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# Treatment of Retained Placenta in Cows

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**Abstract:** This article describes the effectiveness of uterotonic, oxytocin, and iodopen drugs in the treatment of infertility caused by placental retention and shortening the service period in productive cows cared for on farms today.

**Keywords:** Cow, placenta, endometritis, involution, diet, oxytocin, yodapen, uteraton, drugs.

One of the causes of infertility is diseases of the genital organs, and frequent retention of the placenta can be the cause of postpartum diseases, especially endometritis, which leads to a sharp decrease in productivity, infertility, and early loss of animals.

The detention of the latter is one of the most common disorders affecting the reproduction of dairy cattle. World science and practice have achieved certain successes in solving the problem of the detention of the latter in cows. Many aspects of the etiology and pathogenesis of this pathology have been studied, and new methods and means of its treatment and early prevention are developed and implemented.

Despite the available achievements, many issues regarding therapy and prevention are not resolved in the problem of detention. A high percentage of complications of this pathology with endometritis remains the outcome of which is a decrease in the productivity and reproductive function of animals, and a decrease in the duration of their economic use. Significant damage in this pathology is caused by the marriage of milk, which is associated with contamination by antibiotics and other chemotherapeutic agents. With the obvious advantages of the operational compartment of the PLO, it can cause damage to the uterine mucosa, complications of this pathology by metrite, and infertility. In this regard, it is necessary to further improve methods and the development of new means for conservative treatment of highly productive dairy cows during the detention of the last.

Celebrating the role of a decrease in chemotaxis and phagocytic activity of leukocytes in the pathogenesis of the placenta makes further study of the preventive and therapeutic efficiency of immunomodulators with the predominant influence on the phagocytic link of immunity.

The establishment of the relationship between the detention of the past and fetoplacental insufficiency shows the need to study the effectiveness of the preventive use of means that correct the function of the fetoplacental complex. In this regard, the study of environmentally friendly drugs of natural origin containing a complex of biologically active substances, including polyunsaturated fatty acids, is promising.

An important task is also to study the main risk factors for the detention of the latter in highly productive cows associated with feeding, and the improvement of methods for their control, which will allow a directed correction of such violations. The foregoing served as the basis for setting the goal and the formation of the tasks of this work.

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We observed the calving process of Holstein cows (for 3 years) at the Besh-bola farm in Pastdargom district of Samarkand region. Some of the cows and heifers on this farm are kept in stables with heat and bedding, and in good weather, they are grazed in closed areas - in the playgrounds. The rest of the animals are kept free in non-removable beds. Corn silage - 25 kg, alfalfa hay - 4 kg, straw (wheat groats) - 6 kg, and oat groats - 3 kg are included in the ration.

Placental retention was observed in 6-7% of the number of young and old cows that were kept permanently connected during the calving period.

Cows with retained placenta were treated with uterotone, and oxytocin, and after removing the hanging part of the placenta, an iodopen pill was placed into the uterus.

The animals were taken to the treatment facility. Oxytocin 40-50 ME and 10 ml of Uteraton drug were injected subcutaneously into the neck region 6-8 hours after the delivery of the cow, whose placenta was retained.

The uterus was thoroughly washed with Furatcelin solution in a ratio of 1:500, and the hanging part of the placenta was cut and removed. Two iodopen tablets were placed in the uterine cavity after cleaning the hand.

On the second day, two Yoda pen tablets were again inserted into the uterine cavity. Then, every 2-3 days, the uterus was massaged through the rectum until it returned to its position. Aqueous disinfectant solutions were not used to wash the uterus during treatment. In 12 treated cows, the placenta was separated naturally, of which 8 cows were separated in 4-5 hours, 4 cows were separated in 6-9 hours, and 5 cows were surgically separated after 48 hours. After natural descent and operative separation of the placenta. During the first 2-3 days, the cow was observed to have purulent blood-mixed liquid discharge from her vagina. In the following days, the color of the secreted liquid started to clear and the healing process of the cows accelerated.

Uterine involution (return of the uterus to its position) in these animals was 30-31 days. It was observed that the service period was 55-60 days. Purulent catarrhal endometritis was observed in 4 cows. They recovered after an average of 45-47 days and fertilized after 86-91 days.

In the same way, the treatment of cows with retained placenta was carried out at the farm "Imomata". In this farm, Holstein cows with an average obesity level of 3-6 years and high milk productivity were treated in cows that give 5000 liters of milk and more in one lactation period.

In dependent cows, there is little movement (mansion) and the feed given to cows after giving birth was 11-12 feed units.

Natural separation of the placenta was observed in 21 cows out of 28 treated cows. Of these, we observed that the fetus separated from the placenta naturally in 15 cows after 4-6 hours and in 6 cows after 6-9 hours of treatment. 36-48 hours after giving birth to 7 cows, the placenta was surgically separated by veterinary obstetric care.

It was observed that after giving birth, fluid continued to flow from the vagina for 16-17 days, and the return of the uterus to its position (involution) was 25-26 days.

Holstein cows were observed to come into heat 39-40 days from the day of birth, and insemination was carried out on 62-63 days. 4 cows with catarrhal and purulent-catarrhal endometritis were surgically removed and treated with conservative

methods in 3 cows. These cows recovered in 27-28 days, and after 76-78 days they came to rest and insemination was carried out.

Therefore, with the combined use of uterotone, oxytocin, and iodopen, high efficiency was achieved in the prevention of postpartum diseases in 75% of Holstein cows, as healthy separation of the placenta was observed 4-9 hours after the treatment.

It was observed in our experiments that the discharge of liquids from the vagina of dependently fed cows was observed for 21-22 days, the return of the uterus of cows to its original position (involution) was 30-31 days, and the service period was extended to 110 days.

**Conclusions:**

1. Obstetric gynecological diseases are one of the causes of infertility. Placental retention, this disease is kept in one place in cows during estrus and after giving birth, and lack of nutrition was considered as one of the main factors.
2. Cows with retained placenta were treated with uterotonics, and oxytocin, and after removal of the hanging part of the placenta, it was found that iodopen tablets are effective when they are placed into the uterus.
3. Furatcelin solution in 1:500 ratio, the uterus was thoroughly washed and cleaned, the hanging part of the placenta was cut and removed, and two tablets of iodopen were placed in the uterine cavity after cleaning the hand.
4. It was found that the involution of the uterus (return of the uterus to its position) in cows was 30-31 days, and the service period was 55-60 days.
5. In 4 cows infected with purulent catarrhal endometritis, they recovered after an average of 45-47 days and inseminated after 86-91 days.
6. It was found out in our scientific studies that the discharge of liquids from the vagina of dependently fed cows was observed for 21-22 days, and the return of the cows' uterus to its position (involution) was 30-31 days, and the service period was extended to 105-110 days.

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