THE USA JOURNALS
THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF VETERINARY SCIENCES AND WILDLIFE DISCOVERY
(ISSN – 2689-0968)
VOLUME 06 ISSUE03

PUBLISHED DATE: - 31-05-2024
DOI: - https://doi.org/10.37547/tajvswd/Volume06Issue03-03 **PAGE NO.: - 13-16**

RESEARCH ARTICLE **Open Access**

TESTING OF NEW MODERN DRUGS AGAINST ECTOPARASITES OF KARAKUL SHEEP

G.G.Jabborov
Assistant, Samarkand State University of Veterinary Medicine, livestock and biotechnology, Uzbekistan

I.X.Raimkulov
Assistant, Samarkand State University of Veterinary Medicine, livestock and biotechnology, Uzbekistan

O.O.Sobirov
Samarkand State University of Veterinary Medicine, livestock and biotechnology, Uzbekistan

Abstract
The article presents pathogens, epizootological data, course and symptoms of sheep psoroptosis. The results of the use of the antiparasitic drug ivermectin - 10 in sheep psoroptosis are also presented. Pathogens, epizootological data, course and symptoms of sheep psoroptosis are given in the article. And also provides the results of the use of an antiparasitic drug - ivermectin - 10 with sheep psoroptosis.

Keywords Ectoparasites, mites, sheep, psoroptides, Ivermectin, spontaneous, injection.

INTRODUCTION

In our republic, the head number of sheep of the Karakul breed and the further increase in the production volumes of Karakul products, the scientific improvement of breeding work, the deep processing of Karakul products and raw materials are the priority of specialists in this field.

PD-2841 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 16, 2017 "Additional measures for deepening economic reforms in livestock", PD-3603 "Measures for the rapid development of livestock" dated March 14, 2018, The decisions of PD-4420 "On measures for the complex development of the protective network" of August 16, 2019 and the decree and decisions of PD-5696 "On measures for the radical improvement of the public administration system in the field of Veterinary and livestock" of March 28, 2019 were introduced for the rapid development of the industry.

Over the past period, the head number of sheep of the Karakul breed has increased almost 2 times, and scientific research in the field has improved the breed of Karakul sheep, and new varieties of desert fodder crops have been created.

In recent years, some parasitic diseases, in particular ectoparasites, have shown their negative impact on the rapid development of the blackcurrant sphere. There are many species of

parasitizing ectoparasites in livestock, among which the ticks cause severe asocial disorders.

Mites-Acari (Acarida) – have more than 10.000 species. Adapted to living in different conditions: in the soil, plant, animal and human organism, the mites of the generation Psoroptid–psoroptes, which belong to the family Psoroptidae, live on the skin and do not form a pathway on the skin, but feed on the blood of the master by piercing the skin. It is the P.ovis mites variety is common in sheep and causes great damage to sheep farming.

Surface ducts often parasitize on the skin where the wool layer is thick and the moisture content is high in sheep where the resistance level of the organism decreases, the disease appears severe. The development of terichore mites is created during the cold period of the year, under optimal conditions for reproduction.

The first affected body area with mites is when the two sides of the animal's body move the mite across the animal's body, they inflame the skin receptors through their suckers, injuring the areas affected by lambs ' teeth as a result of skin itching, resulting in scar formation and skin moistening with saliva. This creates favorable conditions for primary psoroptosis source for the reproduction of mites.

The skin becomes inflamed as a result of toxins that get into the wounds through the saliva of the mites, lymph accumulates on its surface, thickens over time and, together with the cells of the dead epidermis, turns into bark. Pus microbes develop on them, mites and their waste products deepen the inflammatory process of the skin, and this affects the general condition of the body.

Eosinophilia and other hemodynamic processes develop as a result of the absorption of cells and their products in the metabolism, the toxins released by microbes, into the body, which die as a result of lysis. When factors for increasing the resistance of the sheep organism increase, for example, when wool is obtained in the summer, the psoroptosis process decreases and goes into chronic flow.

Parasitizing mites carry in their organism the causative agents of certain very dangerous infectious and parasitic diseases. It infects the disease when sucking the blood of healthy people and animals.

The purpose of the study. Improving the methods of combating against to ectoparasites, which are common in blackcurrant farms and cause serious harm to the development of the industry, as well as the use of new tools that are harmful to the animal organism.

METHOD

As object and methods of research, it was performed on sheep and lambs of the Karakul breed, which are raised in the horses of the Karakul District of the Bukhara region in “Karakul breeding” LLC. For this, it was tested on spontaneous infected sheep.

For experiments, 24 Head of Karakul sheep infected with Psoroptid–psoroptes ducts were isolated and injected subcutaneously into the chot part in a curative dose of 1 ml of the drug ivermectin10 per 50 kg of live weight. In the case of critically ill sheep, a second time was used at intervals of 8-10 days.

1 ml of the composition of the drug ivermectin10:

The 1 ml of the drug contains 10 mg of the active ingredient Ivermectin and 40 milligrams of vitamin E. The solution is obtained by bacterial fermentation of Streptomycetes (Latin Streptomyces avermitilis). The drug Ivermectin10 is a product of the joint venture JSC “Uzbekombinate”.

Auxiliary components of the drug are: phenylcarbinol, polyylene oxide 400, water for injection, novocaine, methylcarbinol.

Ivermectin10 enhances the production of gamma-aminomoic acid braking neuromediator, which leads to disruption, paralysis and death of nerve impulse transmission of parasites. In the organs and tissues of animals, a fighter effect of the parasite is maintained for 10-14 days. Less toxic in recommended doses. Ivermectin10 comes out of the body with bile fluid, urine and milk. “Ivermectin10”is used to fight and treat internal

organs helminth (worm-larva) and skin parasites (itch, scabies, mites) of large horned animals, sheep, goats, pigs, horses, dogs,cats. Under the skin of animals, 1 ml per 50 kg of body weight. (0.2 mg per 1 kg of body weight) once. Small animals can be bitten with sterile water by taking a sufficient dose to give a clear dose. In case of severe illness, processing is applied twice with an interval of 8-10 days.

The time of departure of the drug from the body. For meat - 21 days, for milk-7 days.

RESULTS

Karakul sheep infected with Psoroptid-psoroptes ducts were isolated from the groups and the affected sheep were injected subcutaneously in a curative dose of 1 ml of the drug ivermectin. 3-4 days after the complete transition of the drug to the blood composition, there were cases when the mites died and the sheep's wool was stuck on top.

In sheep fed malnutrition, poor-quality feeds, with impaired metabolism in low-imunity oganism, the drug was used for the second time at an increased dose of 2 ml at an interval of 8-10 days, due to the fact that the death of mites was somewhat slow.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The use of ivermectin10 in sheep has the effect of fighting the causative agents of Psoroptide–psoroptes Mites. It does not exhibit negative toxic effects on the body when administered at prescribed doses.

2. The drug acts against strong parasites on the larval and adult stages of the gastrointestinal system and lung nematodes, larvae of the subcutaneous, nasopharyngeal and stomach ulcers, blood-sucking lice and sarcoptoid mites.

3. Treatment of sheep infected with ectoparasites using a dry and wet method and Prevention of damage with ectoparasites will pay off to the season of the year without dependence on the temperature of the external environment.

REFERENCES

1. Ergashev E.X. etc. // Arachnoentomoses of livestock. Samarkand, 2002.
2. A.O.Oripov, N.E. Yoldashev “The main helminthoses of black sheep”. Tashkent, 2009.
3. Oripov A.O., Drumov R.B., Yoldashev N.E. Veterinary helminthology, Zarafshan-2017.
4. Shustrova M.V. Parasitology and invasive animal diseases. Russia, Kolos, 2006.
5. Jabborov, G. G. (2022). Ectoparasites of Sheep, Their Treatment and Prevention Measures. European Journal of Life Safety and Stability (2660-9630), 14, 91-95.
6. Jabborov, G., & Rayimqulov, I. X. (2022). QO ‘Y VA ECHKILARNING EKTOPARAZITLARI VA ULARGA QARSHI DORI VOSITALARINI SINOVDAN O ‘TKAZISH. AGROBIOTEXNOLOGIYA VA VETERINARIYA TIBBIYOTI ILMIY JURNALI, 86-89.
7. Жабборов, Ғ. Ғ., Нишанов, Д. Х., & Райимкулов, И. Х. (2023). ҚЎЙ ЭКТОПАРАЗИТЛАРНИНГ КИМЁПРОФИЛАКТИКАСИ. ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ, 14(5), 107-113.
8. Райимкулов, И. Х., Нишанов, Д. Х., & Жабборов, Ғ. Ғ. (2023). КАТАРАЛ-ЙИРИНГЛИ БРОНХОПНЕВМОНИЯНИНГ ПАТОМОРФОЛОГИЯСИ (ҚЎЗИЛАРДА). ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ, 14(5), 143-148.
9. Нишанов, Д. Х., Жабборов, Ғ. Ғ., & Райимкулов, И. Х. (2023). ДЕМОДЕКОЗНИНГ ИТЛАР ОРАСИДА ТАРҚАЛИШИ ВА ДИАГНОСТИКАСИ. ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ, 14(5), 133-134.
10. Жабборов, Ж. Ж., & Хушназарова, М. (2022). Qo ‘ylarni ektoparazitlardan asraylik. Library, 22(1), 26-28.
11. Jabbarov, J. J., & Khushnazarova, M. (2022). Sheep _ from ectoparasites Let's protect. Library, 22(1), 26-28.
12. Nishanov, D. (2023). QO'Y EKTOPARAZITLARNING KIMYOPROFILAKTIKASI. ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ

НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ международный научный электронный журнал.

13. Жабборов, Ж. Ж., & Хушназарова, М. (2022). Защитим овец от эктопаразитов. in Library, 22(1), 26-28.

14. Xushnazarova, M. (2022). QO'YLARNI EKTOPARAZITLARDAN ASRAYLIK. Veterinariya meditsinasi.

15. Jabbarov, G. G., Khayritdinov, M. J., & Khushvaktova, R. S. (2023). THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE USE OF VITAMIN PREPARATIONS IN DISEASES OF THE COW REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM. Ethiopian International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research, 10(12), 473-477.

16. Raimkulov, I. X., Sattieva, F., & Davlatov, R. B. (2023). WE PROTECT POULTRY FROM ECTOPARASITES. Ethiopian International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research, 10(12), 478-482.

Internet sites

1. (www.ziyonet.uz)

2. www.zhivotnovodstvo.net.ru/parazitologiya/179.html

3. www.veterinary@actavis.ru