HORMONAL AND TRACE ELEMENT COMPOSITION OF THE TISSUE PREPARATION OF FETOPLACENTAT MADE FROM UTERUS OF DIFFERENT SPECIES OF ANIMALS

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It is established that the content of cobalt, manganese, lead and magnesium of fetoplacentat and fetoplacental K did not differ significantly.

At the same time, tissue preparation, made from the uterus and its contents from pregnant mares, exceeded tissue preparation, made from the same kind of substrate of calving cows, about copper content is 26%, zinc – by 44.5%, iron is almost 3.5 times, the calcium – in 1.6 times, potassium – in 10 times, phosphorus – in 4 times, and cadmium, on the contrary, almost in 5 times less.

Thus, for most indicators tissue drug made from the uterus and its contents from pregnant mares, has the advantage over analogue from the uterus from calving cows.

Tissue preparations contain hormones: follicle-stimulating (FSH), luteinizing (LH), estradiol and progesterone. We found that at fetoplacentat and fetoplacental K see how the hormones-the campaigners and hormones-performers.

In particular, one liter of fetoplacentat contains 0.59 MO follicle and 0.26 MO luteinizing hormones of 2.45 PG/ml or quick 8.94 nmol/l of estradiol and 0.16 ng/ml or of 0.51 nmol/l progesterone, whereas in fetoplacental To respectively 0.30 MO follicle-stimulating and 0.31 MO luteinizing hormone, 765.35 PG/ml or 2793.56 nmol/l of estradiol and 9.82 ng/ml Il 31.21 nmol/l progesterone. In addition, fetoplacentat K contains estradiol more than fetoplacentat, in 312 time, progesterone – in 62 times. Concentration of luteinizing hormone significant difference between the drugs is not established, and the content of follicle-stimulating hormone in fetoplacentat K is in two times less than in fetoplacentat.

Tissue preparations fetoplacentat and fetoplacental K used both separately and together with catosal, trivitaminum, intravit, ihglucovit, surfagon, estrofem and in combination with vitamin and mineral additives, tricalciumphosphate.

Their effective action is warranted under questionable and unfavorable forecasts of the course of parturition in heifers and postpartum period in cows-firstdelivering, subinvolution, hypotension and atony of the uterus, metro-rhagia (heifers and cows-first-delivering), hypoplasia and hypofunction and atrophy,
sclerosis of the ovaries, inflammation of the ovaries, persistent yellow body, follicular cysts, anaphrodisia, nymphomania, tumors in the ovaries.

According to our research, when a three-fold use of fetoplacentat K in the dose of 40 cubic centimeters subcutaneously to cows that are over 60 days have not come to hunt, the full manifestation of the stage of initiation of the sexual cycle were observed in 7% of the animals after the first injection tissue preparation, after the second – 63%, after the third injection was 21%, the fourth and the fifth injection – in 9% of cows, and the use of fetoplacentat respectively 5% after the first injection, 57% after the second and 18% after the third, 7% - after the fourth and the fifth injection.

Under the atrophy or sclerosis of the ovary 1 – 2-single administration of tissue preparations fetoplacentat and fetoplacentat K to cows appeared rut and insemination ended in fertilization.

**Keywords:** TISSUE PREPARATION, FETOPLACENTAT, FETOPLACENTAT K, INFERTILITY, MICROELEMENTS, MACRONUTRIENTS, HORMONES.