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# DISTRIBUTION OF HELMINTOSIS DISEASES OF ONE-HOIED ANIMALS

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## ABSTRACT

*The article presents the results of the study of the level of helminthiasis in ungulates in Samarkand, Jizzakh, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, Navoi, Bukhara regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan. and intestinal stenosis (delaphondiosis, alfortiosis, steniliosis, and trichonematosis) accounted for an average of 64%, with cestodes 7.86%, parascarids 14.6%, and strongylates (41.6%).*

**KEYWORDS:** *Cestode, Oncosphere, Egg, Nematode, Strongylata, Strongylus (Delafondia) Vulgaris, Strongylus (Alfortia) Edentates, Strongylus (Strongylus) Equines, Trichonema, Larvae, Eggs, Larvae, Geohelminths, Palliative, Helminths.*

## INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the agrarian system of the Republic of Uzbekistan pays special attention to animal husbandry. The first President of the Republic I.A. Karimov's PP-308 of March 23, 2006 "On measures to encourage the increase of livestock in personal assistants, farmers and farms" and April 21, 2008 "On personal assistants, farmers and farmers" Resolutions PQ-842 "On additional measures to increase incentives for livestock breeding and increase the production of livestock products" are an important factor in the development of animal husbandry. The Decree

of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" has become an important basis for ensuring the rule of law, human rights and freedoms, an atmosphere of interethnic harmony and religious tolerance in society, the conditions for a decent life of our people, the realization of the creative potential of our citizens - five priorities for 2017-2021 The Strategy of Action in the direction of However, helminthiasis of ungulates, especially anoplocephalidosis, parascaridosis, and intestinal ciliatosis (delaphondiosis, alfortiosis, strongylosis, trexonematosis), among other diseases, are somewhat hindering the increase in the number of livestock. Diseases of horses anoplotcephalidosis, parascaridosis and intestinal strongylatosis (delafondiosis, alfortiosis, strongylosis, trexonematosis) occur in all districts and regions of the Republic. In particular, in Samarkand, Jizzakh, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, Navoi, Bukhara regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan, an average of 46-50% of horses examined suffered from parascaridosis, 58-65% from intestinal strongylatosis and 12-15% from anoplocephalidosis. detected.

With this in mind, we set ourselves the goal of studying the prevalence of intestinal cestodes, parascaridosis and intestinal stenosis in horses in Samarkand, Jizzakh, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, Navoi, Bukhara regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

**Materials and methods**

Our research examined feces of horses from the population of Samarkand, Jizzakh, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, Navoi, Bukhara regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan by Fulledorn and Berman-Orlov methods, and identified and analyzed the level of damage to horses. A total of 89 samples from the above regions were tested.

**Results and their analysis**

The results of the study of the incidence of anoplotcephalidosis, parascaridosis and intestinal styliatosis (delaphondiosis, alfortiosis, strongylosis, trexonematosis) in horses are given in Table 1.

When we examined the feces of 13 horses in the Samarkand region, we found helminth eggs in 9 of them, which is 69.3% of the damage. Anoplocephala eggs were found in 1 head of horse manure, and parascarid eggs were found in 3 heads. Intestinal strongilyat eggs were found in the feces sample of 5 head horses. In order to determine which of the eggs found were stubborn eggs, the eggs in the fecal sample were incubated in a thermostat at 37–38oC for 48 h and then accurately diagnosed based on the number of intestinal cells of the larvae formed. The larvae of Strongylus (Delafondia) vulgaris were found in one head of horse manure, the larvae of Strongylus (Alfotria) edentates in one head of horse manure, the larvae of Strongylus (Strongylus) equines in one head of horse manure and the larvae of Trichonema intensivas of 2 head horse manure. made 5-7 copies in one viewing area.

**The helminths of the tested horses degree of infestation with**

| T/r | Provinces | Number of horses tested | Number of head of Infected horses | That's it | | | | | | | Degree of damage % % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Anoplotcephaly | Paranoplotcephaly | Parascaridosis | Delafondioz | Alfortioz | Strongylosis | Trichonematosis | |
| **1.** | Samarkand | 13 | 9 | 1 | - | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 69,2 |
| **2.** | Jizzakh | 12 | 7 | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | 4 | 58,3 |
| **3.** | Kashkadarya | 16 | 12 | 1 | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 75,0 |
| **4.** | Surkhandarya | 14 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 78,6 |
| **5.** | Navoi | 9 | 5 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | 55,5 |
| **6.** | Bukhara | 10 | 6 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | 60,0 |
| **7.** | The Republic Karakalpakstan | 15 | 7 | 1 | - | 3 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 46,7 |
| | **Total:** | **89** | **57** | **5/ 5,6** | **2/ 2,2** | **13/ 14,6** | **10/ 11,2** | **5/ 5,61** | **4/ 4,49** | **18/ 20,2** | **64,0** |

When we examined the feces of 12 horses in the Jizzakh region, we found helminth eggs in 7 of them, with a damage rate of 58.3%. Including parascarid eggs in a sample of 2 head horse manure found in the feces of 6 head of horses. The intensity of the invasion was 3-5 copies in each field of view of the microscope.

Examination of faeces from 16 horses in Kashkadarya region revealed helminth eggs from 12 horses, with an infestation rate of 75.0%. Anoplocephala perfoliata eggs were found in 1 horse dung sample, Parascaris equorum eggs were found in 2 horse dung samples, and intestinal strongilyat eggs were found in 9 horse dung samples. The intensity of the invasion ranged from 2 to 5 copies in each field of view of the microscope.

When we examined the feces of 14 horses in the Surkhandarya region, we found helminth eggs in 11 of them, with an infestation rate of 78.6%. Anoplocephala magna was found in 1 horse manure, Anoplocephala perfoliata eggs were found in 1 horse manure, Parascaris equorum eggs were found in 2 horse manure samples, and intestinal strongilyat eggs were found in 7 horse manure samples. The intensity of the invasion was 4-7 copies in each field of view of the microscope. When we examined the feces of 9 horses in the Navoi region, we found helminth eggs in 5 of them, with an infestation rate of 55.5%. In particular, parascarid eggs were found in the beginning of the 1st. Intestinal strongilyat eggs were found in the feces sample of 4 head horses. The intensity of the invasion was 3-5 copies in each field of view of the microscope. When we examined the feces of 10 head of horses in the Bukhara region, we found helminth eggs in 6 heads, ie the infestation rate was 60.0%? formed. In particular, Anoplocephala magna

was found in 1 head of horse manure, Anoplocephala perfoliata eggs, Parascaris equorum eggs were not found in one head of horse manure, intestinal strongilyat eggs were found in 4 head of horse manure. The intensity of the invasion ranged from 1 to 3 copies in each field of view of the microscope. When we examined the feces of 15 head of horses in the territory of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, we found helminth eggs in 7 of them, the infestation rate was 46.7%. Anoplocephala magna was found in 1 horse dung sample, Parascaris equorum eggs were found in 3 horse dung samples, and intestinal strongilyat eggs were found in 6 horse dung samples. The intensity of the invasion was 3-5 copies in each field of view of the microscope. Thus, 57 of the 89 horses tested had helminth eggs found, with a lesion rate of 64.0%. In particular, Anoplocephala magna was found in the feces of 5 horses (5.6%), Anoplocephala perfoliata eggs were found in the feces of two horses (2.2%), and Parascaris equorum eggs were found in the feces of 13 horses (14.6%). Strongylus (Strongylus) equines eggs in 5 head specimens, Strongylus (Alfotria) edentates eggs in 5 heads (5.61%), Strongylus (Strongylus) equines eggs in 4 heads (4.49%) and 18 heads (20.2%) Trichonema eggs were found. The intensity of the invasion averaged 5-7 copies per microscope field of view.

## CONCLUSION

As a result of our research, we came to the following conclusions:

- Parasitic diseases of horses are one of the most common invasive and parasitic diseases in the country, causing great economic damage in the field of horse breeding;

- The incidence of anoplocephalidosis in horses examined was 12.3%, parascaridosis 22.8% and intestinal strongylatosis 64.9%.

- In our study, the proportion of equine anoplocephalidosis, parascaridosis, and intestinal strongylatosis was significantly higher (64.0%), with trichonemias (20.2%) leading the way.

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