Indicators of homeostasis within eight months of pregnancy and research, depending on the duration of the third stage of labor.

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The aim of our work was to study the performance of hemostasis in the eighth month of pregnancy cows relative to the length of the generative process.

In order to identify the dynamics of hemostasis regarding the duration of the births, we have formed five groups of animals. The first group included cows whose length third period was the births of up to 6 hours, the second group included cows whose length third period was for the births of 9 hours, the third group included cows whose births length of the third period was 12 s hours, the fourth group included cows whose births length of the third period was more than 12 hours, also formed five groups of not pregnant cows. In the blood samples was determined following hemostasis: the prothrombin time, prothrombin index, international normalized ratio, thrombin time, thrombin time active part, fibrinogen. During the third period and the births of the eighth month of research.

Our results indicate that at the end of the 8th month of pregnancy in cows prothrombin time the first research group to 1,22 times less than the indicator of the second group of animals ($p < 0,01$) and 1,64 times less than not pregnant cows ($p < 0,001$). Cows past three research groups in prothrombin time was 1,69 times less than in not pregnant cows (animals in the control group) at 1,72 times than a third of the cows and 1,68 times less than in the fourth group of cows ($p < 0,01$).

Indicators prothrombin index by the end of the 8th month of pregnancy cows under conditions of varying length third period generative process continued to decline. In cows of the first experimental group the figure platelet hemostasis was 1,13 times ($p < 0,05$) than cows not pregnant. The animals of the second experimental group, give prothrombin index 1,15 ($p < 0,05$) times in three cows in the experimental group 1,43 times ($p < 0,01$), and the fourth animal in the experimental group 1,45 times ($p < 0,01$) lower than in not pregnant cows.

The international normalized ratio of blood of cows the first experimental group was 1,55 times ($p < 0,01$) lower than in the fourth group of animals, and 1,05 ($p < 0,01$) lower than in not pregnant cows.

Thrombine time in the blood of cows experimental group was significantly less than in not pregnant cows. The animals of the first experimental group the figure was 1,12 times ($p < 0,05$) in cows of the second experimental group was 1,15 times ($p < 0,05$) in cows third experimental group 1,19 times, and four of the cows in the experimental group 1,22 times less than not pregnant cows ($p < 0,01$).

Activated partial thrombin time of blood calf cows first and second experimental group remained at 1,09 - 1,12 times less than not pregnant cows ($p < 0,05$). Cows third experimental group APTT decreased blood. He turned a 1,13-fold ($p < 0,01$) lower than in not pregnant cows. Animals fourth experimental group APTT decreased to 1,27 times ($p < 0,01$) compared with this indicator hemostasis not pregnant cows.

Studies indicate a significant increase in the content of fibrinogen in the blood of cows depending on the length of the third period births.

In cows of the first experimental group in which the length of the third period was the births of up to 6 hours, the content of fibrinogen was 1,15 times more than not pregnant cows ($p < 0,05$).

The animals of the second experimental group (genera duration of the third period to 9 hours) fibrinogen content in the blood was 1,21 times greater ($p < 0,01$) than cows not pregnant. Cows third and fourth research groups and increased fibrinogen content was 2,17 - 2,86 times ($p < 0,001$) than not pregnant cows.

The results of research make it possible to carry out timely correction process hemostasis and prophylaxis postnatal complications at cows.