

## EFFECTS OF ECOTOXICANTS ON PRODUCTIVE ANIMALS

**Khalilov Laziz**

Master of the Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Samarkand Institute of Veterinary Medicine

**Salimov Yunus**

Samarkand Institute of Veterinary Medicine, Head of the Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology,  
Doctor of Veterinary Sciences, Associate Professor

**Annotation:** The article provides information on the composition of ecotoxins produced by industrial production processes and the pathological processes that occur in the body of productive animals due to their harmful effects.

**Keywords:** industrial waste, pesticide, dyspepsia, bronchopneumonia, fluorosis, lung cancer, neurotoxic, hematotoxic, hepatotoxic, nephrotoxic.

### Introduction.

Today, the development of industrial production, the introduction of chemical and technological processes in various sectors of the economy, creates the conditions for real pollution of the environment.

Man-made factors are also caused by human impact on the environment, which has a detrimental effect on the environment, wildlife and the quality of food products.

Industrial wastes are wastes from factories, industrial enterprises and mines that contain any means that are unusable in the production process. Hazardous waste can be toxic, flammable, reactive or radioactive. Industrial waste can end up in the seawater as a result of air, soil or nearby water sources. [9].

The United States produces 7.6 billion tons of waste annually. [10]. The World Health Organization states that air pollution is the most dangerous in terms of its impact on human health. [12].

Scientific research. The study was conducted using existing livestock belonging to farms in Sariyoshi and Uzun districts of Surkhondaryo region and Karmana and Kyzyltepa districts of Navoi region affected by industrial waste. In monitoring the calculation of carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, nitrogen dioxide, gas temperature, differential pressure, technological parameters and emissions from industrial enterprises, multigas "OPTIMA-7" gas analyzer and determination of drinking, natural and sewage and soil composition "Expert-003" Using special photometric equipment.

The degree of toxicity of ecotoxins was determined on the basis of the classification of L.I. Medved et al. (1986), the assessment of the immune status of animals was determined using the accepted clinical diagnostic methods of G.F.

### Conclusions and conclusions.

Most of the chemical toxins enter the body through the respiratory tract, gastrointestinal tract, skin and mucous membranes. In high doses, these chemical wastes and harmful dusts can cause carcinogenic, teratogenic, embryotoxic, and allergic effects on livestock and poultry.

As a result, it causes various pathological processes in the body. In particular:

1. Diseases of the nervous system (neurosis)
2. Diseases of the digestive system (dyspepsia, atony, tympani, gastroenteritis)
3. Diseases of the respiratory system (lung cancer, bronchitis, pneumonia, bronchopneumonia, pleurisy, laryngitis)
4. Metabolic disorders (fluorosis, hypovitaminosis A, liver and kidney disease, allergies, osteomalacia, dermatitis, oncological diseases, mastitis, conjunctivitis)
5. Diseases of the genital organs (infertility, fetal developmental pathology, seminal vesicles)
6. Poisoning (pesticides, chemical fertilizers)
7. Parasitic diseases (coccidiosis, hemosporidiosis, fasciolosis)
8. Hereditary diseases (disability)

Exposure to chemical toxins can lead to a variety of pathological processes in the immune system and reproductive function of animals. In particular, their immunodepressive effect on the immune system leads to a decrease in overall resistance in the body and an increase in susceptibility of local animals to infectious diseases. [4].

In the reproductive activity of animals, a decrease in fertility leads to the death of the offspring in the next stage of development, infertility and infertility among females, and diseases such as sperm in males. . [6].

The main organs where chemical toxicants accumulate in the body of animals: liver, spleen, heart muscle, kidneys, lungs, adipose tissue, muscle tissue, tooth and bone tissue, blood, mammary glands and stomach mass is calculated. [4].

Decreases in protein, carotene, phosphorus, alkalis and calcium reserves, which are necessary for the animal body, due to harmful industrial wastes, naturally have a negative impact on animal productivity and the quality of their products.

## Conclusions

1. The interdependence of the continuous movement of hazardous industrial wastes in the external environment can be described as follows:
  1. Industrial waste → Atmosphere, air, environment → Land, water → Plants, food → Fauna, products → Population, human health.
  2. Harmful waste leads to fluorosis, osteomalacia, hereditary diseases, diseases of the nervous system, respiratory system, digestive and metabolic disorders, diseases of the reproductive organs and poisoning among livestock.
  3. Increases the susceptibility of animals to infectious diseases as a result of harmful chemical toxicants to the immune system, immunodepressive effect, a decrease in overall resistance in the body.
  4. Decreased fertility in animals leads to infertility and infertility in females, and diseases such as sperm in males.
  5. As a result of contamination of water with various wastes, its high level of mineralization leads to disruption of metabolic processes in animals. To avoid this, it is advisable to use a BEX-1 water purifier.
  6. Creation of a treatment system based on modern technologies for the processing of industrial wastes and gases, the elimination of harmful effects on the environment and the organism of its inhabitants.
  7. Conducting regular, veterinary-sanitary analysis of the quality of consumer products in agriculture and animal husbandry will ensure the prevention of various diseases in the population.

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