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**Akramov K.Sh.***Veterinary Scientific-Research Institute, Samarkand, Uzbekistan**(E-mail: [komiljonshuhratovich@mail.ru](mailto:komiljonshuhratovich@mail.ru))***POULTRY (CHICKENS) IN UZBEKISTAN'S SOUTH - WESTERN REGIONS:  
HELMINTHS AND HELMINTHOSES****Abstract.**

This article contains information about helminthoses in poultry (chickens) and their distribution in some districts of the Navoi and Bukhara regions, which are considered the south-western regions of our country.

The researches were carried out in the irrigated districts of these regions with natural water bodies, and fecal samples were taken from chickens raised in the direction of eggs, in households and poultry farms, and examined by Fülleborn and serial washing methods.

Another important aspect of our research in these regions is that helminthological studies have not been conducted on poultry (chickens) in these regions for many years, and the helminth fauna of poultry (chickens) in these regions has not been studied.

In the article, the distribution of helminthosis of chickens (prostogonimosis, ascariasis, heterokidosis, capillariosis, etc.), the extent and intensity of infestation among chickens is also presented in the literature. As a result of the conducted research, the optimal periods of deworming and prevention have also been determined.

**Key words:** south - western regions, mountaineering, ascariasis, heterakidosis, kapillariosis, sequential washing, Fülleborn, helminthoovoscopy, helmintholaryscopy, sedimentation, flotation.

**Introduction.**

The characteristic geographical and climatic features of Central Asia, in particular our country-the fact that the spring and autumn months are somewhat warm and humid enough, and the winter season is not too cold, and the occasional warm days in the winter months-create conditions for the spread and development of helminthiasis [1,5,8,].

Development of the livestock industry in the republic, providing our people with high-quality meat, milk, eggs and other products is an important task at the level of state policy, and their implementation is under the constant attention of our government [1,2].

One of the urgent problems facing veterinary specialists is the development of highly effective, affordable, and convenient treatment and preventive measures against them, taking into account the prevalence of helminthiasis among livestock and poultry in our republic.

More than 30 helminthiasis of poultry are now known to science, from which it is also important to determine the distribution of species common in our country, which cause significant economic damage to the poultry sector in climatic regions, which is one of the problems that needs to be solved [2,3,5].

The main stages of conducting research in this direction are to identify the main helminthiasis of poultry, to analyze the dynamics of damage depending on the storage conditions, to create special and general preventive methods and tools aimed at preventing helminthiasis, and to develop modern measures to combat helminthiasis [1,4,5,7].

The purpose of the study is.

The Republic's south-western regions-Navoi and Bukhara-consist in identifying helminthiasis, which is common among poultry farms and poultry (chickens) raised in population apartments.

Objects and methods of research.

We carried out our research in the Navoi region's Navbahor and Kyzyltepa districts, as well as in Bukhara's Shafirkon, Gijduvan, and Peshku districts, on population households as well as chickens raised in poultry farms. Samples of fecal matter from chickens were examined using helminthoovoscopic (Fyulleborn, serial washing) methods [3,4,7,8].

### Research results.

In order to identify the main helminthiasis among poultry (chickens) in the south-western regions in October 2022, in the Navoi and Bukhara regions, samples of fekali from 168 head chickens were examined in flotation and sedimentation methods of helminthoovoscopy. The epizootological situation of helminthiasis in poultry (chicken) in the regions is reflected in the tables and diagrams below.

**Table 1** - Extensoration of poultry (chickens) with helminthiasis in Navoi region, helminthocoprological Based on checks (n = 76)

| №            | Names of Regions   | Total head count | Helminthiasis |             |               |             |               |            |                                  |             |            |             |
|--------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|------------|----------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
|              |                    |                  | askeridiosis  |             | heteracidosis |             | kapillariasis |            | common lesions with helminthoses |             | eymeriosis |             |
|              |                    |                  | n=            | %           | n=            | %           | n=            | %          | n=                               | %           | n=         | %           |
| 1            | Navbahor district  | 34               | 4             | 11,8        | -             | -           | 3             | 8,8        | 6                                | 17,6        | -          | -           |
| 2            | Kyzyltepa district | 42               | 16            | 38,1        | 25            | 59,5        | -             | -          | 27                               | 64,3        | 15         | 35,7        |
| <b>Total</b> |                    | <b>76</b>        | <b>20</b>     | <b>26,3</b> | <b>25</b>     | <b>32,9</b> | <b>3</b>      | <b>3,9</b> | <b>33</b>                        | <b>43,4</b> | <b>15</b>  | <b>19,7</b> |

In the Navoi region, 33 heads of 76 chickens examined in total were infected with helminthiasis, i.e., 43.4% were infected with helminthiasis; 6 heads (17.6%) of a total of 34 chickens were infected with helminthiasis; 4 heads (11.8%) with chicken ascariasis; and 3 heads (8.8%) with capillariasis. In studies carried out in the Kyzyltepa district, a total of 42 head of chickens were examined using the above methods. According to research results, 27 heads (64.3%) examined in total were infected with helminthiasis, i.e., 43.4% were infected with helminthiasis; 6 heads (17.6%) of a total of 34 chickens were infected with helminthiasis; 4 heads (11.8%) with chicken ascariasis; and 3 heads (8.8%) with capillariasis. In studies carried out in the Kyzyltepa district, a total of 42 head of chickens were examined using the above methods. According to research results, 27 heads (64.3%) of chickens were generally infected with helminths, of which 16 heads (38.1%) were infected with ascariasis, 25 heads (59.5%) of 34 chickens were infected with helminthiasis; 4 heads (11.8%) with chicken ascariasis; and 3 heads (8.8%) with capillariasis. In studies carried out in the Kyzyltepa district, a total of 42 head of chickens were examined using the above methods. According to research results, 27 heads (64.3%) of chickens were generally infected with helminths, of which 16 heads (38.1%) were infected with ascariasis, 25 heads (59.5%) had heteragidosis, and 15 heads (35.7%) had eimeriosis. Based on the findings of our previous studies, it was discovered that the extent of seroconversion of chickens with heterakidosis is higher in the region than in other helminths.

In our research carried out in Bukhara, Shafirkon, Gijduvan, and Peshko districts of the Bukhara region, a total of 92 head chickens received samples of fekali and underwent helminthoovarian examinations (2 tables).

According to the results of our studies, it was found that 46 heads (50.0%) of the 92 examined chickens were affected by ecstasy with helminthiases. Of the chickens examined, it turned out that 25 heads (27.2%) were damaged by acaridiosis, 31 heads (33.7%) by heteracidosis, and 16 heads (17.4%) by the causative agents of capillariasis.

As a result of our research, it turned out that in Bukhara and Peshku districts, there were no lesions with kapillariosis.

**Table 2** - Extensoration of helminthiasis in poultry (chickens) in the Bukhara region, helminthocoprological Based on checks (n = 92)

| №            | Names of Regions   | Total head count | Helminthiasis |             |               |             |               |             |                               |             |            |            |
|--------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|
|              |                    |                  | askeridiosis  |             | heteracidosis |             | kapillariasis |             | common lesions with helminths |             | eimeriosis |            |
|              |                    |                  | n=            | %           | n=            | %           | n=            | %           | n=                            | %           | n=         | %          |
| 1            | Bukhara district   | 20               | 3             | 15,0        | 2             | 10,0        | -             | -           | 5                             | 25,0        | -          | -          |
| 2            | Shafirkon district | 22               | 13            | 59,1        | 14            | 63,6        | 9             | 40,1        | 18                            | 81,8        | -          | -          |
| 3            | Gijduvan district  | 20               | 5             | 25,0        | 5             | 25,0        | 7             | 35,0        | 11                            | 55,0        | -          | -          |
| 4            | Peshku district    | 30               | 4             | 13,3        | 10            | 33,3        | -             | -           | 12                            | 40,0        | 5          | 16,7       |
| <b>Total</b> |                    | <b>92</b>        | <b>25</b>     | <b>27,2</b> | <b>31</b>     | <b>33,7</b> | <b>16</b>     | <b>17,4</b> | <b>46</b>                     | <b>50,0</b> | <b>5</b>   | <b>5,4</b> |

As a result of the studies carried out, it became known that eimeriosis among chickens was also found, despite the fact that the climate of these regions is hot and dry.

Again, we should pay special attention to the fact that in the Bukhara region, it turned out that the total extensor score of chickens with helminthiasis is higher than in the Navoi region.

In the districts of the south-western regions of our country, where research has been carried out, we can see that 76 heads (45.2%) of 168 chickens are affected by helminthiasis in general.

#### Conclusions.

It was found that 79 heads (47.02 percent) of the 168 examined chickens were damaged by helminthiasis in general. Among them, lesions with heteracidosis were at the highest level at 56 heads (33.3%), followed by ascariasis at 45 heads (26.7%), and lesions with capillariasis at 19 heads (11.3%).

In the course of research, it is advisable to develop modern measures aimed at the prevention and treatment of detected helminthiasis, as well as to create mainly local antgelminth agents and establish their large-scale use.

#### Gratitude.

I express my deep gratitude to the organizers of the conference for the rich and effective program of the conference, high professional level and relevance of the proposed topics.

I would also like to express my gratitude to my mentors and production experts who have closely supported my scientific work and created conditions for conducting my research.

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## **ҚҰС ЕТІНДЕГІ ГЕЛЬМИНТТЕР ЖӘНЕ ГЕЛЬМИНТОЗДАР (ШИЦЕНТТЕР) ӨЗБЕКСТАННЫҢ ОҢТҮСТІК-БАТЫС ОБЛЫСТАРЫ**

### **Аңдатпа**

Бұл мақалада құстардың (тауықтардың) гельминтоздары және олардың еліміздің оңтүстік-батыс аймақтары болып саналатын Науаи және Бұхара облыстарының кейбір аудандарында таралуы туралы мәліметтер берілген.

Зерттеулер осы аймақтардың табиғи су қоймалары бар суармалы аймақтарында жүргізіліп, жұмыртқа бағытында, фермалар мен құс фабрикаларында өсірілген тауықтардан нәжіс сынамалары алынып, толық және сериялық жуу әдістерімен зерттелді.

Осы өңірлердегі біздің зерттеулеріміздің тағы бір маңызды тұсы – бұл аймақтардағы құстардың (тауықтардың) гельминтологиялық зерттеулерінің ұзақ жылдар бойы жүргізілмегендігі, бұл аймақтардағы құстардың (тауықтардың) гельминттік фаунасының зерттелмегендігі.

Мақалада сонымен қатар әдебиеттерде тауықтардағы гельминтоздардың таралуы (простогонимоз, аскаридоз, гетерокидоз, капилляроз және т.б.), тауықтар арасындағы инвазияның дәрежесі мен қарқындылығы берілген. Зерттеу нәтижесінде дегельминтизация мен алдын алудың оңтайлы мерзімдері де анықталды.

**Кілт сөздер:** оңтүстік - батыс аймақтар, биік таулы аймақтар, аскаридоз, гетерокидоз, капилляроз, сериялық шаю, Фюллеборн, гельминто - овоскопия, гельминтолороскопия, седиментация, флотация.

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## ГЕЛЬМИНТЫ И ГЕЛЬМИНТОЗЫ ДОМАШНЕЙ ПТИЦЫ (КУР) В ЮГО-ЗАПАДНЫХ РАЙОНАХ УЗБЕКИСТАНА

### Аннотация.

В данной статье приведены сведения о гельминтозах домашней птицы (кур) и их распространении в некоторых районах Навоийской и Бухарской областей, которые считаются юго-западными областями нашей страны.

Исследования проводились в орошаемых районах этих регионов с естественными водоемами, а пробы фекалий брали у кур, выращиваемых в направлении яиц, в хозяйствах и птицефабриках, и исследовали методами фюллеборна и серийной мойки.

Еще одним важным аспектом наших исследований в этих регионах является то, что гельминтологические исследования домашней птицы (кур) в этих регионах не проводились в течение многих лет, а гельминтофауна домашней птицы (кур) в этих регионах не изучалась.

В статье также в литературе представлены распространение гельминтозов кур (простогонимоз, аскаридоз, гетерокидоз, капилляриоз и др.), степень и интенсивность инвазии среди кур. В результате проведенных исследований также определены оптимальные сроки дегельминтизации и профилактики.

**Ключевые слова:** юго-западные регионы, высокогорье, аскаридоз, гетерокидоз, капилляриоз, серийное промывание, Фюллеборн, гельминтооувоскопия, гельминтоляроскопия, осаждение, флотация.

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## ПРОДУКТИВНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ КАРАКУЛЬСКИХ ОВЕЦ ВО ВЗАИМО- СВЯЗИ С УРОВНЕМ ИММУННОГО СТАТУСА

### Аннотация.

В научной статье приведены данные по иммунологическим параметрам для комплексной оценки и отбора каракульских овец имеющих высокую иммунореактивность и продуктивный потенциал, а также представлены результаты данных по показателям живой массы и настига шерсти в зависимости от уровня естественной резистентности каракульских овец.

**Ключевые слова:** каракульские овцы, уровень иммунного статуса, иммунобиологический контроль, иммунологические критерии, живая масса, шёрстная продуктивность.

### Введение

В настоящее время в Республике Узбекистан одним из приоритетных направлений является разработка научных исследований по достижению продовольственной безопасности, а также по производству экспортно-ориентированной продукции и сырья. Существенный вклад по данному вопросу отводится каракулеводству, которая производит разнообразную животноводческую продукцию – каракульские смушки различного ассортимента, мясо (баранину), ягнятину, овчины, грубую шерсть, сычуги и сырье для фармацевтической и биологической промышленности.

Аридные регионы Узбекистана, которые составляют более 22,5 млн. га общей земельной площади, пригодны для выпаса только пустынно-пастбищных животных, из которых на