

## GELMENTS FOUND IN PLANTS AND THEIR ANATOMY

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**Abstract:** *Enterobiosis, hymenolepidosis and ascariasis are more common than helminthosis in Uzbekistan. Helminths parasitize human breathing, digestion, muscular system, liver, spleen, blood, brain, eyes and other organs. Depending on the type, number, and organ of the worms, there are issues of different course of the disease.*

**Key words:** *Serological reactions, Worm, echinococcosis, senurosis; from nematodes, ascariasis and ascariasis, parascariasis, oxyurosis, immunofluorescence, anatomy, gelments*

A lot of work is being done today on many problems and solutions about gelments found in animals and their anatomy. In case of helminthiasis, a person's weight always decreases, he becomes lethargic, capricious, dizzy, etc. k. If the worm is in the intestine, it causes constipation or diarrhea, nausea, sometimes the patient vomits, if it is in the liver, the whites of the eyes and the body turn yellow, and if it is in the lungs, it causes coughing. In cases of helminthiasis, the ability to work often decreases, the child does not grow well, memory declines, etc. k. Diagnosis is based on finding larvae or eggs of worms. The use of serological reactions (immunofluorescence, direct hemagglutination reactions, etc.) allows early detection of helminthiasis and timely diagnosis. In order to get rid of helminthiasis, it is important to carry out extensive educational work among the population, and to observe cleanliness. In particular, it is necessary to pay special attention to the fact that each of the children attending kindergarten should have a separate toilet and wash their hands frequently with soap. Providing the population with clean drinking water, not eating undercooked food, washing greens and fruits properly, not using a cutting board used for cutting raw meat leads to a sharp decrease in G. If greens are placed in a 3% table salt solution 1 hour before use, and then rinsed thoroughly, worm eggs will disappear completely. Depending on the type of worms, the treatment of G. is different. There are drugs that give good benefits in the treatment of the patient. They should be used only after consulting a doctor. There are different ways of infection of animals with helminthiasis. Helminth larvae enter the body through the skin or by eating feed and water containing helminth eggs or larvae. G. is often transmitted from a sick animal to its unborn child. Nematode larvae easily penetrate the stem or root of most plants. As a result of helminthiasis, the productivity of animals and plants decreases, animals die, and plants die. This, in turn, causes great economic damage to the national economy. Among the trematodes in Uzbekistan are fasciolosis, orientobilgarciasis, dicroceliosis; from cestodoses, moniesiosis, thysansesiosis, avitellinosis, echinococcosis, senurosis; from nematodes, ascariasis and ascaridiosis, parascariasis, oxyurosis, gemonchosis, nematodiosis, habertiosis, dictiocaulosis,

protostrongylides are common in agriculture and domestic animals. In the fight against helminthiasis, it is necessary to pass veterinary-sanitary control of meat and other products, to declare them unfit for consumption if live larvae are found, to carry out strict control over the cleanliness of the places where people live, to use manure as a fertilizer, and to take other special measures. The group of intestinal helminthoses includes nematodes: enterobiosis, ascariasis, trichocephalosis, ankylostomiasis, trichetellosis, cestodoses: teniarynchosis, teniosis, homonolepidosis, and diphyllobotriosis. Helminthology (helminths and ...ology) is a science that studies parasitic worms - helminths and the diseases they cause in humans, animals and plants. Helminthology studies the structure, physiology, biochemistry, development, ecology, geographical distribution and place of parasitic helminths in the zoological system, as well as their impact on the host's organism, the study of helminthic diseases (see [[Helminthoses]] diagnosis]], their clinical signs, pathogenesis, epidemiology and epizootology, the development of treatment and preventive measures based on them is also included in the tasks of helminthology. Due to the study of parasitic worms, helminthology is, on the one hand, a branch of zoology, and on the other hand, it is connected with clinical sciences - pathophysiology, pathoanatomy, biochemistry, immunology, etc. Applied helminthology is divided into medical and agronomic helminthology. Although this division of helminthology is mostly artificial, it is practically necessary. Medical helminthology studies helminths that parasitize the human body. Agronomic helminthology deals with the study of plant helminths and the development of measures to combat them. Veterinary helminthology studies helminths that parasitize domestic, game, and wild animals and their control measures. The first information about helminths that parasitize people can be found in the book "Kitab-ash-shifa" by Abu Ali ibn Sino. In it, Ibn Sina described the "big and long worm" (cattle tapeworm), "pumpkin seed-like worm" (pumpkin worm), "small worm" (small chain worm) that parasitizes the human intestine, etc. and gave information about the treatment of diseases caused by them. The first research in the helminth area was carried out by the Russian tourist A. P. Fedchenko in 1868. He was born in Samarkand. Research in the field of helminthology expanded from the 20s of the 20th century with the establishment of the Central Asian State University, the Institute of Medical Parasitology, and several tropical institutes. L. M. Isayev studied the life of the parasite, developed measures to combat it and started research in the field of medical parasitology. The works in this regard were later reflected in the researches of S. N. Bobojonov. Research in the field of veterinary helminthology in Uzbekistan was founded by N. V. Badan. Species composition, biological and ecological characteristics of wild and domestic helminths and methods of combating them M. A. Sultanov, I. Kh. Ergashev, J. A. Azimov, N. M. Matjonov, A. N. Brudastov, B. S. Salimov. Sh. It was reflected in the works of A. Azimov, M. A. Aminjonov, A. O. Oripov, S. Dadayev, G. S. Polatov and others. Study of phytohelminths in Uzbekistan Ye. It was started by S.

Kiryanova. Various q.x. The study of soil nematodes around the roots of crops is related to the work of A.T. Tolaganov and his students. Nematodes of cotton, hemp, vegetable and fodder crops, subtropical plants were studied; prophylactic and chemical methods of fighting nematodes have been developed (A. T. Tolaganov, O. 3. Usmonova, O. Mavlonov, 3. Norboyev, Sh. Khurramov, A. I. Zemlyanskaya, etc.). Indicator properties of free-living helminths in the soil, evolution of parasitic phytohelminths along with the plants they damage have been revealed (O. Mavlonov, 3. Norboyev). More than 600 species of phytohelminths, including about 80 new species, have been identified. In recent years, the main attention in helminthology is focused on ecology, biochemistry and other experimental studies, the parasite-host and phylogenetic relationships between helminths and their hosts are being studied. Work in the field of helminthology is of great practical importance in maintaining human health, increasing the productivity of agricultural animals and crops. It is conducted in the departments of Samarkand and Andijan Medical Universities, Tashkent Pedagogical University and Samarkand and Tashkent State Agrarian Universities. It is necessary to always pay attention to the cleanliness of items and toys used in the care of children at home and in pre-school educational institutions. Children's bed, chairs, toys, toilet door and floor must be thoroughly cleaned every day with disinfectants or boiling water. In order to prevent worm eggs from entering the body through the mouth and respiratory tract along with the dust in the air, it is advisable to carry out regular wet cleaning in the rooms and sweep the yards with water. Helminths are body parasites

Small worms - worms (helminths) that live in the organs and tissues of humans and animals, and the diseases they cause are called helminthiasis. Helminths have been known to humanity since ancient times, and they account for 90 percent of all parasitic diseases. The source of the disease is a sick person and animals infected with worms. According to the type of the pathogen, the way of transmission and the factors of transmission, helminthiasis is divided into three:

- Biohelminthoses
- Geohelminthoses
- Contagious
- Biohelminthoses

In this type of disease, an intermediate host, a living organism - that is, a biological environment - is needed for the development of worm larvae to the stage of invasion (infectiousness).

Geohelminthoses. In this type of helminthosis, the process of maturation of larvae to the infectious stage occurs in the soil.

Contagious, that is, helminthosis transmitted through communication - this type of helminths is transmitted directly from person to person through dirty hands, underwear, bed linen, items used for washing and household appliances. Enterobiosis and hymenolepidosis are among the worms that are transmitted through communication.

These types of diseases are mostly common among children. They pollute the environment with worm eggs through their feces. The use of unsterilized excreta as fertilizer in the fields and fields, and the irrigation of fruits and vegetables with contaminated water also contribute to the spread of this disease. In addition, as a result of dogs infected with worm disease roaming in the fields, vegetables, berries and greens are contaminated with worm eggs. People can infect themselves with worm eggs by eating poorly washed vegetables, berries and greens. It is through vegetables, berries and greens that worm diseases such as ascariasis, trichocephalosis, ankylostomiasis, strongyloidosis and echinococcosis occur. Worms has a toxic effect on the human body. They also cause allergic reactions. It also reduces the body's ability to fight various infectious diseases. Causes mechanical damage to tissue and blood vessel walls. Absorbs vitamins and minerals that enter the human body. They also have a great negative effect on the nervous system. Patients with worm disease experience weakness, rapid fatigue, headache, pain in the abdomen, nausea, nervousness, allergic rashes and various spots on the skin. clinical signs such as the appearance of If this disease is not fully treated in time, it causes serious complications such as retardation of physical and mental development in young children, epileptic seizure disease. It is a serious disease of the body, and when its symptoms appear, it is necessary to consult a doctor in time. It is more important to prevent the disease than to cure it. In order to prevent helminthiasis, it is necessary to strictly follow the rules of personal hygiene. Everyone should have their own personal hygiene products. Wash your hands thoroughly with soap before eating, after entering and leaving the toilet, after handling door handles, after working with soil, and when children are playing on the street. It is also necessary to keep the nails short. Avoid putting your hands in your mouth while working on the lawn or in the garden. In particular, the negative habit of putting one's hand in one's mouth is often characteristic of young children. It is always important to keep the items and toys used in the care of children at home and in preschools clean. it is necessary to pay attention. Children's bed, chairs, toys, toilet door and floor must be thoroughly cleaned every day with disinfectants or boiling water. In order to prevent dust in the air and worm eggs from entering the body through the mouth and respiratory tract, it is advisable to carry out regular wet cleaning in the rooms, sprinkle the yards with water and drink only boiled water, always well cooked and fried. meat consumption is required. When symptoms of helminthiasis appear, it is necessary to consult a specialist immediately. Passing appropriate laboratory tests and, on the basis of their results, timely implementation of treatment courses with the doctor's advice will cause the patient to overcome this pain without serious complications and quickly get back on his feet.

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