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DISTRIBUTION OF GOAT FASCILIOSIS IN THE IRRIGATED AREAS OF SURKHONDARYO PROVINCE

Hazratqulov I. A.
Master Student

Taylakov T. I.
Scientific Supervisor

ABSTRACT

In this article, the distribution of fasciola among goats in the irrigated areas of Surkhandarya region is studied. According to the results of the conducted scientific research, it was found that 20.5% of goats with fasciolosis in Surkhandarya region are affected by F.hepatica and 31.5% by F.gigantica.

Keywords: Clam, trematoda, F. gigantica, F. hepatica, helminth, intermediate host, serial washing method, helmintoovoscopy, intensity of invasion.

INTRODUCTION

The goat industry is important in providing the population with quality food, meat, milk and oil products, and the industry with leather, wool and other products as raw materials. However, there are a number of abiotic, biotic and anthropogenic factors that prevent the development of this industry in the full realization of such positive activities. Among them, various parasitic diseases found among sheep and goats, including invasive diseases, fasciolosis disease, which ranks high among trematodoses in economic damage, is an obstacle to the development of goat breeding in many districts and farms of the region.is becoming. This, in turn, is one of the urgent problems of finding the epizootological condition of this disease, measures to combat and prevent it, and their implementation of modern methods. Among them, fasciolosis among goats is one of the main helminthic diseases widespread in the irrigated areas of Surkhandarya region, causing significant economic damage to sheep and goat farms. Alltrematodes are biohelminths and develop with the participation of the main, intermediate and additional intermediate hosts. Trematode pathogens multiply sexually and parthenogenetically, develop by changing the host.Accordingly, they will have two, three and four bosses. Fasciolosis is a disease that occurs mainly around wells, ponds, fountains, springs, and river banks. That is, where the underground water is close and there is a lot of moisture, favorable conditions for the living of freshwater molluscs are created, they act as an intermediate chain, making fasciolla sinfectious. In our research, cases of infection of sheep and goats with this disease were studied in the regions of the region irrigated by canals and rivers. Based on the research conducted in recent years, it was found that three types of trematodes - Fasciola hepatica, Fasciola gigantica, D. dentriticum - are widespread and the intensity of invasion is high among goats in the irrigated areas of Surkhandarya region. In our research, cases of infection of goats with this disease were studied in the regions of the region irrigated by canals and tributaries.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Our scientific research is carried out in private farms adapted to sheep and goat breeding in the territory of the community of Aq-altin Mahalla in Altinsoy district, Islamabad in Kumkurgan district, Elbayon in Shorchi district, and it was conducted in the scientific laboratory of the Department of Parasitology and Organization of Veterinary Work, Faculty of Veterinary Prevention and Treatment, Samarkand State Veterinary Medicine, Animal Husbandry and Biotechnologies University.

In the study, dung samples were taken from 18 goats in Islamabad neighborhood of Kumkurgan district, 22 goats in Elbayon neighborhood of Shorchi district, and 22 goats in Ak-Altin neighborhood of Altinsoy district and examined by macrohelminthoscopy using serial washing method.

RESULTS AND THEIR ANALYSIS

The results of studying the spread of fasciolosis among goats are presented in table1.

Results of examination of goat dung samples.

T/r	Districts and territories	Number of animals from which faecal samples were taken	Helminth eggs were found			
			F. hepatica		F.gigantica	
			number	%	number	%
1	Kumkurgan "Islamabad"	20goats	4	20	6	30
2	Shorchi “Elbayon”	18 goats	3	16,6	6	33,3
3	Altinsoy “Ak-Altin”	16 goats	4	25	5	31,2
	Total:	54	11	20,5	17	31,5

As can be seen from the table, when the dung samples taken from 20 goats in Islamabad neighborhood were examined, 4 of them were found to contain eggs of the causative agent of F. hepatica, the infection rate of goats was 20 percent, and when the dung samples of 18 goats were examined in the Elbayon neighborhood of Shorchi district, 3 it was found that there were eggs of F.hepatica in the head, the level of infection of goats was 16.6 percent, when the dung samples of 16 goats in the Ak-oltin neighborhood of Oltinsoy district were examined, it was found that there were eggs of F.hepatica in 4 heads, the infection of goats was level was 25 percent.

The following results were recorded when determining the level of infestation with F. gigantica.When the dung samples of 20 head of goats were examined in the area of Islamabad neighborhood, it was found that there were eggs of the causative agent F. gigantica in 6 heads, the infection rate of goats was 30 percent. Fgigantica eggs were found, the infection rate of goats was 33.3%, when dung samples from 16 goats in the Ak-altin neighborhood of Altinsoy district were examined, 5 goats were found to have F. gigantica eggs, goats damage rate was 31.2 percent.When examining a total of 54 dung samples of goats, it was noted that 11 dung samples contained F.hepatica eggs, the level of infection was 20.5%, and 17 dung samples contained F. gigantica eggs. The damage rate was 31.5 percent.

CONCLUSIONS

The results of the conducted scientific research shows that in the irrigated areas of the Surkhandarya region, the extent of fasciolosis among goats is higher than in the desert, mountain and sub-mountain areas. In the irrigated areas of the province, it is 20.3% with F.hepatica and 31.5% with F.gigantica.

In order to prevent fasciolosis among goats, it is necessary not to feed goats in areas with fasciologens, intermediate hosts of which are freshwater molluscs, to fight against intermediate hosts with molluscocidal drugs, to treat infected goats, and to regularly deworm them with anthelmintics.

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