

О‘ЗБЕКISTONNING MARKAZIY VILOYATLARIDA QO‘YLARNING MONIEZIOZ BILAN ZARARLANISH DARAJASINI ANIQLASH

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada O‘zbekiston Respublikasining Samarqand va Jizzax viloyatlarida qo‘ylar orasida moniezirozning uchrash darajasi, ya’ni invaziya ekstensivligi bo‘yicha ma’lumotlar keltirilgan. Olingan natijalarga ko‘ra, Samarqand viloyatida tekshirilgan qo‘ylarning 11,0% ida, Jizzax viloyatida esa tekshirilgan qo‘ylarning 11,2% ida monieziroz bilan ekstensiv zararlanish aniqlangan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Samarqand, Jizzax, monieziroz, ekstensiv zararlanish.

ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ СТЕПЕНИ ЗАРАЖЁННОСТИ ОВЕЦ МОНИЕЗИОЗОМ В ЦЕНТРАЛЬНЫХ ОБЛАСТЯХ УЗБЕКИСТАНА

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Аннотация: В данной статье представлены сведения о степени распространённости мониезиоза среди овец, а именно об экстенсивности инвазии, в Самаркандской и Джизакской областях Республики Узбекистан. Согласно полученным результатам, в Самаркандской области мониезиоз выявлен у 11,0% обследованных овец, тогда как в Джизакской области экстенсивная заражённость составила 11,2% от числа исследованных животных.

Ключевые слова: Самарканд, Джизак, мониезиоз, экстенсивность инвазии.

DETERMINATION OF THE DEGREE OF SHEEP INFESTATION WITH MONIEZIOSIS IN THE CENTRAL REGIONS OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: This article presents information on the prevalence of monieziosis in sheep, specifically the extent of invasion, in the Samarkand and Jizzakh regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan. According to the obtained results, monieziosis was detected in 11.0% of the examined sheep in the Samarkand region, whereas in the Jizzakh region the prevalence rate was 11.2% of the investigated animals.

Keywords: Samarkand, Jizzakh, moniezirosis, prevalence of invasion.

KIRISH

Monieziroz bu – qo‘y va boshqa mayda kavsh qaytaruvchi hayvonlarning ingichka ichagida yashovchi Moniezia turi tasmasimonlari tomonidan chaqiriladigan kasallik hisoblanadi. U ko‘plab mintaqalarda keng tarqalgan, ayniqsa yaylovda boqiladigan yosh qo‘ylar orasida uchraydi [1,2,3,4]. Olib borilgan tadqiqotlar bu invaziya ba‘zan yengil o‘tishini, ba‘zan esa iqtisodiy va sog‘liq jihatdan sezilarli zarar berishini ko‘rsatadi [3,7,12].

Monieziroz bilan zararlangan qo‘zilarda 1,5–3 kg gacha tirik vazn ortishining yo‘qolishi, jun sifatining bir kilogrammgacha kamayishi qayd etilgan. Boshqa hududlarda olib borilgan tadqiqotlarga ko‘ra, qo‘ylarda ham ishtaha pasayishi, vazn yo‘qotish va sut miqdorining kamayishi ta‘riflangan [5,7,8].

Monieziroz ko‘pincha boshqa parazitlar (nematodlar, trematodlar, qon parazitlari) bilan aralash holda uchrab, qo‘zilarda 4–5 oylikda o‘lim xavfini oshiradi [6,10,13]. Ko‘plab mintaqalarda zararlanish darajasi 6–40% atrofida, ba‘zi joylarda yosh qo‘zilarda 60–70% gacha yetadi. Eng yuqori ko‘rsatkichlar yaylov hududlarida – ko‘pincha bahor-yoz oylarida qayd etilgan [4,9,11,14].

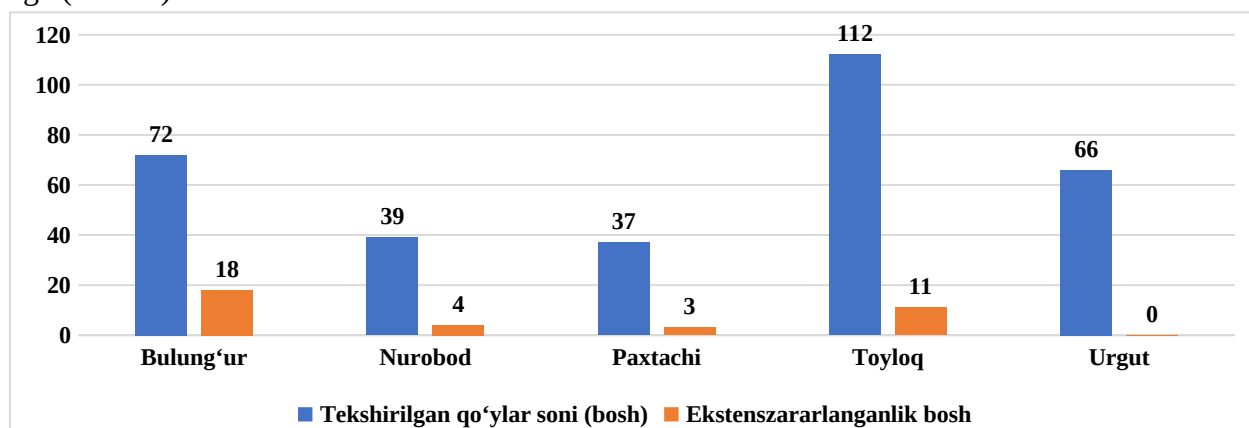
Ushbu ma‘lumotlar mazkur kasallikning qo‘ylar orasida tarqalish darajasini aniqlash muhim veterinariya tadbirlaridan biri ekanligidan dalolat beradi.

ASOSIY QISM

Tadqiqotlar 2023-yil davomida chorvachilik yuritishning zamonaviy texnologiyali sharoitida qo‘ylarning asosiy gelmintozlari va ularning Respublikamizning Samarqand va Jizzax viloyatlaridagi fermer, dehqon xo‘jaliklari va aholi xonadonlaridagi turli yoshdagi qo‘ylarda gelmintologik tekshirishlar olib borildi.

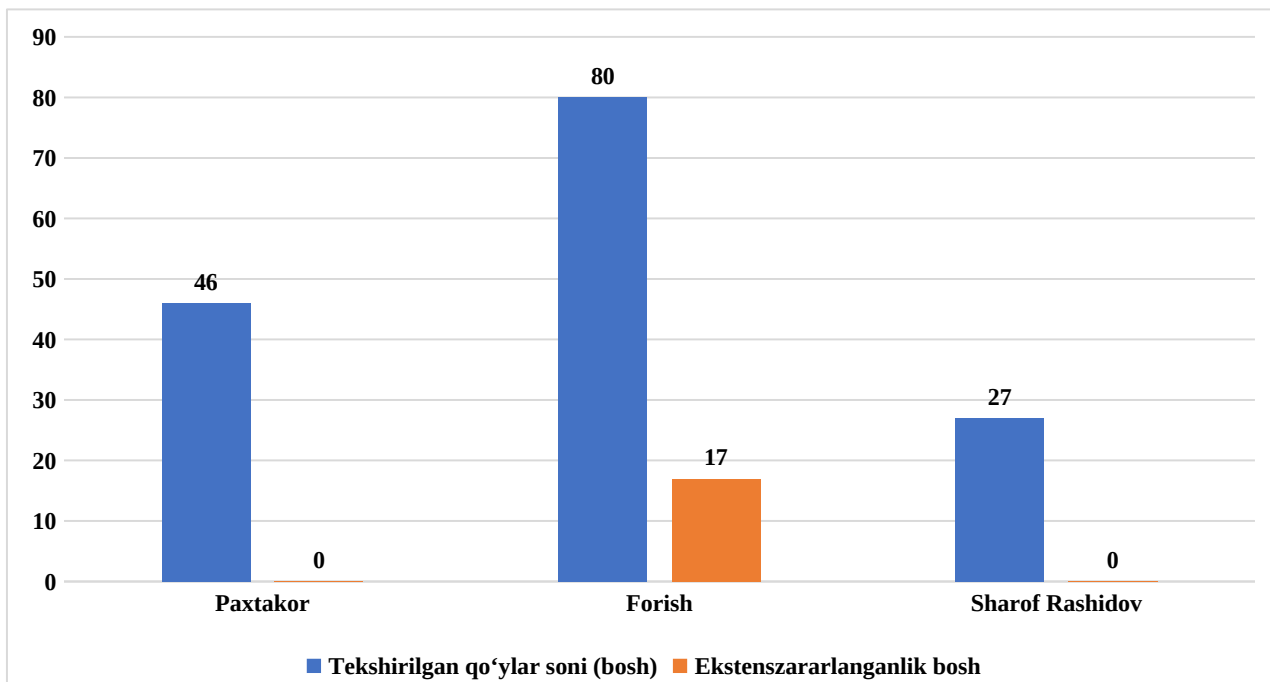
Mazkur tekshirishlar tezak namunalarini gelmintoovoskopiyaning ikki turi – flotatsion Fyulleborn usuli va sedimentatsion ketma-ket yuvish usullari bilan hamda gelmintolarvoskopiyaning Berman-Orlovning VITIda takomillashtirilgan (Ya.D. Nikolskiy) uslubi bilan amalga oshirildi.

Samarqand viloyatida keng qamrovli gelmintologik tadqiqotlar olib borildi. Viloyatning Bulung‘ur, Nurobod, Paxtachi, Toyloq, Urgut tumanlarida joylashgan turli fermer xo‘jaliklari va aholi xonadonlarida mavjud qo‘ylardan 326 ta tezak namunalari olindi va gelmintokoprologik usullarda tekshirildi. Tekshirilgan namunalar natijalarining tahliliga ko‘ra, 326 bosh qo‘yning 36 boshi (11,0%) monieziroz bilan zararlanganligi aniqlandi. Tumanlar bo‘yicha ekstensiv zararlanish darajasi turlicha bo‘lib, hududning geografik joylashuviga ko‘ra har xil ko‘rsatkichga ega (1-rasm).



1-rasm. Samarqand viloyatining tumanlarida qo‘ylarning monieziroz bilan ekstensiv zararlanganligi (gelmintokoprogolik tekshirishlar asosida)

Jizzax viloyatining Paxtakor, Forish va Sharof Rashidov tumanlarida olib borilgan tadqiqotlar davomida viloyatda 153 bosh qo‘y tekshirilgan bo‘lib, ular orasida 17 bosh (11,2%) qo‘y monieziroz bilan zararlanganligi aniqlandi.



2-rasm. Jizzax viloyatining tumanlarida qo‘ylarning monieziroz bilan ekstensiv zararlanganligi (gelmintokoprogolik tekshirishlar asosida)

Samarqand viloyatidan farqli ravishda ushbu viloyatning faqatgina Forish tumanida qo‘ylarning monieziroz bilan ekstensiv zararlanishi mavjudligi aniqlandi (2-rasm).

Xulosa

1. Samarqand viloyatida qo‘ylardan olib tekshirilgan 326 ta namunadan 36 tasida, ya’ni 11,0% ida monieziroz bilan ekstensiv zararlanganligi aniqlandi.

2. Jizzax viloyatida tekshirilgan 153 bosh qo‘yning 17 boshi, ya’ni 11,2% i monieziroz bilan ekstensiv zararlanganligi aniqlandi.

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