

**OBTAINED IN CATTLE POISONING VETERINARY SANITARY
EXAMINATION OF PRODUCTS**

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Abstract

This article describes the interpretation of the literature on the poisoning of cattle with pesticides, chloroorganic compounds with strongly acting substances, the elimination of products from infected animals from veterinary sanitary equipment.

Keywords: pesticides, chloroorganic compounds, phosphamide, utifos, chlorophos gastrointestinal tract, epicardium, endocardium, liver, kidney.

Introduction

The supply of quality meat and dairy products to the population of our republic, as well as the enrichment of dexqan markets with food products safe for public health, is an urgent task of today.

Today, the demand for meat and meat products in our country has never decreased, increasing day by day. In this regard, it is considered an important task to study the characteristics of poisoning of cattle with most pesticides, chloroorganic compounds and to provide quality meat to the population, improving the methods of Veterinary sanitary examination of products from poisoned animals. In practice, cases of poisoning of agricultural animals with various toxic substances are observed. Poisoning can occur when agricultural animals want nitrogen, potassium, phosphorus and other fertilizers, violation of the rules for storage, storage and use.

The cause of poisoning can be mineral poisons, which in different ways fall into feed and water. The animal can be poisoned with phosphoric pesticides (e.g. phosphamide, butifos, chlorophos, etc. Chlorogenic pesticides can cause animal poisoning when used to protect plants from pests, to combat cattle Endo-Ecto parasites, and to detoxify livestock buildings and manure deposits. The nature of poisoning is important for veterinary sanitary



examination and sanitary assessment of meat and other slaughter products of poisoned animals. Depending on the toxicity of the substance, dosage and frequency of entry into the body, poisoning in animals can have an acute manifestation and a chronic course. In cases of meat and animal poisoning, sanitary assessment is distinguished. At the same time, in addition to the data of chemical-toxicological analysis, the results of organoleptic, biochemical and bacteriological studies are taken into account, the toxicity of the substance, which leads to its poisoning, and the ability to accumulate and accumulate in various tissues of the body. Meat and meat products of animals poisoned and forcibly killed food in all cases it is found unsuitable for consumption. Currently, most pesticides, chloroorganic compounds are strongly affected.

It is among the substances that make up. For this reason, the partial presence of them in meat products of poisoned animals also disrupts the human body from the state of cattle, and some systems are affected toxic.

Chlorogenic and Mercury preparations containing meat can accumulate for a long time without losing their strength of action, and then affect. In addition these periparts remain in the meat without changing their composition even when they are stored in the meat for a long time, as well as when the meat is produced in high and low temperature.

Such meat and meat products, when consumed, have a toxic effect on the internal and external secretion glands and embryo in the body.

One aspect of poisoning is that the resistance of the body decreases in this. As a result of the decrease in the reticuloendothelial barrier of the intestines of animals from the action of the poison, conditions are created for the spread of microflora inside the intestine throughout the body and the possibility of spreading secondary pathogenic microbes into the body. Eating meat of such animals leads to the appearance of intestinal infections in humans, the most dangerous of which is the development of toxicoinfection as a result of salmonellosis. Therefore, when slaughtering poisoned animals, it is necessary to rely on what and how it is poisoned, and it is advisable to carry out a sanitary inspection of meat products to know exactly the Ph indicator of the meat and accurately calculate what the degree of poisoning is and its dosage if the meat is poisoned, if it is suitable for cleaning measures In acute poisoning, catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membranes of the gastrointestinal tract, parenchymatous organs are filled with blood, the bronchi and bronchi are filled with foam, pulmonary tissue is swollen, blood clots are observed on the mucous membranes of the respiratory system. Also in the epicardium, endocardium, liver and kidneys blood clots are anicized. Ruminants gas in the big belly accumulates. In chronic poisoning, blood filling and fatty dystrophy are observed in the abdominal organs and lungs. The liver is full of blood, enlarged in size. Necrotic foci are observed in the heart muscle and liver. It is determined that the brain tissue is swollen, in some cases it is observed in blood clots.

CONCLUSIONS

1. In providing the population of our country with environmentally friendly products, it is dangerous for the health of people to go out of consumption without first checking the meat and meat products obtained from animals.



2. The main cause of poisoning of agricultural animals is pesticides, chloroorganic compounds strongly acting substances occur when other fertilizers are unwanted by animals, in violation of the rules for their storage, storage and use.

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