

Karantin davrida chorva mollari va hayvonlarni parvarish qilish uchun mo'ljallangan buyumlar saqlanadigan binolar muntazam ravishda dezinfektsiya qilinadi.

Xulosalar. Qoramol leykoz kasalligini davolanmaydi, eng zamonaviy veterinariya fani va amalyoti ham bu kasallikka qarshi samarali dori vositalariga ega bo'lmagani uchun ham qoramollarni o'z vaqtida immunodiagnostika qilish tashkil etadi. Natijada immunodiagnostika kasallikning yashirin davrida, organizmda morfologik o'zgarishlar namoyon bo'lmasdan, faqat leykoz virusi bilan zararlanganligi aniqlanadi.

Sog'lom xo'jaliklarni ushbu kasallikdan asrash uchun bir yilda bir marta sigir va g'unojinlar, bir yilda ikki marta nasldor buqalarni (IFA) Immunofermentli analiz reaksiyasi yordamida tekshirish zarur. Natijada IFA reaksiyasi qo'zg'atuvchi antigeni yoki unga qarshi hosil bo'lgan maxsus antiteloni nisbatan qisqa vaqtda aniqlab beradi.

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RESEARCH STATUS OF BIRD HELMINTHS IN UZBEKISTAN

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Introduction. Today, as a result of the regular increase in the population in the world, their demand for food, products and daily needs are also increasing. Measures such as quality and adequate feeding of poultry, strict adherence to veterinary and sanitary rules are the main factors in the performance of these tasks. Poultry occupy one of the important places in human life, since the diet of people, along with ensuring the need for meat and eggs, receives valuable feathers for industry, serves as the main sources in the preparation of local fertilizers for agriculture.

In the application of measures against helminths and helminths in our republic, research has been carried out on the species composition, ecological peculiarities and life cycle of a scientific resource, especially helminths that cause the disease, and accurate data has been collected. Scientific research on the fields of agriculture, poultry farming is aimed not only at creating new productive breeds resistant to various diseases, but also at comprehensive research of helminths that parasitize them and improving measures to combat them.

The purpose of the study. Analysis of the species composition of bird helminths in Uzbekistan, the state of study of representatives of widespread and harmful to poultry farming and the results of many years of research work and published work on the field by scientists.

Research materials and methods. Academic K. I. Scriabin for many years in poultry farms in different regions and regions of the Republic. There have been research studies of Scriabin (1928) with complete and incomplete helminthological pathology methods [18].

Research results and their analysis. The results of research work carried out for the purpose of studying agricultural animals, including bird helmets, in different regions of the Republic for many years, as well as scientific articles, monographs, dissertations published by many of our helminthologist scientists who carried out research in this field were thoroughly analyzed.

The first collection of bird helminths in Uzbekistan was made by the famous Russian naturalist – researcher A.P. Fedchenko during his travels to the Turkestan border.

1921-1923 Helminthological expeditions were organized under academic K.I.Scriabin's leadership. Participants of this expedition listed wild and domestic birds' helminths in a number of regions and cities of Uzbekistan (Bukhara, Andijan, Tashkent, Syrdarya, Jizzakh regions).

The study of the fauna of bird helminths in Uzbekistan on a comprehensive and systematic basis M.A. Sultanov started. In the published articles of the series, the author reported that according to the results of a study of the birds of prey of the Tashkent region, 25 species registered parasitic bats [19, 20, 22, 23, 24]. Helminths recovered from wild birds belong to the nematode class as follows: *Porrocaecum* (4 species), *Controcaecum* (2 species), *Cyastoma* (1 species), *Habronema* (5 species), *Synhimantus* (2 species), *Dispharynx* (2 species), *Physoloptera* (4 species), *Microtetrameres* (1 species), *Parhamatospiculum* (1 species), *Capillaria* (2 species) and *Thominx* (1 species) which have determined descent.

In the following years, the author studied the helminths of hunting birds. The collection of helminths from birds was carried out in Tashkent, Samarkand, Jizzakh, Kashkadarya regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan [25, 26, 27, 28, 29].

The author registered 366 species of helminths in the 105 species of birds examined, which are considered to belong to the Cestodes (122 species), trematodes (82 species), nematodes (148 species) and acanthocephalae (14 species). This and other material is recorded in his monograph "The Birds of Uzbekistan helminths" [21].

The results of the study of helminth fauna of individual groups of birds in Uzbekistan deserve special attention. In this regard, especially the results of the study obtained by A.T. Turemuratov are significant [31, 32, 33]. The author listed 133 species of helminths, including: Cestodes (24 species), trematodes (67), nematodes (38), and acanthocephalae (4), in Aral Sea birds. The sea birds confirmed that total bird damage was 20.7%. The following indicators were recorded when the invasion was taken in separate groups: 37.4% with cestodes, 72.4% with trematodes, 64.6% with nematodes, and 0.48% with acanthocephalae.

Data on individual species and groups of domestic poultry helminths are presented by parasitologists of Uzbekistan [1, 6, 7, 8, 9]. The authors noted that in a number of regions of the Republic, domestic chickens, ducks, geese are seriously damaged by a complex of helminths. These studies provide information on pathological and histological changes in organs in ascarida of chicken and the biology of certain types of helminths.

Among the researches dedicated to separate groups of birds' helminths of Uzbekistan, F.D. Akramova [2, 3, 4,5], K.A. Saparov [10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17] of particular note are their studies, which examined many questions of fundamental character in the relationships of birds and parasites of the subspecies Schistosomata, Spirurata and Filariata. According to the above-mentioned authors, about 100 species of helminths are listed, representatives of the Schistosoma subspecies from trematodes, spirurids and filariates from nematodes are recorded in different ecological groups of birds of Uzbekistan.

The history of hunting, wild and domestic bird helminth fauna of Uzbekistan is limited to this.

An analysis of literary data on the species composition of the Uzbek bird helminth shows that they cover the helminthofaunistic studies of multiple groups (orders) of birds. The total number of parasitic worm species was about 400.

The parasitic worm fauna of the domestic chicken is made up of 46 species [21]. Of this, the Cestodes comprise 13 species, the trematodes 14 species, and the nematodes 19 species.

On farms of different types, domestic chickens are raised – chickens, turkeys, guinea fowls which are considered susceptible to damage by helminths and ectoparasites. Updated studies indicate that invasion extensiveness of helminth infestation of the studied chicken species has been estimated at up to 70%. The intensity of the invasion varies from 1-100 copies.

Conclusion. So, for many years, when researchers analyzed the results of research conducted by the work published by many of our specialist scientists, we witnessed that bird helminths were not studied at the same level in different regions and regions of our Republic. Especially in Khorezm and Karakalpakstan, bird helminths and helminthoses have been studied very little. Those are also very old data, taking into account the peculiarities of Khorezm and Karakalpakstan, it is necessary to research planning and improve preventive measures.

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ҚОРАҚАЛПОҒИСТОН ШАРОИТИДА ҚЎЙЛАР ОРАСИДА ФАСЦИОЛЁЗНИНГ ЭПИЗООТОЛОГИК ҲОЛАТИ, ИНВАЗИЯ ЭКСТЕНСИВЛИГИ ВА ИНТЕНСИВЛИГИНИНГ МАВСУМИЙ ДИНАМИКАСИНИ АНИҚЛАШ

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Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада Қорақалпоғистон Республикасининг суғориладиган ва чўл худудларида қўйларнинг жигар трематодалари *Fasciola gigantica*нинг 2022-2024 йиллардаги инвазиянинг экстенсивлиги, инвазия интенсивлиги оид текширишлар қайд қилинган. Бундан ташқари суғориладиган зоналарда қорин оёқли маллюска *L.auriculariana*нинг *Fasciola gigantica* касаллиги учун асосий хўжайин эканлиги ва ҳозир ҳам ўз долзарблигини йўқотмаганлиги тажриба натижаларида исботланганлиги, *Fasciola gigantica* личинкаси қиш ойлари *L.auriculariana*нинг жигаридан ташқарига чиқмаса маллюскани қишки уйку даврида нобуд қилади ва кейинги йилги касаллик кўзгатувчиси касаллик тарқатувчи ҳайвонлар тезагидан чиққан тухумлар ҳисобидан ривожланишига доир маълумотлар келтирилган.

Калит сўзлар. Биоценоз, *Fasciola gigantica*, мавсумий динамика, *F.hepatica*, фасциола, гельминтологик ёриш, *O.turkestanica*, *L.truncatula*.