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Clinical and Hematological Indicators of Bulls

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Abstract: It is well known that the study of clinical and hematological markers of animals plays a significant role in zootechnics and veterinary research. The state of health of animals, their resistance to diseases, the metabolic process in their bodies, and their adaption to certain environmental conditions are all determined by these same signs. Taking these factors into consideration, we looked at the clinical signs of the bullfinches in the experiment for each season and discovered a statement in one table.

Keywords: Clinical, physiological, Body temperature.

The Bulls' body temperature, heart rate, and breathing were all within the physiological norm for the Year seasons evaluated in all groups, according to the analysis of Table 1 data. All pride Bulls have demonstrated that heart rate, body temperature, and breathing are slightly greater in the summer than in the autumn and winter seasons, according to Beijing studies. Let's assume that in the summer, the heart rate of bulls in Group I is 4,0 times per minute (6,5 percent) higher than in the winter, with 3,7 (5,8); 3,9 (6,1 percent) times, respiratory proportionately 2,8 (11,3 percent); and an increase in 2,5 (10,1 percent) and 2,3 (9,2 percent) times. This is shown by the fact that the Bulls are anxious on hot days of the year, biological processes are enhanced in the vascular system, and metabolism is high. Of course, in addition to the seasons of the year, the age of bulls has had an impact on their clinical performance to some extent. Similar findings imply that black-Ola bulls and B them in distinct genotyped Bulls are related. The A. Salibayev and A.A. Xushvaqtov, both were discovered in the investigation (2007).

Table 1: Clinical indications of experimental bulls, (X±Sx)

Indicators	Groups		
	I II		III
In the spring (March)			
Body temperature °C	38,2±0,07	38,3±0,03	38,2±0,06
Heart rate (1 ataxia)	64,8±1,16	65,4±0,78	65,3±1,01
Breathing (1 inside)	26,3±0,64	26,3±0,43	26,1±0,80
In summer (June)			
Body temperature °C	38,3±0,04	38,4±0,03	38,3±0,04
Heart rate (at 1 minute)	66,0±1,11	67,4±0,81	67,5±0,63
Breathing (1 inside)	27,5±0,68	27,6±0,56	27,8±0,49
In autumn (September)			
Body temperature °C	38,2±0,07	38,2±0,04	38,3±0,05
Heart rate (1 ataxia)	64,0±0,71	64,7±1,01	65,3±0,04
Breathing (1 inside)	26,2±0,56	26,6±0,40	26,4±0,50
In winter (January)			

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Body temperature °C	38,0±0,10	38,1±0,04	38,0±0,04
Heart rate (1 ataxia)	62,0±0,78	■63,7±0,02	63,6±0,81
Breathing (1 inside)	24,7±0,61	25,1±0,40	25,5i0,48

The clinical markers in bullfights of various breeds and breeds were not the same. Chatty animals had a higher indicator on the heart's pulse, in particular. For example, heart rate was recorded 64,8 times per minute in Bulls of pure breed black bulls 12 months in the spring, while this indication was thrown 65,4 and 65,3 times in equities, respectively. This indicator is equal to 66,0 in summer, that is, in 15 months of pure breed black bulls, or 1,4 and 1,5 times less than in animals. The difference is in proportion to 18 and 21 month Bulls in autumn and winter, which is 0,7; it was 1,3 and 1,7 and 1,6 times in the previous seasons.

The study of the exchange mechanisms that occur in the human body of individual cell animals, their general physiological state, and blood composition is critical in determining the degree of their adaptation to external situations. Many investigations have found that the saturation of the larynx's blood with the required components plays a vital part in determining the degree of adaptation to a given environmental state. Because blood increases their tolerance to environment impacts from outside sources.

Table 2: Morphological indicators of the blood of bullfinches " by the way of the seasons change (p=3)

Groups	Indicators					
	X±Sx	Cv%	X±Sx	Cv%	X±Sx	Cv%
In the spring						
I	6,81±0,29	7,81	7,96±0,20	5,50	11,05±0,11	5,40
II	6,92±0,30	8,11	8,34±0,27	6,59	11,30±0,30	6,11
III	7,16±0,11	3,50	8,43±0,36	7,28	11,48±0,21	5,17
In the summer						
I	7,05±0,30	8,11	8,26±0,20	7,11	11,36±0,41	6,20
II	7,08±0,41	8,86	8,53±0,27	6,18	11,76±0,21	7,11
III	7,30±0,15	7,61	8,57±0,41	8,94	11,84±0,27	4,11
In the autumn						
I	6,81±0,20	7,16	7,98±0,20	5,11	11,07±0,11	4,11
II	6,95±0,11	6,11	8,28±0,19	6,71	11,41±0,17	5,27
III	7,18±0,40	8,11	8,56±0,19	4,18	11,67±0,20	5,71
In the winter						
I	6,65±0,20	8,40	7,81±0,14	5,09	10,90±0,31	5,11
II	6,76±0,41	6,90	8,20±0,27	7,01	11,40±0,29	6,18
III	7,01±0,09	2,89	8,41±0,19	3,18	11,47±0,14	7,01

It's worth noting that the genotype of bulls in the experiment, as well as some phenotypic ome, and the influence of their blood composition on morphological and biochemical indicators, were all planted at the holding. The study of hemoglobin and blood-shaped elements, nitrogen metabolism, protein in the blood, and the interchange of mineral substances-calcium and phosphorus-are all important aspects of metabolism in the body. The morphological indicators of the blood of the bulls in the experiment are listed in Table 2. The research of this table reveals that the morphological content of bulls' blood has changed over time, depending on the seasons. The highest blood indicators were observed in the summer and the lowest winter season. Lets say that the number of erythrocytes contained in the blood

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of I group Bulls increased by 6,02% in summer to 4,74 and 4,14% in II and III groups, respectively, compared to winter. It is known that in all seasons of the year the blood of the Bulls of the III Group, a high level of vision with respect to their Equinox in the I and II groups with these elements is found, in the blood of bulls of the III group, the amount of erythrocytes (mln m), I and II

It made up 0.57; 7,27 and 3.38; 7.68 and 2.56% as well as 3,89 and 1.59; 4,23 and 0,68; 5,42 and 2,28; 5,23 and 0,15%.

N.Nasirov (1974, 2001), P.S.Sobirov, Sh.A.Akmalkhonov and others (2007), who agree with the findings of the Xivaktov (2007) study. The authors point out that blood plays a vital role in metabolic processes in animals' bodies, and that the composition of blood has a substantial impact on bulls' growth, development, and meat yield.

Biochemistry, Immunology, and Immunogenetics have all contributed to a better understanding of the structure of protein molecules in the blood.

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