



TREATMENT OF MASTITIS IN COWS

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Article history:	Abstract:
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RELEVANCE OF THE TOPIC.

The disease is most often observed when the animals are fed in unsanitary conditions, that is, and when the litter is dirty and high humidity, the udder is not well cared for. Mastitis can also occur when cows are kept in very narrow barns and grazed on uneven, rugged terrain with many bushes, rocks and boulders. Mastitis causes great economic damage to dairy farms. Depending on the type of mastitis, the cost-effectiveness is high if the treatment is carried out in a timely manner. Object and subjects of research: TALAT farm, Boston street, Parkent district, Tashkent region. When we visited the farm, we found that there were 200 dairy cows and 100 heifers. When we saw that the rations of the cows were not properly organized, we started to remove the succulent feeds from the rations of the productive dairy cows that were about to give birth and replace them with dry feeds.

THE CAUSES OF MASTITIS:

Vary, the disease is most often observed when the animals are fed in unsanitary conditions, that is, and when the bedding is dirty and high humidity, the udder is not well cared for. Mastitis can also occur when cows are kept in very narrow barns and grazed on uneven, rugged terrain with many bushes, rocks and bushes. Mastitis is mainly caused by the entry of various pathogenic microorganisms (streptococci, staphylococci, Escherichia coli, Proteus, blue pus rod, etc.) into the udder tissue. Microorganisms can enter the udder from the outside through the udder canal as well as through the blood and lymphatic ducts. Microorganisms often pass through the blood and lymph from the uterus in the presence of its purulent inflammation, in which there are putrefactive lochia and placental parts. In diseases of the digestive organs, digestive system, microorganisms can also pass into the hands. The prevalence of mastitis increases when sick animals with pus flowing from the vagina, udder, and other organs are fed together with healthy animals. In addition, secondary damage to the mammary gland can occur as a result of diseases such as tuberculosis, actinomycosis, and proteinuria.

- One of the causes of inflammation of the udder is intoxication. Toxins can get into the hands through the blood and lymph.
- Biological, mechanical, climatic, nutritional and thermal factors cause mastitis.

COMMON SYMPTOMS OF MASTITIS IN COWS INCLUDE:

- increase in body temperature;
- swelling of the udder;
- growth in the hands;
- Improper consistency of milk;
- clots or blisters in milk;
- Blood or bubbles are drawn from the chest.

METHODS OF TREATMENT OF MASTITIS:

Massage of the udder. Massage, stroking, pushing and massaging methods are used. In some cases, a simplified method of massaging the udder is used. To do this, half of the right hand is held with both hands, making the outer surface of the front and back quarters as close as possible to the bottom. Then the mammary gland is pressed and the hands are lowered to the bottom of the udder. The left half of the udder is massaged in the same way.

CONCLUSION

The main etiological factors in the development of mastitis in dairy cows are poor storage conditions and non-compliance with milking rules, imperfect rations, ie excess of protein and succulents in the diet and lack of easily digestible carbohydrates and fiber, impaired water-salt metabolism, lack of active feeding and sunlight for cows is calculated.

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