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Effectiveness of Introvit in Calves

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Abstract: In this article introduced the calf drug introvitactivation of processes such as increased survival, improved physiological well-being and intensive weight gain.

Keywords: Vitamin deficiency, introvitis, prophylaxis, hemoglobin, red blood cell.

Topic Relevance. Quality livestock population of the republic the use of intensive technologies aimed at the development of cattle breeding is one of the significant factors in further improving the supply of products. In this regard, the use of artificial insemination to improve the breeding characteristics of cattle, as well as to ensure the health and productivity of calves is one of the most pressing problems of veterinary practice.

However, deficiencies in the sensory feeding of animals, in particular the quality, quantity and structure of the diet and mismatch sensitivity to the needs of the body, naturally leads to the development of young animals in various elementary and other diseases are observed cases of increased susceptibility to secondary diseases. (Y.P.Masalkina 2009).

According to the literature, the lack of necessary nutrients in the body is manifested by hidden metabolic disorders. At this stage, special laboratory methods are used to diagnose burns. Vitamin deficiency of calves belongs to the same category of diseases. (M.E Pavlov 2001; V.D.Sokolov 2010)

In recent years, the veterinary practice of the Republic imported many foreign drugs for the treatment and prevention of vitamin deficiency of calves. But there is disagreement about the way and the dosage of these drugs.

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 conducted on black-motley heifers of Holstein-Friesian breed at the cattle breeding farm "Amir ok Chashma" in Ellikkala district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

For the experiments, 15 of 2 4month old calves were divided into groups of 5-3 , in which groups 1 and 2 served as experimental and the third group as control. Calves of experimental groups were administered the drug Introvit Holland to determine the effectiveness of therapeutic and prophylactic doses of the drug and their pharmacological effect on the intensity of calf growth.

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

Calves of the first experimental group received 3 ml of introvit (intravenously) 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 prescribed ration on the farm.

During the experiment, the physiological state of the animals was monitored continuously. Experimental results showed that there were no significant functional changes in the general state and appetite of the animals, the activity of the gastrointestinal tract.

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

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

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Table 1 Dynamics of growth intensity of experimental calves.

Indicators	Controlgroups		
	Control	1 experience	2experience
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**
Total live weight gain, kg	**20,0**	**22,0**	**23,0**
Average daily gain, g In relation to control %	**666.0** **100**	**733,0** **110**	**766,0** **115**
Feedconsumptiono.б.	**11,0**	**9,65**	**9,0**

As a result of introvit drug application in the 2nd experimental group the total live weight gain of calves was 23 kg, i.e. this index was 10-15% higher than in the control group.

Analysis of the results of the study showed that under the influence of the drug introvit in the above doses activated such processes as treatment and prevention of vitamin deficiency, increasing the survival of young animals, improving their physiological state and intensive weight gain, as well as feed intake 1.35. -2.0 o.б. decreases.

The morphological parameters of blood at the beginning of the experiment were at the physiological level, and by the end of the experiment it was found that the number of red blood cells and hemoglobin in the experimental groups increased. In particular, the number of red blood cells in the 1st experimental group increased by 112.7%, in the 2nd experimental group by 114.5%, and in the control group by 105.3%.

The drug introvit allowed calves to achieve 100% survival rate 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, and has no toxic effects on the body when used in prescribed doses.

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