градской области идёт соблюдение необходимых для предотвращения появления колибактериоза мер безопасности.

В заключение можно сказать, что для дальнейшего наблюдения благополучности эпизоотической ситуации на территориях птицеводческих хозяйств следует продолжить соблюдать методы профилактики, а также разрабатывать новые методы в борьбе с инфекционными заболеваниями.

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## EPIZOOTOLOGY OF CATTLE AND POULTRY HELMINTHS IN UZBEKISTAN'S BUKHARA AND NAVOI REGIONS

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*This article presents information on helminthiasis of livestock - cattle and poultry (chicken) and their prevalence in Bukhara and Navoi regions, which have unique geographical and climatic features of our Republic.* ***Keywords:*** *helminthosis, extension, marshallagiosis, nematodirosis, gastrointestinal strongyliatosis, fasciolosis, monieziosis, ascariasis, heterokidosis, capillariosis.*

## ЭПИЗОТОЛОГИЯ ГЕЛЬМИНТОВ КРУПНОГО РОГАТОГО СКОТА И ПТИЦ В БУХАРСКОЙ И НАВОИЙСКОЙ ОБЛАСТЯХ УЗБЕКИСТАНА

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*В данной статье представлены сведения о гельминтозах сельскохозяйственных животных - крупного рогатого скота и птицы (кур) и их распространенности в Бухарской и Навоийской областях, которые имеют уникальные географические и климатические особенности нашей Республики.* ***Ключевые слова:*** *гельминтоз, распространение, маршаллагиоз, нематодироз, желудочно-кишечный стронгилятоз, фасциолез, мониезиоз, аскаридоз, гетерокидоз, капилляриоз.*

The main part of the regions of Bukhara and Navoi, which are considered regions of the south-western climate region of the Republic of Uzbekistan, oc-

cupies the red-sand massif. The climate of these areas is sharply continental, with temperatures ranging from slightly colder (-42 to 460 °C) during the winter months to hot (plus 46 to 490 °C) during the summer heat. In such climates, the spread of various invasion diseases, including helminthoses, the biology of disease triggers, has an effect on the epizootic process.

Taking the above into account, it is important to study the distribution and epizootiological aspects of helminthiosis in such geographical and climatic regions, develop measures against diseases based on this data, and introduce these measures into practice. We conducted research on the distribution of livestock cattle and poultry (chickens) helminths, the main helminths found in this area, in the regions of Bukhara and Navoi.

**The size and styles of research.** The research was carried out in September-October 2022, with 82 heads in the Navoi region, 124 heads of cattle in the Bukhara region, and 76 and 92 heads of poultry (chickens) examined with fast wet fields of gelmintoovoscopy with Foulleborn and sequential washing methods and the Berman-Orlov method improved in the viti of gelmintolarvoscopy (Ya.D. Nikolsky, 1961). It was found that this species was extensorized with various helminthic causative agents of animals, including

**Research results.** Based on the results of determining whether cattle were infected with various helminthoses, 92 heads of 206 head cattle examined in the Navoi and Bukhara regions, or 44.6%, were infected with various helminthoses, with 1 head (0.48%) infected with cattle marshallagies, 2 heads (0.96%) infected with nematodiruses, and 49 heads (23.8%) infected with other gastrointestinal.

**Table 1 - The extensibility of cattle with helminths in Bukhara and Navoi regions**

| Regions | Number of animals examined | Extensorization | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | marshallagiasis | | nematodirosis | | other gastrointestinal strongylatoses | | general damage with helminthoses | |
| | | head | % | head | % | head | % | head | % |
| Navoi | 82 | 1 | 1,2 | - | - | 19 | 23,2 | 43 | 52,4 |
| Bukhara | 124 | - | - | 2 | 1,6 | 30 | 24,2 | 49 | 39,1 |
| Total | 206 | 1 | 0,48 | 2 | 0,96 | 49 | 23,8 | 92 | 44,6 |

As you are aware, our republic's poultry industry has been rapidly expanding in recent years.It will not be an exaggeration to say that the attention of our government at the level of Public Policy will be paramount in the development of this sphere.Furthermore, the organization of large specialized poultry farms, auxiliary farms of various industrial enterprises, and personal farms of the population feed a large number of poultry, particularly chicken, and the provision of dietary dishes - eggs and poultry - to the population is growing.

Various diseases of poultry, including helminthoses, also occur in this type of farm. In order to determine the extent to which helminths are distributed among poultry (chickens) kept mainly on earth in Navoi and Bukhara regions of the Republic, a helminthological examination of 168 head chickens in total found that 47% of them were infected with helminths, including 26.7% with ascaridiosis, 33.3% with heterachidosis, and In the Navoi region, the total damage of chickens with helminthoses was 43.4%; damage with ascaridiosis was 26.3%; with heterachidosis, 32.9%; and with capillariasis, 4.0%. In the Bukhara region, these indicators were found to be 50.0, 27.2, 33.7, and 17.4 percent, respectively (Table 2).

**Table 2 - The extensibility of poultry (chickens) with helminths in the Republic's Navoi and Bukhara regions**

| Regions | Checked poultry (head) | Extensorization, % | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ascaridiasis | heterachidosis | capillariasis | general lesion with helminthoses |
| Navoi | 76 | 26,3 | 32,9 | 4,0 | 43,4 |
| Bukhara | 92 | 27,2 | 33,7 | 17,4 | 50,0 |
| Total | 168 | 26,7 | 33,3 | 11,3 | 47,0 |

Despite the dry and hot climate of the region, ascariasis and heterachidosis are common among poultry (chickens) in the Navoi and Bukhara regions. Capillariasis among poultry is also known to occur in the Bukhara region.

**Conclusions.** The data presented above show that, despite the harsh-continental climate of the Navoi and Bukhara regions, where salinity is relatively common among livestock, helminths have a negative impact on livestock pathology and productivity.

Another aspect of the spread of helminths among cattle is the emergence of helminths, the last years of which were almost not observed before among cattle, that is, damage with toxocarosis among cattle (17.7% in the Bukhara region, 37.8% in the Navoi region) attracts attention, and the elimination of this condition requires the implementation of measures.

It is necessary to carry out measures to prevent these diseases, taking into account the significant damage caused by helminthosis ascariasis, heterachidosis, capillaries on farms specializing in poultry farming, auxiliary farms of industrial enterprises and personal farms of the population.

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## CREATING AN OPTIMAL DIET STRUCTURE AS A WAY TO PREVENT DISORDER RUMEN DIGESTION IN BULLS

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*Poor-quality protein in the diet leads to excessive formation of ammonia in the rumen. The use of concentrated feed against the background of strict proportional administration together with coarse feed with intensive cultivation and fattening of dairy bulls and the normal course of enzymatic processes in the rumen and throughout the body allows you to achieve an average daily increase of up to 1420 g by 14 months of age and reduce feed conversion.* ***Keywords:*** *rumen fermentation, cellulolytic activity, amylolytic activity, rumen microflora, concentrated feed, bull calves.*

## СОЗДАНИЕ ОПТИМАЛЬНОЙ СТРУКТУРЫ РАЦИОНА КАК СПОСОБ ПРОФИЛАКТИКИ НАРУШЕНИЙ РУБЦОВОГО ПИЩЕВАРЕНИЯ У БЫЧКОВ

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*Некачественный белок в рационе приводит к избыточному образованию аммиака в рубце. При интенсивном выращивании и откорме молочных бычков использование концентрированных кормов на фоне ограниченного кормления грубыми кормами и нормальном течении ферментативных процессов в рубце позволяет добиться среднесуточного прироста до 1420 г к 14-месячному возрасту и снизить конверсию корма.* ***Ключевые***