

Biological Characteristics of the Cestode *Choanotaenia infundibulum* (Bloch, 1779)

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Annotation: In order to develop poultry breeding in the world, in addition to management and organizational activities, scientific research is being conducted on the health of birds and the environment in which they live [1,8]. The negative impact of helminthic diseases caused by parasitic worms on the development and productivity of the poultry sector, and scientific research aimed at its prevention, are becoming particularly relevant. Helminthosis (ascariasis, heterokidosis, echinostomatidosis, rayetinosis, hymenolepidosis, choanoteniosis, capillariosis, etc.) of wild chickens and domestic poultry, especially in chickens, causes great economic damage to poultry farms in many countries, including our republic, and causes a decrease in the number of chickens, especially chicks. Accordingly, identification of helminth species diversity, biology, ecology and distribution, development of control and prevention measures are urgent problems.

Key words: Nematode, defensive host, extent of damage, intensity of damage, raytinosis, hymenolepidosis, choanoteniosis, intermediate host, fecal, seztoda, ascariasis, heterokidosis.

1. Introduction.

Cestode Choanotaenia infundibulum is a widespread species in Uzbekistan; it is the causative agent of choanoteniosis in wild birds and poultry, causing great economic damage to the national economy.

The biology of this cestode was studied in Russia by P.T. Romanenko [70; 341-344-c.] studied by. The following types of scabs were noted as intermediate hosts: *Porcellio scaber*, *P. lavis*. Zakhkash's Ch. Natural damage of *infundibulum* with cysticeroid was 1.3-3.4%.

The most common places of zakhaks are the shores of water bodies, tree forests, where the density of zakhaks forms a large population and is considered a favorable environment for development.

2. Materials and Methods of Research.

The damage of grasshoppers mainly consists of the surface parts of the soil and under stones, the lower parts of wet leaves, and humus-rich areas. The population density of Zakhkash was up to 82 individuals per 1m². The dynamics of seasonal infection of cestodes with *Choanotaenia infundibulum* was observed in both cases - in spring (April) and autumn (September, October). The extent of invasion in individual biotopes was 4.6-7.2%. This is related to the ecological characteristics of birds, which are considered the main hosts of amoebotenusis. In summer, with the onset of hot days, damage to trees and water bodies is at a high level, and most of the larvae turn into cysticeroid.

Due to insufficient information on cysticeroid in the literature, cestoda Ch. information on cysticeroid *infundibulum* was referred. The cysticeroid is oval or ovoid, covered with a hook-shaped cyst with a diameter of 0.52-0.56 mm. The length of the cyst is 0.32-0.35 mm, the maximum width is 0.23 mm. The space between the outer and inner shell is filled with a clear liquid. The outer shell is thin. The head of the scolex is surrounded by a large number of bodies, the length of the larval body is 0.245-0.252 mm, the maximum width is 0.17 mm. Khartoum is armed with 12 loops 0.029-0.030 mm long. Razors on hangers are constantly sharpened. The roots of the loops are small (0.07-0.001mm).

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Cestoda Ch. Infundibulum in the main host organism, 4 two-month-old chicks were experimentally infected in April 2019 (experimental 4, control 1). Before the experiment, the chicks were kept in cages for cleaning for 6 days so that they would not be infected with helminths. On April 10, 2 chicks Ch. 50-100 copies of cysticeroid of the infundibulum were infected. After 10, 15 and 20, 27 days, control infected chicks were subjected to complete helminthological examination. Adult larvae were isolated from the intestines of 100 larval infected chicks.

3. The results obtained and their analysis

The duration of sexual maturity in the main host *Choanotaenia infundibulum* is 27 days, and relevant information on the development cycle of the parasite was collected during the seasons.

According to the results of the research, in the southern regions of Uzbekistan, a high percentage of cestode infestation with *Choanotaenia infundibulum* cesticeroid is present (Table 1). Serves as the main scientific source.

Table 1 Natural infection of sorghum with cysticeroid *Choanotaenia infundibulum*

Biotores	Types of Zakhkash					
	Porcellio scber			<i>Porcellio lavis</i>		
	Checked (pcs)	IE (%)	(II) (pcs)	Checked (pcs)	IE (%)	II (pcs)
1. Banks of water bodies						
Streams	324	3,3	85,5	437	1,8	72,6
Springs	404	2,2	178,7	244	2,0	41,2
Surkhan river	547	2,3	169,8	383	1,5	116,5
Orchards	184	2,7	235,3	504	1,9	163,4
2. Forest massif						
Archazor forests	753	1,4	71,9	281	0,7	29,6
Mixed forests	614	1,4	108,8	356	1,4	86,4
3. Poultry farms						
Farm area	291	1,3	95,2	163	1,2	118,3
Farm surroundings	176	1,7	45,6	248	0,8	27,5

4. Conclusion.

As a conclusion, it should be noted that bird choanotenia is widespread in Uzbekistan. The main role in the spread of the infectious state is played by the wild birds, the black grouse, the black crow, and some wild fowls (pheasants, quails, partridges). These birds are affected by amoebotenisosis mainly in wooded forests, on the shores of water bodies, because these places have favorable ecological conditions (wet soil, green vegetation cover), and the high population density of the intermediate host is of particular importance. It should be noted that in the summer, mainly in the fall, helminths separate the joints and the degree of damage to the intermediate host increases. In the period of spring damage, the intensity of invasion increases due to infected intermediate hosts, that is, suckers.

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