

The History of Helminths, Helminthology and the Discoveries of Scientists Who Have Done Scientific Research with This Disease

Nurislomova Latofatoy Fazliddin Qizi

(Termiz Davlat Universiteti biologiya „zoologiya”
yo’nalishi magistranti) (lattu1708@gmail.com)

Annotation This article discusses the history of helminths, helminthology, and the discoveries of scientists who have done scientific research with the disease

Keywords: Helminths, helminths, helminths in children and adolescents, helminths, parasitic helminths in children and adolescents, experiments, discoveries, worms, parasites. chuvalchangs.

According to the World Health Organization, there are 1 billion askaridosis, 900 million with anthylostomydosis, and 700 million with trichosephalysis on earth each year. about a person is infected. For 74 countries around the world, systosomosis is endemic, with a population of 200 million. more than 500-600 million people were infected with this helminth. about people are at risk of contracting shistosomosis. The aforementioned data shows that parasitic diseases are a clear example of how economic damage they can do to the health care system and public administration. This, in turn, prevents experts from gaining deep knowledge of parasitology.

Helminthology (helminths and... Logic) is a science that studies parasitic chickens— helminths and the diseases they cause in humans, animals, and plants. The structure of the G. parasite chickens, Studying physiology, biochemistry, development, ecology, geographical distribution and the role of them in the zoological system, as well as their impact on the body of the master, studying the diseases of Helminth, their clinical symptoms, pathogenesis, epidemiology, and epizootology, as well as developing treatments and profile activities based on them, is part of G. As a result of the study of parasite chickens, G. is a network of zoology on the one hand, and on the other hand, it is linked to clinical science—pathphysiology, pathanatomy, biochemistry, immunology, and so on—by studying the pathogeniological characteristics of helminths and measures to combat them. Amaliy G. is divided into medicine and agronomy G. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these answers with you. Medical G.si study helminths that parasitize in the human body. He is involved in studying plant helminths G.si and developing anti-infection activities. Veterinary G.si, on the other hand, are in the room, hunted and parasitic in the wild learns helminths and measures to combat them. Preliminary information about parasitic helminths in humans is found in The Book of Abi ibn Snno. In it, the son of Sino reported on the treatment of "large and long worms" that parasitize in humans, "worms like ribbons," "dwarf worms," and so on.



Figure 1: A·bim'e·go the son of Snno's "Book-ash-Healing"¹

. A preliminary study in the field of G. was conducted by Russian explorer A. P. Fedchenko in 1868. He studied the biol. of the angel in Samaria. Since the 20th century, research in the field of G. has been expanded with the establishment of the Central Asian State University, the Institute of Medical Parasitology, and a number of tropical stations.



Figure 2: Conducted by A. P. Fedchenko in 1868. He studied the biology of the angel in Samaria²

¹ S.D. DADAYEV, G.A. ABDURAKHMANOVA "GENERAL PARASITOLOGY" O 'Insert Republic High vain medium custom Ta'lim Ministry by high study countries 5A 140101 –Biology (fan bo'yicha) mutaxassisligi students uchun O'Qiv manual TASHKENT-2012 11-but

²S.D. DADAYEV, G.A. ABDURAKHMANOVA "GENERAL PARASITOLOGY" O 'Insert Republic High vain medium custom Ta'lim Ministry by high study countries 5A 140101 –Biology (fan bo'yicha) mutaxassisligi students uchun O'Qiv manual TASHKENT-2012 12-bet

L. M. Isaev studied rishton's life, developed measures to combat it, and launched research in the field of medical parasitology. The work in this area was later reflected in the research of S. N. Bobojanov. Research in the field of veterinary G.si in the country was founded by N. V. Body i n. The species composition, biological and ecological characteristics of wild and pet helminths, biological and ecological characteristics, and methods of combating them are M. A. Sultanov, I. X. Scandinavia, J. A. Esimov, N. M. Matjanov, A. N. Brudastov, B. S. Salimov. It is reflected in the works of Sh. A. Esimov, M. A. Aminjanov, A. O. Oripov, S. Dadaev, G. S. Polatov, and so on.

J. A. Azimov was elected a member of the FA in 1994 and a true member in 2000. J.A. Azimov is a leading zoologist and gelmintologist recognized by world scientists. Based on a study of the morphology, biology and ecology of parasitic organisms living in the human and animal organisms, he developed his own theoretical concepts of evolution, phylogenesis, and systematics that sparked great interest in world science and created his own school. The serene scientific activity of academician J.A. Azimov is reflected in more than 600 scientific articles. author of more than 35 monographs and textbooks, including "Milking Pet Helminths of Uzbekistan" (1975), "Human and Animal Sistosomatids" (1975), "Trematodas—Parasites of Humans and Animals" (1 986) "Helminths of Mammals in Mountain Ecosystems of Uzbekistan" (1994), "The Golden Mollusks of Uzbekistan and its BorderIng Gods" (2003); "Interesting Biology" (2004); The Dictionary of Parasitology (2007) and others are particularly appreciated by zoologists and philosophers of our country.



Figure 3: J.A. Azimov³

Studying phytogelmints in the country, Ye. By S. Kiryanova. The study of the roots of various agricultural crops and the soil nematodes in its at-rofi relates to the work of A. T. Todagov and his disciples. Grain, canopy, vegetables, and food crops, as well as the nematodes of subtropical plants, have been studied; Learn From Jesuses ' Example of Watchfulness, 2 / 15 Translation, O. Tajikistan, 3. Nordinov, Sh. Hurrarov, A. I. Zemlyanskaya, etc.). Learn From Jessiki's Example of Watchfulness, 2 / 15 Nordinov). More than 600 species

³ S.D. DADAYEV, G.A. ABDURAKHMANOVA "GENERAL PARASITOLOGY" O 'Insert Republic High vain medium custom Ta'lim Ministry by high study countries 5A 140101 –Biology (fan bo'yicha) mutaxassisligi students uchun O'Qiv manual TASHKENT-2012 13-bet

of phytohelminths have been identified, including about 80 new ones. In the years that followed, G. focused mainly on ecology, biochemistry, and so on, as well as on the parasite master and phylogenetic relationship between helminths and their masters. The work in the field of G. has great practical implications for maintaining people's health, improving agricultural animal productivity and crop yields, helminthological research at the Institutes of Zoology, Veterinary and Livestock of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, the National University of Uzbekistan, as well as Thermal, Samarkand, Nukus State Universities, Tashkent, Samarkand, Andijon Medical Institutes, Tashkent University of Pedagogy and Samarkand and Tashkent State University in the departments of agricultural units. Helminthology refers to the study of helminths, commonly referred to as parasitic worms. We can talk about medical and veterinary helminthology, since parasites are usually analyzed for damage to health in these areas.

Helminths are known to live in their owners, feed on them and protect themselves. They are able to accommodate both humans and animals. These are usually disease generators that can dampen the affected body over time. Being the object of clinical research, in the medical service, helminthology has identified the classifications of helminths by external forms and the organs in which they are located. They are also supported by information about their young, eggs and stages of growth from larvae to adults. At the moment, there are three classifications for this group of animals: cestodas, trematodas, and nematodes. Helminths, as a group, are able to live in the intestines, blood and urinary tract. Depending on the accommodation, the place of residence varies.

History of helminthology. The moment of recovery of helminthology could have been due to the widespread assessment given to science between the XVII and the XVIII centuries, during the Awakening. It was at this point that Carlos Linneys created a scientific classification of six types of helminths. Then, in the first years of the 20th century, 28 species belonging to humans were identified. Today, there are about 300 helminth parasites that can live in the human body.

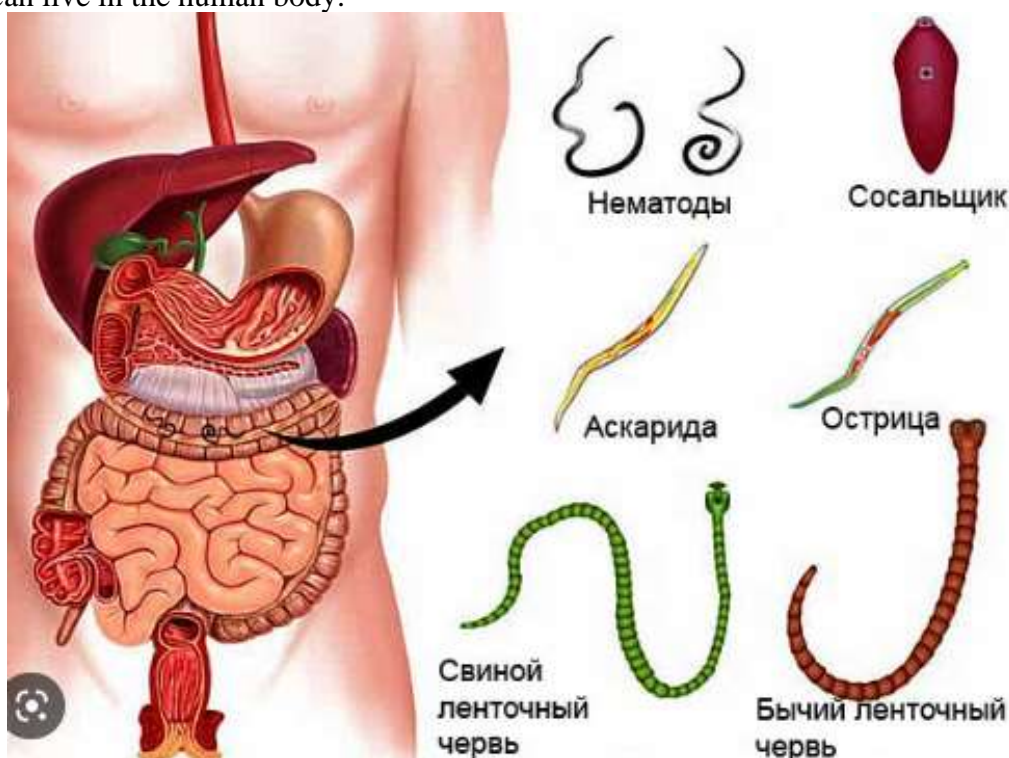


Figure 4: type of parasite worms

Helminthic antiquities are generally associated with long-time studies of parasites. Many observations, discovered, tell about the presence of parasites in ancient societies due to the characteristics of the described infections.

There is evidence of parasitic transmission from Egyptian writings in the 3000-400 BC. In Greek, Chinese and Indian civilizations, most likely, the descriptive files of diseases caused by parasites have been

collected. However, until now there was still no clear certainty as to which cases were directly related to these animals.

As for the Middle Ages, obscurantism affected the decline in medical advances. Nevertheless, it turned out that some traces of observations of parasitic worms and their relationship to diseases. The term "helminthology" was proposed by William Ramsay in 1668 and thus distinguished this discipline as an area of study among others focused solely on helminth parasites.

Important discoveries. In the nineteenth century, the most important tests began to be conducted to understand the infectious processes of parasites, their transmission and their first treatment. French scientist Kasimir Joseph Daveyn managed to demonstrate the spread of parasites by swallowing eggs in 1862.

Another relevant finding is trichinella, which is found around the study of the parasite in the 19th century. Analysis allowed to monitor the possibility of parasitic transmission among different animal species. For example, a study by Friedrich Zenker from 1860 showed that the parasite Trichinella can become infected with humans by eating pork.

At the end of this century, German parasitologist Arthur Looss accidentally infected nightmares. ankilomitis. This fact allowed him to determine whether the penetration of these parasites into the body occurs through the penetration of the skin. In the 20th century itself, more precisely in 1922, a Japanese pediatrician named Shimesu Koino was able to determine the life cycle and migration of parasitic larvae in the human body. Her research efforts included self-infection to determine outcomes.

Parasites have been linked with human life since prehistorence, that is, it originated 15,000 years ago during the Glacier, when people began to live in new areas of the Earth. Both evolution and the constant migration of humans are the factors that allowed the spread of parasites around the world. The old movements have added new species of parasitic species from one place to another, different from what people inherited from their ancestors.

Civilizations and the development of communication routes have expanded the infectious disease among groups. Events such as opening up the "New World" also marked a new route for the transfer of parasites from slave groups in Africa.

Among other trends in the development of the parasite, it is worth noting that autoimmune diseases have created conditions for new infections in humans.

In addition, parasites can be associated with archaeological research. Many, helminth eggs have been found in residues, or in the remains of preserved bodies, or in split remains. Such areas of education arise in paleoparasitology, aimed at studying past parasites and their behavior.

There are several doctors who are distinguished in the field of helminthology. For example, Francisco Redie was responsible for determining how the insects did not come from their self-origin. His research was conducted in 1668, when he experimented with meat in two banks, one in a closed one and the other open. Over time, the absence of worms has always been proven in a closed container, in contrast to what is observed in an open glass. Redie was considered the founder of helminthology. In the second part of the 19th century, investigations of Friedrich Cuxenmayster took place. His experiments were conducted on terminally ill prisoners. Kuxenmeister took over the prisoners' eating tsestod worms. When these prisoners were executed, Cuxenmeister analyzed the interior of his body and managed to refute the idea of a spontaneous formation of helminths in the human body.

Helminthology is a science that studies parasitic worms, known as helminths. This medical field is responsible for creating a scientific classification of helminths and determining the consequences they cause to humans.

These parasitic worms are the cause of many diseases around the world. Although a small group of helminths is actually considered dangerous organisms.

Helminthology is one of the areas of medical research where the development of available data is growing rapidly. New medical treatments have occurred by developing drugs and creating knowledge about the correlation between a landlord and a parasite.

Helminth research is becoming increasingly important over time around the world. Helminthology is able to study the parasitism of helminths or diseases such as helminthiasis, cucumbiasis or loiosis, and is also responsible for the study of roundworms.

Nightmares are chickens, organisms that spend their parasitic lives in the human body. The resulting embryo was allowed to develop in nutrients and then inserted into her entity used by Jehovah's Witnesses in your country. The classification of helminths is very broad, especially in countries with hot climates.⁴

This can be concluded that helminthosis is not only a separate organ but also a severe pain of the entire body, and it is necessary to consult a doctor in a timely manner when its symptoms appear. It is more important to prevent the disease than to cure it. In the prevention of helminthosis, strict adherence to personal hygiene rules is necessary. Everyone should have their own personal hygiene facilities. Before eating, after entering and exiting the toilet, grabbing the door handles, working with the soil, and when the children come playing on the street, the hand should be thoroughly washed with soap. It is also necessary to make the nails bald. In the policy, during work in the garden, it is necessary to avoid putting your hand in the mouth. Especially negative habit, such as touching the mouth, is characteristic of young children, as we have said above.

Available publications:

1. Z.A. Karimova, .B. Khaqberdiyev. N.S.Nadjimova "General Biology" Tashkent 2014
2. S.D. DADAYEV, G.A. ABDURAXMANOVA "GENERAL PARASITOLOGY" By the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan 5A 140101 –Biology (science) for students tashkent-2012
3. A.Zikiryayev, A.Toxtayev, I.azimov N. Sonin "Biology" T. 2014

⁴ A.Zikiryayev, A.Toxtayev, I.azimov N. Sonin "Bialogiya" T. 2014