



THE ROLE OF DEWORMING IN THE HEALTHY CARE OF HORSES

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ABSTRACT: - This article presents the results of examination of horses for helminthiasis in Ellikkala district. The average incidence of helminth infestation in the examined horses was 6.6%, stronglidiosis -6.6%, and parascariidiosis -20%. The overall infestation with helminths averaged 33.3 percent. "Panafenb", a 22.2% drug for helminthiasis in horses, was found to be effective when given orally (per os) in the form of granules to horses in the amount of 1.0 g per 34 kg of live weight.

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KEYWORDS: Veterinary, parasite, deworming, helminth, helminthiasis, strongilidosis, strongiliosis, parascarisidiosis, echinococcosis, cysticercosis oncosphere, larva, protoscolex, panafenb, praziquantel, piperazine, febantel, tsetod, nematode.

INTRODUCTION

In the conditions of the Republic, the development of the equestrian industry, ensuring their health, as well as increasing the quantity and improving the quality of products is an urgent problem of our time. It is known that many infectious and parasitic diseases, including helminthiasis, are adapted to a particular animal, group of animals or the human body, and it is these organisms that enter the body and cause specific diseases. However, a number of helminths are specific to different animals: ruminants are large horned animals (cattle, deer, kutos), small horned animals (sheep, goats, ohu, gazelles, argali, etc.), horses, camels, pigs and humans (Homosupiens). There are also helminths. In particular, the development of helminths in horses has a serious impact on their health. Helminthiasis causes great economic damage by infecting horses. That is, it has a negative impact on the development of the equestrian network. This economic damage is caused by the cost of veterinary sanitation measures against the disease, a sharp decline in the productivity of infected animals and the death of infected animals. Such diseases include strongilidosis, which causes disease in horses. Scientists have been conducting research on the treatment and prevention of these diseases for decades, and a number of treatment and prevention measures have been developed accordingly. Horses of all ages are infected with stranglidoses, which negatively affects their development. Currently, horses are used for sports, kupkari and other purposes. Some people also take care of horses out of passion. Several parasitic

pathogens found in horses cause serious damage to animal health. Horses can often spread parasitic eggs when they roam freely in pastures. As a result of the crops going to the sown areas, they infect the helminth eggs that they carry with them to something. These eggs, along with plant nutrients, re-enter the horse's body with favorable conditions and thus continue their biological cycle.

Hundreds of years ago, people realized that helminthiasis occurs in horses, and used methods to infect horses with certain anthelmintic properties to reduce helminths in horses. In the following years, as a result of the development of science, several hundred anthelmintics against helminthiasis in horses were discovered and their application schemes were developed.

However, several species of helminths in horses are still parasitic, causing a certain amount of economic damage. In horses, helminths, often belonging to the classes cestodes and nematodes, cause the disease.

According to P.A. Velichkin (1948.y), 10 (ten) heads of horses of different ages were examined before and after application of the drug to determine the efficacy of phenothiazine against equine strongyloidosis and parascarisidiosis. Experiments have shown that horses of all ages and in different activities and conditions (working horses, wild horses, young horses, yearlings) are more susceptible to strongiloidosis and parascarisidiosis, and all horses (100%) with strongiloidosis, runners and 45-62% of young horses fed per year were found to be infected with parascarisidiosis.

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A.P. Toshev (1949) conducted a comprehensive, in-depth study of helminth fauna and helminthiasis in horses in the Irkutsk region of the Russian Federation, in particular in the village of Magoytuy, Akshi district, Irkutsk region - 72 head of horses died in one year. the number of horses (200 head) was 36%. The death of the horses was mainly due to parascaridiosis, as the intensity of the invasion was so high that it was up to 1,304 specimens per herd. Examination of the feces of the surviving heifers by the helminthoovoscopic method revealed that all of them (100%) were infected with parascaridiosis. Parascarids and strongiloids were found in 100% of horses in their small and large intestine sections when dead heifers were examined by incomplete helminthological dissection.

R.E. Bekerov (1986-88) studied 1258 horses infected with larval cestodes in the territory of the Republic, 22.57% of them with echinococcosis, 2.86% with cysticercosis (*C.taeniucolis*), 0.87% of horses with both echinococcosis and cysticercosis. found to be infected with.

Isaev J.M., Oripov A.O. (2016) noted that the highest overall incidence of helminthiasis in horses was 89.9% in Syrdarya region, 88.0% in Samarkand region, 81.6% in Tashkent region and 78.0% in Jizzakh region.

The purpose of the study: Development of methods for the detection of helminthiasis in horses in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the use of effective drugs against them. We believe that in order to do this, the following tasks must be performed.

Research tasks:

1. Identification of helminths found in horses in the Republic of Karakalpakstan.
2. Caprological examination of horse manure
3. Testing effective drugs against helminthiasis.

Research materials and methods: The experiments were conducted on the farm "Samo tulporlari" in Ellikkala district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, on 15 horses of private farms in the villages of Makhtumkuli and Sarabi. Samples of horse manure were examined in the laboratory of the Nukus branch of the Samarkand Institute of Veterinary Medicine by helminthocaprological methods, Flyuborn and sequential washing methods of helminthioscopy, as well as Berman-Orlova method of helminthilarvoscopy. Panafenb, a 22.2% Uzbek-Russian joint venture, was used to deworm horses. The drug was given orally (per os) in the form of granules to horses in the amount of 1.0 g per 34 kg of live weight.

Results of the study: The results of helminth infestation of the examined horses are given in Table 1

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№	Checked area	Number of single horses	strongilyoz		stronglidioz		parascaridiosis		General damage	
			number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
1.	“Samo tulporlari” f/x	5	1	20	-	-	1	20	2	40
2.	Sarabiy	5	-	-	1	20	-	-	1	20
3.	Maxtumquli	5	-	-	-	-	2	40	2	40
Total		15	1	6,6	1	6,6	3	20	5	33,3

The table shows that when the samples were taken from 5 horses in each region, the average total infestation was 6.6%, stronglidiosis -6.6%, parascaridiosis -20%, and infestation with all helminths was 33.3%. Panafenb, 22.2% prepared by the Uzbek-Russian joint venture, was used to deworm the tested horses. The drug was given orally (per os) in the form of granules to horses in the amount of 1.0 g per 34 kg of live weight. The horses were then observed, and the eggs of the helminths expelled from their bodies with their feces were collected in a separate place, and burned and lost.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The average incidence of horses examined in Ellikkala district was 6.6% for strong lily, 6.6% for strong lidiosis, and 20% for parascaridiosis.
2. Infestation of inspected horses with all helminths averaged 33.3%.
3. Panafenb, a 22.2% drug for helminthiasis in horses, has been shown to be effective when administered orally (per os) in the form of granules to horses in the amount of 1.0 g per 34 kg of live weight.

4. Panafenb, a 22.2% drug against helminthiasis in horses, is completely protected from stronglidiosis when administered twice a year in spring and autumn at the above doses.

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