

GOAT ECTOPARASITOSIS

Pulotov F.S. PhD

Boltaev D.M. doctoral student

Veterinary Scientific Research Institute

Annotation: The article presents information on the spread of ectoparasites and ectoparasitoses among goats.

Annotatsiya: Maqolada echkilar orasida uchrayotgan ektoparazit va ektoparazitozlarning tarqalishi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar bayon etilgan.

Keywords: Bovicolosis, lice, fleas, ticks, fleas, linognathosis, ctenocephalidosis, ripicephalioz, ectoparasite, ectoparasitosis.

Kalit so'zlar: Bovikolyoz, bit, burga, kana, junxo'r, linognatoz, ktenotsefalidoz, ripitsefalyoz, ektoparazit, ektoparazitoz.

Relevance of the topic. Goats are another type of livestock due to the fact that they do not require a lot of expenses for breeding, rapid reproduction and high fertility, the nutritional value of meat and dairy products, the necessity of wool, tweed and leather products for industry, their value, and the high demand for them. differs from animals. Goat breeding is a convenient and profitable sector for private and subsidiary farms. Because every family living in the village can increase their income by keeping and raising goats, consuming their milk and meat, making various products from goat's wool and wool, and selling it to the market. Various clothes and articles are made from the wool and wool of goats. Goat milk and meat are widely used as food. Goat's milk has healing and nutritional properties, especially milk from pasture-raised goats is the strongest salve for tuberculosis. Because pasture goats rarely get sick with tuberculosis.

The purpose of the study. It consists in studying the dynamics of fauna and seasonal distribution of ectoparasites and ectoparasitoses parasitizing goats in private and farms.

Research materials and methods. Modern recommendations and methodological manuals of parasitological, entomological, epizootological, microscopic examination, ecological-faunistic and veterinary parasitology sciences were used in the research.

Research results. 2023 research studies on the spread of ectoparasites causing ectoparasitic disease in goats, 90 goats at the Chavandoz farm, Nurabad district, Samarkand region, "Khudaykulov F.I." 60 goats on the livestock farm, 30 goats on the "Jamshid" farm, 31 goats belonging to U. Boboev, a resident of the "Boshkuduq" village, 327 goats belonging to "Nurobad Karakol Breeding" LLC, Nurota, Navoi region More than 645 heads belonging to Nurota Karakol Breeding Limited Liability Company, Orenburg white Angora goats, 375 belonging to Dami-ata farm, Nukus District, Republic of Karakalpakstan, total 1552 goats ectoparasites found from them were collected after parasitological examination and their morphology was studied, species, sex, and systematics were determined. As a result, *B.caprae*, *Ctenocephalides caprae*, *Linognathidae caprae* and *Rh.* types of bursa ectoparasites and ectoparasites were determined (Table 1, Figures 1-2)

Ectoparasites and ectoparasitoses identified in goats

Table 1

T.r	Animal species	Ectoparasite species found	The name of ectoparasites	
1	In goats:	Bovicola caprae	Bovicolosis	entomosis
2		Ctenocephalides caprae	Ctenocephalidosis	entomosis
3		Linognathidae caprae	Linognathosis	entomosis
4		Ripicephalus bursa	Ripicephaliosis	arachnosis



Picture – 1. Parasitological examination process



Pictures 2. Found bovicolas.

Among goats, mainly *Bovicola caprae*, *Ctenocephalides caprae*, *Linognathidae caprae* and *Ripicephalus bursa* ectoparasites and ectoparasitic diseases such as bovicolosis, ctenocephalidosis, linognathosis, ripicephalosis, and *Bovicola caprae* ectoparasite as the dominant species were found to be widespread and cause bovicolosis in goats. They are mostly found in farms where sanitary, feeding and storage conditions do not meet the requirements. during bathing and in the process of drinking water) and it was observed that they occur during all seasons of the year. It was found that high humidity and comfortable temperature in the building, lack of sunlight in the winter months, long wool of goats, poor quality feeding and dense storage create favorable conditions for the development and rapid spread of *Bovicola caprae*.

Thus, *Bovicola caprae* can be found in the body of goats in all seasons, but the extent and intensity of invasion varies according to the season, that is, the damage is at its maximum in January-February-March-April-May, and in June-July-August-September-October. minimum, it was observed to be in average condition in November-December (Table 2, Diagram 1).

The degree of infection of goats with bavicoliosis by month

Table 2

T/r	The name of the dominant ectoparasitosis found	Damage by months, %											
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VII I	IX	X	XI	XII
1.	Bovikolyoz	76	82	100	100	95	11	8	6	9	12	14	28

By summarizing the damage indicators for these months, the dynamics of seasonal damage to goats with *Bovicola caprae* was determined. It was found that the average number of goats in spring is 98.3%, in winter - 62.0%, in summer - 8.0%, and in autumn - 11.6%, and it is epizootic (Table 3, Diagram 2).

Seasonal dynamics of bovicolosis in goats

Table 3

T/r	Damage by seasons, %
-----	----------------------



	The name of the found ectoparasites	Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn
1.	Bovicolosis	62,0	98,3	8,0	11,6

Summary.

1. Among the ectoparasites of 1,552 goats examined in Nukus District, Samarkand and Navoi Regions, Republic of Karakalpakstan, and private farms of the population, *Bovicola caprae*, *Linognathidae caprae*, *Ctenocephalides caprae*, and *Rhipicephalus bursa* species, as well as bovicolosis, ctenocephalidosis, linognathosis, and rhipicephalosis ectoparasitic diseases, from which the causative agent of bovicolosis, *Bovicola caprae*, was found to be widespread in the body of goats as the main dominant species.

2. Bovicolosis occurs in goats in all seasons. However, the incidence varies according to the season. In January-February-March-April-May, damage is maximum, June-July-August-September-October is minimum, and November-December is average. According to seasonal dynamics, 98.3% in spring, 8.0% in summer, 11.6% in autumn, 62.0% in winter, the highest damage is observed in spring and winter, and the lowest damage is observed in summer.

List of used literature:

1. Pulatov, F. S., Rakhimov, M. Y., Sh, I. A., Boltaev, D. M., & Saifiddinov, B. F. (2022). Ecogenesis of ectoparasites of agricultural animals. *Eurasian Med Res Period*, 6, 165-167.
2. Pulatov, F. S., Rakhimov, M. Y., Ismoilov, A. S., Boltaev, D. M., Kamalova, A. I., & Djalolov, A. A. (2022). Fauna and phenoecology of zooparasites. *Annals of forest research Scopus journal*, 65(1), 854-863.
3. Pulatov, F. S., Sh, I. A., Rakhimov, M. Y., Abdullaeva, D. O., Sayfiddinov, B. F., & Ruzimuradov, A. Fauna and ecology of zooparasites in zoobiocenoses. *Turkish Journal of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation*, 32(2).
4. Pulatov, F. S., Jalolov, A. A., & Saifiddinov, K. F. (2022). The Spread of bovicolosis in sheep. *Central Asian Journal of Medical and Natural Science*, 3(5), 239-241.
5. Пулатов, Ф. С. (2017). Применение циперметрина против экто-и эндопаразитов. In *СОВРЕМЕННАЯ НАУКА: ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ* (pp. 99-103).
6. Elmurodov, B. A., Pulotov, F. S., Axmedov, B. N., & Murodov, X. U. (2024). INSECTICIDAL EFFECT OF THE ALPHA-SHAKTI PREPARATION AGAINST FLIES AND PATHORS. *Web of Teachers: Inderscience Research*, 2(3), 250-256.
7. Boltaev, D. M., & Pulotov, F. S. (2023). Epizootology Of Bovicollosis Of Goats. *Texas Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies*, 20, 8-11.
8. Пулатов, Ф. С., Рахимов, М. Ю., & Исламов, Ф. П. (2022). ALPHA-SHAKTI ПРЕПАРАТИНИНГАКАРИЦИДЛИК САМАРАДОРЛИГИ. *Gospodarka i Innowacje.*, 28, 133-137.
9. Pulotov, F. S., Sh, Z. S., Sh, A., & Sayfiddinov, K. F. (2024). Bitoxibacillin-Bioinsecticide. *American Journal of Science on Integration and Human Development (2993-2750)*, 2(1), 63-65.
10. Pulatov, F. S., Rakhimov, M. Y., Ismoilov, A. S., Boltayev, D. M., Kamalova, A. I., & Djalolov, A. A. (2023). Ecogenesis of ECTO and Endoparasites in Animals. *Journal of Survey in Fisheries Sciences*, 10(3S), 2238-2245.

11. Pulotov, F. S., Shoymardonov, E., & Rasulov, R. (2022). QORAMOLLAR BOVIKOLYOZI VA UNGA QARSHI KURASHISHDA DIAZINON PREPARATINING SAMARADORLIGINI O'RGANISH. *AGROBIOTEXNOLOGIYA VA VETERINARIYA TIBBIYOTI ILMIY JURNALI*, 350-352.
12. Pulatov, F. S., Rakhimov, M. Y., Ismoilov, A. S., Boltayev, D. M., Kamalova, A. I., & Djalolov, A. A. (2023). Ecogenesis of ECTO and Endoparasites in Animals. *Journal of Survey in Fisheries Sciences*, 10(3S), 2238-2245.
13. Пулатов, Ф., & Сайфиддинов, К. (2022). Экология болтов крупного рогатого скота. *Перспективы развития ветеринарной науки и её роль в обеспечении пищевой безопасности*, 1(2), 159-162.
14. Navruzov, N. I., Pulatov, F. S., Sheralieva, I. D., Nabieva, N. A., Sultonova, I. Y., & Aktamov, U. B. (2022). The importance of chitozan succinat in lamb colibacteriosis. *money*, 15(1).
15. Pulotov, F. S., & Sayfiddinov, B. F. (2021). EPIZOOTOLOGY Bovicolosis (Бовикоаларининг) OF CATTLE (Қорамол Бовикоалари Ва Уларнинг Эпизоотологияси)(Бовикола–Bovicola Деб Ёзилади).
16. Pulotov, F. K., Devrishov, D. A., & Ismatov, I. A. (2020). Совершенствование технологии изготовления поливалентной вакцины против клостридиозов животных. *Problems of Productive Animal Biology*, (1).
17. Pulotov, F. K., Devrishov, D. A., & Ismatov, I. A. (2020). Improving production technology of polyvalent vaccine against clostridiosis of animals. *Problems of Productive Animal Biology*.
18. Пулатов, Ф. С., & Мирзаев, М. Ш. (2017). ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ РАТИНДАНА В БОРЬБЕ С СУСЛИКАМИ. In *СОВРЕМЕННОЕ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ ПРИРОДНОЙ СРЕДЫ И НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ РАЦИОНАЛЬНОГО ПРИРОДОПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ* (pp. 1546-1547).
19. Мирзаев, М. Ш., Хайтов, В. Р., & Пулатов, Ф. С. (2016). ОЦЕНКА ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ РАТИЦИДА" БРОМОЛОНА" В ПТИЦЕВОДЧЕСКИХ ХОЗЯЙСТВАХ УЗБЕКИСТАНА. In *Актуальные проблемы современной ветеринарной науки и практики* (pp. 73-76).
20. Расулов, У. И., Пулатов, Ф. С., Суюнов, Р. У., & Шаймарданов, Э. Х. Изучение гематологических показателей у мелкого рогатого скота, обработанного эмульсиями диазинона и циперметрина. In *Современные достижения в решении актуальных проблем агропромышленного комплекса: материалы международной научно-практической конференции, посвященной 100-летию Института экспериментальной ветеринарии им. СН Вышелецкого (Минск, 15-16 сентября 2022 г.)* (pp. 131-133).
21. Pulotov, F. S. Treatment of Cattle from Bovicolosis.
22. Pulatov, F. S., Rakhimov, M. Y., Ismoilov, A. S., Boltayev, D. M., & Djalolov, A. A. Prevalence of Ecto-and Endoparasites in Animals. *MIDDLE EUROPEAN SCIENTIFIC BULLETIN*.
23. Шапулатова, З. Ж., Бозоров, Х. К., & Болтаев, Д. М. (2020). ДИАГНОСТИКА СТРЕПТОКОККОВОЙ ПИЕМИИ ЖЕРЕБЯТ. In *СОВРЕМЕННОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ, ТРАДИЦИИ И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В РАЗВИТИИ АПК* (pp. 187-190).



24. Шапулатова, З. Ж., Бозоров, Х. К., & Болтаев, Д. М. ДИАГНОСТИКА СТРЕПТОКОККОВОЙ ПИЕМИИ ЖЕРЕБЯТ DIAGNOSIS OF STREPTOCOCCAL PYEMIA FOALS. *ББК 65.2 С56*, 187.

25. Davlatov, R. B., & Khushnazarov, A. K. (2024). Diagnosis and chemoprophylaxis of rabbit eumeriosis. In *E3S Web of Conferences* (Vol. 480, p. 03020). EDP Sciences.

26. Джураев, О., & Хушназаров, А. (2023). Порядок и методы патологического обследования сельскохозяйственных животных. *in Library*, 3(3), 21-25.