

The Degree of Infection of Goats With Pathogens of Monieziasis in Irrigation Areas of the Kashkadarya Region

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Abstract. The level of infection of goats with monieziasis pathogens in Kamashi, Yakkabog, Guzor districts of Kashkadarya region, located in irrigation territory, was determined.

Key words: cestode, helminth, moniesia, *M.expansa*, *M.benedeni*, strobila, scolex, joint.

Introduction.

In many foreign and local literature, even in parasitology textbooks created for universities, it is shown that lambs and goats are infected with *M.expansa* in spring and summer, and *M.benedeni* mainly in autumn. During our many years of research, such an epizootiological condition was not observed, each type of moniesia can be found at any time of the year, since in the conditions of Uzbekistan, most types of oribatid mites are intermediate hosts for both moniesia. they are adapted to live and reproduce in the same ecological conditions.

The manifestation of clinic features of monieziasis depends on the age of the animals, the type and number of pathogens and in all cases is severe in young lambs and goats due to the small size of the intestine. Older animals are less susceptible to it and the disease is easier for them. With high intensity of invasion, the intestinal wall of goats gets ruptured that is to say peritonitis may happen. When monieziasis occurs in such cases, outwardly healthy lambs and goats may die within a few hours.

Newly born lambs begin to develop moniesiosis when they switch to feeding on green grass, that is, from the age of about 3 weeks, and accordingly, when the age exceeds two months, the joints that are attached to their droppings and moniesiosis begin to separate, it is more often observed in three or four month old lambs. Lambs and goats that are not fed with mother's milk are forced to graze after one week to 10 days, and goats that are fed with mother's milk begin to use pasture grass much later. According to this, moniesiosis is first seen in 1.5-3 month old goats.

Currently, according to our research (B. Salimov, T. Taylakov, Sh. Kurbanov 2017, 2018), in addition to moniezia and avitellinosis *Moniezia expansa*, *Moniezia benedeni*, *Avitellina centripunctata*, their new species are found in sheep and goats. Taking this into account, strengthening the measures against them, developing new improved methods is the demand of the times.

Materials and methods. Research was carried out on a total of 96 goats in Kamashi, Yakkabog, Guzor districts located in the irrigation area of Kashkadarya region.

Dropping samples of about 10 or 15 gr taken from the rectum of goats of different ages were examined by helminthoscopic, Fulleborn, repeated washing, helmintarvoscopy methods, some of them, when necessary, were pierced by the helmintarvoscopy method improved by Berman-Orlov and Y.D. Nikolsky. The method of repeated washing of dropping samples is used

in the diagnosis of all trematodes.

Results. Table 1 shows the infestation level of goats with moniezosis pathogens in the irrigation areas of Kashkadarya region.

Table 1.

Infestation level with monieziasis pathogens of goats in the conditions Kashkadarya region

№	districts	The number of examined samples	Helminth eggs			
			Cestodes			
			M. expansa		M. benedeni	
			number	percentage	number	percentage
1	Kamashi	22	4	16,6	1	4,1
2	Yakkabog	20	5	19,2	2	7,6
3	Guzor	22	3	13,6	1	4,5
4	Chirokchi	24	3	12,5	2	8,3
Total		88	15	15,6	6	6,2

As it can be seen from the table, in the study of the infestation level of goats with moniesiosis pathogen in such irrigation areas of the Kashkadarya region as Kamashi, Yakkabog, Guzor and Chirakchi districts, the results of examination of dropping samples collected from goats under the care of the population in the conditions of Kamashi district by the helmintocoprological method revealed the joints of *Moniezia expansa* in 4 out of 22 goats and it showed that the infestation rate was 16.6%, *Moniezia benedeni* joints were found in 1 goat, and the infestation rate was 4.1%.

Among the dropping samples collected from 20 goats under the care of the population in the conditions of Yakkabog district, *M. expansa* joints were found in 5 of them, and the level of infection was 19.2%, and *M. benedeni* joints were found in 2 of them, and the level of infection was 4.1%.

When examining the droppings of the goats from the irrigated areas of Guzor district, *M. expansa* joints were found in 3 out of 22 goats and the level of infestation was 13.6%, while the presence of *M. benedeni* joints was noted in the dropping of 1 goat, the level of infestation showed 4.5%.

When examining the dropping of the goats from the irrigated areas of Chirakchi district, *M. expansa* joints were found in 3 out of 24 goats, the level of infestation was 12.5%, and it was documented that there were *M. benedeni* joints in the dropping of 2 goats, the level of infection was 8.3%.

In general, *M. expansa* joints were found in 15 out of 96 goat dropping samples in the districts of the irrigation areas and the infestation rate was 15.6%, while *M. benedei* was found in 6 dropping samples and the infestation rate was 6.2%.

Conclusion

1. The results of the study of the infestation level of goats with monieziosis pathogens in

the irrigation areas of Kashkadarya region showed that *Moniezia expansa* (15.6%) and *Moniezia benedeni* (6.2%) take the first place in the spread of goat monieziosis in these areas.

2. We explain such an epizootiological condition by the specific effects of existing hydrogeological factors in the irrigation areas on the intermediate host-mites, which play an important role in the biology of the causative agents of moniezia.

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