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EFFECT OF BUTASAL PREPARATION ON GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF KARAKUL SHEEP

(Literature (data)

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Abstract: This article presents literature data on the distribution statistics of Karakul sheep, the pharmacotherapeutic effect of the drug Butasal on the growth and development of Karakul sheep, and its role in increasing the productivity of Karakul sheep.

Abstract: V state predstavleny literaturnye dannye po statistik rasprostraneniya parshivyx baranov, farmacoterapevticheskomu deystviyu preparata Butasal na rost i razvitie chernyx baranov i ego roli v povyshenii produktivitsi chernyx baranov.

Annotation: This article presents literature data on the distribution statistics of black sheep, the pharmacotherapeutic effect of Butasal drug on the growth and development of black sheep, and its role in increasing the productivity of black sheep.

Key words: blackberry , butasal, intensive , ration , concentrate, cyanocobalamin, butafosfan, parenteral, entral, oral, izen, teresken, vitamin, mineral

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Login. Today, large-scale structural changes are being implemented in our country aimed at increasing the volume of livestock production and increasing their variety. A vivid example of this is the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-5017 dated March 3, 2021 “On additional measures for further state support of the livestock sector”, and the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 434 dated July 12, 2021 “ On approval of the Regulation on the procedure for allocating subsidies to livestock, poultry and fishery farms for products grown and sold by them ”, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-3603 dated March 14, 2018 “On measures for the accelerated development of the Karakul sector”, as well as the implementation of the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-3603 dated March 14, 2018 “On measures for the accelerated development of the Karakul sector”, as well as the promotion of the supply of products grown by Karakul entities operating in remote

desert areas to processing enterprises and Cabinet decisions may be made to implement a system for the immediate delivery of necessary resources to them during periods of adverse weather conditions.[8]

Currently, there are frequent shortcomings in the nutritional feeding of Karakul sheep , in particular, the quality and quantity of feed, as well as the structure and nutritional content of the diet, which do not meet the requirements of the organism. Naturally, young Karakul sheep are also susceptible to various alimentary and other natural diseases, as well as to growth and development lags, and increased susceptibility to secondary diseases .

is also affected by the reduction of pastures and the decline of vegetation due to unfavorable weather conditions and insufficient moisture . The lack of important vital substances in the body is more often manifested by hidden disorders of metabolic processes. At this stage, special laboratory methods are used to diagnose. Preparations are being imported from many foreign countries to treat and prevent hypovitaminosis and metabolic disorders in animals. However, there are differences of opinion about the methods and doses of these preparations.

One of the important factors in further improving the provision of the population of our republic with quality livestock products is the use of intensive technologies aimed at the development of livestock farming. In this regard, improving the breed characteristics of Karakul sheep , in particular , and ensuring the health and productivity of the resulting lambs is one of the most urgent problems in veterinary practice.[8]

Relevance of the topic ; The world's Karakul elites are a product in wide demand in Asia, Africa, Europe, and America. According to analytical data, the number of Karakul sheep in the world is more than 30 million, and in Uzbekistan there are more than 6 million, Karakul fur production has reached 9-10 million units. Currently, the number of Karakul sheep is higher in the Bukhara, Kashkadarya, Navoi and Samarkand regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and it is relatively less common in the regions of Jizzakh, Surkhandarya, and the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Work is underway to improve breeding and selection work, establish competitive Karakul fur production and processing that meet the requirements of the world market . Currently, due to the increase in the population, the demand for food and clothing products is increasing not only all over the world, but also in Uzbekistan, and therefore a number of measures are being developed to provide the population with high-quality and marketable products, as well as to direct them to export. In societies with the status of breeding karakul, there are regional plans for the standardized raising of karakul mother sheep that will not be used for breeding in the future for meat and for the production of high-quality and safe karakul skins for export.

Today, 60% of the world's karakul skins are sold at the Copenhagen International Fur Market in Denmark. 35% are sold at the Helsinki International Fur Market in Denmark, and 2% at the St. Petersburg International Fur Market in Russia, with each karakul skin valued at \$200. Currently, the number of sheep raised in 190 countries around the world has reached approximately 2 billion heads. They are divided into 570 breeds according to their production. These products are used by such famous world brands as Prada, Gucci, Valentino, Louis Vuitton, Roberto Cavalli . First of all, we should also talk about karakul pastures in Uzbekistan. Currently, 40% of the area of karakul pastures is in crisis. 32 million hectares of Uzbekistan are deserts and semi-deserts, of which 30% are karakul pastures. In these pastures, Karakul sheep feed on species such as izen, teresken, sarsazan, carp, wormwood, saxaul, keyruk, chogan, and yantoq, which they love to eat.

Since these plants in Karakul pastures have a negligible effect on their meat, wool and skin productivity, their bodies are provided with a balance of biologically active substances either orally (through the mouth), i.e. as part of the diet, or parenterally (by injection). One of these is the drug Butasal 100.[8,9,10]

Butasal 100

Interchemie, Netherlands

Vitamin for parenteral administration

Complex:

Composition per 1 ml

Butafosfan 100 mg.

Vitamin B12 (cyanocobalamin) 50 µg.

Description:

Butafosfan is an organophosphorus compound used in animals as an injectable source of phosphorus. It is involved in energy metabolism, helps replenish serum phosphorus levels and maintain liver function, and also stimulates fatigued smooth and cardiac muscles. The very low toxicity of butafosfan is due to its physiological rather than pharmacological effects. [10]

Cyanocobalamin (B12) - actively participates in almost all metabolic processes, especially in the formation of red blood cells, and stimulates the metabolism of proteins, fats and carbohydrates. B₁₂ vitamin- A group of biologically active substances called *cobalamins* , which belong to the corrinoids, which contain a cobalt (III) atom and are chelate compounds . The particular complexity of the synthesis of biologically active vitamin B₁₂ is associated , in particular, with the presence of 9 chiral (optically active) carbon atoms in the corrin ring . Over the years, about 100 scientists from about 20 countries participated in the synthesis work, and the developed synthesis scheme itself included 95 steps [1,2,3,10]

Butasal-100 is indicated for acute or chronic metabolic disorders resulting from malnutrition, improper care, or any disease (e.g., developmental and metabolic disorders in young animals, (secondary) ketosis in cows).

It can be used to prevent infertility and postpartum diseases, and also helps in the treatment of infertility. With stress, overexertion, overwork and a decrease in the body's resistance, the drug gives strength and has a general strengthening effect with weakness, secondary anemia and tremor. In addition, Butasal-100 helps maintain the physiological state of the muscles and is used in combination with calcium-magnesium therapy in the treatment of infertility, tetany and paresis.[4,7,10]

Pharmacokinetics

Plasma protein binding is 90%. After subcutaneous and intramuscular administration, the maximum concentration is reached after 1 hour. It is excreted from the liver with bile into the intestine and is reabsorbed into the blood .

B₁₂ is involved in two types of enzymatic reactions:

1. in which a hydrogen atom is transferred directly from one group to another , occurring in an alkyl group, an alcohol oxygen atom, or amino acids .
2. transfer of a methyl group (—CH₃) between two molecules .

Indications:

Acute or chronic metabolic disorders caused by malnutrition, improper care or any disease (for example, developmental and metabolic disorders due to feeding disorders in young animals, ketosis in cows (secondary). It can be used for metaphylaxis of infertility) and postpartum diseases, as well as as an adjuvant in the treatment of infertility. When stress, overexertion, overwork and a decrease in the body's resistance, the drug gives strength, and in case of weakness, secondary anemia and tremors, it has a general strengthening effect. In addition, it helps to maintain the physiological state of the muscles and is used in combination with calcium-magnesium therapy in the treatment of infertility, tetany and paresis.

Dosage:

Intravenously, intramuscularly or subcutaneously.

Horses, cattle: 5-25 ml.

Calves, rabbits: 5-12 ml.

Goats, sheep: 2.5-5 ml.

Lambs: 1.5-2.5 ml.

Pigs: 2.5-10 ml.

Pigs: 1-2.5 ml.

Dogs, cats: 0.5-5 ml.

Birds: 1 ml.

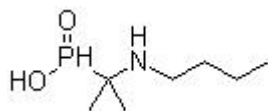
*. In chronic diseases: half the dose at intervals of no more than 1-2 weeks. In healthy animals: half the dose.[4,5,7,10]

- The structure of *cyanocobalamin* (Co- α -[α -(5,6-dimethyl-benzimidazolyl)]-(Co- β -cyano)cobamide; CN-Cbl; S₆₃H₈₉O₁₄N₁₄PCo), in which the CN is bound to the cobalt group, is the most stable compound synthesized or obtained by artificial isolation from living organisms, and does not occur naturally;



- The spatial structure of cyanocobalamin, labeled: green cobalt, orange phosphorus, blue nitrogen, gray carbon, pink carbon forming the corrin ring, red oxygen

- Butafosfan
- Molecular formula: C₇H₁₇NO₂P
- Molecular weight: 178.1886
- Chemical structure:



[1,5,6,10]

In **conclusion** in other words The breeding of Karakul sheep and the growth and development of lambs can be somewhat improved by the Butasal preparation, which provides high productivity of wool, skin and meat, and enriches their diet. The introduction of ways to bring Karakul pastures out of the ecological crisis and expand them, thereby expanding the forage areas and base for Karakul sheep, thereby increasing the volume of production and meeting the needs of the population, shows that it is possible to achieve

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