

Monieziozning Diagnosis Gelmintoovoskopik

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Abstract:

In the living animal in the article in a way monieziozga gelmintoovoskopik in the series besides washing method from the method in the diagnosis of fyulleborn can also be used is determined on the basis of special studies. The droppings of animals for her workshops and our samples for checking the style shown in the wash every 5 minutes instead of every 6 - 8 minutes, it is desirable to perform. Monieziozga not only this, but also increases the efficiency of the diagnosis and fassiolyoz dikrotseliozga that put a group of eggs and larvae of nematodes allows you to find.

Keywords: Moniezioz, fassiolyoz, dikrotselioz, eggs.

Introduction

Moniezioz sheep, goats, cattle intestine is common among all the dangerous biotsenoz sestodozi. Moniezia expansa provoke her for software technical (Rudolphi, 1810), Moniezia benedeni (Moniez, 1879), Moniezia automnalia Kuznetsov, 1967 is. The first two types sestod spread on the territory of uzbekistan. Moniezioziyalar the biggest parasite, their height to 10 m, the latest ripening of the joints the width is 18-20 mm. Especially for a lamb under the age of Moniezioz very dangerous. Ichagi of their large diameter and narrow at the age of sheep from more much more than this parasite. The intensity stays high when filled with lamb ichagi monieziyalar invaziya accordingly, the process of digestion break, and strong gas collected in the intestine of animals and troubled many will die. The crack up of the intestine is death. Only in recent years has caused economic damage to the economy while many moniezioz qo'ychilik, to him they are too high to be caught in some farms of the lamb.

Research in veterinary practice and animal droppings in the scientific method of diagnosis in all samples by fyulleborn kovshovchi monieziozga put the check is performed. The droppings of their research, we found that in comparison to the washing method this method series of samples.

Material and methods. Studies gelmintoovoskopik method has been completed. The sheep droppings from samples of *M. benedeni* and *m. expansa* of the world, *Fasciola hepatica* and *Dicrocoelium lanceatum* the ripening of the world, from eggs, from the solution and clean water led to the use of saturated salt water.

Results and their analysis. Monieziozga gelmintoovoskopik droppings around 5-10 g samples conducted in living animals Fyulleborn diagnostic method in saturated salt water solution is crushed, mixed into the solution seen in additional, the mixture is held or finely dokada teshikli elak cable net. Made from soft 40-60 minutes after his part from the surface of thin wire and a few drops of the product are taken using a microscope xalqa shishachalariga checked in. Workshops and compounds for checking our 100 - 200 ml in volume in a glass of glasses is made. The series of samples by washing only way gelmintoovoskopik gelmintozlariga diagnosed with droppings while in water is used. 100 - 200 ml of water and mixed in a volume of the glasses in the crushed samples, gauze, or net cable elak are swimming in it, are washed every 5 minutes, while the precipitate trematodes eggs checked. Check in the precipitate our own research instead of tiny glass products plastilin 8 cm x 5 cm in size, bounded by the inner part of large items shishachasidan were used.

It is being used at trematodozlarning diagnostic method for long years. Check trematodes eggs in samples of sediment, except in such gelmitoovoskopik animal droppings monieziyalarning the eggs also come to find we are. This method is how to determine the effect in the same conditions that give monieziozga Fyulleborn comparing it with the method I have seen. 2 m. *expansa* from home for her thin lamb and *m. benedeni* ichagi reduced the ripening of the world with their droppings were separated using joints. *M. expansa* and *M. benedeni* a copy of a copy of the joints two to two parts shishachasida 3 - 4 drops of water in the other glass items we have behind using ezdi. Under the microscope, many triangular, rectangular in shape monieziyalarning the detection of the eggs we have. The first eggs mixed with 200 ml of saturated salt solution stakandagi shishachasidagi monieziyalarning more glass items, we have put in a bottle the first two items of the same size have mixed stakandagi shishachasidagi parasite eggs in clean water. Stakanga both pre-and fluid from the bile of the liver of cattle possessed fassiolyozga dikrotseliozga *f. hepatica* and *d. lanceatum* of the world was laid, the eggs also bag (a few hundred). In each case a mixture of both conditions were kept calm for hours, and then taking their part in drop wire and the surface was checked using the product in a microscope than 20 shishachalariga xalqa far. As a result, in salt-saturated units monieziyalarning 186, 38 and 17 fassiolarlarning dikrotseliumning of eggs found. Eggs eggs are among fassiola otalanmagan also. Second stakandagi parazitlarning eggs I found on the surface of the water.

In the second experiment the amount of water in a volume of 200 ml of 5 glasses in a lot of *M. expansa*, *M. benedeni*, and *d. F. hepatica* eggs lanceatumlarning intervention. Washing method as shown in the first series of the main part of the other stakandagi 1 l of the mixture gradually. glass bottles have to look in size, thus 2 - nchi of the bulk of the water after 5 min, 3 - 6 minutes after the main part of water stakandagi nchi, 4 - 8 minutes of water after the main part of stakandagi

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nchi, 5 - 10 minutes after the main part of the water tank to the other nchi stakandagi we conducted. This condition re-was repeated 3 times. After that 1 cm of sediment in the bottom of a large glass balan evident in each cup to put items have checked under a microscope. As a result, the first primary in the range of 92 stakandagi stand and wash every 4 minutes in the sediment monieziyalarning copy, copies fassiolalarning 128, 73 D. lanceatumlarning copy of eggs found. 2 - dilute nchi stakandagi monieziyalarning 108 copies, copy fassiolaning 141, 78 copies dikrotseliumning, 3 - nchi stakandagi dilute monieziyalarning 126 copies, 152 fassiolaning copies, copy dikrotseliumning 83, 4 - nchi stakandagi sediment copy monieziyalarning 137, 161 fassiolaning copy, copy dikrotseliumning 87, 5 - nchi stakandagi monieziyalarning copies in dilute 152, 178 fassiolaning dikrotseliumning copy copy and 92 of eggs found. Hours later collected in the sediment of each sample container in turn in the wash by the other, we have check out. As a result, the water in the first container after every 4 minutes 43 deposition in the shed monieziyalarning secondary copy, copies fassiolaning 39, 35 copies dikrotseliumning after 5 minutes in dilute shed monieziyalarning 30 copies, copies fassiolaning 24, 29 dikrotseliumning copy, copies monieziyalarning dilute shed after 6 minutes, 26, 18 fassiolaning copies, 16 dikrotseliumning copies 8 minutes after deposition shed monieziyalarning 19 copies, 12 copies fassiolaning, dikrotseliumning 11 copies, 10 copies monieziyalarning shed 15 minutes after deposition, copies fassiolalarning 6, 9 copies dikrotseliumning to determine the presence of eggs (table 1).

Certain numbers as seen from the table, the sequence is the method of monieziya wash stand and wash samples every 4 minutes in the range of 68 percent of eggs, eggs fassiola 77 percent, 68 percent of eggs dikrotselium he's saved.

This number of samples in the range of 78 when being washed them every 5 minutes, respectively; and the level of 85.5 73 percent. The series of samples in the range of washing every 6 minutes in the deposition of eggs stand monieziyalar primary 83,0 percent of eggs fassiola 89,5 percent, the percent of eggs dikrotselium 84,0 gave me the opportunity to be saved.

The implementation of the method in the range of 8 minutes monieziyalar consecutive washing of eggs 88,0% of the eggs fassiolalar 93,0%, the percent of eggs that would be saved dikrotselium 89,0 provided. The most high through the results of each sample were taken in the range of 10 minutes to wash, thus the percentage of eggs in the sample monieziyalar 90,0, eggs fassiola 97,0 percent, the percent of eggs to be saved dikrotselium 91,0 broke out. Even 10 minutes of the eggs of the helminth studied in the range of 3 percent to 19 percent from otalanmagan mainly going to be washed out, light mass should be at the expense of eggs. Such eggs eggs out of salt nutrient solution to the surface of the soup of times we've detected among fassiola. Monieziyalar dikrotselium be inevitable and eggs among the eggs like this. Eggs light weight than comparable otalangan of them.

Samples of research the method of washing so the series of animal droppings put in veterinary diagnostic laboratories showed that monieziyozga is unsuitable. The speed of water in the sink and eggs monieziya dikrotselium fassiolalarning txumlariga than somewhat stagnant since the series of washing method, not 5 minutes in each sample, at least 6 - 8 minutes to wash requires. Monieziyozga not only this, but fassiolioz, especially dikrotseliozga allows you to put the exact diagnosis. Delivery to this period, while in the scientific research 10 minutes, or every 6 - 8 minutes

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in the washed precipitate in the range of monieziya, fassiola, dikrotselium eggs seem to find them it is necessary to know the number of accurate deposition secondary to also check for more. This method allows to determine the intensity of parasitic eggs according to the number of invaziya fuller.

The series of samples by the method of washing there are specific advantages diagnostics monieziyozni droppings. Economic frugality to them in the first place, in second place trematodozlarga shall be applied also in diagnosis. Fyulleborn trematodozlarni diagnostic method unsuitable. Droppings and eggs of nematodes in the samples of the series, you'll easily find marshallagiya wash method. All their eggs in nematodes are quite large. Washing method can also meet in other stronglyatlarng eggs and larvae of the series. This method is the development of eggs and larvae of nematodes of water of various environmental mode, allows you to study the resistance to them. Fyulleborn such experience does not give accurate results in the method of the collected eggs and larvae.

Summary

1. Research in veterinary diagnostic laboratory samples in the series of monieziyozni gelmintoovoskopik way droppings that can be used in washing method showed.
2. Monieziyozga, as well as more accurate diagnosis and further to increase its effectiveness fassiolyoz dikrotseliozga droppings samples every 6 - 8 minutes, it is advisable to wash in the range.
3. Gelmintoovoskopik wash method is preferably from fyulleborn series with both of the economic efficiency of the method.

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