

ETIOLOGY OF CA AND P METABOLISM DISORDERS IN RABBITS

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Abstract: This in the article rabbits between wide widespread calcium and phosphorus exchange violations come exit reasons about in detail scientific from sources taken information cited to be then rabbit to the organism calcium and fossorial importance It is also written about .

Key words : Rabbit , calcium , phosphorus , etiology , pathology , intensive, vitamin.

As a result of the reforms implemented in rabbit breeding, which is considered one of the important branches of animal husbandry in our republic, the number of purebred rabbits is increasing, their productivity and fertility are increasing. In this regard, comprehensive measures are being taken to prevent metabolic disorders in rabbits, including identifying the causes of calcium and phosphorus macroelement deficiencies, which are common in rabbits, developing measures for their early diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Diseases of calcium and phosphorus metabolism disorders in mother rabbits are characterized by stunted growth, decreased reproductive performance, and weak offspring. As a result of this pathology, there are cases of increased economic losses due to the low survival rate of the offspring and the low survival rate of the offspring. Therefore, the development and implementation of highly effective methods for early diagnosis, group prevention, and identification of the prevalence, economic damage, and etiopathogenesis of calcium and phosphorus metabolism disorders in productive breed rabbits are among the urgent problems in the field.

Calcium and phosphorus elements in the body of rabbits play an important role. They make up about 65-70% of all mineral substances. A number of scientists have noted the important role of phosphorus and calcium in all metabolic processes It is emphasized that this is the of substances in moderation to be are very necessary because these substances are involved in the formation of the skeleton in animals and in exchange participation This mineral The close relationship between these substances in the body has been established. The ratio of calcium and phosphorus in the body of rabbits should be in the ratio of 1.5-2:1, as in bone tissue .

Rabbits have high growth rates, that is, they grow intensively during embryonic development and the first 3-3.5 months of the post-embryonic period. At birth, rabbits are born naked and blind, with a body weight of 40 to 80 g, after about 2 days they increase to 1/3 of their live weight, on the sixth day it doubles, and by the end of the 4th week it increases 10 times, such an increase is associated with the high nutritional value of rabbit milk.

Calcium and phosphorus are important in the body of rabbits, with 65-70% of them being stored in the bones. Vitamin D is necessary for the proper absorption of calcium and phosphorus in the body, and its deficiency can lead to stunted growth and stillbirth in rabbits.

Especially, in winter rabbits necessary was macronutrients with provide need. Strait in rabbits embryonic development violation calcium in the diet and phosphorus shortage with related. Male in genders this toothache sperm to the quality impact does and growing young in rabbits growth to the slowdown reason will be. Breastfeeding in the period Minerals in rabbits was need high If we are female village farm of animals milk the composition if we compare, then rabbit in milk cow or goat milk 2 times more than many calcium Rabbits for especially assimilation period is important because they from milk calcium and phosphorus up to 80-90% absorbs.

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A lack of phosphorus and calcium in mother rabbits stunts skeletal development, leading to brittle bones and fractures, and poor fetal development.

The importance of calcium and phosphorus elements in the growth and development of rabbits, ensuring the hardness of bones and the normal course of metabolic processes in them is extremely great. Violation of calcium and phosphorus metabolism in rabbits leads to delayed growth and development, rickets, decreased productivity, and a decrease in the body's resistance.

Conclusion: The main reasons for the violation of calcium and phosphorus metabolism in rabbits are the fact that the mother rabbits are provided with nutrients in the diet during the gestation period: carotene - by 33.5%, protein - by 0.24%, calcium - by 11.54%, and phosphorus - by 70.87%.

In rabbits, calcium and phosphorus metabolism disorders average 53.3% during the gestation period and 73.3% during the postpartum period, and are accompanied by symptoms such as decreased responsiveness to external stimuli, increased skin roughness, decreased gloss, severe blanching of mucous membranes, and changes in appetite.

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