



The Spread of Invasive Diseases, the Effect of Their Poisons on the Body of Animals

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Annotation: This article presents the impact of the spread of parasitic diseases on the animal body and the negative impact of animal products on the human body.

Keywords: helminths, helminthiases, parasitology, echinococcosis, coenurosis, invasion, fasciolosis.

Relevance of the topic: Animal husbandry is an important branch of agriculture in our country, and it is important to ensure employment and income for the rural population, to satisfy the need of the domestic consumer market for environmentally friendly and high-quality livestock products. Much attention is paid to the development of the animal husbandry industry on a scientific basis, increasing their productivity through the use of advanced technologies and modern scientific achievements in production. One of the urgent tasks of improving the veterinary service and ensuring the stability of the epizootic situation in the State Program for the implementation of the action strategy. An important task today is to protect farm animals from various parasitic diseases and reduce the negative impact of products obtained from them on the human body.

Purpose of the study: To study the spread of invasive diseases in livestock farms, their negative impact on the animal body, as well as the impact of products obtained from infected animals on the human body. Conducting clinical, veterinary and sanitary examinations, pathological and anatomical and morphological studies of animals infected with parasitic diseases in enclosures.

Literary analysis. Invasive diseases are widespread in the world with dangerous helminthiases and zoonoses, and the authors note that the scale of paramphistomatous invasion among cattle increases proportionally depending on the age of the animal. It is believed that the increase in paramphistomatosis in cattle in relation to the age of animals is associated with their multiple superinvasion [3].

Dogs are the main cause of the spread of echinococcosis and coenurosis among animals and humans. According to the author's research, 33.0% of dogs were infected with multiceps, 21.2% with echinococci and 24.2% with skin hydatogens. 35.7% of herd dogs were infected with multiceps, 25.0% with echinococci and skin hydatogens [2]. According to the data presented in 2004, it was found that on the territory of Karakalpakstan an average of 2.12% of cattle were infected with paramphistomatosis, in the northern regions - 3.6%, in the central region - 2.2% [1],[4]. In recent years, the incidence of parasitic and invasive diseases in cattle has been noted, which is more than 60% *P.cervi* is the main species in the etiology and epizootology of paramphistomatosis [5].

On the territory of our republic, among trematodes, in addition to fascioliasis, other trematodes, orientobilharziosis and paramphistomatosis are characteristically locally distributed. It has been shown that the conditions for the spread of paramphistomatous diseases are sufficient in most regions, and it is reported that local foci of this disease have appeared in many districts of the Samarkand region, and if it is not prevented, the disease can spread widely [6]. Author's studies

conducted in many districts of the Samarkand region in 2005-2009 show that 50-80% of cattle are affected by paramphistomatosis [3].

Survey methods and materials: after slaughter of cattle, sheep and poultry infected with parasitic diseases, their organs and meat are subjected to clinical, organoleptic, pathological and morphological studies in enclosures. Biochemical analysis of the blood of animals infected with parasitic diseases is determined by general hematological methods. 10 cattle and 10 sheep were used in the experiments. The experiments were carried out on 5 heads of cattle infected with parasitic diseases and 5 heads of healthy cattle, as well as on 5 heads of diseased sheep and 5 heads of healthy sheep of the first experimental group. Infected cattle and sheep were slaughtered and their meat and meat products were examined for organoleptic and laboratory tests on the basis of the rules for the veterinary and sanitary examination of meat and meat products, approved by order of the State Committee No. 85 of June 19, 2008 for the development of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry.

The results obtained and their discussion. To determine the compliance of meat and internal organs of experimental animals with slaughter in accordance with SUSTs, first of all, samples of slaughter cattle infected with parasitic diseases were taken and examined using organoleptic and laboratory methods. In the organoleptic examination of meat, the main attention was paid to the following, that is, the appearance, color, smell, consistency of muscle tissue and subcutaneous fat of the carcass were checked. It has been established that the carcasses of animals infected with parasitic diseases are thin, yellow in color, and some have a slightly bluish and pale red color. The smell of carcass in some samples was bad. The subcutaneous fat of the carcass had a white-yellow and white-yellow color. If we talk about individual diseases, then the body of the animal with fasciolosis is lean, the mucous membranes are pale, a lot of fluid accumulates in the abdominal cavity, the heart bag, the lymph nodes increase, the muscles are pale in color, the fibers are thin and anemic, and the calorie content of the meat is low. With ascariasis, the animal loses weight, the toxins secreted by ascaris affect the nervous system of the animal, the formation of edema and scabies on the skin is a clear manifestation of the toxic effect. The quality indicators of animal meat are reduced, the meat is pale, the fibers are thin, the consistency of the muscle tissue is loose, there is no adipose tissue, the meat is slimy, sticky. In diseases of echinococcosis and coenurosis, the animal loses a lot of everything, with echinococcosis it is characterized by the presence of fluid-filled blisters (protocols) in the internal organs, a violation of the leaf-like organs, and the accumulation of fluid in the cavities. With coenurosis, the animal loses weight, stops growing and developing, reproductive activity is lost, and the meat and meat products of such animals become unsuitable for human consumption. The quality indicators of meat are reduced, the meat is pale, the fibers are thin, the consistency of the muscle tissue is loose, there is no adipose tissue, the meat is slimy and sticky.

Conclusion: Invasive diseases are widespread in nature, enter the body of animals in various ways and cause irreversible processes in the body. An infected animal becomes susceptible to diseases as a result of growth retardation, reduced productivity and body resistance. Meat and meat products of such animals are considered unsuitable for human consumption, such products of animal origin can be used in poultry farms only after secondary processing.

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