

ANALYSIS OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE ON DIAGNOSTIC, TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF DYSPEPSIA IN YOUNG ANIMALS

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Summary:The article describes the analysis of scientific literature on the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of dyspepsia in young animals.

Key words:Calf. Metabolism. Digestive system diseases, dyspepsia, simple dyspepsia, toxic dyspepsia, adynamism, morphobiochemical changes in the blood, ecologically clean, tincture.

Relevance of the topic. Decree No. PQ-4576 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 29, 2020 "On additional measures to support the livestock industry by the state" and "Measures for further development of livestock breeding and strengthening of the feed base" dated February 8, 2022 Dyspepsia, which is common among young animals, is one of the biggest obstacles to the stable development of the sheep breeding industry in the fulfillment of the priority tasks specified in the decisions of PQ-121.

Dyspepsia (Dyspepsia) is a disease that occurs in animals up to 7-10 days old as a result of digestive and metabolic disorders, dehydration and general intoxication. Simple, toxic, enzyme-deficient, autoimmune, immune-deficient and alimentary types of the disease are distinguished.

In normal dyspepsia, while the general condition of the animal does not change, there is a violation of the activity of the digestive system, acceleration of defecation, liquefaction of feces, as well as a slight increase in heart rate and breathing.

In toxic dyspepsia, the symptoms of the disease appear suddenly and there is loss of appetite, sucking and sucking reflexes, as well as watery, sometimes smelly, yellowish-gray and sometimes greenish diarrhea.

As a result of intoxication, symptoms of weakness, indifference, decreased skin sensitivity and adynamia are observed.

As a result of dehydration, the sick animal loses weight, the gloss of the fur coat decreases, the eyeballs sink, and the nasal glass dries up. Body temperature decreases. In severe cases, the abdominal wall feels painful when palpated. Involuntary defecation, relaxation of the anal sphincter, foul-smelling feces, contamination of the tail and anus area are observed. The pulse is thready and accelerated, heart tones are very low. The external mucous membranes are bruised. Difficulty and acceleration of breathing is observed.

In the agonal state, the animal lies motionless with its head stretched back, breathing rapidly and intermittently. Involuntary defecation, cold feet and ears occur.

Alkaline reserves in the blood and total protein in the blood serum are sharply reduced.

A. V. Manasyan et al. (2003) reported a decrease in the activity of renin and pepsin, which are proteolytic enzymes, to $62.0 \pm 2.21 \mu\text{g/l}$ and $0.73 \pm 0.05 \text{ mg/ml}$, respectively, in calves with dyspepsia. After treatment, their activity increased to $118.0 \pm 4.31 \mu\text{g/l}$ and $1.62 \pm 0.11 \text{ mg/ml}$.

Recovered animals stop growing, become susceptible to many diseases, including respiratory diseases, due to a decrease in body resistance.

Calves with normal dyspepsia are kept on an empty stomach for 6-12 hours, lambs and piglets for 4-6 hours, and during this time, the sick animal is given a warm 1% solution of table salt, tinctures of medicinal plants and hay.

Among medicinal herbs widely used in folk medicine, the use of adonis, angishvonagul, marvaridgul, dalachoe tincture (1 kg of crushed plant is put in 10 l of boiling water) and cedar

decoction (10 g of dry fruit is put in 1 l of boiling water) gives a good result. 100-150 ml of the indicated decoctions are given to calves and 20-30 ml to lambs 2-3 times a day before drinking milk.

In the treatment of enzyme deficiency and autoimmune dyspepsia, 30-50 ml of natural or artificial gastric juice is given to calves, 10-15 ml to piglets and lambs. Apart from these, pepsin (10-20), trypsin (0.2-0.3 mg) and abomin (3-5 thousand XB) can be given.

Acidophilic milk, acidophilic seeds or bifidum bacterin are given once a day before breastfeeding in order to activate the acidic microflora of milk in the intestine and stop the processes of putrefaction. After the fasting regime, warm milk is drunk little by little, 5-6 times a day, and it is transferred to the usual regime for 3-4 days.

In toxic dyspepsia, together with the elimination of the causes of the disease, a complex of treatment aimed at preventing the development of pathogenic microflora in the intestines, eliminating intoxication, and combating dehydration and cardiovascular insufficiency is carried out.

0.9% table salt, Ringer-Lock, 5, 10, 20 and 40 percent solutions of glucose, hemodez, polyglukin, aminopeptide and hydrolysin are used in order to eliminate dehydration and intoxication of the body and to better satisfy energy needs.

Antibiotics and sulfonamides are used 2-3 times a day for 5-7 days, taking into account the sensitivity of the microflora, in order to prevent dysbacteriosis and stop the development of conditionally pathogenic microflora. Antibiotics include tetracycline, synthomycin, colimycin, neomycin, gentamicin (10-20 mg/kg), sulfonamide drugs sulgin, etazol, sulfademyzin, sulfademytoxin (20-30 mg/kg), nitrofurans furacilin, furazolidon, furadonin (3-7 mg/kg).) is used.

Tannin, tanalbin (2-3 g per calf) and oak root decoction are used as astringent and bacteriostatic agents.

To increase the protective functions of the body and ensure passive immunity, non-specific globulin, malignant immunoglobulin, blood of a healthy adult animal or blood serum are used. In the first days, blood and its preparations are taken orally in a dose of 2-4 ml/kg, then they are injected under the skin or between the muscles, taking into account the deterioration of the ability of the intestines to transfer immunoglobulins. A 10% solution of non-specific globulin is injected subcutaneously in a dose of 1 ml/kg, and a dose of malignant immunoglobulin is 0.7 ml/kg. Glucose-citrate blood and blood serum prepared in a glucose-saline solution are administered intramuscularly.

In order to increase natural resistance, as well as to improve blood production and regeneration of diseased organs, vitamins A, E, C and V12, to stimulate the activity of the heart and blood vessels, cordiamine or camphor (2 ml 2 times a day) are injected under the skin.

As pathogenetic and symptomatic therapy, rennet washing, warm enema, heating of the sick animal's body using a heating pad or electric lamps, pleural novocaine siege, microelement salts and oxygen therapy are used.

Based on the results of research carried out in recent years, scientists of the Samarkand Agricultural Institute have developed the following scheme for the treatment of calf dyspepsia:

- after diarrhea in the calf, 200-250 ml of 0.4% bitter stone solution is drunk in the morning and in the evening, and the treatment is continued for 2-3 days even after the calf recovers;

- every day in the first half of the day in the amount of 1-1.5 liters of solution No. 1 (sodium chloride - 9.0 g, sodium bicarbonate - 0.2 g, calcium chloride - 0.4 g, potassium chloride - 0.2 g, glucose - 30.0 g, antibiotic 500 thousand TB, distilled water up to 1000 ml) is drunk;

- every day in the afternoon subcutaneously or intravenously in the amount of 300-500 ml No. 2 solution (sodium chloride - 9.0 g, sodium bicarbonate - 5.0 g, calcium chloride - 0.2 g, potassium chloride 0.2 glucose 30.0 g, antibiotic - 5000 000 TB, distilled water up to 1000 ml) are sent;

- when the disease is severe, 3-4 ml of 20% camphor oil is injected under the skin twice a day (morning and evening).

Sh.S.Mamatov (1996) stated that the prenatal prevention of calf dyspepsia is carried out by preventing diseases such as ketosis, osteodystrophy, and hypovitaminosis in beef cows. In addition to

the diet of beef cows, 150 g bentonite, 0.2 g kaido, 1 ml Trivit (ADE) should be mixed with feed once a day for 60 days.

To prevent dyspepsia, it is necessary to inject 40-50 ml of hyperimmune blood serum into cows 20-30 days before giving birth, and 20 ml into calves on the first, third and sixth days of life (V.A. Molokanov, I.V. Molokanova, 1998).

E.V. Krasnova (2003) stated that during dyspepsia of calves, the combined use of Vetom 1.1 in the amount of 75 mg/kg once a day and Extropher-complex in the total amount of 10 ml once a day improves the clinical and physiological condition, moderates the morphobiochemical parameters of the blood, and also, leads to recovery of gastrointestinal, liver and red marrow functions.

G.Sh. Zakirova (2007) stated that the use of Enterosporin probiotic in the amount of 10 ml once a day and Vetom-1.1 drug in the amount of 50 mg/kg twice a day for 10 days from birth increases the vitality of newborn calves, moderates hemomorphobiochemical indicators and reduces dyspepsia. prevents.

G.A. Burmenskaya (2008) recommended the administration of Intepankstok drug 0.5 ml/kg 3 times a day for 10 days to prevent dyspepsia in calves and pigs, and 1 ml/kg for treatment until the animal recovers.

According to the scientific research results of O. A. Rishko (2015), it has been proven that the wide use of enzymes and probiotics in the prevention and treatment of dyspepsia in calves has a good effect.

According to the scientific conclusions of B.M. Eshburiev (2016), for the treatment of calves with dyspepsia, from the first minutes of the disease, drink 300 ml 2 times a day 0.5 hours before feeding from a decoction of bilberry and wormwood in a 10% bentonite solution, the composition: 10.0 g of sodium chloride, 0.25 g of potassium chloride, 50.0 g of glucose and 0.5 g of caffeine sodium benzoate, 5.0 g of sodium bicarbonate "Electrolyte-dehydration solution" by intravenous drip once a day should be sent once.

In conclusion, dyspepsia is one of the most common diseases among young animals, and development of ecologically clean, convenient and inexpensive means and methods from local medicinal plants for the treatment and prevention of this disease is one of the urgent tasks of the veterinary field.

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