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PATHOMORPHOLOGY OF ANIMALS' WOOL FIBER

Rakhmonov Shohjahon
Samarkand State University of Veterinary Medicine,
Animal Husbandry and Biotechnology

Kuliyev B.
Associate Professor, Samarkand State University of Veterinary Medicine,
Animal Husbandry and Biotechnology

S. Akhmedov
Assistant, Samarkand State University of Veterinary Medicine,
Animal Husbandry and Biotechnology

ABSTRACT

The article provides a comparative analysis of literature data and relevant studies of the forensic veterinary examination of animal hair, sometimes it helps to elucidate a number of circumstances related to slaughter, cattle theft, as well as poaching.

Keywords: Examination, fluff, cover, protection, shield, hairs, cuticle, melanin, cover, bark.

INTRODUCTION

UP-60 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 28, 2022 "On the new development strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026", RP-120 dated February 8, 2022 "On the development of the livestock industry in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 upon approval of the planned program", No. RP-4576 dated January 29, 2020 "On additional measures of state support for the livestock industry" and RP-No. 121 dated February 8, 2022 "Measures for the further development of livestock farming and strengthening the forage base" An extremely important decision on "events" has set new urgent tasks for veterinary specialists. When implementing these decisions, it is important to eliminate and prevent diseases, which are currently the main obstacle to the development of livestock farming, develop therapeutic measures, and increase the number of animals. It is very important to overcome these obstacles, conduct a proper examination and, based on this, make an accurate pathological diagnosis.

Expertise is one of the activities of veterinarians and plays an important role in establishing the cause of death, investigating with the correct use of evidence, initiating criminal cases against animals and poultry. Evidence is a key tool in solving problems in the field of veterinary medicine, since it preserves traces of problems.

Relevance of the topic. Evidence can be various objects. In the practice of veterinary forensic examination, material evidence is found: bodies of animals and birds or their parts (wool fibers, skin, pieces of internal organs), masses with accumulated toxins (gastrointestinal fluids, urine, vomit, food residues), residues of drugs (liquids) and others.

Evidence plays an important role in examination. They are considered objective and play a decisive role in solving criminal cases. As evidence, together with the investigator, samples of

the corresponding altered organs are selected, placed in freezing liquids and sent to the appropriate laboratories. Depending on the purpose of the study, the samples are examined in the laboratories using chemical, bacteriological, serological and histological methods, studied and conclusions are given. Veterinary forensic examination of animal wool is carried out in cases of death, illness, theft of animals, exchange of skins. Comparability of wool is determined by the specific structure of wool fiber in different animals.

The purpose of our work was to study under a microscope the fibers of wool of ruminants, predators, domestic and wild animals and to study their specific structure.

MATERIALS AND METHODS OF RESEARCH

Wool fibers of various and wild animals were studied in small and large microscope objectives. The structure of wool fibers was photographed, the difference in their microscopic structure was studied. It was found that wool fibers differ only in microscopic structure.

RESULTS AND THEIR ANALYSIS

Animal fur is divided into covering, protective, sensitive and fluffy. Sensitive hairs are long, straight, located on the lips and eyebrows of animals.

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