the mucous membrane of the vagina and the vaginal part of the cervix was edematous, hyperemic. From the cervical canal into the vaginal cavity, inflammatory exudate was emitted

With ultrasound scanning, a thickening of the endometrium was observed, the endometrium acquired an inhomogeneous echostructure and uneven edges. The liquid was located in the uterine cavity, as a result of which the structure was anechogenic.

Table 4.

Effectiveness of various treatment regimens for postpartum endometritis in cows

№	Methods of treatment	Dose and use	Number of cows
1.	1. The external genitals were washed with soap and water	-----	5
	2. Vagina and uterus were washed with: Salt-soda solution (1: 1)	Through a day until the pure liquid discharges	5
	3. Introduction of intrauterine tablets (suppositories): Furazilidone suppositories	1 suppository once a day for 3 days	5
	4. To increase the uterus contraction and accelerate the evacuation of the exudate from its cavity: Oxytocin 10ME	in / m 5 ml once a day for 3 days	5
	5. Trivitamin A, D, E	in / m 5 ml once a day for 7 days	5
2.	1. The external genitalia was washed with soap and water	-----	6
	2. The uterus was not washed	-----	6
	3. Introduction of intrauterine tablets (suppositories): CVGT (Comprimidos Vaginalis Ganadexil Tetraciclina)	1-2 tablets once a day for 3 days	6
	4. Trivitamin A, D, E	in / m 5 ml once a day for 4 days	6
	5. Ihglukovit	50 ml in / m at intervals of 48 hours	6

The sick animals were isolated and had complex treatment (local and general) aimed at removing the exudate from the uterine cavity and increasing the body's defenses of the cows.

The external genitalia were washed with soap and water, then treated with antiseptic solutions and the vagina was washed.

Exudate from the uterine cavity was removed with a syringe of Jane. With a significant accumulation of exudate, the uterus was washed with saline-soda solution in 5 cows, and 6 cows were not washed out, as the uterus was reduced.

To suppress the development of microbes, furazilidone suppositories, CVGT suppositories were injected into the uterine cavity of the cows.

To intensify uterine contraction and accelerate the evacuation of the exudate from its cavity, intramuscularly oxytocin 10ME was injected, 5 ml of trivitamin A, D, E was also injected intramuscularly to all sick cows. within 5 days.

Thus, an effective treatment regimen is the second. Within four days, all signs of endometritis disappeared in cows and according to the data of zootechnical department all were successfully inseminated in the interval of 28-35 days after calving.

The first scheme gave a positive result, but 2 cows did not go hunting and weren't inseminated. The treatment was carried out for 7 days.

The second scheme gave a satisfactory result. From all the groups only 4 cows from the first time and 2 cows from the second time were successfully inseminated.

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