



UDK:

DISTRIBUTION OF FASCILIOSIS AMONG SHEEP AND GOATS IN THE AREAS OF KHORAZM REGION.

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Anatization: *In this article, the distribution of fasciolla among sheep and goats in some irrigated areas of Khorezm region is studied. According to the results of the conducted scientific research, fasciolosis among sheep and goats in Khorezm region is 22% with *F.hepatica* and 32.8% with *F.gigantica*.*

Keywords: *F. gigantica, F. hepatica, helminths, intermediate host, serial washing method, helmintoovoscopy, extent 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 from fully realizing such positive activities. Among the various invasive diseases of goats, including helminthic diseases, fasciolosis, which ranks high among trematodes, is an obstacle to the development of goat breeding in many districts and farms of the region. This, in turn, is one of the urgent problems of finding out the epizootological condition of this disease, measures to combat and prevent it, and putting them into practice by modern methods. Fasciolosis among sheep and goats in Khorezm region is one of the main helminthic diseases widespread in some irrigated areas of the region, causing considerable economic damage to several farms adapted to sheep and goat breeding.

All trematodes are biohelminths and develop with the participation of the main, intermediate and additional intermediate hosts. Trematodes reproduce 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 lakes, canals, springs and river banks. That is, in any area where groundwater is close and there is a lot of moisture, conditions for the development of freshwater molluscs are created, they act as an intermediate chain, and fasciollas become infectious. 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 tributaries. According to the research carried out in recent years, it was found that mainly three types of trematodes - *Fasciola hepatica*, *Fasciola gigantica*, *D. dentriticum* - were widespread in sheep and goats in some



irrigated areas of Khorezm region, and the intensity and extent of invasion was high. In our research, the incidence of these diseases in sheep and goats in some areas of the region irrigated by canals and tributaries was studied.

Material and methods. Our scientific researches were carried out in private farms adapted to sheep and goat breeding in Yosh Kuch, Khorezm region, Gurlan district, Galaba, Khanka district, and Yangi Avlod neighborhood. In the research, 20 sheep and goats in Yosh Kuch neighborhood of Gurlan district, From 18 goats in the Galaba neighborhood of Khanka district, Dung samples were taken from 17 goats in the area of Yangi Avlod neighborhood of Khiva district and examined by macrohelminthoscopy using the method of serial washing. About 10 g of dung samples were taken from the rectum of animals in paper bags, they were tested in the laboratory using a serial washing method. For this, dung samples taken from each animal are crushed in a small amount of water in separate glass cups using a test tube or a specially prepared wooden stick similar to a test tube, re-mixed with water, it was fished twice using a small wire net. Every 5 minutes, three-fourths of the fish were poured. This series of washings was continued until the precipitate in the beakers became clear. Then the clear sediments were carefully examined in a large special object glass under the eyepieces 7 and 10 and objective 8 of the microscope. Morphological characteristics of trematode eggs, size, According to the color, it was determined which parasite they belong to, and according to the number of eggs, the intensity of the invasion was determined.

Results and their analysis. Table 1 shows the results of the study of the distribution of fasciolosis among sheep and goats.

Table-1

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			
			<i>F. hepatica</i>		<i>F.gigantica</i>	
			the number	%	the number	%
1	Yosh Kuch neighborhood in Gurlan district	20 sheep and goats	4	20	6	30
2	Galaba neighborhood in Khanka district	18 sheep and goats	3	16,6	6	33,3
3	<u>Yangi Avlod</u> neighborhood in Khiva district	17 bosh qo'y va <u>echki</u>	5	29,4	6	35,2
	Total:	55 bosh qo'y va <u>echki</u>	12	22	18	32,8

As can be seen from the table, when the dung samples taken from 20 sheep and goats were examined in Yosh Kuch neighborhood in Gurlan district, it was found that 4 of them contained eggs of the causative agent of F. Hepatica, the damage rate of goats is 20 percent, When the dung samples of 18 sheep and goats were examined in the Galaba neighborhood in Khanka district, 3 heads were found to contain eggs of the causative agent of F. hepatica, the level of contamination of goats was 16.6 percent. When the dung samples of 17 sheep and goats in the area of Yangi Avlod neighborhood in Khiva district were examined, it was found that 5 heads contained eggs of the causative agent of F. Hepatica, the infection rate of goats was 29.4 percent. The following results were recorded when determining the level of infestation with F. gigantica. When the dung samples of 20 sheep and goats were examined in Yosh Kuch neighborhood in Gurlan district, it was found that 6 heads contained eggs of the causative agent of F. Gigantica, the damage rate of sheep and goats is 30 percent, When samples of dung from 18 sheep and goats were examined in the territory of Galaba neighborhood in Khanka district, it was found that 6 of them contained eggs of F. Gigantica, the rate of infection of sheep and goats is 33.3 percent, In Khiva district, when dung samples from 17 sheep and goats in the territory of Yangi Avlod



neighborhood in Khiva district were examined, 6 heads were found to contain eggs of *F. gigantica*, the infection rate of sheep and goats was 35.2 percent.

When examining a total of 54 dung samples of sheep and goats, 12 dung samples contained *F. hepatica* eggs, the level of infection was 22%, and 18 dung samples contained *F. gigantica* eggs. The damage rate was 35.2 percent. Conclusions. The results of the conducted scientific research show that In the irrigated areas of Khorezm region, it was found that the incidence of fasciolosis among sheep and goats is higher than in desert, mountain and sub-mountain areas. In the irrigated areas of the province, it is 22% with *F. hepatica* and 32.8% with *F. gigantica*.

It is fasciogenic in preventing fasciolosis among sheep and goats, Avoid feeding sheep and goats in areas where intermediate hosts are freshwater molluscs and control with molluscicidal drugs against intermediate hosts, For the treatment and prevention of infected sheep and goats, regular deworming with anthelmintics is required.

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