

## DISTRIBUTION OF MONIEZIOSIS AMONG SMALL HORNED ANIMALS IN THE MOUNTAIN RANGES AND MOUNTAIN REGIONS OF SAMARKAND REGION

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### ANNOTATION

In this article, the distribution of moniesiosis among small horned animals in the Samarkand region has been studied. In this case, the degree of distribution of the species moniezia expansa and moniezia benedeni, belonging to the genus moniezia, was studied.

**Key words:** M.expansa, M.benedeni, cestode, macrohelminthoscopy, helminth, fulleborn, moniesia.

### INTRODUCTION

One of the main branches of animal husbandry in our republic is sheep and goat breeding, which provides the population with high-quality meat, milk and fat products, and the industry with leather products as raw materials. In order to develop agriculture, it is necessary to increase the number of livestock in all economic entities, to increase their productivity, and to systematically carry out measures to combat and prevent various infectious, non-infectious and invasive diseases. There are a number of factors that hinder the development of this sector. Among them, some helminthosis among farm animals takes an important place in terms of spread and economic damage. It is necessary to find out the spread of these diseases, epizootological situation and measures to fight against them in our republic. An example of these diseases is moniesiosis from small horned animals.

### RELEVANCE OF THE TOPIC

Moniesiosis in small horned animals is one of the cestodosis diseases that cause great economic damage in livestock farming. About 15 species of the genus Moniezia are known in science. Many of their species are found in wild herbivorous ruminant mammals. Examples of these diseases in Uzbekistan include moniezia expansa, moniezia benedeni and moniezia autumnalia belonging to the genus moniezia. These diseases are quite common and death cases are observed as a result of them. As can be seen from the above, it is very important to identify the causative agents of small horned animals, their diagnostic signs, and to improve the methods of combating them.

### THE PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH

It consists in the study of mites, which act as intermediate hosts in the spread of monieziosis, which is common among small horned animals, and the analysis of the degree of infection with monieziosis larvae depending on the seasons.

Moniezias are mostly found in large numbers in small horned animals up to 1-1.5 years old. In flocks, young are affected by moniesia. *Moniezia expansa* and *moniezia benedeni* types of moniezia in older sheep are rare. Monieziosis occurs in 20-21% of sheep herds. According to experts, 5-7% of sheep infected with this disease will die.

In addition to *Moniezia expansa* and *Moniezia benedeni*, new species of moniezia in sheep and goats have been identified according to the research conducted in recent years. (B. Salimov, T. Taylakov, SH. Qurbanov 2017, 2018) All this requires scientific research on epizootology of causative agents of intestinal cestodoses of sheep and goats.

### RESEARCH OBJECTS AND METHODS

Scientific research work was carried out in "Baybul" in Urgut district of Samarkand region, "Do'stlik" neighborhood of Nurabad district and in "Zooparasitologist" scientific laboratory under the department of "Organization of Parasitology and Veterinary Work" of Samarkand State Veterinary Medicine, Livestock and Biotechnology University went.

Our scientific research was investigated by the Fulleborn method. 5-10 g of dung samples are taken from suspected animals and placed in special containers, and a small amount of a saturated solution of table salt is first added to it and mixed well, then a saturated solution is mixed until a ratio of 1:20 is formed. Then it is filtered into a second glass using cheesecloth or a wire mesh, filtered and left in a quiet place for 30-40 minutes. Then, the mixture is removed from the surface using a wire hanger, transferred to a glass slide, and examined under a microscope, closed with a cover glass.

### RESULTS AND THEIR ANALYSIS

The results of the study of the prevalence of sheep and goat moniesiosis are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. The results of checking the dung samples of sheep and goats.

№	Districts and gods	The number of animals taken in dung sample	Helminth eggs found			
			M.benedeni		M. expansa	
			number	%	number	%
1	Urgut "Baybul"	24 goats	3	12,5	2	8,3
		26 sheep	5	19,2	4	15,3
2	Nurabad "Do'stlik"	25 goats	3	12	2	8
		27 sheep	5	18,5	3	11,1
	<b>Total:</b>	102	16	15,6	11	10,7

Based on this table, it can be seen that when the dung samples taken from 24 goats and 26 sheep in the territory of "Baybul" neighborhood of Urgut district were examined, the causative agent of *M. benedeni* was found in 3 goats and 5 sheep. it was found that there were joints, and

the infection rate of goats and sheep was 12.5 and 19.2 %, dung samples taken from 25 goats and 27 sheep in the area of “Do’stlik” neighborhood of Nurabad district when examined, 3 goats and 5 sheep were found to be infected with *M. benedeni*, the infection rate of goats and sheep was 12 and 18.5 %.

The following results were recorded when determining the degree of infestation with *M. expansa*. During the examination of dung samples taken from 24 goats and 26 sheep in the territory of “Baybul” neighborhood of Urgut district, it was found that 2 goats and 4 sheep contained the pathogen *M. expansa*. and the degree of contamination of goats and sheep was 8.3 and 15.3 %, and when the dung samples taken from 25 goats and 27 sheep were examined in the area of “Do’stlik” neighborhood of Nurabad district, 2 goats and 3 sheep *M. expansa* causative agent joints were found in y, goats and sheep infection rate was 8 and 11.1 %.

From a total of 102 dung samples of sheep and goats, it was found that 16 dung samples contained *M. benedeni* joints, and the infection rate was 15.6 %. *M. expansa* joints were found in 11 dung samples, and the degree of contamination was 10.7 %.

### CONCLUSION

The results of scientific research work carried out in the area of “Baybul” in the Urgut District of the Samarkand region, “Do’stlik” neighborhood Citizens Assembly in the Nurabad district showed that damage with monieziasis was caused by with *M. benedeni* at 15.6 %, with *M. expansa* at 10.7%.

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