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**INFLUENCE OF TISSUE PREPARATIONS  
ON THE PERFORMANCE OF PROTEIN METABOLISM  
AND REPRODUCTIVE FUNCTION  
OF COWS OF DIFFERENT MILK YIELD**

It is known that before calving period and birth is a powerful stress factor for the body of cows. In the conditions of intensification of livestock production intensified the negative impact of stress factors of different nature, which leads to changes and disturbance of physiological functions and biochemical processes in animals and the development of secondary immunodeficiency. At the base of these disorders is strengthening of lipid peroxidation, decreased activity of the antioxidant defense system and immunobiological reactivity.

Stimulation of postpartum involution of the birth canal, coupled with the correction of the immune status of an organism of cows in the dry period, is important in the organization of intensive reproduction of high yielding cows, which determined the choice of the direction and methods of our research.

There are studied in cows of different levels of milk production the effect of parenteral administration in the last month of pregnancy of emulsified denatured placenta and extract of aloe on the proofs of protein metabolism and reproductive function.

It was established that in the blood of pregnant cows high- and low productivity for 5–7 days before calving total protein content was less than 25–30 days before calving. This decrease occurred mainly due to the decrease of the relative content of albumin and  $\gamma$ -globulins, indicating a physiological immunosuppression humoral nonspecific resistance of organism.

Application to cows of aloe extract has a positive effect antenatal protein synthesizing liver function and humoral non-specific resistance (due to the increase of total protein and protein fractions redistribution towards increasing the relative content of albumin and  $\gamma$ -globulins). Introduction to pregnant dry cows of emulsified denatured placenta lead to similar changes in the studied parameters, but they are more pronounced in the postpartum period.

The use by cows aloe extract and emulsified denatured placenta in this period secured full renewal of sexual cycle increase fertility and

reduction of service period. However, a disadvantage of the use of placenta emulsified denatured disturbano in conditions of production is the repeated administration of the drug, its high cost and complexity. The benefits of using aloe – less complexity and in five times lower cost.