

USE OF BENDASE IN THE TREATMENT OF STRONGYLATOSIS OF GOATS

Rakhimberganov. B. Sh.

Master student Samarkand State University of Veterinary Medicine,
Livestock and Biotechnology

Taylakov T.I.

Scientific Supervisor, Samarkand State University of Veterinary Medicine,
Livestock and Biotechnology

ANNOTATION

In this article, the prevalence and prevention of various gastrointestinal strongylatosis among goats in Samarkand region, countermeasures have been studied.

Keywords: Bendase, marshallagiosis, trichostrongylosis, nematodirosis, M.marshalli, T. colubriformis, N. fillicolis, Fulliborne, Darling, helmintocoprplological

INTRODUCTION

Strongyloidosis diseases are widespread in all areas of our Republic, more common among young goats throughout the year. The seasonality of strongylatosis is found in different regions and indicators such as age dependence of animals are important. Many years of scientific research show that strongylatosis causes great economic damage to goat farms. During the disease, the physiological characteristics of goats decrease, they are debilitated, the work of the digestive system is disturbed, animal diarrhea or on the contrary, animals can become constipated growth and development may lag behind, goats lose weight, we can see paleness on the mucous membranes. By the last period of the disease, animals lie down for a long time and goats become weak, as a result, your animal's blood will decrease, erythrocyte sedimentation reaction accelerates.

Deworming measures to prevent strongyloidosis diseases are carried out taking into account the conditions of the region.

In mountainous and mountainous regions, young goats are dewormed in January or early February, and in older goats, deworming measures are carried out in autumn after the herd returns from pasture. Among them, secondary selective deworming (mainly weak in goats) should be planned for the period after the lambing season.

In desert-pasture areas, it is sufficient if goats are dewormed once after the breeding season. Selective deworming at the end of December or beginning of January and after harvesting is also appropriate. In this zone, young goats should be dewormed twice, in early October and in March.

In recent years, we have seen a significant increase in the incidence of strongyloidosis among goats. Strongylatosis diseases are widespread in all regions of our Republic, more common among young goats throughout the year.

RELEVANCE OF THE TOPIC

The unique geographic climate features of Uzbekistan and Central Asia in general are warm spring and autumn months and sufficient moisture and the fact that the winter season is not too cold, and the occasional warm days in the winter months create conditions for the wide spread of many helminthiasis. Taking into account that helminthiasis, which is widespread among livestock and goats in our republic and causes economic damage to various degrees, development of economically effective treatment and preventive measures against them is one of the urgent problems facing veterinary specialists.

RESEARCH SCOPE AND METHODS

Scientific research work was carried out on goats at the farm "Zuhra Tog Oldi", Nurabad district. 20 naturally infected goats were selected for research. based on similar rules, 10 heads were divided into two groups. The first group is considered the experimental group and these goats are given 10% bendaz (AGIO PHARMACEUTICALS LTD INDIA) anthelmintic in the amount of 1 ml per 20 kg of body weight in the morning on an empty stomach. Two hours after anthelmintic administration, the goats are fed.

The second group of goats was considered as the control group and was not given any anthelmintic drug preparation. 20 goats in both groups were fed with the same daily ration. 24-48 hours after the administration of anthelmintic drugs, dung samples were taken from the experimental animals and examined by helminthocoprology methods using Fulliborne and Darling methods.

THE RESULTS OF THE STUDY ARE PRESENTED IN TABLE 1 RESULTS OF HELMINTOCOPROLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Table 1

Groups	Number of goats	Inspection periods	The number of helminth eggs found as a result of inspection		
			M.marshalli	T. colubriformis	N. fillicolis
Experimental group	10	test results at the beginning of the experiment	28,6	26,3	28,4
		Check out after 24 hours	8,2	8,8	10,1
		Check out after 48 hours	0	0	0
Control group	10	test results at the beginning of the experiment	27,4	26,8	28,8
		final inspection	28,1	26,4	28,9

As can be seen from the table above, when the intensity of invasion was determined by taking dung samples from the goats in the experimental group at the beginning of the experiment and using helminthocoprological examination methods, representatives of the marshallagia genus were 28.6 copies, representatives of the genus trichostrongylosis amounted to 26.3 copies,

representatives of nematodiriosis amounted to 28.4 copies, 24 hours after administration of Bendazin 10% suspension representatives of the marshallagia genus were 8.2 copies, representatives of the genus trichostrongylosis amounted to 8.8 copies, representatives of nematodiriosis amounted to 10.1 copies. After 48 hours, marshallagia, trichostrongylosis, nematodiriosis eggs were not found in the inspection results. In conclusion, it is possible to say that bendaz 10% suspension is 100% effective in the treatment of gastrointestinal strongylatosis.

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