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## The spread of goat anaplocephalitis in the mountainous areas of the Kashkadarya region

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**ABSTRACT.** The spread of anaplocephalitis in goats of the inhabitants of the Dekhkanabad, Shakhrisabz and Kitab districts of the mountainous areas of the Kashkadarya region was studied.

**Keywords:** *Anoplocephalidae, M. expansa, M. benedeni, Th. giardi, A. centripunctata, cestode, helminth, moniesia, macrohelminthoscopy.*

### Introduction

Anoplocephalosis is one of the helminthic diseases caused by the result of parasitism in the body of animals by helminths that belong to the subfamily Anoplocephata, family Cyclophyllidea (Brown), class Cestoda and type Plathelminthes.

The prevalence of anoplocephalosis among animals depends on their age, especially, it is often found in lambs, goats and calves aged 1.5-8 months. For example, 59% of one-year-old small cattle, 31% of one-year-old and two-year-old cattle and only 15% of cattle over two years old were infected with monieziasis. Adult cattle are less likely to be infected with monieziasis, and *M. benedeni* is more common in them. Monieziasis is a widespread disease in Uzbekistan, affecting mainly young cattle.

The results of scientific research on anoplocephalitis in goats in recent years (Salimov B., Taylakov T., 2015, 2016) revealed the presence of new species of monieziasis in goats, in addition to *Moniezia expansa*, *Moniezia benedeni*, *Avitellina centripunctata*. This requires scientific research on the epizootiology of pathogens of intestinal cestodiasis in goats.

### Research methodology

The research was carried out on goats from the mountainous regions of the Kashkadarya region, in the territories of the Dekhkanabad, Shakhrisabz and Kitab districts, as well as in the scientific laboratory under the Department of Parasitology and Organization of Veterinary Work of the Samarkand State University of Veterinary

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During the study, 28 goats from Dekhkonabad district, 32 goats from Shakhrisabz district, and 24 goats from Kitab district were examined using macrohelminthoscopy, repeated washing, and the Fulleborn methods.

## Results

Table 1 presents the results of the examination of infection level with anaplocephalitis of goats in the Dekhkanabad, Kitab and Shakhrisabz districts of Kashkadarya region.

**Table 1**

**Infection level with anaplocephalitis of goats in the conditions Kashkadarya region**

№	The number of districts and animals	Segments of helminths were found							
		M. expansa		M.benedeni		Th. giardi		A.centri punctata	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	Dekhkanabad, 28 goats	4	14,2	6	21,4	1	3,5	2	7,1
2	Shakhrisabz, 32 goats	4	12,5	7	21,8	2	6,2	3	9,3
3	Kitab, 24 goats	3	12,5	5	20,8	1	4,1	2	8,3
4	Overall 84 goats	11	13,1	18	21,4	4	4,7	7	8,3

As we can see in the table, during the collection and examination of the droppings of goats from the mountainous areas of Dehkanabad district, helminthocopological methods of repeated washing and the Fulleborn method were used in 4 out of 28 goats, the level of infestation was 14.2 percent. In the droppings of 6 goats, the presence of joints of *Moniezia benedeni* was noted with the infestation level showing 21.4%. Joints of *Thysaniezia giardi* were found in 1 goat with 3.5%. of infestation. In the droppings of 2 goats, joints of *Avitellina centripunctata* were found and the level of helminth infestation was 7.1%.

In the formation of the droppings of goats living in the mountainous areas of Shakhrisabz region, species of *M. expansa* were found in 4 out of 32 goats, the infestation level of the structure was 12.5 percent. The presence of *M. benedeni* species was noted in the droppings of 7 goats, the infestation level of the structure was 21.8%. *Th. giardi* species were found in 2 goats, the infestation level was 6.2%, and species of *A. centripunctata* were found in the droppings of 3 goats, the infestation level of helminths was 9.3%.

In the study of the droppings of goats from the mountainous areas of Kitab district, species of *M. expansa* were found in 3 heads of 24 goats, the infection rate was 12.5%. The presence of species of *M. benedeni* were noted in the droppings of 5 goats, the infection rate was 20.8%. *Th. giardi* species were found in 1 goat, the infection rate was 4.1%, while *A. centripunctata* species were found in the droppings of 2 goats, and the helminth infection rate indicated 8.3%.

When dropping samples from 84 goats were examined across the districts, species of *M. expansa* were found in 11 dropping samples. The level of infestation of goats with *M. expansa* was 13.1 percent. Species of the pathogen *M. benedeni* were noted in 18

samples of droppings, the degree of infestation showed 21.4%. *Th. giardi* species were found in 4 goats, the infection rate was 4.7%. Segments of *A. centripunctata* were found in the droppings of 7 goats, the level of infestation with helminths was 8.3%.

**Conclusion.** The results of the study of the degree of infection of goats with anaplocephalitis in the mountainous areas of Dehkonabad, Shakhrisabz and Kitab districts of Kashkadarya region showed that *Moniezia benedeni* ranks the first place in the prevalence of anaplocephalitis in goats with 21.4%, *Moniezia expansa* - in the second place with 13.1%, in the third place - *Avitellina centripunctata* with 8.3%, in the fourth place - *Thysaniezia giardi* with 4.7%.

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