

# **SPECIFICS LIPID EXCHANGE IN COW ORGANISM DURING LACTATION AND DEADWOOD PERIOD**

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**Annotation.** There is a data about lipid exchange, growth and development in cow organism during different physiological lactation periods in this article. Using metabolites of lipid exchange ensures fat synthesizing tissues reduction. Phospholipids and triacylglycerols are collecting in breasts tissue during deadwood period. This is one of the mechanisms what oppresses breasts alveolus functional activity till the lactation is finished. Also it ensures fat collecting in tissues for producing in colostrum period. The results suggest that the period of intense lactation before completion of the breast tissue of cows reduced the absorption of total fraction of phospholipids. The most significant absorption, the total fraction of phospholipids tissues of the breast are installed during intense lactation ( $26,21 \pm 0,95$  County). Subsequent to the completion of the second and third periods of lactation absorption fraction of phospholipids the breast tissue was zygomas. At the end of the stabilization period of lactation the breast tissue of cows total absorbed fraction of phospholipids in 2.14-fold ( $p < 0.001$ ) less than in the period of intense lactation. The level of absorption of total fraction of phospholipids in the end of lactation appeared to 3.14 times less ( $p < 0.001$ ) than at the end of the period of intense lactation and 1.63-fold ( $p < 0.001$ ) lower than at the end of lactation. In the period of deadwood breast tissue increases the absorption of total fraction of phospholipids prikaza blood. The breast tissue of cows at the end of the period of deadwood total absorbed fraction of phospholipids that 1.76-fold ( $p < 0.001$ ) more than in the end of lactation. Dynamics of the use of the breast tissue of cows phosphorylcholine was a bit different than the dynamics of the use of their total fraction of phospholipids prikaza blood. Overall, the breast tissue during lactation reduced the use of phosphorylcholine until the completion of the lactation period and would significantly increase their use in the dead wood. During the end of lactation breast tissue significantly reduced absorption of fosforylholinu prytykayuchoyi blood. During this period they absorb fosforylholinu to 2.05 times

( $p < 0.001$ ) and 1.96 times ( $p < 0.001$ ) lower than in the period of intensive lactation and lactation period of stabilization. At the end of deadwood breast tissue absorbed fosforylholin prytikayuchoyi of blood in 3.36 times ( $p < 0.001$ ) higher compared to the end of lactation, to 1.66 times ( $p < 0.001$ ) and 1.51 times ( $p < 0.001$ ) more than in the period of stabilization and intensive lactation. Studies indicate that breast tissue of cows during lactation reduced absorption of triacylglycerols fraction of the total prytikayuchoyi blood. At the end of an intense period of lactation breast tissue absorbed  $13,11 \pm 0,42$  County fraction of the total triacylglycerols. At the end of the stabilization period of lactation breast tissue absorbed in 1.48 times ( $p < 0.01$ ) less the total fraction of triacylglycerols prytikayuchoyi blood, compared with the process in an intense period of lactation. During the end of lactation breast tissue continued to reduce the absorption of blood prytikayuchoyi total triacylglycerol fraction in 1.83 times ( $p < 0.001$ ) and 1.24 times ( $p < 0.01$ ) compared with the period of intensive lactation and lactation period of stabilization. At the end of deadwood breast tissue compared to the end of lactation increased absorption fraction of total triacylglycerols in 1.63 times ( $p < 0.001$ ). Compared to the period of intensive lactation, at the conclusion of deadwood breast tissue from cows absorb blood prytikayuchoyi 1.12 times ( $p < 0.05$ ) total triacylglycerol fraction, and 1.32 times ( $p < 0.01$ ) and 1.63 times ( $p < 0.001$ ) than in the period of stabilization and end of lactation. At the same time, the dynamics of arteriovenous difference with cholesterol in the mammary gland of cows was different. In the period of intensive lactation breast tissue absorbed from the blood prytikayuchoyi  $26,15 \pm 0,58$  County cholesterol. The absorption of lipid metabolite in a period of intensive lactation was 2.21 times greater ( $p < 0.001$ ) than the stabilization period of lactation. During the end of lactation cows breast tissue isolated vidtikayuchu cholesterol in the blood of cancer at  $15,17 \pm 0,40$  County, and during the dead wood increased use of cholesterol almost in 2 times.