

**Conclusions.** Of the 142 head cattle examined in the Samarkand region, 41 heads (28.27%) were infected with gastrointestinal strongylosis, 30 heads (21.12%) with fasciolosis, and 32 heads (22.53%) with toxocariasis, which were found to be the main helminths in these examined districts. It was found that the total harm to cattle with various helmitoses was 59.15% in the Samarkand region and 57.33% in the Kashkadarya region.

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## SEASONAL DYNAMICS OF HELMINTHIASES IN SHEEP IN UZBEKISTAN

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*The article describes the data on the seasonal dynamics of sheep helminths in the Andijan, Fergana, Namangan, Kashkadarya, Jizzakh, Samarkand, Tashkent regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Karakalpakstan in 2021-2022. Key words: helminth, helminthosis, spring, summer, autumn, winter, epizootological condition, nematodosis, trematodosis, cestodosis.*

## СЕЗОННАЯ ДИНАМИКА ГЕЛЬМИНТОЗОВ ОВЕЦ В УСЛОВИЯХ УЗБЕКИСТАНА

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*В статье приведены данные о сезонной динамике гельминтов овец в Андижанской, Ферганской, Наманганской, Кашкадарьинской, Джизакской, Самаркандской, Ташкентской областях Республики Узбекистан и Республики Каракалпакстан в 2021-2022 гг. Ключевые сло-*

*ва: гельминт, гельминтоз, весна, лето, осень, зима, эпизоотологическая ситуация, нематодоз, трематодоз, цестодоз.*

It is known that most helminthoses, including strongylylatoses that parasitize the gastrointestinal and respiratory organs, all trematodoses, including fasciolosis, orientobilgarsiosis, and paramphistomatoses, cestodose-moniesiosis, tizanieziosis, avitellinosis (like anoplosephalatoses and most other geo-) and biogelminthoses, have seasonal dynamics throughout the year; in other words, the degree of distribution of each helminth.

It is important to study the seasonal dynamics of helminths and, by analyzing them and taking accurate data in this direction, clarify certain laws and, based on them, determine the complexity of combating helminths, the size of treatment-preventive measures against helminths, optimal deadlines, and methods.

To achieve the development of livestock, it is important to prevent various helminthic diseases. Among parasitic diseases, various helminths occupy a special place [1, 2, 3]. Due to the pathological impact of parasitizing nematodes and cestodes on the animal organism in the intestines, liver, liver lungs, as well as in the gastrointestinal system, large economic damage is caused to farms due to growth and development lag, a decrease in the number of lamb heads obtained from mother sheep, a decrease in dairy productivity of cattle, prevention and treatment of In order to develop measures to effectively combat helminthiasis, it is important to first determine their prevalence [2, 3].

**The purpose of the study.** It consists in studying the epizootiological status of parasitizing helminths in sheep in different regions of the Republic, the degree of spread of disease pathogens, and the identification of the main parasites and their seasonal dynamics by season.

**Objects and styles of research.** Research has been conducted in Andijan, Fergana, Namangan, Kashkadarya, Jizzakh, Samarkand, and Tashkent regions and the Republic of Karakolpakistan during 2021 and 2022. The total 2049 head sheep improved methods of gelmintoovoscopy for foulbreasts and sequential washing and gelmintolarvoscopy by the Veterinary Research Institute of Berman-Orlov (Viti). D.Nikolsky, 1961).

In order to determine the dynamics, how the distribution of the main helminths of sheep changes by the seasons of the year, 645 heads of sheep examined in 2021-2022 were checked in the spring months (March–May), 356 heads in the summer (June–August), 461 heads in the autumn season (September–November and 587 heads in the winter season (December, January and February).

**Research results.** The results of the examination were analyzed by analyzing the indicators of the main helminths of sheep: gastrointestinal strongylythoses (marshallagiosis, nematodiosis, and other gastrointestinal strongylythoses), fasciolosis, and monieziosis, and by determining the seasons of the

year that sheep were infected with helminths in general, the seasonal dynamics of these helminths were determined.

According to these data, 1,153 heads, or 56.3%, of the 2,049 head sheep examined were completely infected with helminths, with marshallagiosis being found to be 28.5% infected, 27% with nematodirosis, 17.8% with other gastrointestinal strongylylated agents, 16.8% with fascioliosis, and 4.34% with moniesiosis.

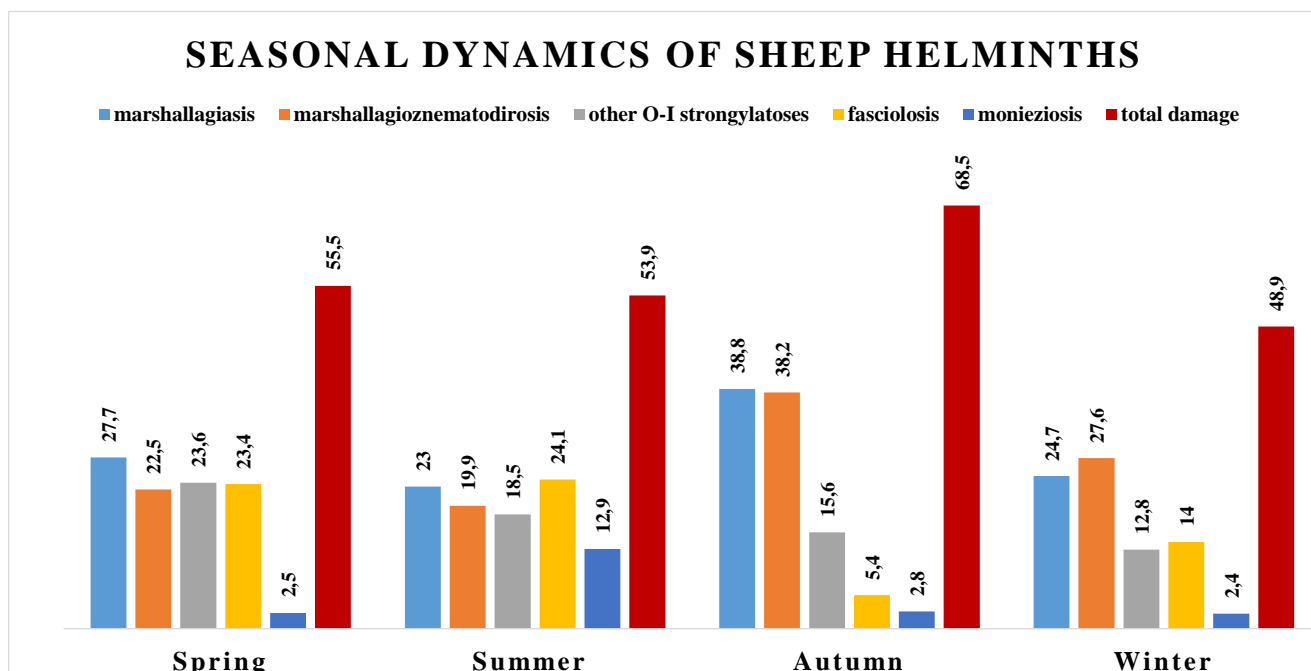
The fact that sheep are infected with these helminths has its own peculiarities in terms of the seasons of the year. In particular, sheep were affected by marshallagiosis with a high incidence in the autumn, and sheep were affected by this helminthosis at 38.8 percent. The lowest reported incidence of sheep infected with this helminth during the summer season was 23%, while the incidence was 27.7% in the spring and 24.7% in the winter.

Sheep with nematodirosis were at 22.5% in spring, 19.9% in summer, 38.2% in autumn, and the highest at 27.6% in winter.

Sheep were found to have the highest incidence of gastrointestinal strongyloses other than marshallagiosis and nematodirosis in spring, at 23.6 percent. The extensorization of sheep with these helminths was 18.5% in summer, 15.6% in autumn, and 12.8% in winter.

Sheep were found to be infected with fasciolysis at 23.41% in spring, 24.1% in summer, 5.4% in autumn, and 14% in winter.

With monieziosis, the extensorization of sheep in the spring, summer, autumn, and winter seasons is characterized by being proportionally 2.5, 12.9, 2.8, and 2.3 percent.



According to the analysis of the above data, the treatment of sheep against gastrointestinal strongyloxaxis is carried out in spring (April-May), at the end of the autumn season against fascioliosis in November-December months, and in

summer (June-August months), the last month of spring and the first month of summer (May – June, against moniesiosis. It is desirable to increase.

**Conclusions.** The highest infestation of sheep marshallagiosis occurs at 38.8% in the autumn season of the year, while low infestation falls at 23% in the summer season.

Determining the spread of helminths according to the seasons of the year will help develop measures to combat and prevent them.

The climactic indicators of the seasons of the year affect the distribution of helminths.

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