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MOLLUSCS ARE INTERMEDIATE HOSTS OF HELMINTHS IN THE SOUTH OF UZBEKISTAN

Davronov Barno Orziyevich
Docent

Orziyeva Yoqutoy Matnazar kizi
Teacher-Assistant
Davronov-68@mail.ru

Annotation
The life cycles of most helminth species involve molluscs, which act as intermediate hosts. Elucidation of the role of certain species of terrestrial and freshwater molluscs. of terrestrial molluscs by larvae of helminths is much wider, they revealed cercariae (metatsercariae) of trematodes, cystocercaids, cestodes and larvae of nematodes.
Birds and mammals can serve as definitive hosts for larvae found in terrestrial mollusks**.**

Keywords: cycles, intermediate freshwater helminths, invasions, circulations, biogeocenoses, larvae

Introduction

It is known that mollusks, which play the role of intermediate hosts, participate in the life cycles of most helminth species. In the biogeocenoses of the region under consideration, it is important to determine the role of individual species of terrestrial and freshwater mollusks in the distribution and circulation of invasion. In the natural conditions of the south of Uzbekistan, freshwater mollusks turned out to be infected with trematode species, the maretes of which parasitize a wide range of definitive hosts - fish, birds, and mammals. Infested terrestrial mollusks by larvae of helminths are much wider; cercariae (metacercariae) of trematodes, cystocercaids, cestodes and nematode larvae were found in them.

Method and Results

In connection with this, we have studied 1126 specimens. freshwater and terrestrial mollusks belonging to 15 species. 182 terrestrial specimens were infected with helminth larvae in the South regions of Uzbekistan (Table 1.)

Table 1. Species composition of helminth larvae found terrestrial molluscs

N	Mollusc species	Found larvae	Definitive host
1	2	3	4
1	OxyIona elegans	Brachlylaemus fuscatus	birds
2	Pseudonapaeus sogdia- nus	Dicrocoe1i urn dendriti- cum	mammals

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			mammals
3	Deroceras leave	Cystocaulus ocreatus Davainea proglottina	birds
4	Dernoeras sturanui	Brachylaemus fuscatus	birds birds
5	Candaharia rutellum	Corrigia corrigia	
6	Candaharia izzatulaevi	Davainea proglottina	birds
		Dicrocoeliurn dendriti- cum	mammals

	2	3	4
7 B	Candaharia levenderi Zonitoides nitidis	Bavai nea progl	birds mammals
		Dicrocoellum dendriti- cum Protestrongylus skrja- bini	mammals
		P.davtlani	mammals
9	Kfaaroahlamys sogdiana	Brachylaemus fusoatus	mammals
I0	Bradybaena phaeozona	Mui1er ius cap!11aris	mammals
		Cystocaulus ocreatus Diorocoelium dendriti- cum	mammals
		Corrigia corrigia	birds
11	Ponsadenia semennwi	D.dendriticum	mammals
		Cystooaulus ocreatus	mammals
12	Leuoozonella rubens	Cystocaulus ocreatus D.dendriticum	mammals mammals
13	LeucozoneIla ruti spira	D.dendriticum C.ocreatus	mammals mammals
14	LeucozoneIla crassicos	Protestrotigy 1 i dae gen. sp.	mammals
15	Xeropicta candaharica	D.dandnticum	

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			mammals
		Protostrongy1us rai11i- eti	mammals
		P.hobmaieri	mammals
		P.skrjabini P.davtiani	mammals
		P.caprae	mammals
		Spiculocaulus leuokarti S.orloffi	mammals
1	2	3	4
		S. kwongi S.austriacus Cystocaulus ocreats C.vsevolodovi Muelleurius cap! Haris	mammals mammals mammals mammals mammals In the natural conditions of the south of Uzbekistan, freshwater mollusks turned out to be infected with trematode species, the maretes of which parasitize a wide range of definitive hosts - fish, birds, and mammals. Infested terrestrial mollusks by larvae of helminths are much wider; cercariae (metacercariae) of trematodes, cystocercaids, cestodes and nematode larvae were found in them. Birds and mammals can serve as definitive hosts for larvae found in terrestrial mollusks.

Discussion

Birds and mammals can serve as definitive hosts for larvae found in terrestrial mollusks. At least three animals participate in the circulation of invasion in natural and synanthropic foci: helminth-intermediate (additional) host (mollusk) - definitive host (vertebrate).

Therefore, we consider molluscs as the habitat of vertebrate helminths. The total infestation of freshwater mollusks (out of 1126 specimens) with larvae of helminth representatives was 181 eka. or 7.0%. Infested larvae of trematodes, cestodes and nematodes were 142 eka. (out of 1126 copies), which amounted to 12.5%.

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As can be seen from the above, the adaptive potential of helminths is widely realized in the body of terrestrial mollusks that inhabit mountains and plains. In our opinion, this process is obviously influenced by the abundance of vertebrates from the evolutionarily flourishing groups of birds and mammals. The abundance of hosts-sources of invasion promotes the spread of invasive elements in nature, which increases the chance of infection of intermediate hosts-terrestrial mollusks.

Conclusion

Thus, the main core of intermediate hosts of trematodes is formed by the nature of the formation of terrestrial mollusks, as intermediate hosts of helminths, nematodes occupy a significant place, along with trematodes and cestodes.

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