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Use of anthelmintic mineral saline in the treatment of sheep moniesiosis

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Annotation. The anthelmintic effects of anthelmintic pathogens have been studied using anthelmintic mineral salts in the treatment of sheep moniesiosis.

Keywords: Anoplocephalidae, M.expanza, M.benedeni, M. autumnalia cestode, helminth, moniesia, helminthoscopy, helminthoovoscopy.

Systemically, the causative agents of moniesiosis from intestinal cestodes belong to the family Anoplocephalidae Chlodkowsky of the subfamily Anoplocephalata, family Moniezia Blanchard. There are more than 10 species of this genus in science. Of these, Moniezia expanza, Moniezia benedeni, Moniezia autumnalia were found to be parasitic on sheep and goats, as well as cattle in Uzbekistan.

In Uzbekistan, 1-2% copper sulfate, phenasal, panacur (fenbendazole), rintal, albendazole drugs have been used against intestinal cestodes of small and large horned animals. At present, the drugs for the treatment of monieziosis and other intestinal cestodes are developed in various companies in the territory of Uzbekistan through private veterinary pharmacies brontel plus (50 mg of clozantel in 1 ml, 50 mg of praziquantel), alben-praz (50 mg of albendazole in 1 ml), 50 mg praziquantel), iver-praz (2 mg ivermectin 50 mg praziquantel in 1 ml), monezol (2 ml ivermectin 1 ml, 40 mg praziquantel) and other angelmintics containing praziquantel are used.

On the one hand, sheep and goats and other ruminants need to be protected from grazing by moniesiosis pathogens, and the onibospheric eggs of parasites, the intermediate hosts of cestodes, are required. The first measure is based on deworming of unhealthy farms with preimaginal treatment of sheep starting in the winter. For this purpose, the above-named drugs are used. These measures prevent damage to the soil (oribatid) canals in the pasture and the intensification of invasions.

Treatment and prophylactic deworming are carried out for the first time in the winter, twice in the pasture, taking into account the year-round observation of moniesiosis, its exacerbation in the spring and autumn, as soon as the mature joints of cestodes begin to break

off from sheep and goats. In this case, dewormed animals are kept in sheep pens for two days, and the feces they secrete are immediately biothermally contaminated. There is another important point to note. It is based on the success of the sheep and goat breeding campaign, which monitors whether young lambs and goats are fed on breast milk or not.

Lambs and kids that are fed on breast milk start to graze at the age of 1.5-2 months, and those that are not fed on breast milk after a week - 10 days can be supplemented with grasses that have started to grow on the ground. 'tadi. This indicates that they are infected with intestinal cestodes very early. Studies have shown that 1.5-2-month-old lambs and kids are more susceptible to moniesia than helminthscopy and helminthiascopy when they are 1.5-2 months old. Therefore, taking into account that a group of lambs and goats graze in herds very early without feeling the mother's milk and feed on short, newly growing green grass, they are first grazed from 1.5-2 months of age. then it is advisable to deworm every 15-20 days. In preterm infants aged 3-5 months, preimaginal double deworming is required for the first time with adult sheep and goats.

While older sheep cut the ends of the grass in the pasture, the rest of the plants are eaten by the lambs. According to our observations, when spring rains come, the grass in the pastures grows quickly and reaches the waist of goats. Such an environmental factor dramatically reduces their exposure to moniesiosis and other intestinal cestodes. Feeding young lambs and kids with grasses below can cause them to become infected with intestinal cestodes. Therefore, it is advisable to keep lambs of this age under the supervision of veterinarians. In times of drought and heat, the incidence of intestinal cestodes decreases sharply. It is also advisable to repeat the treatment and prophylactic deworming in August-September and November-December (according to the indicators of animal damage). According to recent studies (B. Salimov, T. Taylakov, Sh. Kurbanov, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018) in addition to monieziosis and avitellinosis in sheep and goats the occurrence of new species is being determined. With this in mind, one of the requirements of today is to strengthen the fight against them, to develop and implement new and improved methods.

Based on the above, we tested some drugs in sheep infected with moniesiosis. A total of 35 naturally affected sheep were isolated and divided into 2 groups according to the rules. The first group, the experimental group, was given an anthelmintic mineral salt lick (an

anthelmintic mineral salt lick consisting of a mixture of 70% table salt, 28.8% gilmoya, and 1.2% copper sulphate). The procedure for preparing this anthelmintic mineral salt lime (per 100 sheep) is as follows: 70 kg of table salt is spread evenly on flat concrete. 28.8 kg of dried and ground flour (bentonite) is sprinkled on it, then 1.2 kg of copper sulphate is gradually added to it, all thoroughly mixed and moistened with water. It is made into bricks in a special press and dried at room temperature for one day. The second group of sheep was the control group and no anthelmintic drugs were given. They were fed on a daily ration. Research results.

Sheep from an anthelmintic mineral salt licker consumed 5–6 g in the first days of the experiment and 6–8 g from day 3–4 of the experiment. No adverse changes were observed in sheep after licking. The presence of Moniezia expanza pathogenic joints in 4 heads of 20 sheep was observed when the collected feces of the experimental sheep, which were given an anthelmintic mineral salt lick, were bagged for 10 hours after 15 days. detected. When the experimental ewes were bagged for 30 hours after 30 days and the collected feces were examined, no joints or eggs of intestinal cestodes were found in the ewes.

The effectiveness of the anthelmintic mineral salt lick was 100%. It was observed that anthelmintic mineral salt licked sheep were completely free of moniesia when given to sheep for 1 month. Fifteen ewes in the control group were dewormed with 1% copper sulphate after 30 days and samples of feces collected in sacks were examined and all monies were isolated. The results of the examination of the pathogens of intestinal cestodes showed that the intensity of the invasion remained unchanged.

Conclusion. This anthelmintic saline lick increases the resistance of helminths in the body of sheep, protects them from the oncospheres of cestodes in their intestines and the young parasites formed from them, has a positive effect on the healthy growth of animals, among them the expected o Prevents limb cases.

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