

USE OF INTROVIT MEDICINE IN CALF EFFICIENCY

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Annotation: In this article introvit drug calves increase vitality, improve physiological condition and weight the activation of intensive processes.

Keywords. Hypovitaminosis, introvit, prophylaxis, hemoglobin, erythrocyte.

Introduction

Relevance of the topic Quality livestock of the population of the republic. The use of intensive technologies aimed at the development of cattle breeding is one of the important factors in further improving the supply of products. In this regard, especially the breed of cattle.

The use of artificial insemination to improve the properties of ensuring the health and productivity of calves is one of the most pressing issues in veterinary practice.

However, shortcomings in the sensory feeding of animals, in particular, the quality, quantity, as well as the inconsistency of the structure and sensitivity of the ration to the requirements of the organism, often lead to the development of young animals with various nutritional and other diseases. , cases of increased susceptibility to secondary diseases are observed. (Ya.P.Masalkina 2009).

According to the literature, the lack of essential nutrients in the body is manifested by latent disorders of metabolic processes. At this stage, special laboratory methods are used for diagnostic burns. Hypovitaminosis in calves belongs to the same category of diseases. (M.E.Pavlov 2001; V.D.Sokolov 2010)

In recent years, many foreign drugs have been imported into the veterinary practice of the republic in the treatment and prevention of hypovitaminosis in calves. But there are differences of opinion about the methods and dosage of these drugs.

The purpose of the experiment. To study the pharmacological effect of Introvit on the physiological state, growth and development of calves.

Object and methods of research. The experiments were carried out on black-and-white Holstein-Friesian calves at the Amir Oq Chashma livestock farm in Ellikkala district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

For experiments, 15 heads of 2–4-month-old calves were divided into groups of 5 to 3 heads and in groups 1 and 2 served as experimental and in group 3 as control groups. Calves in the experimental groups were administered Introvit, a Dutch-made drug, to determine the efficacy of therapeutic and prophylactic doses of the drug and their pharmacological effects on calf growth intensity.

100 ml of Introvit contains: Vitamin A - 15,000 IU; Vitamin D3 - 7,500 ME; Vitamin E - 20 mg; Vitamin B1 - 10 mg; Vitamin B2 - 5 mg; Vitamin B6 - 3 mg; Vitamin B12 - 60 mcg; Dexponentol- 25 mg; Nicotinomide - 50mg; Folic acid-150mkg; Boitin -125mkg; Choline chloride-12.5mg; Lysine -7mg; Contains methionine -5mg.

Calves in the first experimental group received 3 ml of introvit (intravenous drug) every 10 days, in the second experimental group 5 ml (therapeutic dose) every 7 days, in the third control group introvit was not used. All calves were fed under the same conditions, depending on the availability of the farm on the prescribed ration.

During the experiment, the physiological condition of the animals was constant was observed. The results of the experiment showed that no significant functional changes in the general condition and appetite of animals, gastrointestinal activity were observed.

Changes in the live weight of calves were weighed individually before and after the experiment.

Results

Intensification of metabolic processes in calves when injected introvit into the body of experimental calves provided intensive growth of live weight.

Table 1
Dynamics of growth intensity of calves in the experiment.

Indicators	Groups Control		
	Control 1	experience 1	experience 2
Average live weight at the beginning of the experiment, kg	128	110	128
Average live weight at the end of the experiment, kg	151	132	151
Gross live weight gain, kg	20,0	22,0	23,0
Average daily growth, g	666,0	733,0	766,0
In relation to control %	100	110	115
Ozika consumption	11,0	9,65	9,0

As a result of the use of the drug Introvit in the 2nd experimental group, the total increase in live weight of calves was 23 kg, which is 10-15% higher than in the control group.

Analysis of the test results showed that it was used Under the influence of the drug introvit in the above doses intensifies such processes as treatment and prevention of hypovitaminosis, improving the viability of young animals, improving their physiological condition and intensive weight gain, and feed consumption is 1.35-2.0 decreases.

Conn's morphological parameters are physiological at the beginning of the experiment erythrocytes in the experimental groups at the end of the experiment and increased hemoglobin levels. Including, the number of erythrocytes was 112.7% in the 1st experimental group and in the 2nd experimental group in the control group of 114.5%, this indicator increased by 105.3%.

The drug Introvit allowed calves to achieve 100% survival by increasing live weight gain by an average of 15%.

Conclusion

Introvit increases the resistance of calves, increases the metabolism of proteins, carbohydrates and intoxications, prevents intoxication and activates digestive processes, provides intensive growth, as well as does not have toxic effects on the body when used in prescribed doses.

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