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### POST-PARENT ATTACHMENT OF THE FETAL SIDE IN COWS

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#### Abstract

The article examines one of the main causes of cow infertility in some livestock farms in the Samarkand and Kashkadarya regions, with 40.3% of the total number of infertile cows suffering from retained placenta. The causes of placental abruption in cows, types of complete, incomplete and partial placental abruption are described.

**Keywords:** Cow, dispensary, infertility, gynecological diseases, placenta, complete placental abruption, incorrect placental abruption, partial placental abruption.

#### Аннотация:

В статье рассмотрена одна из основных причин бесплодия коров в некоторых животноводческих хозяйствах Самаркандской и Кашкадаринской областей, при этом 40,3% от общего числа бесплодных коров страдают задержкой последа. Описаны причины отслойки плаценты у коров, виды полной, неполной и частичной отслойки плаценты.

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### Annotatsiya:

Ushbu maqola Samarqand va Qashqadaryo viloyatlaridagi ba'zi chorvachilik fermalarida sigirlarning bepushtligining asosiy sabablaridan birini o'rganadi, bepusht sigirlarning 40,3 foizida yo'ldoshning ushlanib qolishi kuzatiladi. Maqolada shuningdek, sigirlarda yo'ldoshning uzilishining sabablari, jumladan, to'liq, to'liq bo'lmagan va qisman yo'ldoshning uzilishi turlari tasvirlangan.

**Ключевые слова:** корова, диспансер, бесплодие, гинекологические заболевания, плацента, полная отслойка плаценты, неправильная отслойка плаценты, частичная отслойка плаценты.

**Kalit soʻzlar:** Sigir, dispanserizatsiya, qisirlik, ginekologik kasalliklar, homila yo'ldosh, homila yo'ldoshning to'liq ushlanib qolishi, homila yo'ldoshning noto'liq ushlanib qolishi, homila yo'ldoshning qisman ushlanib qolishi.

### Introduction

In recent years, great attention has been paid to the development of livestock breeding in our Republic on the basis of scientific achievements and advanced practices, strengthening the food base and improving the technology of product production and processing, improving the breed of cattle and enriching its gene pool.

One of the problems hindering the development of livestock breeding in our Republic is the occurrence of infertility and gynecological diseases in cows due to placental abruption in farm animals, which causes great economic damage to livestock farms. "One of the main reasons why 20-30% of cows become infertile in livestock farms of our Republic every year is placental abruption." Based on this, it is an urgent issue to study the causes of placental abruption, prevent it, and develop highly effective treatment and preventive measures in the livestock sector.

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In most countries of the world, due to various stress factors and unsanitary conditions, inadequate nutritional composition, lack of grazing areas, there is a high incidence of postpartum gynecological diseases among productive cows due to retained placenta, metabolic disorders in the body, and, as a result, a decrease in natural resistance. Therefore, there are problems such as a decrease in milk and meat productivity in cattle, a decrease in their quality, deterioration of reproductive characteristics, the birth of physiologically underdeveloped calves, their growth and development lag behind and their unsuitability for replenishing the herd in the future, a decrease in the period of use of highly productive cows on the farm, and an increase in feed consumption for product production.

An obstetric and gynecological dispensary was conducted in the “Imom Ota” farm in the Pastdargam district of the Samarkand region, with a total of 120 heads of cattle, of which 70 are dairy cows, 80 are dairy cows in the “Narpay Zarif Chorvasi” farm in the Narpay district, 310 are dairy cows in the “Guljakhon” farm in the Samarkand district, 100 are dairy cows in the “Gulgunpusht Chorvasi” farm in the Kitob district of the Kashkadarya region, and 205 are dairy cows in the “Chashma” farm in the Chirokchi district to study infertility and retained placenta after childbirth and its causes.

As a result of the examinations conducted during the obstetric and gynecological dispensary, 19 out of 70 cows belonging to the “Imom Ota” livestock farm in Pastdargam district of Samarkand region (27.1%), 21 out of 80 cows examined at the “Narpay Zarif Chorvasi” livestock farm in Narpay district (26.2%), 107 out of 310 cows at the “Guljakhon” farm in Samarkand district (34.5%), 28 out of 100 cows at the “Gulgunpusht Chorvasi” farm in Kitab district of Kashkadarya region (28.0%), and 53 out of 205 cows at the “Chashma” farm in Chirokchi district (25.9%) were found to be deficient for various reasons, and various obstetric and gynecological diseases were recorded in them.

According to the results of a dispensary examination conducted at the “Imom Ota” farm in the Pastdargam district of the Samarkand region, 19 (27.1%) of 70

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cows were found to be infertile. 11 (57.8%) of the infertile cows had retained placentas.

The general condition of the cows with retained placentas was unsatisfactory, with decreased appetite, bending of the back and frequent urination, and increased urination, placenta previa, discharge of bloody mucus from the vagina, an increase in body temperature by an average of +0.5-0.8 °C compared to the norm, and hypotonia of the anterior abdominal sections were observed.

In the “Narpay Zarif Chorvasi” livestock farm in the Narpay district of Samarkand region, 21 out of 80 cows (26.2%) were found to be defective, of which 12 (57.1%) had retained placentas.

In the “Guljakhon” livestock farm in the Samarkand district, 107 out of 310 cows (34.5%) were found to be defective, and 39 (36.4%) had retained placentas.

In the “Gulgunpusht Chorvasi” livestock farm in the Kitab district of Kashkadarya region, 28 out of 100 cows (28.0%) were found to be defective, and 13 (46.4%) had retained placentas.

In the “Chashma” livestock farm of Chiraqchi district, out of 205 cows examined, 53 (25.9%) were found to have a defect, and 17 (32.0%) cows had retained placenta. Thus, as a result of obstetric and gynecological dispensary examinations in livestock farms, the main gynecological disease in cows after childbirth was retained placenta (32.07-57.8%).

1- table Results of obstetric and gynecological dispensary examinations in cows

Farm name	Number of cows tested	Number of barren cows		to catch a partner	
		head	%	head	%
“Chashma”	205	53	25,9	17	32,07
“Guljaxon”	310	107	34,5	39	36,4
“Gulgunpusht chorvasi”	100	28	28,0	13	46,4
“Imom ota”	70	19	27,1	11	57,8
“Narpay Zarif chorvasi”	80	21	26,2	12	57,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>29,8</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>40,3</b>

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Dispensary examinations were conducted. A total of 205 cows were examined at the “Chashma” livestock farm and 17 cows were found to be infected, 39 cows were examined at the “Guljakhon” livestock farm and 310 cows were examined, 100 cows were examined at the “Gulgunpusht Chorvasi” livestock farm and 13 cows were found to be infected, 11 cows were examined at the “Imom Ota” livestock farm and 12 cows were found to be infected with retained placenta.

Experiments to study the prevalence of retained placenta in cows by type were conducted on 92 cows with retained placenta in 5 farms. Cows with retained placentas were separated from the general herd, and the anamnesis, zooveterinary documents and pathological samples were examined in the Laboratory of Veterinary and Reproductive Pathology.

Retention of the placenta (*Retentio secundinarum*) is the prolonged retention of the fetal membranes in the uterus. This pathological condition is most often found in ruminant animals, mainly in cows, sometimes in heifers, and rarely in carnivores. Retention of the placenta is caused by nutritional (inadequate feed ration) and operational (untimely weaning of cows) factors. If the placenta does not come out naturally, the fetus is removed surgically (manually) 24-28 hours after birth.

Our studies have shown that the failure of the placenta to separate in time is due to insufficient uterine contraction, which in twin fetuses, especially in cows, causes excessive fluid accumulation between the fetal membranes, which causes the uterus to stretch due to the fetus being too large. Also, during our observations, it was observed that the placenta did not separate even when the forceps and labor were weak. The failure of the placenta to separate was also observed when the animals were not fed enough, or, conversely, when the animals were too fat. In addition, a lack of vitamins and mineral salts in the diet also causes the placenta to separate in time.

In animals, when there is insufficient movement (distraction), the uterus becomes relaxed (atony), which leads to the retention of the placenta. Inflammatory

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processes that occur in the uterus of the animal during the period of parturition can also cause placental abruption. In this case, the mucous membrane swells, as a result of which the suckers are trapped in the caruncles and do not separate even during exertion and labor. When the placenta is inflamed, the suckers of the chorionic membrane swell, which causes it to adhere more tightly to the uterine mucosa.

Sometimes the placenta does not separate due to premature closure of the cervical canal or excessive contraction of the uterine horn, which is not developed by the cervix, due to the compression of the fetal membranes in this horn. It is not difficult to determine whether the placenta is preserved, since it often hangs from the genital slit.

Placental retention is divided into three types, namely complete (*Retentio secundinarum completa, s. Totalis*), incomplete (*Retentio secundinarum incompleta*) and partial (*Retentio secundinarum partialis*) retention. This is partial retention if the hanging part of the placenta drops down to the sacral joints, sometimes even to the ground. In this case, the chorion is attached to the uterus by several caruncles.

If the placenta is completely in the genital tract, that is, if the chorion is attached to the caruncles in both horns of the uterus, it is called complete retention, in such cases the diagnosis is made on the basis of anamnesis and internal examinations. If the placenta is retained in one horn of the uterus, then it is called incomplete retention. In cows, incomplete and partial retention of the placenta is often observed. At this time, the fetal membranes hang from the genital tract.

When the placenta is preserved, the labia swell, which are usually stained with bluish-brown mucus. Due to the frequent movement of the sick animal's tail, its inner side and hind legs are stained with a mucous fluid mixed with blood.

It has been observed that if the placenta of cows is not separated for more than 2 days, it begins to rot and becomes smelly when touched. Due to the absorption of substances formed from placental decay into the blood, poisoning of the body

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occurs in the animal, resulting in general weakness, loss of appetite, increased body temperature, and a decrease in milk yield. When touched from the birth canal, a foul-smelling fluid mixed with blood and mucus, and sometimes pieces of rotten fetal membranes, come out.

If the placenta is not separated for 7-9 days, the general condition of the cow worsens. Appetite and rumination disappear, milk secretion completely stops, body temperature rises. When applied to the genital tract, the flow of odorous fluid increases. When examined internally, the cervical canal is half-open.

In order to determine the distribution of placental retention in cows by type, causes, developmental features, clinical signs, morphobiochemical changes in the blood, and types of fluids formed in the uterus, cows with retained placenta were separated from the general herd and studies were conducted. In this regard, the economic indicators of the farm in livestock farming, conditions of keeping and feeding animals, and milk productivity were analyzed and studied. During the experiments, the external labia, the inner mucous membranes of the vagina, the condition of the uterus of the cows whose partners were retained were determined using a rectal examination and ultrasound (uterine movement, consistency, hardness or softness, whether there is fluid in it, etc.), as well as the color, odor, volume and consistency of the fluid flowing from the vagina, and the external appearance of the cow (frequently repeating the urination posture, moving and lifting the tail, bending the back, showing signs of exertion).



Figure 1-2. The process of separation of the placenta in cows with complete retention

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2- table Placental abruption in cows, its diversity and distribution.

Farm name	Total number of cows on the farm	Number of cows with retained mates (%)	Number of cows with complete placenta retention (%)	Number of cows with a mate incorrectly captured (%)	Number of cows with partial placenta retention (%)
“Chashma” f/x	205	17/8,2	2/11,7	10/58,8	5/29,4
“Guljaxon” f/x	310	39/12,5	6/15,3	23/58,9	10/25,6
“Gulgunpusht chorvasi” f/x	100	13/13,0	0	8/61,5	5/38,4
“Imom ota”	70	11/15,7	1/9,09	6/54,5	4/36,3
“Narpay Zarif chorvasi”	80	12/15,0	1/8,3	8/66,6	3/25,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>92/12,0</b>	<b>10/10,8</b>	<b>55/59,7</b>	<b>27/29,3</b>

The literature does not provide information on the prevalence of retained placenta in cows by type and seasonality in all regions of our Republic. Taking this into account, studies to determine which type of retained placenta in cows is most common were conducted in the 5 farms listed above. Cows with retained placentas on the farms were identified clinically, rectally, and using a UTT device.



Figure 3. Placental abruption



Figure 4. Partial placental abruption

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### Conclusions:

It was found that one of the causes of infertility in infertile cows in livestock farms is retained placenta, which is 40.3%.

It was found that one of the main causes of improper retention of the placenta in cows is nutritional and operational factors.

It was found that retained placenta is divided into three types, namely complete retained placenta, which is 10.8%, partial retained placenta, which is 59.7%, and partial retained placenta, which is 29.3%.

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