

TREATMENT OF TRAUMATIC INFLAMMATION OF THE GENITALS IN COWS

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Actuality. Nowadays the inflammation of the birth canal caused by injuries is registered very often. They are considered to be the result of prolonged childbirth, dryness of the birth canal, unqualified delivery assistance, fetopelvis disproportion, abnormality of the fetus, narrowness of the birth canal, violent contractions and pushing.

Mechanical injuries can be: areas of ischemic tissue necrosis, superficial and deep lacerations, hemorrhages. It has been established that even small damage to the mucous membrane of the birth canal can become a focus of inflammation. During a spontaneous duration, narrowing of the birth canal may occur. In case of penetration of soil anaerobes fusobacteria and clostridia, complications such as paravaginal phlegmon may occur.

Nowday, there are no narrowly targeted drugs on the veterinary market for local etiotropic therapy for inflammation of the birth canal. In this regard, means of general action are used. Thus, they use irrigation of the birth canal with solutions of antiseptics (furacilin, ethacridine lactate) or apply ointments (ichthyol, iodoform).

It is known that during irrigation with aqueous solutions of antiseptic agents, the natural biological protection - mucin is mechanically destroyed. In addition, pathogenic bacteria are dispersed in the external environment through the washing liquid. With intravaginal installation of thick ointments, a fatty film is formed, which creates favorable conditions for the reproduction of anaerobes. Vaseline and lanolin bases prevent the release of active components.

Among the modern means of local action kubatol, teramycin, etc. are used, but in gynecological practice, they can be used only for the external genitals.

For intravaginal use the drug should have a variety of therapeutic effects, be easy to use and environmentally friendly.

Our **goal** was to establish the effectiveness of transdermin for traumatic inflammation of the birth canal.

Material and methods. The main active ingredient of transdermin is iodobismuth sulfamide M of the new generation. It has anti-inflammatory, antiseptic, anti-allergic properties. Does not cause irritation of mucous membranes. The medicinal base, which does not contain fat, ensures the absorption of microbial toxins.

The composition of the drug belongs to gels, it has a specific smell of garlic and an orange-red color.

The causes and consequences of genital tract injuries were studied at the dairy farm of EB "Dachna" of the Bilyaiv district of the Odesa region, where Ayrshire cows are kept. Daily At the next stage, the effectiveness of the drug for traumatic inflammation of the birth canal was established.

Based on the principle of matched pairs, 20 cows were selected and divided into 2 groups - experimental and control.

The cows of the research group were injected with transdermin in a dose of 30-40 ml using a Jeanette syringe with a polystyrene pipette (for recto-cervical insemination) to a depth of 15-35 cm. If lacerations occurred, the affected area was pre-treated with a 3% hydrogen peroxide solution to ensure aeration. Treatment with transdermin was carried out until the inflammatory process was completely eliminated.

Animals of the control group were treated with synthomycin liniment, which was used to lubricate a cotton-gauze tampon tied with kapron thread. A tampon was inserted into the pathological focus through a vaginal speculum and left for 7-8 hours.

The evaluation criteria were the duration of the therapeutic course, treatment costs, and economic feasibility

Research results and their discussion. In 2020, 198 cows calved at the Dachna EB dairy farm. 38 cows (19.1%) were diagnosed with injuries, mainly located in the area of the vaginal part of the cervix at the border of the prepuce and vagina, in the lower corner of the vulva. When analyzing the work of the maternity department, we established that the direct cause of traumatism of the birth canal is a fetal disproportion for large-sized fetuses, as a result of excess protein feeding during the dry period. Unqualified birth care was provided without taking into account contractions and efforts and without eliminating the dryness of the birth canal.

Signs of post-traumatic inflammation of the vagina, vestibulum of the vagina, vaginal part of the cervix appeared 3-5 days after the delivery. The cows were very restless, stepping over their limbs, the vulva was swollen, the mucous membrane of the vagina was hyperemic. A liquid, cloudy exudate, sometimes mixed with mucus, flowed from the genital opening. Vaginal examination was performed against the background of low epidural anesthesia due to significant pain during the introduction of the gynecological speculum. During the vaginal examination, the type, severity of the course of the disease and localization of the pathological focus were determined.

The appointment of transdermin contributed to the reduction of the inflammatory reaction, the formation of a scab, which was rejected for 7-8 days.

Thus, compared to streptocide liniment, transdermin shortened the duration of the therapeutic course by 2.6 days, the percentage of recovery increased by 1.6 times, and there were no complications. At the same time, direct costs amounted to UAH 25.5. per animal, in the case of using streptocide liniment, they were 1.85 times more. And if we take into account the final results (recovery), then the difference doubles.

With specific inflammation of the genitals of an associative nature, primary lesions appeared 3-4 days after calving. They were characterized by edema of the vaginal mucosa, diffuse hyperemia, and gray necrotic foci that quickly spread in length and width, affecting all layers of the vaginal tube. At the same time, signs of intoxication of the body appeared. It was clear that local etiotropic therapy at this stage of the course of the disease will not be able to provide a positive result.

Using transdermin 4-5 times helped to eliminate the pathological process and restore the condition of the mucous membranes. On the 2nd experimental group of animals, 20% ASD-2 ointment was applied to the trivit.

According to the results of a 10-month production trial of transdermin for traumatic (non-specific) inflammation of the external genitals well as the vagina and cervix of cows, 59 cows out of 65 (90.7%) recovered, the economic effect amounted to UAH 47,000..

Conclusions. At the dairy farm of EB "Dachna" of the Odesa region, we registered traumatic inflammation of the birth canal in 19.1% of newly calving cows and heifers. For local intravaginal therapy, we used transdermin. As active components, it contains iodobismuth sulfamide M and dimexide, and the form-forming base is a hydrophilic polymer. According to the results of production approval for traumatic inflammation of the birth canal, it meets its purpose.

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