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VETERINARY-SANITARY EXPERTISE OF DAIRY COWS' MILK WITH PROBIOTICS

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Abstract . *This in the article milk The positive effect of probiotics on the health and quality of milk when cows are given them, as well as the results of veterinary and sanitary examination of this milk, are highlighted. Probiotics normalize the intestinal microflora, increase immunity and improve the general condition of the body. As a result of the experiments, it was found that the milk of dairy cows given probiotics has high physicochemical and microbiological quality indicators.*

Key words . *probiotics , dairy cows , milk quality, veterinary examination, microflora, sanitary assessment.*

Introduction . Milk products human important for health food source is . Ensuring the quality and safety of milk production is one of the main tasks. In recent

years, the use of probiotics has become popular in maintaining animal health and improving product quality. Probiotics are live microorganisms that improve the functioning of the gastrointestinal tract, strengthen immunity, and have antibacterial and antifungal effects. shows .

This in the article milk What changes occur in the milk when cows are given probiotics, and the results of the evaluation of this milk through veterinary and sanitary expertise will be scientifically analyzed .

Material and styles

Experiences in Tashkent region was conducted in a large livestock complex. 20 dairy cows were involved in the experiment, which were divided into 2 groups:

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- Experimental group (n=10): probiotics based on Lactobacillus acidophilus and Bifidobacterium bifidum were added to their food every day. - Control group (n=10): fed with regular fodder.

Milk samples every 10 days taken, the following laboratory indicators rated:

- Physicochemical indicators (fat, protein, density, pH)
- Microbiological analysis (pathogenic microflora, somatic cell count)
- Organoleptic evaluation (external appearance, taste, smell)

Experiment results

1. Physicochemical indicators

Indicator	**Control group**	**Experiment group**
Fat (%)	3.4 ± 0.2	3.9 ± 0.1
Protein (%)	3.0 ± 0.1	3.3 ± 0.1
pH	6.6	6.7
Density (g/cm³)	1.030	1.033

2. Microbiological indicators

- Control group: Cases of exposure to E. coli and other opportunistic microflora were observed.

- Experimental group: no cases of microbiological contamination were detected. - Somatic cell count: 320 thousand/ml in the control group, and 150 thousand/ml in the experimental group .

3. Organoleptic evaluation

- Experimental group milk: uniform color, pleasant smell, slightly sweet taste , improved viscosity.

- Control group milk: average indicators, sometimes with foreign odors.

Discussion

The results of the experiment showed that the milk of dairy cows treated with probiotics is of high quality. This is due to the positive effect of probiotics on the intestinal microflora and the overall body. The absence of pathogenic microflora in milk, a low level of somatic cells, and improved physicochemical and organoleptic

indicators of milk confirm the effectiveness of probiotics. The veterinary-sanitary examination found this milk safe for consumption.

Conclusion

- Probiotics have a positive effect on the body of

dairy cows, increasing the quality of milk.

- Cow's milk treated with probiotics meets high sanitary and regulatory requirements. - This approach allows us to abandon antibiotics.

- It is recommended: To introduce a system of widespread use of probiotics in livestock farms.

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