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STUDY OF MONIEZIOS DISEASE OF RUMINATED ANIMALS

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Annotation

In the article, providing our people with high-quality meat, milk, eggs and other livestock products is a problem at the level of state policy, and this issue is under the attention of our government. Information about feeding livestock with high-quality and sufficiently balanced, nutritious feed, creating a solid fodder base in livestock farms, improving the breed of cattle, fully using their genetic potential, fully complying with zoohygienic, veterinary and sanitary requirements for keeping livestock is given.

Аннотация

В статье обеспечение нашего народа качественным мясом, молоком, яйцами и другими продуктами животноводства является проблемой на уровне государственной политики, и этот вопрос находится под вниманием нашего правительства. Приведены сведения о кормлении скота качественными и достаточно сбалансированными, питательными кормами, создании прочной кормовой базы в животноводческих хозяйствах, совершенствовании породы крупного рогатого скота, полном использовании их генетического потенциала, полном соблюдении зоогигиенических, ветеринарных и санитарных требований содержания скота.

Key words

veterinary, disease, food, livestock, fodder, breed, genetic.

Ключевые слова

ветеринария, болезни, питание, скот, корма, порода, генетика.

Introduction: Achieving high productivity in the livestock sector depends on the influence of many environments, which depends on the timely implementation of preventive measures against livestock diseases. According to the accounting, due to various diseases of livestock, the volume of production of livestock products

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decreases by 40%, timely and effective implementation of veterinary sanitary measures allows to increase product production by 2 times. The unique geographic climate conditions of Uzbekistan and Central Asia, warm and humid air in the spring and autumn months, and the absence of extreme cold in the winter season, create favorable conditions for the spread of many parasitic diseases.

Literature analysis and methodology: Parasitic diseases are one of the objective reasons preventing the development of sheep breeding in our republic, and therefore sheep are helminthous. The work of controlling sheep helminthiasis was studied by research scientists in the following years, and as a result of the invention of a mixture of phenothiazine copper cuprate and common salt, and its introduction during production, many helminthic diseases, mainly ruminant diseases, were prevented.

The data obtained in the experiment were carried out using the method of Ergashev E.Kh., T.Abdurakhmanov [1].

Results: Anoplocephalatoses are helminthic diseases caused by parasites belonging to the Anoplocephata subgroup, Cyclophyllidea Braun group, Cestodea class and Plathelminthes type in the animal organism. Representatives of three genera - Moniezia, Avitellinia, Thisaniesia belonging to the Anoplocephalidae and Avitellinidae classes parasitize the ruminant organism. In ungulates, there are representatives of the genera Anoplocephala and Paranoplocephola. Diseases caused by all cestodes are named after the genera to which they belong. Therefore, in ruminants, monieziosis, tizanieziosis, and avitellinosis are distinguished, and in ungulates, anoplocephalosis and paranoplocephalosis are distinguished.

Moniesiosis is a helminthic disease of ruminants, a cestode belonging to the Anoplocephalidae family - Moniezia. expansa and M. benedini are parasitic in the small intestines of animals. From the clinical point of view, sick animals are characterized by emaciation, anemia and nervous system dysfunction in the initial period of the disease, and internal poisoning in the chronic stage of the invasion [2].

Pathogens: Livestock and wild ruminants are parasitized by 10 species of moniesia. Among sheep and goats in Uzbekistan and Central Asia, only the most common representatives of Moniesia - Moniezia expansa and M.benedeni species are found. In addition to these species, Moniezia antutmnalia species were also found in cattle. The body (strobila) of Moniezia expansa is up to 10 meters long, it is milky white, dense and not transparent, the shape of the spherical head (scolex) is flat, its width is 0.7-1 mm, four oval-shaped, the diameter is 0.30-0.37 mm. provided with suction cups [3].

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Discussion: As a result of the research conducted in Uzbekistan, in the conditions of irrigated, desert-pasture and mountain and sub-mountain zones, older sheep 15 days before going out to pasture in April, and young animals after coming out. It is dewormed after 20-25 days. Secondary deworming is carried out 20-25 days after departure - in September. The following drugs (antihelminthics) are mainly used for this purpose, lambs and goats are separated from their mothers 12 hours before starting the deworming process with a 1 or 2% solution of copper oxide (SuSO4). In older sheep, it is recommended to give large fodder and strong feeds. In order to make the animals thirsty, they are kept without water the day before [4]. At the Veterinary Scientific Research Institute, drugs such as Nilvarm, Thiabendazole, and Mebendazole are prepared in the form of granules and used for group deworming of sheep. Method of preparation and application of a mixture of phenothiazine and copper cuprous table salt. The special mixture is widely used with high results and is prepared centrally or in farm conditions. For this, 10 times phenothiazine, 1 time copper cup and 89 times table salt are mixed [6]. Before mixing, the copper cuprate is milled and finally mixed with phenothiazine. This mixture, in turn, is added little by little to the salt and mixed well [7]. In our work, the clinical signs of the disease, helminthosis diseases, that is, the failure of the central nervous system in the case of senurosis, the appearance of blood dripping from the skin in the case of parafilariasis, the appearance of keratitis and conjunctivitis in the fall in thelizosis, helminthosis that is very rare related to diseases.

In practice, clinical symptoms of helminthiasis often have a common effect, and therefore it is not possible to diagnose the disease based on it.

A special laboratory examination is conducted to identify the disease. Sexually mature parasites parasitizing the animal body can lay eggs during their development and reproduction, and some of them can reproduce by giving birth to live larvae. Depending on the location of the parasite, eggs and larvae of parasites can be released from the body of the host with various secretions, or they can accumulate in the body. The main purpose of a special laboratory examination is to check the secretions coming out of the body, tissue and cells in different ways, and it is possible to establish the presence of parasite eggs and larvae in them.

Conclusion: According to the results of the conducted scientific research - monieziosis, tizanieziosis, avitellinosis are biogelments, and taking into account that their spread is caused by oribatid (soil, pasture) mites, in the fight against the disease, do not feed in pastures damaged by these mites, in particular, it is

necessary to water the sheep, not to graze in the recreation barns, and plow the highly damaged pasture sections twice a year.

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