ISSN NO: 2770-0003
Date of Publication: 06-05-2023

Epizootology Of Bovicolliosis Of Goats

Boltaev D.M., Doctoral student
Pulotov F.S., v.f.f.d.,
Veterinary Research Institute

Abstract: The article describes the information about the causative agent of bovicolosis, one of the most common ectoparasitic diseases among goats in recent years.

Key words: bovicola, bovicolosis, wool eaters, parasite, insect, nymph, larva, imago, insecticide.

Relevance of the topic. Goat breeding is a branch of animal husbandry that involves raising and breeding goats. 709.9 million worldwide. the head goat is raised. Its main part corresponds to the countries of Asia (443.7 million), Africa (205.6 million), and South America (25.9 million). There are milk, wool, and goat breeds. In many countries, goats are raised for milk. Goats are distinguished from other types of livestock by the fact that they do not require a lot of costs for breeding, rapid reproduction and high level of 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.

Today, on the basis of a number of reforms implemented in our Republic, the field of veterinary medicine is rapidly developing in our country, and a lot of scientific and practical work is being carried out in the field of goat breeding, to organize breeding work, to protect and care for them, to obtain quality products from them. However, among goats in recent years, as a result of the outbreak of bovicolosis disease, the skin of goats becomes restlessly itchy, they constantly rub themselves against mangers, trees and walls, shedding of wool and dermatitis are observed. This leads to a decrease in the resistance of goats to various diseases, a decrease in their productivity, and a deterioration in the growth of goats. Therefore, it is important to study the epizootology of the insects that live as parasites in the body of goats and the parasitic and transmissible diseases they cause, as well as to research new methods and means of combating them.

Research materials and methods. Territorial epizootology of goat bovicolosis was carried out by the method of stationary and route inspections. Stationary inspections were carried out at specially selected livestock farms or certain pasture stations, and route inspections were conducted once a month at various sheep and goat farms.

Stationary inspections were performed every 7-10 days during the year. From each herd, 10-15 goats of different ages (up to 6 months and older) were collected and examined for bovicola and other ectoparasites found in different goat herds in all decades, months and seasons of the year.

To find and collect bovicolas, their wool layer was searched near the skin (by opening the wool to the side), the ear and its lower parts. When the bovicola appeared, they were picked with tweezers, and the dead ones were removed with a moistened brush. They were collected and placed separately from each topographical section to determine their location. In goats heavily infested with bovicolas, they were also collected using a comb. They were very numerous, and when it was impossible to collect them completely, they were collected partially (a few square cm, 10 x 10 = 100 cm2) from each topographical section, and the rest were visually counted (10, 100, 1000 and more than 1000 were written). Bovicola eggs together with wool fiber were cut using curved scissors (D.I. Blagoveshchensky method, 1959, 1972).

To determine the number of bovicolas collected from goats, bovicolas are placed on a white filter paper placed in a Petri dish, the edges of which are lubricated with vaseline oil, and their number is determined. In order to determine their type, after keeping them in a Petri dish for 24 hours, using special identification tables, MBS-1, BMS-10 microscopes were used. Data from each goat were recorded separately.

Research results. Scientific-research work on determining the epizootological status of goat bavicolosis was carried out in 21 heads of the private farm "Plem khvaradori" in the Payariq district of Samarkand region, 26 heads belonging to the "Istiqlol" farm, "Khudoykulov F.I.", Nurabad district. 213 head belonging to the farm, more than 2000 heads belonging to the limited liability company "Nurota Karakol Breeding"

ISSN NO: 2770-0003
Date of Publication: 06-05-2023

Limited Liability Company of Nurota District, Navoi region, more than 2000 head of white goats of the Orenburg Angor breed in the Tivit direction, 785 heads belonging to the farm "Andijan Breeding Goats", Altinkol District, Andijan Region, Nukus District, Republic of Karakalpakstan. 47 goats belonging to the Dami-ata farm and 80 goats belonging to the "Qoniratbay-Mekhri" farm, a total of 2959 goats were parasitologically researched, ectoparasites were collected from them, and their morphology was analyzed in the Arachnoentomology and Acarology Laboratory of the Veterinary Institute. and were studied, species, sex, taxonomy were determined (Table 1).

Ectoparasites recorded among domestic animals

Table 1

Т. р.	Ҳайвон турлари	Топилган эктопаразитлар турлари	Диагностика қилинган паразитар касалликлар номлари	
1	Эчкиларда:	Rhipicephalus bursa	Рипицефалоз	акароз
		Bovicola caprae	Бовиколёз	энтомоз
		Ctenocephalides caprae	Ктеноцефалидоз	энтомоз
		Linognathidae caprae	Линогнатоз	энтомоз

Race 1. B. goats and L. goats

Race 2. Ctenocephalides goats

Distribution dynamics of B. caprae, the causative agent of bavicolosis disease, which is the most dominant among goats in livestock farms, by months and seasons, Nurabad District "Khudoykulov F.I." The dynamics of extensive infestation of male and female goats in the egg (egg), larval, and imago stages of 213 goats of different ages was studied in all months and seasons of 2022 in the conditions of the livestock farm (table 2).

As a result, when we analyze B. caprae in goats by months, due to the fact that the storage and feeding conditions are kept without observing the zoogenic and veterinary-sanitary requirements, the dynamics of extensive infection is much higher, the highest infection rate is 90% in March, and the lowest infection rate is 1.6% in August. did When we analyze this epizootic situation by seasons, the incidence of B. saprea is 59.6% in spring, 1.7% in summer, 5.4% in autumn, 56.2% in winter, the highest incidence is in spring and winter, and the lowest damage was observed in summer months (diagram 1).

Infection rate of goats with B.caprea by month

Table 2.

T.p	Storage space	Goat age	B. caprea phases	Extent damage by thoughts, %											
				I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
1	Ulakkh ana	6 months (10	Sirka	74,0	75,0	89,0	76,0	20,0	3,0	2,0	3,0	4,0	7,0	9,0	26,0
			Larva	75,0	74,0	91,0	74,0	16,0	1,0	1,0	2,0	2,0	5,0	7,0	28,0
			Imago:	71,0	71,0	90,0	72,0	13,0	1,0	2,0	1,0	1,0	4,0	7,0	27,0

ISSN NO: 2770-0003
Date of Publication: 06-05-2023

			erkagi												
			Imago: urgochisi	70,0	69,0	93,0	70,0	15,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	4,0	6,0	26,0
			Zhami:	72,5	72,3	90,8	73,0	16,0	1,7	1,7	2,0	2,2	5,0	7,3	27,0
2	Goat room	Karra Senior (10 free) 6oш)	Sirka	70,0	75,0	91,0	73,0	19,0	3,0	2,0	2,0	4,0	8,0	11,0	27,0
			Larva	69,0	78,0	92,0	72,0	16,0	2,0	1,0	1,0	2,0	6,0	9,0	26,0
			Imago: erkagi	64,0	70,0	85,0	69,0	14,0	1,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	5,0	7,0	25,0
			Imago: urgochisi	68,0	65,0	89,0	70,0	15,0	2,0	2,0	1,0	2,0	6,0	9,0	26,0
			Zhami:	67,8	72,0	89,3	71,0	16,0	2,0	1,7	1,5	2,5	6,3	9,2	26,0
	Urtacha:			70,1	72,0	90,0	72,0	16,8	1,8	1.7	1.6	2.3	5,6	8,2	26,5

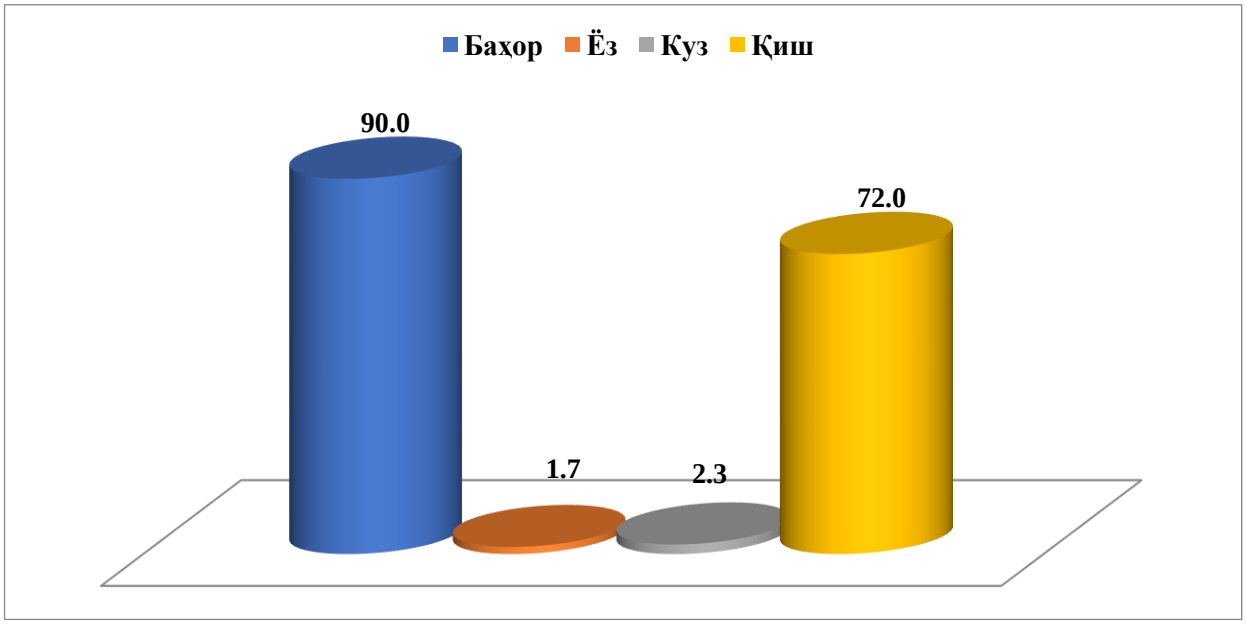

Diagram 1. Seasonal infection rate of goats with B. caprea

We believe that the reasons for the large spread of these ectoparasites are the lack of sunlight, high air humidity, dense keeping of goats in closed buildings and relatively low resistance of animals, insufficient meeting of the zoohygienic requirements of the kept goats, and the provision of food ration below the standard requirements. we count.

X U L O S A L A R

1. Among goats, ectoparasites belonging to 4 zoological (taxon) species and acarosis and entomosis diseases are widespread. Among the entomoses, bovicolosis is the most common, and affects goats of all ages, especially in farms with poor sanitary conditions, in cold seasons it is observed that up to 90-100 percent of goats are affected.

2. Bovicolosis occurs in goats in all seasons, but the disease varies according to the season, that is, the disease is at its maximum in January-February-March-April, the minimum in June-July-August-September-October-November, and the average in December. According to seasonal dynamics, epizootics are observed at the maximum level in the winter and spring months, and at the minimum level in the summer months.

List of used literature:

1. Akbaev R.M., Pugovkina N.V. "Bovikolosis krupnogo rogatogo skota v jivotnovodcheskikh hozyaystvax Moskovskoy oblasti" // Journal "Veterinaria", Izd. "Logos Press" (Moscow), - 2017.- No. 1,- S. 10-13.
2. Blagoveshchensky D.I. "Opredelitel puhoedov (Mallophaga) domashnikh jivotnyx". Fauna USSR. M.,-L.: izd. USSR, 1940.
3. Yatusevich A.I. i dr. Management of veterinary parasitology. Minsk IVTs Minfina 2015 - 416 p.

ISSN NO: 2770-0003
Date of Publication: 06-05-2023

4. Ruzimuradov A. Parasitism is biological. Optimization of life sciences, "Zarafshon" publishing house, Samarkand, 2011.
5. Pulatov F.S., Ismoilov A.Sh., Rakhimov M.Yu., Abdullaeva D.O., Sayfiddinov B.F., Ruzimurodov A.R., "Fauna and ecology of zooparasites in zoobiocenoses", Turkish Journal of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation; 32(2) ISSN 2651-4451 | e-ISSN2651-446Xwww.turkjphysiotherrehabil.org
6. Pulatov F.S., Rakhimov M.Yu. Ismailov A.Sh., Boltaev D.M., Sayfiddinov B.F. Ecogenesis of ectoparasites of agricultural animals. Eurasian Medical Research Periodical, 27 March. 2022, volume 6, pp. 165-167, ISSN 2795-7624. https://geniusjournals.org
7. Pulatov F.S., Rakhimov M.Yu., Ismoilov A.Sh., Boltaev D.M., Kamalova A.I., Djalolov A.A., "Fauna and phenoecology of zooparasites", Annals of forest research Scopus journal 65 (1), page: 854-863 , 2022. https://www.e-afr.org/.