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Spread of Goat Monieziasis

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Annotation: The article presents data on the spread of goat monieziasis in Samarkand Region.

Key words: Anoplocephalidae, M. expanza, M. benedeni, cestodes, helminth, moniezia, macrohelminthoscopy.

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Introduction. Data on goat cestodoses and the faunistic state of their infections in Uzbekistan has been inconsistent, indicating the need to investigate these concerns further.

Sheep monieziasis is found throughout Russia, Transcaucasia, the Baltic Republics, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan.

Moeniasis is a disease that affects 20-21% of sheep in a herd. Experts estimate that 5-7 % of ill animals die.[1]

According to new research, monieziasis in sheep and goats is caused not only by the viruses Monieziaexpanza and Monieziabenedeni, but also by additional species [2]. All of the foregoing facts demonstrate the importance of a thorough investigation of cestodosis distribution in Uzbekistan, as well as the need for epizootological research of sheep and goat cestodosis.

Materials and Methods. Scientific research was conducted in the mahallas of Beshbola of Ishtikhan district, Jom of Nurabad district of Samarkand region and in the laboratory at the Department of "Parasitology and Organization of Veterinary Affairs" of the Faculty of Veterinary Diagnostics and Food Safety of Samarkand Veterinary Medicine Institute.

For the experimental study, fecal samples from 28 goats belonging to the private sector of Beshbolamahalla and 30 goats of JomNurabad district were taken and examined by successive washes by macrohelminthoscopy.

Results of the research. The results of the research on the spread of goat monieziasis are presented in Table 1.

Table 1 Results of examination of fecal samples from sheep and goats for monieziasis

N.	Samples farms	Number of the studied population	Helminthpenisesdetected			
			M.expanza		M.benedeni	
			quantity	%	Quantity	%
1	"Beshbola" Ishtakhan district	28 goats	3	10,7	4	14,2
2	"Jom" Nurabad district	30goats	4	13,3	5	16,6
	Total	58goats	7	12,1	9	15,5

From Table 1 we can see that only 3 animals of 28 investigated goats from Beshbolamahalla were found to have M. expanza segments, the percentage morbidity was 10.7; in the animals of Zhommahalla of Nurabad district segments of the pathogen were found in 4 of 30 animals investigated, which in turn was 13.3% of morbidity.

Similar results were obtained when examining the material for detection of M. benedeni segments. In the study of 28 stool samples from goats belonging to the Beshbola population, members of the pathogen were found in 5 samples, the morbidity was 14.2%; in goats of Jommahalla of Nurabad region M. benedeni members were found in 5 animals out of 30 goats examined, which was 15.5%.

A total of 58 samples from goats were examined. Detection of M. echranza segments was recorded in 7 samples, which was 12.1%; when tested for the presence of M. benedeni, a positive result was obtained in 9 goats, the incidence of the disease was 15.5%.

Conclusion

1. The results of the studies indicate the prevalence of goat monieziasis in Samarkand region.

2. Scientific studies show that the incidence of monieziasis of goats in Samarkand region is 12.1% (causative agent M.expanza) and 15.5% (agent M.benedeni).

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