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Spread of Anoplocephalyatoses of Sheep and Goats

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Abstract: In this article, the Republican, independent, state and Foreign Union of Scientists analyzed the strong and weak anoplocephalocellular currents, the composition of the tour, extensive invasion and intensive invasion drilling literature.

Key words: Anoplocephalyatosis, magnesia, tizanesia, Avitellina, invasion extensivity, invasion intensity league, helminthoovoscopy, helminth, helminthosis.

Introduction. Satisfying the demand of the world's population for quality pet products, producing environmentally friendly products,primarily maintaining the health of existing animals, protecting them from various infectious, non-infectious and parasitic diseases, is one of the most urgent tasks. For this purpose, it is important to study the theoretical and practical aspect of animal anoplocephaliatosis, one of the invasive diseases that has a wide distribution among large and small horned animals.

Research purpose: Analysis of the literature on cestodose anoplocephalocellular invasion, extensive invasion and intensive invasion.

The degree of study of the problem. Anaplosephalyatosis triggers parasitize in the small compartment intestines of sheep and other domestic animals and wild animals. 4 species of small-horned animal anaplosephalyatoses have important epizootological significance:

Monezia expansa (Rudolphi, 1810) Blanchord 1891,

M.benedeni (Monezia, 1879) Blonchaard 1891,

Thysaniezia giardi (Moniez, 1879),

Avitellina centripunctata (Rivolta, 1874) Lough, 1911

The species mentioned above parasitize in sheep and cause illness. The spreading of Anaplosephalyatosis in various geographic zones among sheep is studied by scientists. [12; pp. 77-82, 21; pp. 21, 17; P. 20]. According to the author, monesiosis infestation of small horned animals accounted for 92.8% in some areas. In the plain zones of the Republic of Dagestan of the RF, sheep parasitocenosis has been found to be caused by more than 70 species of parasites [3; 47-50-b].

It has been found that sheep are affected by monesiosis from July to August of the year. In the Highland zones, gelmintofauna made up 40 species. M.expansa and M.benedeni ni IE was consisted 7.2-13.5%, II 4-46 copies [4; 43-45-b].

Sheep and goat monesiosis is one of the most common worldwide helminthoses that cause great economic damage to livestock, causing the death and decrease in productivity of animals and the emergence of other protozoan and Infectious Diseases [19; 34-35-b., 2; pp. 33-37.,16; 203-205-b].

According to the author's many years of experiments [13; 119-127-b] came to such a conclusion, as a result of examining the incidence of sheep and goats with monesisosis and seeing a pathologoanatomic rupture in Kyrgyz conditions, that sheep have a high incidence of invasion extensiveness of 21-26%, and goats - 11.8%. It comes to the conclusion that the reason for this is directly related to their nutrition. While goats feed on the top of vegetation, sheep explain by feeding on the ground tops and veins of the grasses.

According to another author [7;143-145-b] in the Orenburg region of the Russian Federation, monesiosis among goats is one of the common helminthoses, from July to September of the year clinical signs begin to manifest. The author noted that more than 10% of goats died from monesiosis on the farm "Guberlinski" of the Geysky District of the region, and the intensity of the invasion amounted to an average of 10 copies at the expense of 1 Head of goats.

According to another researcher [15; 21-b] the monesiosis infestation of young goats occurred in the spring to may, when they were mostly dameged with M.expansa and the damage with expansa by autumn is M.benedeni and M.autumnalia has been observed that as a dominate ones. According to the diagnosis of studies, the average lesion of young goats with monesis was 27.6%. IE was 45.1% by autumn months.

According to the results of research in the eastern part of Kyrgyzstan, the downstream species of monesioses in sheep M.expansa, M.benedeni, M.autumnalia, M.kusnetsovi has been found to parasitize in sheep. [8; 24-b].

In the conditions of Uzbekistan, a researcher who studied the helminthofauna of goats [14; 21-b] in young goats, monesian eggs begin to separate from June to August. The damage rates have increased to 66%, reaching a maximum in November. The lowest was recorded in December - February.

A group of researchers has been studying the spread of anaplosephalyatoses of sheep and goats in the Dagestan Republic of the Russian Federation for many years as a result of gelmintoovoscopic and intestinal rupture examination M.expansa IE 87.4%, M.benedeni reports 42.6%, while II reports include 8-123 copies. This figure was IE 19 – 58.9% in the Highlands , and II 3 - 84 copies 18.6 – 43.4 in the Highlands zones, respectively, and II 5 - 29%, in the plains zones 42.8 - 87.4, 8 - 123%. In all the research areas, it has been observed that the M.expansa occurs without a dominant species found in may – October in all studies. M.benedeni, on the other hand, is observed in very small (1 Copy) quantities in the spring month, with maximum occurrence in August – September [5; 33-35-b].

According to the results of studies in the Alma - ata region of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the incidence of monetization of lambs born in the previous year when subjected to gelmintovoscopic examination during the winter was 5% and it was 20% when examining the same animals in the spring, and 32% in the summer [20; 65-367 - b].

According to the researchs of foreign scientists of the United States in the state of Texas based on the results of from anoplocephalatoses M.benedeni and M.expansa has been recorded to occur relatively more frequently. The disease damage was observed during the summer and autumn months, with death occurring more frequently during the winter and spring months. Young goats 50.0%, calves 25.0% damaged [29; 453-454-p].

According to an Austrian researcher who introduced fasciolosis, monesiosis and dictocaulosis among helminthoses these are the ones which caused great damage to sheep and goats from parasites found among sheep and goats [28; 415-416-p].

According to the results of the research carried out by the researcher, 6 types of anaplosephalyatoses occur in Bashkortostan. M.expansa, M.benedeni, M.autumnalia, M.kuznetsovi sp.nov, Moniezia sp., Thisanesia giardi. As an unhealthy zone for anaplosephalyatosis, the mountain - forest zone was known to occur 25.7%, and in the forest-desert zone 22.7% [9; 22-p].

According to the conclusion of many years of scientific research by the researcher, representatives of the class of Cestodes among sheep in the non-voracious zone of RF M.expansa, M.benedeni has been noted to be widespread. Seasonal dynamics of monieziosis occurs among lambs, with 3.5-5-month-old lambs first grazing for the first time with M. expansa, damage in the first half of may amounted to IE 57.5 – 90.0 percent, and II comprise-3.01 copies. M.severe infestation of young lambs and sheep with benedeni was observed at the age of 7 months and older, which was mainly in August - September of the year. The strongest damage occurred in October. IE averaged 42-62% and II 2.31 copies [1; 37-p].

In the farms of the Ivanova region of the Russian Federation, M.expansa occurs in may-november, and in Lambs 3-6 months IE 100 %. II was 1-16 copies. M.benedeni was also found in May - November with 7 – 12-month-old lambs and 1.5 - 5 - year-old sheep with an outbreak of invasion in June-September, with IE at 100% and II at 1-8 copies [6; 21-p].

As a result of helminthological rupture of sheep in the Volgograd region, anoplocephaliates of 3 species; M.expansa, M.benedeni, T.giardi was found to occur in the summer and early fall. Infestation in lambs born in the current year has been observed to begin in may - July. In some regions the residence time of IE 55 – 83.3% IE 7.1-14.3% M.expansa and M.benedeni was 4 - 5 months [22; 14 - p]. According to the results of a study on improving the Prevention of animal infestation with monesiosis, 58-79% of animals infected with monesia are known to have an asociative disease [10; 194-196-p]. In the plains zones of the Republic of Chechnya, damage with M.expansa in lambs reached its highest peak in July IE 65.3%, and II 7.4 copies, M.benedeni, on the other hand, had IE 33.3% in September and II 6-5 copies. In the mountainous zones M.expansa in Lambs IE 55.3%, II 6.2 copies, M.benedeni, on the other hand, IE 25.3%, II 6 copies in the mountain ranges, this figure is M.expansa and M.benedeni IE was 21.6; 15.0 % respectively, while II was 4.1; 4.2 copies. Lambs with M.expansa were initially observed to be damaged in early may [24; 67-70-p].

The author, who studied Lamb infestation with anoplosephalates in the territory of Uzbekistan, found that 60-70% of lambs and 25-30% of adult sheep were found by gelmintoovoscopic examination, which found that anoplosephalates in small horned animals were found to occur in monesian and Tizanesian offspring [25; 22 - p]. The author, who studied sheep anaplosephalyatosis in eastern Uzbekistan, identifies 4 species of anoplosephalyates. M.benedeni 23.7%, T.giardi 56.3%, Av.centripunctata 2.6%. Under the conditions of Uzbekistan, it was noted that damage with anaplosephalyatoses is provoked throughout the year [18; 14-p]. The author, who conducted research in the northern part of Kyrgyzstan, identifies the following types of monesia, M.expansa, M.benedeni, M.autumnalia, M.alba, M.kuznetsovi records that the next 3 species first occur in the northern part of the Republic. Monesiosis is recorded as a not same spreaded in the various natural-giographic regions of the Republic. For example: a prevalence of 51.6% was recorded in the Highlands, 49.1% in the plains zones, and 27.8% in the upper parts of the mountain [11; 22 - p]. The following species of monesia have been found to be distributed among animals in India. M.expansa, M.benedeni, Avitellina, T.giardi. the height of the invasion has been determined to be March - may [27; 147-151 pp]. It has been determined by an overseas author that the spread of monesiosis among sheep depends on their age and seasons of the year. According to the results of the study, it was reported that the most infestation occurs in lambs born in the current year [26; 147-151-pp].

When a Pakistani researcher examined sheep infected with monesiosis by a helminthological rupture pathway, it was found to be infected with - 23.3%, M.expansa [30; 40-42-p].

In the RF Stavropol Territory, monesiosis of sheep called by M.expansa and M.benedeni was common, with IE at 10.0 -95.5%. The highest was found among lambs born in the current year IE 95.5%, and in lambs over the age of one IE 7.0 – 67.3%. The least exposure was observed in adult sheep IE 10 – 37.0 %. In lambs born in the current year, invasion has been observed twice throughout the year in June-July, August - October [23; 419-420-p].

Conclusion. According to the analyzed literature, anaplosephalyatoses of small horned animals are among the common invasive diseases. The epizootology, biology of anaplosephalyatoses, the age and seasonal dynamics of primary and intermediate hosts of an animal have been studied to some extent by the timing of lamb and sheep infestation with this disease, the effects of helminths on the body. But in the various bio-ecological regions of our Republic, these problems have not been sufficiently studied.

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