



Study of the Influence of Adverse Environmental Factors on the Activity And Larvae of the Sheep Lung Worm Nematode Dictyocaulus Filaria

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Abstract: The article examines the influence of environmental factors on the spread of sheep dictyoculosis in the conditions of farms of the republic

Key words: Dictyoculosis of the respiratory system of strongylatosis, intensity of invasion (II), extensiveness of invasion (IE),

Relevance of the topic: the most important biological feature of Dictyocaulus filaria is that this parasite is paternal, when propagated through an egg from an egg in the host body, it quickly turns into a larva and is released from the egg, respectively, from all other host gonomatodes from a larva that lays them through the rectum, while in dictyocaulosis the egg is a larva, not an egg

D Filaria Ground nematode is males 3-8 cm. Females 5-10 cm in length. Larvae of this parasite, released into the external environment through animal feces, are easily distinguished by the presence of a large number of dark-colored granules or liver nutrients in the intestines of some of them with a tubercle protrusion at the end. Such larvae, being released from the eggs into the endive, do not move so fast. In the external environment, the larva does not feed, once every 1-2 days and the second time after 3-5 days it switches to round carrion. At 27C, larvae become infected invasively on the 7th day

The object of research and methodology. Dictyoculosis parasitizes in the lungs and alveoli of sheep, goats, cattle, camels, wild ruminants, as well as in the bronchi and trachea. The appearance of dictyoculosis in sheep and goats has a significant impact on sheep farms . Invasive larvae are quite resistant to environmental conditions , remain viable for 15 days when frozen until the 30th day in ambush. In the wet state, the activity of their larvae increases even more. After the rain, the larvae move

vertically through the grass, which leads to increased infection of sheep and goats with dictyoculosis. The larva penetrates into the bronchi, piercing the pulmonary blood vessels and the parinchyma, where, continuing to develop, it reaches sexual maturity in 1-2 months and 105 days. It parasitizes sheep and goats from 5-6 months to 1.5-2 years. An important role in the spread of this disease is played by natural and climatic conditions due to the age of animals, seasons of the year, in Uzbekistan sheep and goats are irrigated with dictyoculosis larvae, mainly in the autumn and spring months, in the steppes and pastures it is affected in the autumn months, and in mountainous and foothill areas-in spring and autumn, as well as in the beginning of the winter months. In infected sheep and goats, cough appears 15-20 days after infection, later they lag behind in growth, lose weight, their wool becomes thinner, fluid flows out of the nostrils becomes sluggish and unable to get up if not treated, 10-70% of infected animals may die. Covering the period after the 1950s, at this stage K.I. Scriabin, V.S. Egov and N.V. Under the leadership of Badanin, the Uzbek school of helminthology was founded and several hundred local highly qualified specialists - parasitologists-helminthologists were educated.

During the inspections carried out in the livestock farms of Nurabad district, the results of studies on the effectiveness of some preparates in the treatment of epizootology of sheep dictyoculosis disease in the farms "Nomoz", "Tepakul" and "Hassan Zuhra" were tested. During the investigation, it turned out that the natural level of infection with dictyoculosis' Hassan Zuhra mountain cattle on average is 20% on the farm, while on the farm "Nomoz" this figure is -10%, And in the livestock farm "tepakul" - 8%. For this reason, scientific research was carried out on the farm "mountain cattle of Hassan Zuhra".

During the experiment: the main goal was to study the effectiveness of Albendazole 10% and Leva - 100 drugs in the treatment and prevention of the disease: 15 heads of sheep naturally infected with dictyoculosis were selected from Hassan Zuhra's Mountain cattle farm owned by the IFI and divided into 3 groups of 5 heads each (1-2 experimental groups, 3 control groups). 5 heads of sheep of the 1st experimental group received the drug Albendazole 10% orally at the rate of 1 ml per 10 kg of sheep body weight. The 2nd experimental group, however, was injected with leva100 between the muscles at the rate of 1 ml per 20 kg of sheep body weight. Group 3 did not take any medications.

Conclusion: Albendazole-10% and Leva-100 drugs were used, and sheep in the group were controlled, and sheep dung samples were regularly checked, and the effectiveness of the drugs was studied.

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