

Cattle Fasciolosis Disease, Clinical Signs and Treatments

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Annotation: Fasciolosis is an acute and chronic trematodous disease of farm animals caused by *Fasciola hepatica* F.gigantica of the suborder Fasciolata, genus *Fasciola*, in the liver, hepatic bile ducts, and gallbladder of animals. As a result of parasitism, the disease is caused by digestive organ dysfunction, diarrhea and constipation, body temperature rises, visible mucous membranes become pale, and swelling occurs in various parts of the body. , is characterized by stunted growth, a sharp decrease in productivity and the death of animals. People also get infected with fasciolosis.

Keywords: trematosis, fasciolosis, marita, cercaria, embryogony, parthenogony, mollusk, rolenol, larva, *fasciola hepatica*, *gigantica*, clozantel, fluconix, mollusk.



Relevance of the topic. Comprehensive measures aimed at reducing, treating, preventing and combating the infestation of livestock, especially cattle, with trematodose diseases are being implemented in our republic. Various infectious and invasive diseases found among agricultural animals cause significant damage to the livestock network. The effects of these diseases include the death of large and small horned animals in large numbers, lagging behind in development, a sharp decrease in productivity, and forced slaughter as a result of severe morbidity. It is important to determine the degree of prevalence of fasciolosis and paramphystomatosis of cattle found among animals, to make an accurate diagnosis, to develop methods of treating and preventing the disease, taking into account the immune characteristics of animals affected by the disease.

Fasciolosis - it is an acute and chronic stream-borne trematodose disease of agricultural animals and belongs to the younger genus Fasciolata, *Fasciola hepatica* F.provoked by the parasitization of *gigantica* in the liver of animals, in the hepatic bile ducts and in the gallbladder, the disease is a violation of the functioning of the digestive organ, the exchange of constipation and diarrhea with constipation, the rise of body malaise, the whitening of visible mucous membranes, the formation of

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tumors in different parts of the body, growth lagging behind development, characterized by a sharp decrease in productivity and the death of animals. Fasciolysis is helminthiasis, which causes great economic damage to all types of sheep farming, goat farming, cattle farming. The milk yield of fasciolosis-affected cows is reduced by 20-35%. The quantity and quality of meat and wool products of all animals decreases. In slaughtered animals, however, the most important parenchymatous organ, the liver, is deemed unfit for consumption. Fascioliosis is also of social importance, since it is also played by people. The causative agent develops in 4 stages of biological development. (a) embryogonia (B) parthenogonia (c) cystogonia (d) passes through the maritogonian periods. Fascioles of all ages have a strong pathogenic effect on the animal's body. During a period of constant movement, Fasciola larvae destroy the mucous membranes of the intestine, blood vessels, walls, liver capsules and blood vessels. During development in the liver parenchyma, young fascioles disrupt liver tissue, blood vessels, liver capsule, walls of the liver bile ducts, forming wounds of varying sizes in the liver. In some cases, Fasciola larvae also travel through blood vessels to other organs and are encapsulated before reaching adulthood. Fascioles that move from the liver tissue to the bile ducts become larger in size. It acts on them mechanically by moving along the paths of the grass, accumulating and blocking the flow of grass fluid. Fascioles feed on blood, poison the body with the product of life activity. As a result, the activity of the cardiovascular and central nervous system, substance exchange processes, digestive and respiratory organs is disrupted, the body has a deficiency of vitamin A, as a result of which the synthesis of vitamin C decreases, and secondary avitaminoses occur. An allergic condition also occurs in the body.



Clinical signs. Cattle develop a cold and temporary swelling in the jaw, chest, eyelid, the mucous membranes of the eyes turn yellow, the animal's appetite begins to decrease and lose weight, the wool dries up and becomes brittle, the body temperature rises slightly, the heart rate and breathing accelerates. Acute is caused by the transmission of many adolescaria in the animal's body in a short period of time at night. During the development of young fascioles, acute hepatitis develops, severe bleeding occurs in the liver. As a result, the mucous membranes of the eyes turn white. The temperature of the animal's body rises to 41.0-41.60 C, the heart rate reaches 160-180 times in 1 minute (tachycardia), breathing also accelerates, and it becomes somewhat superficial. Bloody constipation, constipation, restlessness, irritability, seizures can also be observed from a full state. In cattle, cases of slimming in chronic fastsiolysis, reduction of dairy products of cows, child ejaculation occur. But in the case of sheep, the disease is much milder in them, and the state of death is not observed in chronic fasciolosis, as a rule.

Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. When diagnosing the disease, clinical signs, epizootology, pathologoanatomic changes are carefully studied, while the final conclusion is made after a coprological (stool, stool) examination, that is, after seeing Fasciola eggs under a microscope. It is necessary to distinguish the disease from diseases such as paramphistomatosis, infectious hepatitis, dicroceliosis, orientobilhorsiosis and several infectious ones.





Treatment. Animals infected with fasciolysis are hybridized with the following antigelmentiks: albendazole (10.0% emulsion) in an amount of 1 ml/10 kg for large horned animals; alben – 1 tablet to 50 kg live weight; albazen (2.5% emulsion) – 4 ml/10 kg for cattle, 1 ml/10 kg for albenol large royal animals; clozalben (poroshok – 1 kg contains 50 mg clozantel and 50 mg albendazole) 2 G/10 kg; fenbendazole (22.2% Li granule (synonym of panakur) – 0.2 G/10 kg for sheep, 0.35 g/10 kg for cattle. All of these drugs are given by mouth.



Rolenol clozatrem, colzantel drugs are administered 1 ml/10 kg for treatment with cattle, and 1 ml/20 kg for prevention is administered subcutaneously or between the muscles (in several places).the drug is reabsorbed again 18-20 days after administration. Fluconix is treated by 1 ml/50 kg of subcutaneous or muscle mediation.

Conclusion

In place of the conclusion, it is important to note that trematodous Diseases found in cattle are causing several problems in the field of breeding the study of the epizootology, biology and spread of these diseases it is important to carry out the activities in it to prevent the spread of trematoses:

1. Analysis of the ecological status of Molyuska biotopes. When Molyuska biotopes are stagnant, it can be observed that there is a large accumulation of invasion in the plants in it. When molluscs are found in estuaries, where they are used to irrigate vegetation, noxious invasions have been observed to spread over long distances with the flow of water.
2. We recommend not to give the animals in a wet state the hay infested with invasion in the gods, where the intermediate bosses of trematodoses spread, to dry them in good sunlight and give them after 4-5 months.
3. The development of a plan of measures of Mechanical, Chemical and biological struggle of trematodoses against their masters molluscs in unhealthy gods. It is necessary to lose biotopes, which are insignificant for the farm.
4. Animals in an unhealthy God for trematoses are always under the supervision of veterinarians, and given the intensity of the invasion, it is necessary to be able to be systematically driven by antigelmintics with high efficiency.



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