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Effectiveness of drugs in the treatment of endometritis in cows and in shortening the service period

Sigirlarda endometritni davolash va servis davrini qisqartirishda preparatlar samarasi**Эффективность лекарственных препаратов в лечении эндометрита у коров и сокращении сервис-периода****Otamurod Urazovich KULDASHEV¹, Jamshid Nasirdinovich OCHILOV¹, Mirzobobur Roman o'g'li MAQSUDOV¹**¹ Scientific-Research Institute of Veterinary, Samarkand, Uzbekistan**ARTICLE INFO****ARTICLE TYPE**

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ReFocusJournal@gmail.com

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AUTHOR, TITLE AND ABSTRACT METADATA (EN / UZ / RU)**ENGLISH****Otamurod Urazovich KULDASHEV¹, Jamshid Nasirdinovich OCHILOV¹, Mirzobobur Roman o'g'li MAQSUDOV¹**¹ Scientific-Research Institute of Veterinary, Samarkand, Uzbekistan**Abstract.** This article discusses the causes of endometritis, a major obstetric and gynecological disease that poses a serious challenge to livestock producers and veterinarians, and the impact of treating this disease and reducing the lifespan of cows on calving.**Keywords:** cow; calf; insemination period; obstetrics and gynecology department; uterus; endometritis; fertilization; artificial insemination**O'ZBEKCHA****KULDASHEV Otamurod Urazovich¹, OCHILOV Jamshid Nasirdinovich¹, MAQSUDOV Mirzobobur Roman o'g'li¹**¹ Veterinariya ilmiy-tadqiqot instituti, Samarqand, O'zbekiston**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada hozirgi kunda chorvachilik fermer xo'jaliklari va veterinariya mutaxassislari qiyin kelayotgan muammolardan biri sigirlardan vaqtida buzoq olinmasligini asosiy sabablardan biri akusher-ginekologik kasalliklar orasida endometritlarni sabablari, kasallik sababli sigirlarning qisqir qolishi o'rganilgan hamda kasallikni davolash va servis davrini qisqarishi sigirlardan buzoq olish samarasi yoritilgan.**Kalit so'zlar:** Sigir; buzoq; servis davri; akusher-ginekologik; bachadon; endometritlar; urug'lantirish; otalandi**РУССКИЙ****КУЛДАШЕВ Отамурод Уразович¹, ОЧИЛОВ Джамшид Насирдинович¹, МАКСУДОВ Мирзобобур Романович¹**¹ Научно-исследовательский институт ветеринарии, Самарканд, Узбекистан**Аннотация.** В данной статье рассматриваются причины эндометрита, одного из основных акушерско-гинекологических заболеваний, представляющего собой серьезную проблему для животноводческих хозяйств и ветеринарных специалистов, а также влияние лечения этого заболевания и сокращения срока службы коров на отел.**Ключевые слова:** корова; теленок; период осеменения; акушерско-гинекологическое отделение; матка; эндометрит; оплодотворение; искусственное осеменение**How to cite / Iqtibos keltirish / Как цитировать:** KULDASHEV, O. U., OCHILOV, J. N., MAQSUDOV, M. R. o. (2026). Effectiveness of drugs in the treatment of endometritis in cows and in shortening the service period. Research Focus International Scientific Journal, 5(8), [pp–pp]. <https://doi.org/10.66073/ReFocus.V5i8.0818>

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HAC / OAK: On the HAC list of national scientific publications (Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan) for 06.00.00 Agricultural Sciences and 16.00.00 Veterinary Sciences. O'zbekiston Respublikasi FA huzuridagi OAK ro'yxatida: 06.00.00 – Qishloq xo'jaligi fanlari; 16.00.00 – Veterinariya fanlari.

1. KIRISH

Introduction

Kirish va mavzuning dolzarbligi. Yurtimizda chorvachilik sohasi jadal rivojlanmoqda, jumladan qoramolchilik sohasiga katta e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Prezidentimiz tashabbusi bilan ushbu sohaga investitsiya kiritilib, xorijiy davlatlardan mahsuldorligi yuqori naslli qoramollar olib kelinmoqda. Sut, sut-go'sht va go'sht yo'nalishiga ixtisoslashgan kompleks fermer xo'jaliklari yurtimizning turli hududlarida tashkil qilindi. Ammo asosiy muammolar ham paydo bo'lmoqda, bu hayvonlar orasida kelib chiqadigan kasalliklardir. Ular orasida akusher-ginekologik kasalliklar ya'ni endometritlarning ortib borishi natijasida sigirlarda mahsuldorlikning pasayishi va qisir qolishiga sabab bo'lmoqda.

Endometrit - Bachadon shilliq qavatining yuza qismini yallig'lanishi natijasida paydo bo'ladigan kasallik bo'lib u bachadondan shilimshiq-yiringli eksudatni oqishi bilan xarakterlanadi [1., 2., 3.].

Bachadon kasalliklari asosan shilliq qavatning tug'ish vaqtida jaroxatlanishi yoki infeksiya tushishi, ushlanib qolgan yo'ldoshni operativ yo'l bilan olishda va bachadonni chiqib ketishi natijasida kelib chiqadi. Bachadonga mikroorganizmlar asosan sigirlarni urug'lantirish, qinni tekshirish vaqtida va to'shamalar hamda ishlatiladigan asbob uskunalar orqali tushadilar. Bundan tashqari, bachadon yallig'lanishi ko'pgina holatlarda qin, bachadon, to'g'ri ichak va siydik pufagini yallig'lanishlari natijasida ham kelib chiqishi mumkin. Ayrim holatlarda bachadonga mikroorganizmlar ichki organlar va sut bezi kasalliklarida qon yoki linfa orqali o'tishi natijasida ham bo'lishi mumkin [4., 5., 6.].

Bachadon kasalliklarini paydo bo'lishiga sigir organizmining kurashuvchanlik (rezistentligini) qobiliyatini pasayishi, hayvonlarni zinch saqlash, oziqlantirishda bo'ladigan kamchiliklar hamda yayratishni (matsionni) yo'qligi oqibatida ham bo'ladi. Endometrit kasalligiga diagnoz qo'yish qiyinchilik tug'dirmaydi. Endometritga diagnoz qo'yishda rektal va qin orqali tekshirishlar hamda anamnestik ma'lumotlar asosida aniq va yengil tashxis qo'yish mumkin [7., 8., 9.].

Tadqiqotning maqsadi. Qoramollar orasida endometrit bilan kasallanish sabablari o'rganish va zamonaviy preparatlarni qo'llab sigirlar servis davrini qisqartirishdan iborat.

1-jadval

Endometritni davolashda preparatlar samaradorligi / **Table 1.** Effectiveness of the preparations in the treatment of endometritis

№	Xo'jalik nomi	Bosh soni	Qo'llanilgan preparatlar	Kuyga kelib otalandi	%
1	"Tohir Yusuf chorvasi"	6	Penstrip 400 20 ml, uteraton 10 ml, E-selin 10 ml	6	100
2	"Laziza Shaydo dalasi"	6	Oksitetrasiklin 10 ml, uteraton 10 ml, E-selin 10 ml	5	83,3
2	Jami	12		11	91,6

2-tajriba guruhidagi sigirlarga oksitetrasiklin preparati 10 ml miqdorda bachadon ichiga, 10 ml uteraton, 10 ml E-selin preparatlari muskul orasiga kun ora 3 marta qo'llanilganda sigirlarning endometritdan tuzalganligi va servis davri 25-30 kunga qisqarganligi, kuyga kelishi hamda birinchi marta urug'lantirilganda 6 bosh sigirdan 5 boshi otalanganligi kuzatildi.

4. XULOSA

Conclusion

Xulosa. Sigirlarda akusher-ginekologik kasalliklar asosan endometritlar sigirlarni qisir qolishiga sabab bo'ladi. Tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra 1-tajriba guruhidagi sigirlarga penstrip 400

2. TADQIQOT MATERIALLARI VA USULLARI

Materials and methods

Tadqiqot materiallari va usullari. Ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari Samarqand viloyati Narpay tumanidagi "Tohir Yusuf chorvasi", Pastdarg'om tumanidagi "Laziza Shaydo dalasi" chorvachilik fermer xo'jaliklari hamda Veterinariya ilmiy tadqiqot instituti Veterinariya sanitariya va urchitish patologiyasi laboratoriyasida olib borildi. Tadqiqotlar sigirlarni klinik tekshiruvdan o'tkazish va akusher-ginekologik tekshiruv va dispanser tekshirishlar orqali amalga oshirildi. Mazkur xo'jaliklarda 6 boshdan 12 bosh sigirlar 2 guruhga ajratilib, 1-tajriba guruhiga penstrip 400 preparati 20 ml miqdorda bachadon ichiga, 10 ml uteraton, 10 ml E-selin preparatlari muskul orasiga kun ora 3 marta qo'llanildi. 2-tajriba guruhiga 10 ml oksitetrasiklin preparati bachadon ichiga qo'llanildi, 10 ml uteraton, 10 ml E-selin preparatlari muskul orasiga kun ora 3 marta qo'llanildi va davolash usullarini samaradorligini aniqlashda kasallik asoratlari kuzatilishi e'tiborga olindi.

3. OLINGAN NATIJALAR VA ULARNING TAHLILI

Results and discussion

Olingan natijalar va ularning tahlili. Tadqiqotlar natijasida olingan ma'lumotlar shuni ko'rsatdiki, homila yo'ldoshining ushlanib qolishi, sigirning buzog'i 50-60 kg dan katta bo'lgan hollarda bachadonning yetarli darajada qisqarmasligi natijasida yashirin endometritlarga sabab bo'ladi.

Narpay tumanidagi "Tohir Yusuf chorvasi" chorvachilik fermer xo'jaligidagi 1-tajriba guruhidagi sigirlarga penstrip 400 preparati 20 ml miqdorda bachadon ichiga, 10 ml uteraton, 10 ml E-selin preparatlari muskul orasiga qo'llanildi. Pastdarg'om tumanidagi "Laziza Shaydo dalasi" chorvachilik fermer xo'jaligidagi 2-tajriba guruhiga sigirlarga 10 ml oksitetrasiklin preparati bachadon ichiga qo'llanildi, 10 ml uteraton, 10 ml E-selin preparatlari muskul orasiga qo'llanildi (1-jadval).

1-tajriba guruhidagi sigirlarga penstrip 400 preparati 20 ml miqdorda bachadon ichiga, 10 ml uteraton, 10 ml E-selin preparatlari muskul orasiga kun ora 3 marta qo'llanilganda sigirlarning endometritdan tuzalganligi va servis davri 15-20 kunga qisqarganligi, kuyga kelishi hamda urug'lantirilganda otalanganlik foizining yuqori bo'lishi kuzatildi.

preparati 20 ml miqdorda bachadon ichiga, 10 ml uteraton, 10 ml E-selin preparatlari muskul orasiga kun ora 3 marta qo'llanilganda sigirlarning endometritdan tezroq tuzalishi va kuyga kelib 100 % otalanishi kuzatildi.

2-tajriba guruhidagi sigirlarga oksitetrasiklin preparati 10 ml miqdorda bachadon ichiga, 10 ml uteraton, 10 ml E-selin preparatlari muskul orasiga kun ora 3 marta qo'llanilganda sigirlar endometritdan tuzalib, tajribadagi 6 bosh sigirlardan 5 boshi birinchi marta urug'lantirilganda otalanganligi kuzatildi.

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

Cattle breeding in Uzbekistan is developing rapidly, and considerable attention is being paid to the sector; the failure to obtain a calf from a cow in due time is, however, one of the problems that most trouble livestock farms and veterinary specialists. Endometritis, an inflammation of the superficial layer of the uterine mucosa, is among the principal obstetric and gynaecological causes of this failure. Uterine disease arises mainly from injury to the mucosa during parturition or from the introduction of infection, from retained placenta, and from a reduction in the resistance of the organism of the cow and related factors. The aim of the study was to examine the causes of endometritis in cattle and to determine the effectiveness of modern preparations in treating the disease, restoring reproductive function and shortening the service period.

Materials and methods

The research was carried out on the livestock farms “Tohir Yusuf chorvasi” in Narpay district and “Laziza Shaydo dalasi” in Pastdargom district of Samarkand region. Cows diagnosed with endometritis were divided into two experimental groups of six head each, a total of twelve animals. The cows of the first experimental group received penstrip 400 at 20 ml intrauterinally together with 10 ml of uteraton and 10 ml of E-selenium intramuscularly, administered three times on alternate days. The cows of the second experimental group received oxytetracycline at 10 ml intrauterinally with the same doses of uteraton and E-selenium intramuscularly, on the same schedule. Recovery from endometritis, the length of the service period, the appearance of oestrus and conception at first insemination were recorded for both groups; the results are given in Table 1.

Results and discussion

The data obtained showed that retention of the placenta and the associated conditions described in the article are the leading causes of endometritis in the herds examined. In the first experimental group at “Tohir Yusuf chorvasi”, the scheme based on penstrip 400 with uteraton and E-selenium led to recovery from endometritis in all six cows, all of which came into oestrus and were successfully inseminated, giving an effectiveness of 100 %. In the second experimental group at “Laziza Shaydo dalasi”, the scheme based on oxytetracycline with uteraton and E-selenium also produced recovery, and five of the six cows conceived at first insemination, an effectiveness of 83.3 %; in this group the service period was shortened to 25–30 days. Across both groups, 11 of the 12 cows came into oestrus and conceived, an overall effectiveness of 91.6 %. The comparison therefore shows that both schemes restore reproductive function, but that the combination based on penstrip 400 gave the higher conception rate at first insemination under the conditions of these farms.

Conclusion and contribution

Obstetric and gynaecological diseases of cows, and endometritis above all, are the main cause of barrenness. According to the results, the intrauterine administration of penstrip 400 at 20 ml together with intramuscular uteraton 10 ml and E-selenium 10 ml three times on alternate days gave complete recovery and conception in the first experimental group, while the corresponding scheme with oxytetracycline 10 ml gave recovery with conception at first insemination in five of six cows in the second group. Both schemes shorten the service period and thereby increase the number of calves obtained. The contribution of the work is a direct comparison of two accessible treatment schemes under commercial farm conditions, expressed in the terms that matter economically to the producer — the conception rate at first insemination and the length of the service period.

ADABIYOTLAR RO‘YXATI

References (original language)

Adabiyotlar matnda birinchi keltirilish tartibida raqamlanadi. Oltitagacha muallif to‘liq ko‘rsatiladi; DOI mavjud bo‘lsa, albatta beriladi.

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Transliterated list — required by Scopus and Web of Science

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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