PREVALENCE OF METALLIC FOREIGN-BODY INGESTION AND TRAUMATIC RETICULITIS AMONG COWS OF PRIVATE SECTOR AND THEIR INTERRELATION WITH CALVING AND POST-CALVING PATHOLOGY

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Effective agricultural production is aimed at ensuring the diversified dynamic development of its branches and, on this basis, increasing the yielding of high-quality food products for the population of the country and raw materials for the industry.

Management of cattle herd reproduction is a complex set of organizational and economic, agronomic, zooengineering and veterinary measures in the overall technological cycle of milk and meat production. The more intensive is the use of dairy cattle, the more offspring they receive. It ensures faster growth in the amount of cattle, a careful selection of high-yielding animals and, therefore, it helps to conduct profound breeding stock selection.

Hence, the research of measures aimed at intensifying the herd reproduction in the private farmsteads and their practical application in the animal husbandry is of particular topicality.

There is a certain interrelation between concealed metallic foreign bodies ingestion, which leads to chronic reticulitis, and the pathology of the calving and post-calving period. From the clinical experience it is known that after injurious foreign objects are removed from the reticulum with the help of a magnetic probe, a significant percentage of animals bear the symptoms of reticulitis for a sufficiently long period of time. Sometimes this fact puts in question the quality of the performed procedure or accuracy of the previously established diagnosis.

Results, obtained after the forced slaughter of animals, made with the owners' consent, have revealed a variety of pathology forms. Multiple abscesses at the sternum, liver abscesses, gangrene of the lungs were detected in cows. Some animals, slaughtered with the symptoms of acute traumatic reticulitis, had abscesses with the size from 5 to 67 mm in diameter at their reticulum, and the walls of the wounds, which appeared after the removal of foreign objects, were in necrotic state. There were also erosions of the epithelium of the reticulum and the focuses of the local peritonitis.

Ingesting of metallic foreign objects and traumatic reticulitis in cows of private sector and their interrelation with the occurrence of calving and post-calving pathology has been investigated. It should be noted, that out of 426 cases of cows with traumatic reticulitis in subclinical or acute form 173 cows (40.6%) had simultaneous detention of membranes, 43 cows (10.01%) had chronic post-calving endometritis, which developed after uterine sub-involution and 104 cows and heifers (24.41%) had chronic concealed endometritis. Thus, direct interrelation between metallic foreign-organism ingestion which leads to chronic reticulitis, and pathology of calving and post-calving period can be observed. The effectiveness of combined appliance of magnetic probing with the following subcutaneous injection of tissue medication "Fetoplacentat" in treatment of traumatic reticulitis in cows has been proved.

Keywords: COW, PROBING, METALLIC FOREIGN-BODY INGESTION, TRAUMATIC RETICULITIS, CALVING, POST-CALVING PERIOD, FETOPLACENTAT.