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INFLUENCE OF ZOOHYGIENIC NORMS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF
MASTITIS IN COWS

B.Kulmanov

*Assistant - Samarkand State University of Veterinary Medicine,
Livestock and Biotechnologies*

Email: bekzodkulmanov@gmail.com

M.Toshpulatova

*Student - Samarkand State University of Veterinary Medicine,
Livestock and Biotechnologies*

Email: munisatoshpulatova@gmail.com

Annotatsiya - Ushbu maqolada zoogigiyenik me'yorlarning buzilishi natijasida sigirlarda mastit paydo bo'lishining sabablari va uni oldini olish yo'llari bayon etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Sigirlar, mastit, tuproq, mikroorganizm, farmalen, sepirmitren.

Annotation - This article describes the causes of mastitis in cows as a result of violation of zoohygienic norms and ways to prevent it.

Key words: cows, mastitis, soil, microorganism, Pharmalen, sepirmitren.

INTRODUCTION. Livestock diseases, including cow mastitis, are one of the biggest obstacles in the implementation of reforms aimed at further improving the provision of cheap and high-quality livestock products to the population. Because this disease is widespread among both local and imported cattle today, and has a negative impact not only on the quality and quantity of milk, but also on fertility indicators of mother animals.

The emergence and spread of mastitis in cows causes great economic damage to farms. Economic damage: reduction of milk production, quality reduction, reduction of cow's life span and treatment are causing considerable economic damage.

LITERATURE INFORMATION AND METHODOLOGY. Mastitis (in animals) is an inflammation of the mammary glands in the cow after giving birth. Mastitis occurs due to mechanical (biting and injury, violations of the rules of milking in a machine), thermal (cold, shock, burns), chemical substances, microorganisms (staphylococci, etc.), mycosis diseases, placental abruption, digestive organs, and kidney dysfunction. will be.

Today, the origin of mastitis in cows has also been determined as a result of the violation of zoological and veterinary sanitary standards, i.e. the humidity is higher than the standards as a result of the violation of microclimate indicators in the cattle house, i.e. (moisture, air movement) the ventilation pipes of the cattle house in relation

to the number of cattle as a result of improper cleaning of the floors of the livestock building, there is a wide opportunity for the development of pathogenic microorganisms, that is, staphylococci. As a result, milk cows are not kept in the udder for at least an hour after milking until their udder cools down, so the development of staphcocci in the heated udder accelerates and causes mastitis.

RESEARCH METHODS. Mastitis. according to the nature of inflammation, it is divided into serous, catarrhal, fibrinous, purulent and hemorrhagic mastitis. The disease is acute, moderate and chronic. In addition, clinical mastitis. and secreted into Mastitis. In serous or catarrhal mastitis, the body temperature rises to 39-39.5°, the animal becomes weak, the udder swells, hardens, hurts, milk decreases, coagulates, blood and pus are mixed in it.

Microorganisms enter the mammary gland through the blood circulation, lymphatic or milk ducts, as well as when the skin of the udder, the mucous membrane of the teat canal, the milk cistern and the milk ducts are damaged.

Through blood vessels, microbes enter the uterus, vagina and fallopian tubes during inflammation, placental retention, uterine atony, as well as the gastrointestinal tract and other organs with purulent foci. After birth or with rotting of the fetus, as well as with food poisoning, toxins can enter through the blood and lymph vessels and the udder, which also contributes to the development of inflammation of the mammary gland.

In order to introduce measures to prevent the violation of zoohygienic rules that cause mastitis in cows, proper use of livestock buildings, according to the requirements of zoohygienic regulations, proper placement of animals in the livestock building, disinfection of the floors of the livestock building twice a month based on the rules of zoohygiene and veterinary sanitation. It is recommended to use disinfectants such as farmalin, sepimitren.

DISCUSSION. The origin of mastitis in dairy cows is not to feed them with a full-value diet, to avoid diseases of the digestive organs, to follow the rules of milking technology by machine; timely treatment of cracked udder ends, not allowing livestock air movement speed to exceed the specified limit, ensuring that the speed does not exceed 0.1 m/sec in winter and 0.5 m/sec in summer frequent colds of cows' udders), not periodically disinfecting the floors of the dairy building, not milking cows completely, non-compliance with the rules of personal hygiene of milkers, laying down on the floors of the dairy building without cooling down their heated udders, and it is caused by defects related to the rapid penetration of pathogenic microorganisms into the udder.

CONCLUSION. In order to introduce measures to prevent the violation of zoohygienic rules that cause mastitis in cows, proper use of livestock buildings, according to the requirements of zoohygienic regulations, proper placement of animals

in the livestock building, disinfection of the floors of the livestock building twice a month based on the rules of zoohygiene and veterinary sanitation. It is recommended to use disinfectants such as farmalin, sepimitren.

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