



CLINICAL SIGNS OF SHEEP PARAMPHISTOMATOSIS

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ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
In this article, the difference between acute and chronic course of sheep paramphistomatosis, clinical signs of the disease in relation to pathogenesis and the effect of parasite migration is written. The results of the data obtained on the basis of clinical examinations of infected sheep in farms are presented.	feces, rumination, atony, spontaneous, paramphistomatosis, atrophy, anemia, diarrhea, conjunctiva, hyperemia, cachexia.

INTRODUCTION

Cattle breeding is an important branch of our country's agriculture, and it is important to ensure the employment and income of the rural population, to satisfy the domestic consumer market's need for quality livestock products. In our country, a lot of attention is being paid to the organization of the sheep breeding sector on a scientific basis and to increase their productivity by applying advanced technologies and modern scientific achievements to the production of products obtained from them. A lot of information about chronic spontaneous paramyostomatosis has been written in the scientific literature. The clinical diagnosis of the disease caused by immature paramphistomas, especially their larval form, is poorly studied. Therefore, the role of pathogenicity of young paramphistomas, the clinical course of the disease, and the dependence of pathogenesis on the clinical symptoms of acute paramphistomatosis in sheep are considered relevant. In the literature, there is very little information on the clinical symptoms of sheep paramphistomatosis. From the above points, it can be concluded that the study of clinical signs of paramphistomatosis in sheep is important for disease prevention and diagnosis.

The Purpose of the Study

Clinical examination of sheep infected with paramphistomatosis, study of clinical signs depending on the course of the disease, differentiation and analysis of changes.

Research Materials and Methods

The researches were carried out in the conditions of farmers and private farms in Urgut, Tayloq, Bulung'ur and Jomboy districts of Samarkand region in sheep spontaneously infected with paramphistomatosis according to generally accepted methods.

Literature Analysis

Clinical signs of various forms of the disease have not been fully studied in animal species. Clinical signs of the disease have been studied by the following scientists: [6; 17-6.,7; 197-200-6., 10; 105-108-6, 13; 113-117-6.].

In acute forms of liorchosis, characteristic changes develop in the intestine of calves, and even death occurs when the parasite passes from the intestine to the large stomach. The parasite penetrates the intestinal mucosa, even the submucosa, causing catarrhal or hemorrhagic enteritis and general intoxication. A large number of parasites entering the small intestine, especially the duodenum, has been found to develop the disease in an acute form [4; 48-63-6., 3; 308-311-6., 12; 17-19., 1; 13-14-6.].

The acute form of paramphistomatosis lasts from the end of May to August. The disease is chronic in the remaining months. Weakness, loss of appetite, and lying down are observed in calves. After a few days, diarrhea begins. In severe cases, it is seen that blood and mucus are mixed in the feces, and the hind legs and tail of the calves are contaminated with liquid feces. Mucous membranes of the eyes, nose, and mouth are pale, and shallow sores of various shapes are formed on the nasal windows and wings. At the beginning of the disease, the body temperature increases by 1-1.5 °C and then decreases. The animal urinates rapidly, heart activity slows down, swellings are formed between the jaws and chest, atony and hypotonia of the pre-stomach sections are observed. Acute dehydration leads to cachexia. After 5-13 days, the sick animal may die [8; 24-6., 11; 14-16-6., 14; 52-56-6.].

Chronic liorchosis develops from slow damage to animals over a long period of time or can occur after an acute form. In chronic cases, long-term diarrhea, nausea, and anemia are observed. He recorded the formation of swellings between the jaws and chest in many animals [9; 20-6., 5; 17-19-6., 2; 17-18-6., 15; 21-27-6.].

Research Results

The clinical symptoms of sheep paramphistomatosis have been poorly studied, and the information on this subject is relatively scarce in the specialized literature.

Most authors deny that this disease occurs among sheep. Taking into account this situation, we conducted clinical observations in sheep infected with paramphistomatosis in our research and determined the general condition of the animal, body temperature, heart and breathing rate and a number of other clinical indicators during the acute and chronic course of the disease.

When paramphistomatosis in sheep passes spontaneously, the body temperature of sheep is 39.5-41 °C, 1-2.5 °C higher than that of healthy sheep (38.5-40 °C), the pulse is 10-25 beats and breathing is 3-5 beats (normal heart 70-80, breath 16-30) high. The mucous membranes of the eyes, mouth, and nose of sheep are of a liquid-gray color, the contraction of the big belly (rumination) is reduced by 1-2 times in 5 minutes (the norm is 8-12 times in 5 minutes), the back exit hole and the wool around it are contaminated with feces. We observed that sheep with obvious clinical signs of lack of appetite, lack of food due to atony of the pre-gastric sections, were very sick, and the sheep died.

The acute flow of paramphistomatosis is caused by the parasitism of paramphistomes larvae and young, juvenile stages in the animal body, more specifically, in some organs of the stomach-intestinal system - rumen and small intestines, and is mainly characterized by gastrointestinal dysfunction.

4-5 days after the onset of the disease, signs of gastrointestinal system disorders are visible: the animal's appetite decreases or disappears completely, it stops grazing or lies down in the pasture, it

also lies far from the manger in the barn, and due to diarrhea, the back of the body, i.e. the thighs, calves, and rump are soiled with dung.

During this period, due to poisoning processes in the animal's body, clinical signs characterizing this condition were observed - extreme weakness of the animal, hyperemia of the conjunctiva and visible mucous membranes, grinding of the teeth of the animal.

If the animal survives acute paramphistomatosis, the chronic course of the disease in the sheep's body, adult paramphistomas parasitizing mainly in the large abdomen and partially in the net abdomen, showed clinical signs characteristic of chronic course.

The following clinical signs were found in chronic spontaneous paramphistomatosis: sharp weight loss of sheep due to atrophy of subcutaneous muscles and tissue, curvature of the spine, anemia of the mucous membranes (anemia), diarrhea, partial swelling of the lower jaw and chest in some sheep, shoulder skin is painful when palpated. In this case, at first glance, it is observed that the sheep are drooling, swelling in the lower jaw and chest, the side is pulled in, the ribs and other bones and joints are protruding from under the skin, and they are weak.

In the acute form of paramphistomatosis, the body mass of sheep lost 9.7% of live weight, i.e. 3.7 kg. The sensitivity to external impressions is very low, the heart pulse is not heard well. We have seen sick sheep go into a state of agony and sometimes die.

Conclusions

In the acute course of sheep paramphistomatosis, body temperature rises, respiration increases by 3-5 times compared to the norm, rumination of the large stomach decreases by 1-2 times in 5 minutes, first hyperemia, then anemia was observed in the visible mucous membranes. In chronic paramphistomatosis, clinical signs such as sharp swelling of the eyes, swelling of the jaw and chest appeared.

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