

TO STUDY THE EFFECTIVENESS OF NEW ANTHELMINTICS AGAINST GOAT MONIESIOSIS

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ABSTRACT:

The prevalence of moniesiosis in goats depends on the type and number of pathogens, and in all cases it is severe in young lambs and goats due to the small size of the intestine. the effectiveness of new anthelmintics in their treatment has been studied

Keywords: cestode, helminth, moniesia, strobila, scolex, joint, alben - praz.

Introduction.

Many foreign and local literatures, even parasitology textbooks created for higher education institutions, show that lambs and goats are infected with *M.expansa* in spring and summer, and with *M.benedeni*, mainly in autumn, under grazing conditions. In our many years of research, no such epizootiological situation has been observed, each species of moniesia can be found in each season, because in Uzbekistan, most species of oribatid canals, as mentioned above, are intermediate hosts for both moniesia and are adapted to live and reproduce under the same ecological conditions.

Newborn lambs begin to suffer from moniesiosis from about 3 weeks of age, ie, from the age of two months, the joints of moniesias with their feces begin to separate,

which is more common in three- to four-month-old lambs. Moniesiosis lamb and goats that are not fed on breast milk are forced to graze after a week-10 days, while goats that are fed on breast milk start to graze much later. Accordingly, moniesiosis first occurs in 1.5-3 month old goats.

The expression of clinical signs of moniesiosis depends on the age of the animal, the type, number of pathogens, and in all cases, it 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 mild in them. If the intensity of the invasion is high, rupture of the intestinal wall of goats, ie peritonitis, occurs. In the case of moniesiosis in such cases, a seemingly healthy lamb and goat will also die within a few hours.



At present, our research (B. Salimov, T. Taylakov, Sh. Kurbanov 2017, 2018) reveals the occurrence of new species in sheep and goats, in addition to monieziosis and avitellinosis *Moniezia expanza*, *Moniezia benedeni*, *Avitellina centripunctata*. With this in mind, it is time to intensify the fight against them, to develop new and improved metho

Research materials and methods. The research was conducted in Beshbola, Ishtikhan district, Samarkand region, Oktepa, Koshrabad district, and in the scientific laboratory of the Department of Parasitology and Veterinary Medicine of the Faculty of Veterinary Diagnostics and Food

Research results. The results of the study are presented in Table 1

Results of the study of the effectiveness of anthelmintics in intestinal cestodes of goats.

Groups	Animal head count	the name of the drug	Apply lish dose	Effects of drugs on helminths	The effectiveness of drugs is in percent
1-group	10	Albendazole granules 20%	0.25 g per 10 kg body weight amount	Moniesia joints and eggs were not found in 8 head of goats	80%
1-group	10	Albenpraz	In the amount of 1ml per 10kg body weight	Joints and eggs of intestinal cestodes were not found	100%

As can be seen from the table, in the territory of Beshbola mahalla of Ishtikhon district of the first group of 10 goats per day consumed 0.25 grams of 20 kg of Albendazol granules per 10 kg of live weight. , separated from the intestine.

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The study was conducted on the territory of Beshbola mahalla of Ishtikhon district, 10 heads of goats on the territory of Oqtepa mahalla of Koshrabad district. Albendazol granules of 20% (1 g of the drug contains 200 mg of albendazole) was administered orally to 10 goats at the rate of 0.25 g per 10 kg of live weight in the territory of Beshbola mahalla. In the territory of Oktepa mahalla of Koshrabad district, goats infected with 10 head cestodes were given 1 ml per 10 kg of live weight from a suspension of alben-praz (50 mg of albendazole, 50 mg of **praziquantel**) **developed in China.**

One day later, in order to determine the anthelmintic efficacy of Albendazole granule 20% in moniesiosis, feces samples were collected by tying a bag to experimental goats, and when tested by helminthic coprologic methods and sequential washing and fulborn



methods, 80% of moniesi joints were found in 2 goats.

In the second group of goats infected with 10 head cestodes in the territory of the citizens' assembly of Oktepa mahalla of Koshrabad district in goats drunk from 1 ml per 10 kg live weight of Chinese-made Alben praz suspension. The disintegration of the cestodes was repeated in each goat. One day later, feces samples were collected from the experimental goats by tying a bag, and no helminthic joints were found when the helminthic coprologic examination methods were followed by sequential washing and Fulleborn examination, and the effectiveness of the angelmintic was 100%.

Conclusion. Of the anthelmintic drugs, Alben praz, developed in China, was found to be 100% effective when used against goiter moniesiosis.

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