

Spread of Sheep Gastrointestinal Strongyloids in Bukhara Region

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Annotation: This article presents data on the level of helminthiasis infection of sheep and the distribution of the main helminthiasis in various districts of the Bukhara region, which is considered the southwestern region of our republic, this year.

Keywords: Sheep, helminth, helminthiasis, strangulation, marshalliasis, general damage, extension damage.

Introduction. Determining the distribution of gastrointestinal strongyloidiasis in sheep, which is widespread in our country and causes significant economic damage to the sheep industry, by climatic regions of our country is also relevant and is one of the problems awaiting a solution.

Bukhara region is located in the southwest of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The region borders the Zarafshan Valley in the southeast, the Republic of Karakalpakstan and Khorezm region in the northwest, Navoi region in the north and east, Kashkadarya region in the southeast, and Turkmenistan in the southwest. The climate is sharply continental, with hot summers (July +28 + 32 ° C), dry and long. Cold winters (January -0 ° C to -2 ° C)

Materials and methods. The results of the research were obtained and analyzed this year from samples taken from 131 Karakul sheep raised in the conditions of private livestock farms of the population in the Romitan, Karavulbazar and Karakul districts of the Bukhara region, in the southwestern climatic zone of our Republic, as well as on the "Amir Batyr Chorvosi" farm.

The samples obtained during the studies were examined using the Fulleborn and sequential washing methods of helminth ovoscopy, as well as the Berman-Orlov method improved at VITI.

Results and their analysis. In Bukhara region, Karakul sheep are mainly raised in farms and

households for the purpose of obtaining karakul fur. Our research during of the area sharp continental climate features helminths in particular gastrointestinal Strongyloidiasis with of sheep damage level and this climate from the feature come came out without gastrointestinal strongyloidiasis against in the fight effective was measures and preparations We also tested it .

Extensive infection of sheep with gastrointestinal strongyloidiasis in Bukhara region, (n=131)

T/r	Name of regions (districts)	Total head count	n=131							
			General infection with gastrointestinal strongyloidiasis		Marshall		Nematodirosis		Other types of gastrointestinal strongyloidiasis	
			n=	%	n=	%	n=	%	n=	%
1	Romitan	46	24	52.17	12	26.1	13	28.3	20	43.5
2	Karavulbazar	44	31	70.50	19	43.2	24	54.5	31	70.5
3	Karakul	41	23	56.09	15	36.6	17	41.5	21	51.2
TOTAL		131	83	63.36	46	35.1	54	41.2	77	58.8

According to the table , according to the analysis of the results of the studies conducted on Karakul sheep in Bukhara region, 83 out of 131 sheep examined, that is, IE=63.36%, were found to be mixedly infected with gastrointestinal strongyloidiasis. When we analyzed the infection of the examined sheep with each gastrointestinal strongyloidiasis, it was found that 46 of them (IE=35.1%) were infected with marshalliasis, 54 (IE=41.2%) were infected with nematodirosis, and 77 (58.8%) were infected with other types of gastrointestinal strongyloidiasis. In our studies conducted in Bukhara region, we also determined the level of infection among different ages of Karakul sheep. In this study, we conducted our studies based on 3 different age groups (0.6-1 year old, 1-3 years old, and older than 3 years old). We have detailed the results of these studies in paragraph 3.2.

According to our examinations conducted in the Romitan district, 52.17% of the 46 sheep examined, or 24, were found to be extensively infected with common gastrointestinal strongyloidiasis. According to the results of the analysis for each gastrointestinal strongyloidiasis, 12 sheep (IE=26.1%) were found to be infected with marshalliasis, 13 sheep (IE=28.3%) with nematodirosis, and 20 sheep (IE=43.5%) with other types of gastrointestinal strongyloidiasis.

When examining feces samples from 44 Karakul sheep from the "Amir Batyr Chorvosi" farm in the Karavulbazar district of the region, 31 of them (IE=70.50%) were infected with common gastrointestinal strongyloidiasis. Of these, 19 of the examined sheep (IE=43.2%) were infected with marshalliasis, 24 (IE=54.5%) with nematodirosis, and 31 (IE=70.50%) with other types of gastrointestinal strongyloidiasis.

When analyzing the helminthic infestation of sheep examined in the Karakul district, it was found that 23 of the 41 Karakul sheep examined, or IE=56.09%, were infected with mixed gastrointestinal strongyloidiasis. When analyzing the level of infestation by each strangulation, 15 sheep (IE=36.6%) were infected with marshalliasis, 17 sheep (IE=41.5%) with nematodirosis, and 21 sheep (IE=51.2%) with other types of gastrointestinal strongyloidiasis were recorded.

The highest level of infection in the Bukhara region was determined in the Karavulbazar district, and according to the results of the investigation, the invasion extensiveness was recorded as

IE=70.50%, the next highest level of infection, i.e., moderate infection, was detected in the sheep examined in the Karakul district, according to which the invasion extensiveness was IE=56.09%, and a relatively low level of infection was observed among the Karakul breed sheep kept in households in the Romitan district, i.e., according to the results of the investigation, infection with gastrointestinal strongyloidiasis was recorded at the level of invasion extensiveness IE=52.17%. Among the sheep examined in the region, infection with gastrointestinal strongyloidiasis was mainly recorded, and helminthiasis caused by helminths of other classes was practically not recorded.

Conclusion: 63.36% of the examined sheep (n=131 heads) were infected with mixed gastrointestinal strongyloidiasis (marshalliasis, nematodiriasis, other types of gastrointestinal strongyloidiasis, i.e. ostertagiasis, trichonstongilliasis - since the eggs of these helminths are somewhat smaller and morphologically similar to each other, we found it necessary to call them collectively other types of gastrointestinal strongyloidiasis). If we explain, the infection was recorded in one sheep depending on whether the eggs of all the above helminths were found or not, or whether some of them were present and the rest were absent.

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