

DETERMINATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS AND USE OF SOME ANTHELMINTIC DRUGS IN THE TREATMENT OF FASCIOLOSIS IN GOATS**Hazratqulov I. A**Samarkand state university of veterinary
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Abstract: In this article, the effectiveness of the newest anthelmintic drugs in the treatment of fasciolosis in goats in the irrigated areas of Surkhandarya region was determined.

Keywords: Fasciola hepatica, fasciola gigantica, intermediate host invasion intensity, anthelmintics, relenol.

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Introduction

The geographical location of the Surkhandarya oasis, which is considered one of the southern parts of our country, It is distinguished by its flora and fauna. The oasis has its place in the country in terms of the number of sheep, goats, poultry and other livestock. However, as in other regions of our country, infectious and invasive diseases, which have a lot of economic damage to sheep and goat farming, occur in this oasis. Fasciolosis, dicrocellosis, paramphistamatosi and other diseases are the main invasive trematodes among sheep and goats in the mountainous and irrigated areas of the region, which are factors that prevent the development of these areas. The development of the sheep and goat breeding industry exposes them to various infectious diseases, protection and treatment from non-infectious and invasive diseases, prevention of diseases, using the products obtained from them on the basis of the ration, the demand for food products of the population, and the industry by supplying meat, milk, wool products, leather, tweed and other products from sheep and goats in all aspects of our Republic economic and social development is one of the main demands of today. Taking into account the above, to study the spread of trematodes among goats, the current epizootic situation of diseases caused by their causative agents, it is important to learn ways to combat and prevent them.

Goals and tasks of work. The purpose of the research is to identify the causative agents of trematodes in sheep and goats, studying epizootology and improving measures to combat them. The tasks of the research are to study the condition of goats affected by fasciolosis, consists in identifying pathogens and developing and implementing measures to combat them.

Relevance of the topic. Trematodous diseases are widespread in all regions of our Republic, especially in irrigated areas, in the irrigated areas of the region, fasciolosis occurs year-round among sheep and goats of all ages. Infestation of goats with fasciola larvae begins in June-July, intensifies in the autumn months and partially continues until winter. Fasciolosis (*F. hepatica*) in acute flow reaches its peak in the second half of the summer season. Fasciolosis is acute in autumn, mixed in winter, chronic in spring and second half of summer. Intensive infection with both types of parasites begins in the second half of summer, increases in autumn and subsides in winter. Many years of scientific research and research results show that depending on the course of fasciolosis in sheep and goats, there are three types of acute, in chronic and mixed streams, it causes great economic damage to goat farms.

In the prevention of fasciolosis, plans for the organization of preventive deworming measures will be developed taking into account the conditions of the region.

Deworming of young sheep and goats in the highlands and mountainous regions of the region is carried out in January or early February, adult sheep and goats are dewormed after returning from pastures in autumn. The second deworming measures should be planned after the lambing period of sheep and goats.

Result and Discussion

Our scientific research work was carried out on goats on a farm specializing in sheep and goat breeding in Bandikhon district. 18 naturally infected goats were selected for research, based on similar rules, 9 goats were divided into two groups.

The first group was considered as the experimental group, and these goats were injected subcutaneously with Ralenol anthelmintic in the amount of 1 ml per 10 kg of body weight.

The second group of goats was considered as the control group and was not given any anthelmintic drug. 18 goats in both groups were fed the same daily ration.

24-48 hours after the administration of anthelmintic drugs, dung samples were taken from experimental animals and tested for helminth coprology. The results of the study are presented in Table 1.

Results of helmintocopological examination.

Table 1.

Groups	Inspection periods	The number of helminth eggs found as a result of the inspection	
		<i>F. hepatica</i>	<i>F. gigantica</i>
Experience	Test results at the beginning of the experiment	15,7	17,1
	Check out after 24 hours	7,2	8,3

	Check after 48 hours	-	-
Control	Check at the beginning of the experiment	16,3	17,4
	Final check	15,9	17,2

As can be seen from the above table, at the beginning of the experiment, when dung samples were taken from goats in the experimental group and the intensity of invasion was determined using helminthocoprological methods, representatives of *F. gigantica* were 15.7 copies, Representatives of *F. hepatica* were 17.1 copies, and 24 hours after the administration of Fascoside tablets, representatives of *F. gigantica* were 7.2 copies, representatives of *F. hepatica* were 8.3 copies. After 48 hours, *F. hepatica* and *F. gigantica* eggs were not found. In the control group, we can see that the intensity of the invasion remained unchanged.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be said that the treatment of small horned animals, especially goats, is affected by fasciolosis, fight against the intermediate hosts of the pathogen for prevention, taking into account their widespread distribution in irrigated areas, it is advisable to regularly deworm goats in irrigated parts of the region with anthelmintic preparations.

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