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## Structure and Distribution of the Human Tanichonous Causant

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Parasitic diseases are one of the leading infectious diseases in the world. According to WHO, about 4.3 billion people are infected with parasitic diseases.

The following incidence rates were recorded in the regions of our republic: in Karakalpakstan - 7.7, in Samarkand - 7.3, in Bukhara - 9.8, in Kashkadarya - 9.3, in Fergana - 12, in Navoi - 11.5, in Namangan - 13.5, in Surkhandarya - 10.3%. However, employees of the veterinary control department of meat processing plants in these regions reported that the incidence was 0.02 - 0.79%. In Uzbekistan, an average of 24 people out of every ten thousand people fall ill with teniarinhosis per year. This includes 240 people in Khorezm region, 323 in Andijan, 539 in Kashkadarya, 228 in Namangan, 1200 in Tashkent, 585 in Fergana, 2800 in Samarkand, and 950 in Karakalpakstan.

**Structure of the pathogen.** Adult species of helminths living in the small intestine of humans consist of an elongated, flat, ribbon-shaped body, divided into the following parts: a head (scolex), a neck, and numerous flat joints extending from it - strobila.

The head of the helminth (scolex) helps it to attach to the intestinal wall of the parasite. Four suckers are the main means of attachment. The growth of the helminth occurs in the following order: a fold is formed on the neck, which grows and becomes the first segment, then the second segment grows between them and continues in this way.

Thus, after the first segment has moved far enough away from the others, a full-fledged egg is formed in it and independently breaks off and is excreted from the intestine into the external environment with feces. The total length of the parasite's body reaches 2 m. Each segment has all its own organs, like a separate organism. The largest part of the segment is occupied by the genitals. First, the male genitals - the testicles and the vas deferens - develop, and then the female organs - the ovaries, uterus and vagina.

Development. Mature worms that enter the environment with human waste are decomposed by the waste, and the eggs in them are released into the light. One helminth can release up to 25 thousand mature worms with up to 440 million eggs per year. The eggs are covered with a three-layer membrane and have a round or oval shape. Their size is 0.031-0.038 mm. Oncospheres are stored inside the egg, which has three pairs of chitinous hooks. It is they (oncospheres) that are the source of infection for humans and animals.

As a result of human waste containing eggs falling on pastures, water and fodder are also contaminated. As a result, the parasite eggs enter the animal's body through contaminated feed and water, and under the influence of gastric juice, the egg shell is digested, releasing the oncospheres (oncospheres). Then, with the help of their hooks, they pierce the intestinal wall and enter the blood and lymphatic vessels. From there, they move to all organs through the blood and lymph flow. Then, settling in muscle tissue and other organs, they slowly grow, separate from their hooks and turn into a sponge (finna) with its head retracted into the body, and their larval stage ends.

It should be noted that humans are the only source of infection in cattle with cysticercosis, while the only source of infection in humans with taeniarhinos is infected cattle.