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The therapeutic and preventive effectiveness of the drug Rifizostrep

Rifizostrep preparatining davolash va profilaktik samaradorligi

Лечебно-профилактическая эффективность препарата Рифизостреп

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Abstract. The article presents the results of the introduction of a complex drug – Rifizostrep for the treatment and prevention of bacterial etiology diseases of farm animals developed by Scientific Research Institute of Veterinary scientists. The introduction of this drug made it possible to effectively cure of farm animals from diseases of the organs of sight, respiration, gynecological and surgical diseases of bacterial etiology and also the prevention of avitaminosis.

Keywords: Rifizostrep; etiology; chemioprophylaxis; strain; bacteriological; sinerjis; prolonges; kombination; respirator; gynecological; oftalmological; avitaminosis; profilaxis

O'ZBEKCHA

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Annotatsiya. Maqolada VITI tuberkulyoz laboratoriyasi olimlari tomonidan yaratilgan Rifizostrep preparati bilan qishloq xo'jalik hayvonlarining bakterial etiologyali kasalliklarini davolash va profilaktika qilish uslubining ishlab chiqarishga joriy etish natijalari bayon qilingan. Mazkur uslubni tatbiq etilishi natijasida qishloq xo'jalik hayvonlarining bakterial etiologyali oftalmologik, respirator, ginekologik va jarroxlik kasalliklarini samarali davolash, shuningdek avitaminozlar profilaktikasini ta'minlashga erishilgan

Kalit so'zlar: Rifizostrep; etiologya; kimyoprofilaktika; shtamm; bakteriologiya; sinergetik; prolongatsiya; kombinatsiya; respirator; ginekologik; jarrohlik; oftalmologik; avitaminozlar; profilaktika

РУССКИЙ

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Аннотация. В статье приводятся результаты внедрения в производство комплексного препарата Рифизостреп для лечения и профилактики болезней бактериальной этиологии сельскохозяйственных животных разработанного учеными лаборатории по изучению туберкулёза НИИ ветеринарии. Внедрения данного препарата позволило эффективно вылечить сельскохозяйственных животных от болезней органов зрения, дыхания, гинекологических и хирургических болезней бактериальной этиологии, а также профилактики авитаминозов.

Ключевые слова: Рифизостреп; этиология; химиопротифилактика; штамм; бактериология;

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синергетик; пролонгация; комбинация; респиратор; гинекологический; хирургический; офтальмологический; авитаминозы; профилактика

1. KIRISH

Introduction

Mavzuning dolzarbligi. Veterinariya ilmiy tadqiqot instituti tuberkulyozni o'rganish laboratoriyasi olimlari tomonidan tuberkulyoz qo'zg'atuvchilariga qarshi farmakopeya dorivorlardan tashkil topgan Rifizostrep preparati yaratilgan. Shakl beruvchi element va adyuvant sifatida vitaminli o'simlik moyi qo'llanilgan. Rifizostrep tarkibiga kiruvchi dorivornlarning turli mikroorganizmlarga bakteriostatik va bakteritsid ta'sirini inobatga olib, preparatni har xil turdagi yuqumli va yuqumsiz kasalliklarni davolash samaradorligi ishlab ishlab chiqarish sharoitida tadqiq qilingan va ishlab chiqarishga joriy etilgan.

Qishloq xo'jalik hayvonlarining respirator, ginekologik, oftalmologik va jarrohlik kasalliklarini davolashda bir necha xil preparatlar, jumladan antibiotiklar, sulfanilamidlar, nitrofuran preparatlari va boshqa turdagi simptomatik preparatlar qo'llaniladi. Mazkur preparat qo'llanilsa, boshqa turdagi preparatlarni qo'llashga ehtiyoj tug'ilmaydi.

Rifizostrep preparati yordamida qishloq xo'jalik hayvonlarining bakterial etiologiyali kasalliklarini davolash uslubi Respublika chorvachilik xo'jaliklarida tadbiq etilishi chet davlatlardan keltiriladigan import preparatlarga qaramlikni kamaytirish imkoniyatini yaratadi.

2. MATERIALLAR VA METODLAR

Materials and methods

Tadqiqotlarning hajmi, material va uslublari. Preparat tayyorlashning texnologik reglamenti ishlab chiqilgan. Laboratoriya hayvonlari organizmida preparatning sterilligi, bezararligi, areaktogenligi, kasallikdan davolash samarasi, optimal qo'llash dozalari, intervali va davomiyligi, chorvachilik xo'jaliklarida qishloq xo'jalik hayvonlarining turli kasalliklarni davolash samaradorligi aniqlangan.

Rifizostrep tarkibiga kiruvchi komponentlar keng doirali antimikrob ta'siriga ega bo'lib, farmakokinetikasi mikobakteriyalar, grammanfiy (ichak tayoqchalari, salmonellalar, klebsiellalar, tulyaremiya va bsh.) va ba'zi grammusbat (stafilokokklar, pneumokokklar, streptokokklar) mikroorganizmlarga bakteritsid va bakteriostatik ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Parenteral (teri ostiga) yuborilgan preparatning in'eksiya joyida depo hosil bo'lib, sekin so'riladi va organizmda 15-20 kundan so'ng maksimal to'planadi va 30 kungacha saqlanadi.

Preparat tarkibiga kiruvchi komponentlarning o'zaro kombinatsiyasi -sinergetik (bir dori ta'sirini ikkinchisi kuchaytirishi) va prolongatsiya (dorining ta'sir muddatini uzaytirishi) samarasini beradi.

Preparat hayvonlarning o'ng yoki chap tomon bo'yin qismiga, kurak-yelka bo'g'inidan 10-15 sm old tomoniga va to'shlik qismi teri ostiga yuboriladi. Ginekologik, oftalmologik va jarrohlik kasalliklarida jarohat va yallig'lanish joyiga tomiziladi. Preparatning bir marta ineksiya qilish dozasi hayvonlarning tirik vazniga ko'ra, har 100 kg vaznga 5 ml hisobida teri ostiga qo'llaniladi. Tirik vazni 400 kg va undan yuqori hayvonlarga 20 ml. dan ortiq yuborish mumkin emas. Preparatni jarohat joyiga tomizish yallig'lanish darajasi va lokalizatsiyalangan organizm ichki-a'zosiga bog'liq bo'lib, 1-2 ml dan 20 ml gacha yuborish mumkin. Masalan, ko'z orbitasiga 1-2 ml tomizilsa, bachadon bo'shlig'iga 20 ml gacha, jarrohat joyiga 5-20 ml tomiziladi. Preparatni 10 kunlik yoshdan boshlab fiziologik holatidan qat'iy nazar barcha turdagi hayvonlarga qo'llash mumkin.

Hayvonlarni bakterial (kolibakterioz, salmonellez, pasterellez, leptospiroz, diplokokkoz va bsh.) yuqumli kasalliklarga qarshi emlangandan so'ng, 14-21 kun davomida preparatni in'eksiya qilish mumkin emas. Chunki, preparat tarkibidagi antibakterial preparatlar immunogenezga ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Preparatning optimal emlash dozalarini qabul qilgan hayvonlardan olingan go'sht va sut mahsulotlarini cheklovsiz iste'molga chiqarish mumkin. Organizm uchun preparat tomonidan nomutanosib ta'sir kuzatilmaydi.

Hayvonlarga preparat yuborilgandan so'ng in'eksiya joyida og'riqsiz shish hosil bo'ladi va sekin organizmga so'riladi. Organizm uchun preparat tomonidan boshqa nomutanosib ta'sir kuzatilmaydi. Antidot yoki boshqa neytrallovchi dori vositalarga ehtiyoj yo'q.

3. NATIJALAR VA ULARNING TAHLILI

Results and discussion

Tadqiqotlarning natijalari va ularning tahlili. Rifizostrep preparati bilan davolash uslubi yordamida qoramollar, qo'yalar, otlar va cho'chqalarning har xil turdagi bakterial etiologiyali yuqumli va yuqumsiz kasalliklarini davolash samaradorligi ishlab ishlab chiqarish sharoitida tadqiq qilindi. Preparat yordamida respirator (bronxit, bronxopnevmoniya), ginekologik (mastit, endometrit, metritlar), oftalmologik (blefarit, konyunktivit, keratokonyunktivit), jarrohlik kasalliklari (abscess, flegmona, jarrohlik operatsiyalari) muvaffaqiyatli davolandi, gipo- va avitaminozlar profilaktikasiga erishildi.

Respirator kasalliklarni davolash. Qishloq xo'jalik hayvonlarining respirator kasalliklarini Rifizostrep preparati bilan davolash uchun dastlab tashqi va ichki nomaqbul etiologik ta'sirotlar bartaraf qilindi. Hayvonlarni saqlashning optimal zoogigienik me'yorlari yaratildi. Birlamchi stress omillarga (yelvizak, ammiak gazi va namlik) barham berildi. Oziqa ratsioni oqsil, uglevod, vitaminlar, makro- va mikroelementlar bilan boyitildi. Har 2 kunda 1 marta teri ostidan 5,0 ml/100 kg vazni hisobida kasal hayvonlarga preparat ineksiya qilindi. Qo'shimcha ravishda binolar poli mexanik tozalanib, 3% formalin va 3% o'yuvchi natriy eritmali bilan dezinfeksiya qilindi, joriy ta'mirlash va 5% so'ndirilgan ohak bilan oqlash ishlari yo'lga qo'yildi.

Ilmiy ishlanmani joriy etish tadbirlari Samarqand viloyat Urgut tuman "Temur To'lagan ko'chat va nihollari" fermer xo'jaligi qaramog'idagi 20 bosh o'tkir va surunkali bronxit, o'tkir bronxopnevmoniya bilan kasallangan buzoqlarga joriy etildi va 80-100% davolash samaradorligiga erishildi. Shuningdek, Toshkent viloyat Toshkent tumanidagi "Mehnat Baxtli Sut" MChJ-ga qarashli chorvachilik fermasida 64 bosh buzoqlar nafas olish tizimi kasalliklaridan rifizostrep preparati yordamida davolandi.

Ginekologik kasalliklarni davolash. Chorvachilik xo'jaliklari fermalarida sigirlarni ginekologik kasalliklardan davolash uchun dastlab bachadon bo'shlig'i yot moddalardan mexanik tozalandi, dezinfeksiyalovchi eritmalar yordamida yuvib olindi. So'ngra bachadon bo'shlig'iga har bir sigirga 20-ml rifizostrep shpris katetor yordamida yuborildi. Bu protsedura 5-6 kun ichida 2-3 marta takrorlandi. Sigirning umumiy ahvoli ko'ra, boshqa konservativ davolash muolajalari qilish mumkin. Bo'yin terisi ostidan 5 ml/100 kg dozada preparat yuborildi. Natijada barcha sigirlar endometrit va metritdan kasalligidan davolandi. Bundan tashqari, ishlab chiqarish sharoitidagi kuzatuvlarimizga ko'ra, profilaktik maqsadda rifizostrep qabul qilgan sigirlarda bug'ozlik davrida bachadondagi buzoqning normal rivojlanishi kuzatilib,

buzoqlar sog'lom va harakatchan bo'lib tug'ildi. Hayvonlarni ginekologik kasalliklardan davolash samaradorligi 80-90 %-ni tashkil qildi.

Gipo va avitaminozlar profilaktikasi. Chorvachilik fermalarida ba'zan qoramollar organizmida ayrim vitaminlar yetishmasligi sababli, poligipovitaminozlar uchraydi va yaqqol klinik belgilar kuzatilmaydi. Natijada hayvon organizmi o'sishdan orqada qoladi, mahsuldorlik kamayib ketadi, kasalliklarga chalinuvchanligi kuchayadi. Preparat tarkibidagi A, D va Ye vitaminlar chorvachilik fermalarida hayvonlar organizmidagi avitaminoz va gipovitaminozlarning oldini olishga xizmat qiladi. Uslubiy Tavsiyanomaga muvofiq joriy etilgan rifizostrep preparati qishloq xo'jalik hayvonlari organizmida avitaminozlar profilaktikasini ta'minladi.

Oftalmologik kasalliklarni davolash: Xo'jaliklar sut tovar fermalari binolarida polning notekisligi va sifatsiz mexanik tozalash tufayli bino ichida ammiak gazi miqdori va namlik oshib ketishi sababli buzoqlarda blefarit, keratit va keratokonyunktivit kasalliklari tarqaladi.

Rifizostrep preparati yordamida ko'z kasalliklarini davolash uchun kasal hayvonlarni saqlash joyi o'zgartirildi va optimal zoogigienik sharoit yaratildi. Oziqlantirish ratsioni kuchaytirildi. Davolash protseduralari o'tkazish uchun konyunktiva xaltasiga 3-4 tomchi rifizostrep har kuni 1 marta tomizildi. 2-3 marta preparat tomizilgandan so'ng hayvonlar davolandi. Zaruratga ko'ra, preparatni ineksiya ham qilish mumkin.

Mexanik jarohat tufayli hayvonlarda ko'z orbitasi shishadi, biriktiruvchi to'qima qobig'i giperemiyaga uchraydi, qon quyiladi, seroz yoki yiringli zardob oqadi. Ba'zan qishloq xo'jalik hayvonlarida ko'z orbitasi oq rangli plyonka bilan qoplanadi va ko'zi ko'r bo'lib qoladi. Bunday hayvonlarni davolash uchun ko'z konyunktiva xaltasi 3% bor kislotasi bilan yuvildi. So'ngra konyunktiva xaltasiga 5-6 tomchi rifizostrep suspenziyasi tomizildi. Zaruratga ko'ra, ineksiya ham qilindi. 3-4 marta ishlov berilgandan so'ng hayvonlarning ko'zi 100% davolandi. Preparatni joriy etilishi natijasida ko'z kasalliklari bilan kasallangan hayvonlar muvaffaqiyatli davolandi.

Jarrohlik kasalliklarini davolash. Chorvachilik fermalarida qishloq xo'jalik hayvonlari orasida turli xil mexanik-travmatik jarohatlar uchraydi. Mexanik jarohat lokalizatsiyalangan joyda turli stafilocokklar, streptokokklar va boshqa bakteriyalar rivojlanadi va natijada hayvon tanasida yiringli o'choqlar hosil bo'ladi. Abscess, flegmona kabi jarohatlarni rifizostrep preparati qo'llash yordamida davolash protseduralari o'tkazish ijobiy samara berdi. Jumladan, qishloq xo'jalik hayvonlarida gavda sohasida turli joyda joylashadigan abscess, flegmonalar ushbu preparatni qo'llash orqali muvaffaqiyatli davolandi.

Buning uchun jarohat joyidagi eksudat, sekvestr va nekrozga uchragan to'qima jarrohlik usulida mexanik tozalandi, jarohat bo'shlig'iga drenaj yordamida preparat qo'llanildi, qo'shimcha ineksiya ham qilindi. Preparatni joriy etish tadbirlari shuni ko'rsatdiki, jarrohlik kasalliklarini davolashda yuqori terapevtik va antiseptik samara berdi va kasal hayvonlarda 2-3 kun ichida granulyatsion to'qima o'sishi va jarohatning sog'ayishi kuzatildi. Davolash samaradorligi 90-100%. ni tashkil qildi.

4. XULOSALAR

Conclusions

Rifizostrep preparati tarkibiga kiruvchi komponentlar keng doirali antimikrob ta'sirga ega; Preparat tarkibiga kiruvchi komponentlarning o'zaro kombinatsiyasi - sinergetik (bir dori ta'sirini ikkinchisi kuchaytirishi) va prolongatsiya (dorining ta'sir muddatini uzaytirishi) xususiyatini berdi;

Rifizostrep preparatning farmakokinetikasi mikobakteriyalar, grammanfiy (ichak tayoqchalari, salmonellalar, klebsiellalar,

tulyaremiya va b.sh.) va ba'zi grammusbat (stafilokokklar, pnevmokokklar, streptokokklar) mikroorganizmlarga bakteritsid va bakterostatik ta'sir ko'rsatadi;

Rifizostrep preparati bilan davolash uslubi yordamida qishloq xo'jalik hayvonlarining respirator (bronxit, bronxopnevmoniya), ginekologik (mastit, metrit), oftalmologik (blefarit, konyunktivit, keratokonyunktivit), jarrohlik kasalliklari (abscess, flegmona, jarrohlik operatsiyalari) muvaffaqiyatli davolandi, gipo- va avitaminozlar profilaktikasiga erishildi;

Rifizostrep preparati bilan qishloq xo'jalik hayvonlarining kasalliklarini davolashning yangi uslubi ishlab chiqildi va preparatni ineksiya qilish, ko'zga tomizish, jarohat joyiga surtish, yiringli jarohatlarda drenaj sifatida qo'llanilishi ijobiy terapevtik samara berishi aniqlandi.

DECLARATIONS

Declarations

Author contributions *CRedit*

Conceptualization; Methodology; Investigation; Data curation; Writing – original draft; Writing – review & editing. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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Ethics approval

Not applicable. This study did not involve humans, animals or other regulated materials.

Informed consent

All authors have read and approved the final version of the manuscript and have given their consent to its submission and publication. The study involved no human participants and no personal data.

Data availability statement

All data supporting the findings of this study are presented in the article and are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Generative AI disclosure

Generative AI was used only partially. The authors used Claude (Anthropic, Opus 5) for language editing, formatting of the reference list and preparation of the English and Russian metadata. No text, data, figures or conclusions were generated by AI. The authors reviewed and verified all output and take full responsibility for the content of the publication.

EXTENDED SUMMARY IN ENGLISH

Kengaytirilgan inglizcha xulosa / Расширенный реферат на английском языке

Mandatory for all articles whose full text is not in English. Length 600–1000 words. It must be independently readable: a reader who does not know the language of the full text should understand the problem, the method, the numerical results and the contribution without consulting the main text. Do not copy the 250-word abstract.

Purpose and research problem

Bacterial diseases of farm animals — respiratory, gynaecological, ophthalmological and surgical — are normally treated with a range of separate agents: antibiotics, sulfonamides, nitrofurans and various symptomatic preparations. This multiplicity of products increases the cost of treatment and, in the conditions of Uzbekistan, the dependence on imported medicines. Scientists of the tuberculosis research laboratory of the Scientific-Research Institute of Veterinary developed Rifizostrep, a complex preparation composed of pharmacopoeial agents active against the causative agents of tuberculosis, in which a vitamin-containing vegetable oil serves both as the shaping element and as an adjuvant. Given the bacteriostatic and bactericidal action of

its components against a broad range of microorganisms, the aim of the work was to study, under production conditions, the effectiveness of Rifizostrep in the treatment and prevention of bacterial diseases of farm animals and to introduce the corresponding method into practice.

Materials and methods

A technological regulation for the manufacture of the preparation was developed. In laboratory animals the sterility, harmlessness and areactogenicity of the preparation were established, together with its therapeutic effect, optimal doses, interval and duration of administration; the effectiveness against various diseases of farm animals was then determined on livestock farms. The components of Rifizostrep possess a broad antimicrobial spectrum and act bactericidally and bacteriostatically on mycobacteria, on Gram-negative organisms (*Escherichia*, *Salmonella*, *Klebsiella*, the agent of tularaemia and others) and on some Gram-positive organisms (staphylococci, pneumococci, streptococci). After parenteral subcutaneous injection a depot forms at the injection site, from which the preparation is absorbed slowly, accumulating maximally in the body after 15–20 days and persisting for up to 30 days; the combination of components gives both a synergistic and a prolonging effect. The preparation is injected subcutaneously into the neck, 10–15 cm in front of the scapulohumeral joint, and into the brisket, at 5 ml per 100 kg of live weight, with a ceiling of 20 ml for animals of 400 kg and above; in gynaecological, ophthalmological and surgical conditions it is instilled directly into the wound or the site of inflammation in doses from 1–2 ml to 20 ml. It may be used in all species from 10 days of age irrespective of physiological state, but must not be injected for 14–21 days after vaccination against bacterial infections, since its antibacterial components affect immunogenesis. Meat and milk from treated animals may be released for consumption without restriction.

Results and discussion

Under production conditions the method was tested on cattle, sheep, horses and pigs with bacterial infectious and non-infectious diseases. In the treatment of respiratory disease the unfavourable external and internal aetiological factors were first eliminated, optimal zoohygienic conditions were created, primary stress factors such as draught, ammonia and damp were removed, and the ration was enriched with protein, carbohydrates, vitamins and macro- and microelements; the preparation was then injected subcutaneously at 5.0 ml per 100 kg once every two days, and the premises were mechanically cleaned, disinfected with 3 % formalin and 3 % sodium hydroxide solutions, repaired and whitewashed with 5 % slaked lime. On the farm “Temur To‘lagan ko‘chat va nihollari” in Urgut district of Samarkand region, 20 calves with acute and chronic bronchitis and acute bronchopneumonia were treated with 80–100 % effectiveness, and a further 64 calves were treated for respiratory disease on the farm of “Mehnat Baxtli Sut” LLC in Tashkent district. In gynaecological practice the uterine cavity was first cleaned mechanically and washed with disinfectant solutions, after which 20 ml of Rifizostrep was introduced into the uterus with a syringe and catheter, repeated two to three times over five to six days, together with a subcutaneous dose of 5 ml per 100 kg; all treated cows recovered from endometritis and metritis, calves born to cows that had received the preparation prophylactically were healthy and active, and effectiveness reached 80–90 %. In ophthalmological cases three to four drops were instilled into the conjunctival sac once daily and recovery followed after two to three instillations; in eyes with mechanical trauma the conjunctival sac was washed with 3 % boric acid and five to six drops of the suspension were instilled, giving 100 % recovery after three to four treatments. In surgical practice, after mechanical removal of exudate, sequestra and necrotic tissue, the preparation was applied to the wound cavity through a drain with supplementary injection; granulation tissue growth and wound healing were observed within two to three days and effectiveness reached 90–100 %. The vitamins A, D and E in the composition ensured the prevention of hypo- and avitaminoses.

Conclusion and contribution

The components of Rifizostrep possess a broad antimicrobial spectrum, and their combination confers both synergism and prolongation of action; pharmacokinetically the preparation acts

bactericidally and bacteriostatically on mycobacteria, on Gram-negative and on certain Gram-positive microorganisms. Using this method, respiratory (bronchitis, bronchopneumonia), gynaecological (mastitis, metritis), ophthalmological (blepharitis, conjunctivitis, keratoconjunctivitis) and surgical conditions (abscess, phlegmon, surgical operations) of farm animals were successfully treated and the prevention of hypo- and avitaminoses was achieved. A new method of treating bacterial diseases of farm animals with Rifizostrep was developed, and its administration by injection, instillation into the eye, application to the wound surface and use as a drain in purulent wounds was shown to give a positive therapeutic effect. The practical contribution of the work is a single domestically produced preparation that replaces several imported agents across four groups of disease and reduces the dependence of the national livestock sector on imported medicines.

ADABIYOTLAR RO‘YXATI

References (original language)

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Mandatory whenever any reference is in a non-Latin script. Transliterate the author names and the original title, then give the English translation of the title in square brackets, followed by the language tag.

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