



Study of the Activity of the External Environment Without A Host Organism *Dictyocaulus Filaria*

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Abstract: *In the article, in the conditions of republican farms, sheep play a very important role in the spread of dictyocaulosis due to environmental factors.*

Key words: *Dictyocaulosis respiratory system stongilatoses, intensity of invasion (II), extensiveness of invasion (IE),*

Relevance of the topic: *the most important biological feature of *Dictyocaulus filaria* is that this parasite is paternal, when propagated through an egg from an egg in the host body, it quickly turns into a larva that is released from the egg, respectively, from all other host gonomatodes from a larva that lays them through the rectum, while in dictyocaulosis the egg is a larva, not an egg*

D *Filaria* Ground nematode has a size of only 3-8 cm. Females 5-10 cm in length. Larvae of this parasite, seen in the external environment through animal feces, can be easily distinguished by the presence of a large number of dark light granules or liverworts of the dilapidation in the intestines of necotorix from Nyx with a tubercular vistup Na konte. Such larvae, break out of the yais into the endive, do not move like a bistro. In the external environment, the larva does not feed, once every 1-2 days and the second time after 3-5 days it switches to round carrion. At 27C, larvae become infected invasively on the 7th day

The experiment was conducted in the laboratory of the Department of Parasitology and Organization of Veterinary Affairs of the Samarkand State University of Veterinary Medicine, Animal Husbandry and Biotechnology. The respiratory tract-the bronchi of the lungs of one slaughtered sheep brought from the beshbegi farm in the Zaamin district of the Jizzakh region, broke through the kekerdag and was washed twice in a special deep dish. Bovine worm D. is poured into a petri dish in small quantities. We placed Filaret in clean water in another Petri dish. It was found that this sheep parasitizes a total of 142 specimens of dictyocapsules from the cornea and bronchi.

All dictyocules were measured by body length and found to be 4 to 10 cm tall. When examining large dictyocalia under the 7 eyepiece of a microscope and 8 entwining, it was observed that there are many eggs in the uterus of females, and eggs are released from the uterus into the water. larvae have just been fully formed from eggs isolated into the water by a female parasite within 1-1.5 hours and have emerged from the eggs into the water.

D, isolated from the egg, the larvae of the filariae float in the water in an active state.



They have a short tail of transparent color on the side of the head, filled with dark-colored nutrient granules inside in the form of a button protrusion at the end of the head.

We kept dictyocules collected from O.K. and Keke's bronchi in a room under laboratory conditions in clean water in Petri dishes at a temperature of +5 +10 ° C for 26 days and daily transferred parasites to other Petri dishes in clean water. D.filaria was examined under a microscope in the container in which it was stored hatching of eggs from female dictyocales on the 5th day, and larvae continued to hatch from eggs. Upon examination within 6 days, it was found that the dictyocules had died. they are completely harakatsis, at 25 C does not come to ham Harakat, but, despite this, until later, an egg was isolated from their uterus through the genital opening, albeit in small quantities, larvae hatched from part of the eggs, and the eggshell came out into the external environment. from the beshbegi farm, a bride with a second sheep bronchus and a helminthological slit from a Keke D 8-10 cm long in 58 specimens, tested and selected. larning filaria divided into two parts by placing parasites in a petri dish with water, we stored them in laboratory conditions at +14 +15 C. Daily D. we transferred filaria's work to other Petri dishes and studied their eggs, which were separated from them during the day. The parasites of the second group were kept in a thermostat in water in drinking water at +25C at +14 +15C when stored in laboratory conditions, dictyocules laid several hundred eggs for 3 days, but in the meantime they began to slowly die. The release of eggs from dead dictyocules was also observed the next day. Stored in the thermostat at + 25 C. all filariae died on the eve of the transition for two days, a huge number of eggs hatched from them. In both cases, it was noticed that the dead dictyocytes of eggs develop in the body and remain viable for several days. These experiments are D .at a low temperature of +5 + 10 C, parasites remain viable for 5 days, at a slightly higher temperature of +14 + 15 C, this life expectancy is three days, and at + 25 C-one day

D. study of the resistance of filaria larvae to low temperatures

In Experiment D., the larvae of filariae froze in the St. Petersburg reservoir at -7 C for 28 hours. They were kept in laboratory conditions for a day at + 10 + 15 C. When examined under a microscope, everything returned to motion. In this experiment, it was found that the sheep-bull makes the invasive worm larvae resistant to this unfavorable environmental factor. This experiment was continued. To another St. Petersburg product D. filaria larvae that became contagious were frozen for 2 days at -7 C. When stored in the laboratory for a day, it was noticed that all the larvae returned to movement. So, D. filaria is able to maintain viability for 2 days at -7 With winter larvae

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