

# Biological Properties Of Cestodes *Choanotaenia infundibulum* (Bloch, 1779)

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**Introduction:** In addition to economic and organizational measures for the development of poultry in the world, scientific research is being conducted on the health of poultry and their environment. The negative impact of helminthiasis on the development and productivity of poultry, including parasitic worms, found in the wild rabbits, requires special research in its prevention. Wild chickens and poultry, especially helminthiasis in chickens (ascariasis, heteracidosis, echinostomatidosis, rayetinosis, hymenolepidosis, hoanoteniosis, capillaries, etc.) are the most common cause of pests in many countries, including the economy of poultry. Therefore, it is important to identify the diversity, biology, ecology and distribution of helminth species, and to develop measures to combat and prevent them.

**Keywords:** Nematode, Defensive Host, Extensibility Of Infection, Intensity Of Infection, Rayetinosis, Hymenolepidosis, Hoanoteniosis, Intermediate Host, Fecal.

*Choanotaenia infundibulum* cestoda is a widespread species in Uzbekistan, a causative agent of choanoteniosis in wild birds and poultry, causing significant economic damage to the economy.

Biology of this cestode in Russia P.T. Romanenko [3] Studied by. The following species of squirrels are listed as intermediate hosts: *Porcellio scaber*, *P. lavis*. Ch. the natural infestation with *infundibulum* cysticercoid was 1.3–3.4%.

The most widespread areas of ditches are the banks of water basins, wooded forests, where the density of ditches is a large population, which is a favorable condition for development.

Infestations of sedges are mainly on the surface and under the rocks, on the undersides of wet leaves, in areas rich in humus. The population density of zebrafish was about 82 per 1 m<sup>2</sup>. In both cases, in the spring (April) and autumn (September, October), the dynamics of seasonal infestation with *Choanotaenia infundibulum* was observed in the cest of Zachkas. In Aloe vera biotopes, the invasiveness was 4.6-7.2%. This is due to the ecological properties of the birds, which are considered to be the main hosts of the amoebotenusis virus. With the onset of hot days, the trees and aquatic ecosystems become highly polluted, and most larvae turn into cysticercides.

Due to the lack of information about cysticercoids in the literature, Ch. Data on *infundibulum* cysticercoid were referred. The cysticercoid is oval or ovoid, covered with an iliac cyst with a diameter of 0.52-0.56 mm. The cyst is 0.32-0.35 mm long and 0.23 mm wide. The outer and inner shell of the shell is filled with bright liquid. The outer shell is divided into thin strands. The scolex is surrounded by a large number of shells in the empty part, the larval body length is 0.245-0.252 mm, the maximum width is 0.17 mm. Khartoum is armed with 12 hooks of 0.029-0.030 mm long. The masters of the sciences are constantly on the move. The roots of the spiders are small, (0.07-0.001 mm). Cestoda *Ch. infundibulum* In order to determine the period of development in the main host organism, 4 two-month-old chicks were experimentally infected in April 2019 (Experiment 4, control 1). The experimental chicks were kept in cages for 6 days to prevent helminth infestation. On April 10, 2 ch. 50-100 copies of cysticercoid of *infundibulum* were infected. Infected chickens under control underwent a full helminthological examination at 10, 15 and 20, 27 days. Adult joints were isolated from the intestines of 100 larvae infected [1,2,4,5].

In conclusion, it should be noted that bird flu is widespread in Uzbekistan. The main role in the spread of the disease is played by wild birds' brains, Turkestan pheasant, black crow and some wild chickens (pheasants, quails, partridges). Infection of these birds with amoebotenusis is mainly in the woods, on the banks of water bodies, as these areas have favorable ecological conditions (moist soil, green vegetation), and the population of the intermediate host is very large. It should be noted that in the spring, mainly in the fall,

helminths separate the mature joints and increase the degree of damage to the intermediate host. During the spring infestation period, the intensity of the infestation increases due to the affected intermediate hosts, ie the infestations.

*Choanotaenia infundibulum* has a sexual maturity of 27 days in the main host organism, and relevant data have been collected on the parasite's developmental cycle during the seasons.

According to the results of the study, in the southern regions of Uzbekistan, the incidence of cestode *choanotaenia infundibulum* with cesticeroid is high (Table 1). serves as the main scientific source [6,7].

**Table 1**  
**Natural infestation of Chocanotaenia infundibulum cysticeroids**

Biotops	Types of Zacchaeus					
	<i>Porcellio scber</i>			<i>Porcellio lavis</i>		
	Checked	IE (%)	IE (pecie)	Checked (pecie)	IE (%)	II (доиа)
<b>1. water regions shores</b>						
Slaughter	324	3,3	85,5	437	1,8	72,6
Springs	404	2,2	178,7	244	2,0	41,2
Red River	547	2,3	169,8	383	1,5	116,5
Forests	184	2,7	235,3	504	1,9	163,4
<b>2. Armon array</b>						
Archazor forests	753	1,4	71,9	281	0,7	29,6
Mixed forests	614	1,4	108,8	356	1,4	86,4
<b>3. Poultry farms</b>						
Farm area	291	1,3	95,2	163	1,2	118,3
Farm around	176	1,7	45,6	248	0,8	27,5

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