

Distribution of Fasciolosis among Goats in the Irrigated Areas of Surkhondaryo Region

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Abstract:

In this article, the prevalence of fasciola among goats in some irrigated areas of Surkhondaryo region is studied. According to the results of the conducted scientific research, 43,7% of goats infected with fasciolosis by *F.hepatica* and 18,3% by *F.gigantica* were found in Surkhondaryo region.

Keywords: Trematoda, *F. gigantica*, *F. hepatica*, helminths, intermediate host, serial washing method, helmintoovoscopy, extent of invasion.

Enter. Goat breeding plays an important role 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 is the most harmful 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. Among them, fasciolosis among goats is one of the main helminthic diseases widespread in some irrigated areas of Surkhondaryo region, causing considerable economic damage to several farms adapted to 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 in lakes, canals, springs, streams 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. Based on the research conducted in recent years, it was found that mainly three types of trematodes - *Fasciola hepatica*, *Fasciola gigantica*, *D. dentriticum* - were widespread in goats in some irrigated areas of Surkhandarya, and the intensity and extent of invasion was high.

In our research, the incidence of these diseases in goats in some areas of the region irrigated by canals and tributaries was studied.

Material and methods. Our scientific research is carried out in sheep and goat farms in Navruz, Khalkabad, Bandikhon districts of Termiz district of Surkhandarya region and in the parasitology laboratory of the State Center for Animal Disease Diagnosis and Food Safety of Surkhandarya region. was carried out. In the study, dung samples were taken from 71 goats and examined by helminthoscopy using the method of serial washing.

Results and their analysis. The results of studying the spread of fasciolosis among goats are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Results of examination of goat dung samples.

T/R	Districts and neighborhood assembly of citizens areas	Number of animals from which faecal samples were taken	Helminth eggs were found			
			F. hepatica		F.gigantica	
			the number	%	the number	%
1.	Navroz neighborhood assembly of citizens, Termiz district	23 head goat	11	47,8	3	13,0
2.	Khalkabad neighborhood assembly of citizens, Termiz district	17 head goat	6	35,3	4	23,5
3.	Obikor neighborhood assembly of citizens, Bandikhon district	31 head goat	14	45,2	6	19,4
	Total:	71	31	43,7	13	18,3

As can be seen from the table, when the dung samples of 23 goats were examined in Navroz neighborhood of Termiz district, 11 heads were found to contain eggs of the causative agent of *F.hepatica*, the infection rate of goats was 47,8%.

When the dung samples of 17 goats in Khalkabad neighborhood of Termiz district were examined, it was found that 6 of them contained eggs of the causative agent of *F.hepatica*, the level of contamination of goats was 35,3 percent.

In the territory of Obikor neighborhood of Bandikhon district, when the dung samples of 31 goats were examined, it was found that 14 of them contained eggs of the causative agent of *F. hepatica*, the degree of contamination of goats was 45,2 percent.

The following results were recorded when determining the level of infestation with *F. gigantica*. During the examination of dung samples of 23 goats in the territory of Navroz neighborhood of Termiz district, it was found that 3 of them contained eggs of the causative agent of *F. gigantica*, the level of contamination of goats was 13 percent.

When the dung samples of 17 goats were examined in the territory of Khalkabad neighborhood of Termiz district, it was found that 4 of them contained eggs of the causative agent of *F. gigantica*, and the degree of contamination of goats was 23,5 percent.

In the territory of Obikor neighborhood of Bandikhon district, when the dung samples of 31 goats were examined, it was found that 6 of them contained eggs of the causative agent of *F. gigantica*, the level of contamination of goats was 19,4 percent.

Conclusions. The results of the conducted scientific research shows that in the irrigated areas of the Surkhandarya region, the cases of fasciolosis among goats are more extensive than in the desert, mountain and sub-mountain areas. In the irrigated areas of the province, it is 43,7% with *F.hepatica* and 18,3% with *F.gigantica*. In order to prevent fasciolosis among goats, it is necessary to avoid feeding goats in areas where the intermediate hosts are freshwater molluscs, and to fight against intermediate hosts with molluscicidal drugs, and to deworm and anthelmintically treat infected goats.

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