

Types of Infertility in Cows and the Reasons for Their Appearance

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Abstract: this article describes an analysis of scientific sources on the types of infertility, the causes of its occurrence in productive cows.

Keywords: infertility, uterus, inflammation, vaginal, rectal, ration, alemtar, exploitative, climatic, symptomatic.

Relevance of the topic

Regular provision of the population of the Republic with quality and ecologically clean pet products is an urgent task of Veterinary Science and practice. At the same time, our government is developing a system of targeted measures aimed at the rapid development of livestock and veterinary sectors, ensuring food safety and improving the quality of the products being produced.

Further satisfaction of the demand of the population of our republic for milk, meat, eggs and other food products is largely due to the further development of livestock and the improvement of its efficiency. The cultivation of livestock products mainly accounts for the share of farmer farms and the private sector.

Therefore, our Republic is importing cows belonging to many different breeds from abroad to peasant-farmer farms. One of the main problems of adaptation of these animals to the climatic conditions of the Republic is their gynecological diseases, the main part of which is infertility of animals. The implementation of measures to feed, store, feed and fight various diseases of imported cows on the basis of modern technologies is of great importance. Especially among productive cows, there is a sharp decline in productivity in farmer farms and population-dependent cows due to infertility and multiple occurrences of ovarian diseases, a decrease in child adoption, a decrease in the period of use of high-yielding animals due to the large economic losses of farmer farms.

Infertility in animals (besplodiye, Steriakitas) is a temporary or complete violation of the functions of reproductive organs, and in adults, if the animal is not fertilized for a month after birth for various reasons; young animals are considered to be infertile for a month, which is physiologically mature. A month. Currently, there are several classifications of infertility, all of which are aimed at identifying and eliminating the causes of infertility. They are in A.P. The classification recommended by Studensov covers types of infertility on the wave. A. P. According to the Studensov classification, the causes of infertility differ in such types as congenital, old age, symptomatic, alimentary, exploitative, climatic, artificial infertility [1].

Alimentary factors are considered one of the main causes of infertility, the main emphasis in their prevention is on the nutrition of native animals in complementary diets [8,10]. For cows, especially in the last period of steaming, insufficient mation intake, lack of ration balance and nutrient saturation lead to a violation of the exchange of various substances in them, functional and morphological changes in the genitals, as well as alimentary-characteristic infertility [3,7].

Infertility in nutrition is possible due to insufficient nutrition of animals or insufficient intake of the necessary components (proteins, carbohydrates, vitamins and minerals) that affect the functioning of the genitourinary system in the diet. For example, in retinol deficiency, the epithelium of the mucous membrane of the uterus, degenerative changes in the Sexual Glands, hypovitaminosis of Group B is observed, the function of the genitals is impaired during acupuncture, etc. [8,9].

O. V. According to Tankova (2011), the main causes of infertility due to a violation of mineral-vitamin metabolism in cows are copper 12-15%, cobalt 50-75%, zinc deficiency 18-35% and excess manganese 5-7%, as well as vitamin A 41%, vitamin e by 13% and vitamin A by 97% [2].

When the animal is sufficiently fed, the organism weakens, which affects the sexual processes (there will be no mating and ovulation). When animals are fed for a long time with the same nutrients rich in protein, carbohydrates or fats, the function of the ovaries slows down, and their special tissue gradually replaces them with fat cutlets. The ovaries of obese animals are not only small, but also dense, and in this case, the female animal first Burns for a short time, and then does not burn completely [16].

According to the literature, in the clinical and biochemical state of cows, 81,28% sharp differences were observed in various technological conditions, in the care of interrelated animals, 73,26% in the care of ligaments, infertility in animals was noted. Among the gynecological diseases that cause miscarriage of the fetus, inflammatory processes in the genital organs are of great importance [17].

The reason for infertility due to a lack of full nutrition is the lack or excess of proteins, vitamins, macro-and microelements in the diet of animals, poor quality and spoiled food. In the diet, some of its components (vitamins, proteins, carbohydrates, kaltsium, phosphorus, manganese, iodine, iron, cobalt and others.) deficiency or excess can lead to infertility, even if the animal's obesity is moderate or high. [7].

B. M. According to Eshburiyev (2018), obstetric and gynecological diseases (ovarian, ovarian, cervical, vaginal and mammary gland diseases) occupy a key place in the etiology of infertility, and infertility caused by these diseases can account for 15-35% [4].

Due to the fact that one of the main causes of infertility is alimentary factors, the main attention in their prevention should be paid to the feeding of native animals in improved diets [11].

Violation of metabolism (in diseases of the gastrointestinal tract and other organs), even when feeding on animal norm, can lead to alimentary infertility.[12]

During alimentary infertility, there is a decrease in the total protein content in the blood (hypoproteinemia), a change in the albumin-globulin ratio for a long time. Improper nutrition of animals, their lack of adequate nutrition or excessive nutrition of a man leads to obesity or insufficient intake of proteins, carbohydrates, vitamins and minerals of important components that affect the functioning of the genitourinary system in the diet. Hypovitaminosis is accompanied by changes in the epithelium of the mucous membrane of the uterus; in Hypovitaminosis B, the sex glands undergo degenerative changes, the function of reproduction during acupuncture is impaired [14].

In relation to the climate, pinkness occurs when animals are transferred from one place to another, which is sharply different in terms of climate, bunda animals cannot adapt to new living conditions.[13]

Near-blood-pembemkiness caused by fertilization among relatives. This can be caused by the fertilization of animals with the seeds of their own child, brother, father or other close relatives.

For the Prevention of congenital malformations, it is necessary not to use congenital animals for reproductive purposes, to store young females and male animals separately until sexual maturity, to educate both male and female animals in other conditions, to plan artificial insemination, to replace pedigree animals in the farm and to prevent relative's fertilization. [15]

In old age (climacteric) associated with Thrush, ovulation stops, and the animal remains rabid. The climacteric period begins at 15-20 years old in cows, at 8-9 years old in sheep and goats, at 6-8 years old in pigs, at 20-25 years old in Biya.

In the absence of rashes as a result of improper care and use of animals, regular feeding of animals, high humidity, good air exchange and storage in extremely cold or hot premises, food is poorly digested and slows down the metabolism in the body. All this slows down the function of the genitals, which leads to the failure or loss of the norm of the sexual cycle.

Regular malnutrition of animals, high humidity, good air exchange and storage in extremely cold or hot premises leads to a lack of good digestion of food and a slowing of metabolism in the body. All this slows down the function of the genitals, which leads to the fact that the sexual cycle does not occur or disappears in the norm [5].

Symptomatic rash can be caused by non-infectious, infectious and invasive diseases. Among these, obstetric-gynecological diseases (ovarian, ovarian pathways, uterus, vagina, udder diseases) have a great potential and account for 15-35 percent of extinct animals. As a result, the functions of the ovary are impaired, the uterus does not shrink, the environment in it changes and there will be no conditions for the survival and movement of spermatozoa. The reasons for the occurrence of procreation can be a violation of the sexual cycle, the death of nymphomania, egg cell and Zygote, the narrowing or closure of the egg pathway, the inability of Zygote to get into the uterus, etc. [1].

Thrush of female animals is a symptom of various diseases that occur in the body, both in the genitals and in general in the whole organism. Infertility is often caused by a number of reasons that do not depend on one cause, but have a concomitant effect. Rash can be caused by diseases of the stomach, intestines, kidneys, pituitary, thyroid gland and other organs. Acne often occurs as a result of the ingress of various parasites (bacteria, vomiting, single-celled) into the animal's body. Among gynecological diseases that cause miscarriage, inflammatory processes in the genital organs are of great importance [6].

Conclusion: the analysis of literature data shows that, despite the fact that there are infertility among cows in the livestock farming farms of the Republic so far, the causes of this disease, early diagnostics, effective methods of treatment and preventive measures have not been fully developed. Also, in infertility of cows, the level of sex hormones and Morpho-physiological changes in the blood were not fully analyzed. As a result of this, as a result of the infertility of cows, a sharp decrease in animal productivity and a barren state, farmer farms are experiencing great economic losses.

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