

Vol. 2. – pp. 709-718. –[https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-91405-9\\_78](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-91405-9_78).  
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UDC 616.636.095.51.1

## **EXAMINATION OF CATTLE HELMINTHIASIS IN THE REGIONS OF SAMARKAND AND KASHKADARYA**

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*This article describes helminthiasis in cattle breeding farms in some districts of the Samarkand and Kashkadarya regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan's southern and central regions, as well as in population households. **Keywords:** cattle, helminthiasis, extenszarylation, marshallagiasis, nematodirosis, gastrointestinal strongylates, fasciolosis, moniezirosis.*

## **ОБСЛЕДОВАНИЕ НА ГЕЛЬМИНТОЗ КРУПНОГО РОГАТОГО СКОТА В САМАРКАНДСКОЙ И КАШКАДАРЬИНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТЯХ**

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*В данной статье описаны гельминтозы в животноводческих хозяйствах некоторых районов Самаркандской и Кашкадарьинской областей южных и центральных районов Республики Узбекистан, а также в хозяйствах населения. **Ключевые слова:** крупный рогатый скот, гельминтозы, экстензаризация, маршаллаггиоз, нематодироз, желудочно-кишечные стронгилезы, фасциолез, мониезиоз.*

**Relevance of the topic.** Today, the development of cattle breeding and the protection of this area from various casualties, including helminthiasis, remain important tasks. However, one of the factors that will become the main obstacle to the preservation of cattle, given their increase in number of heads, is the various infectious, non-infectious, and invasive diseases that occur among animals.

Taking the above into account, it is important to study the prevalence and epizootological aspects of helminthiasis in such regions, develop measures against diseases based on these data, and introduce these measures into practice. We conducted research on the distribution of cattle helminthiasis in cattle breeding and population households in some districts of the Samarkand and Kashkadarya regions.

**Volume and methods of research.** The research was carried out in the Taylak, Urgut, Bulungur, and Ishtighan districts of the Samarkand region and the Guluzar and Kitab districts of the Kashkadarya region in cattle breeding and population households. The tests were checked on fecal samples from cattle using methods of helminthoovoscopy (Fulleborn, sequential washing) and helmintholarvoscopy (improved Viti of Berman-Orlov). The data on epizootiological cases in the regions are reflected in the tables below.

**Research results.** Based on the results of determining whether cattle were infested with various helminths, 84 heads of 142 head cattle examined in the Samarkand region, that is, 59.15 percent, were infested with various helminths, among which 3 heads (2.11%) had mole marshallagies, 4 heads (2.81%) had nematodyrus, 41 heads (28.87%) had other gastrointestinal strongylates, 30 heads (21.12%) had (7.74%) with monieziosis, 2 heads (1.4%) with dicrosylosis, 32 heads (22.53%) with toxocariasis, 32 heads (22.53%) with toxo) with toxo) were damaged by paramphistomatosis, and based on

**Table 1 - Extensoration of cattle with helminths in the Samarkand region (n=142)**

<b>Helminthiasis</b>	<b>head</b>	<b>%</b>
Marshallagiosis	3	2,11
Nematodyrosis	4	2,81
Other gastrointestinal stongylates	41	28,87
Fascioliasis	30	21,12
Manieziuz	11	7,74
Digraseliiasis	2	1,40
Toxocariasis	32	22,53
Paramphistomatosis	4	2,21
<b>Total damage</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>59,15</b>

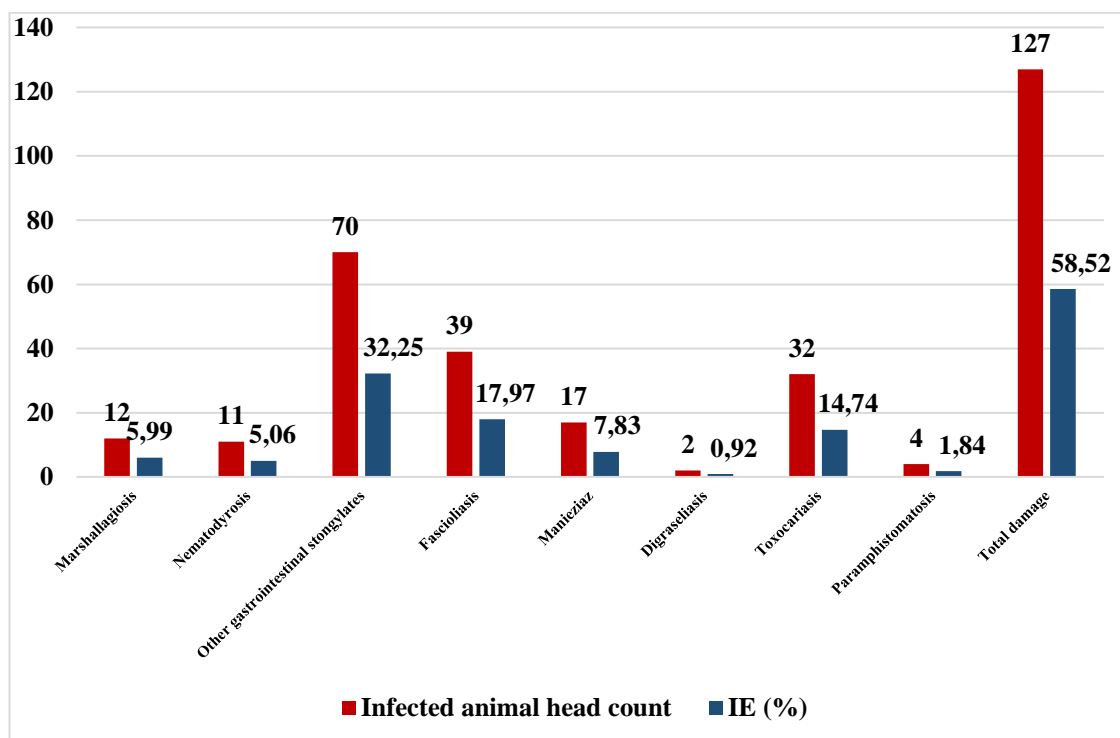
According to the results of the examination of cattle breeding in the Kitab and Guzar districts of kashkadarya region and cattle breeding in population households, a total of 75 examined cattle of different ages (calves up to 6 months old, young cattle of 1-2 years old and cattle older than 3 years) were examined helminthologically, among them 10 head (13.33%) cattle with marshallagies, 7 heads (9.33, with 9 heads (12%) fasciolosis, 6 heads (8%) were found to be damaged by monieziosis.

Of the 75 head cattle examined in kashkadarya region, 43 head were infected with various helminthoses, and the extensibility of the invasion was found to be an average of 57.33%.

**Table 2 - Extensoration of cattle with helminthiasis in the Kashkadarya region (n = 75)**

Helminthiasis	head	%
Marshallagiosis	10	13,33
Nematodyrosis	7	9,33
Other gastrointestinal stongylates	29	38,66
Fascioliasis	9	12
Manieziar	6	8
Total damage	<b>43</b>	<b>57,33</b>

Among the cattle examined in the Kashkadarya region, helminthiasis is common; it was found that the main helminthiasis are marshallagiosis, nematodyrosis, other gastrointestinal strongylatosis, fasciolosis, and monieziosis.



**1-diagram Extensoration of cattle with helminths in Samarkand and Kashkadarya regions (n = 127)**

In general, among the 217 head of cattle examined in the Taylak, Urgut, Bulungur, and Ishtikhan districts of the Samarkand region and the Guzar and Kitab districts of the Kashkadarya region, it was noted that 127 head of 58.52% of the cattle were damaged by various helminths (diagram 1).

**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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UDK 619:616:995.1

## 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-*