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barqaror rivojlanishning strategik yo‘nalishlari

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Development History of Parasitology in Azerbaijan

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Abstract.
The article is dedicated to the results of research conducted by a number of researchers for the development of the science of parasitology in the republic. Trematodes, cestodes and nematodes found during the parasitological study of ruminant domestic animals and domestic carnivores as a result of centuries of research were identified and included in the relevant systematic groups. At present, the researchers conducted in the direction of the development of parasitology are being continued in various branches of agriculture (livestock, fisheries, poultry, etc.). The results of the scientific-research work conducted in this direction are relevant for the modern era and can be the most correct scientific basis for the preparation of anti-parasite measures. The results of scientific research conducted in this direction are relevant for modern times and can be the most correct scientific basis in the fight against parasites.
Keywords: ruminants, domestic carnivores

Introduction. Parasitology is one of the oldest branches of biology. The first information about parasitic worms is found in the oldest historical monuments. Medical parasitology is the oldest part dealing with the identification of human parasites (K.I. Skrjabin, R.S. Schultz, 1940).

The research of parasitic worms in Azerbaijan started in the 40s of the 19th century. Previously, research in this direction consisted only of detecting parasite species in animals.

Until the end of the 19th century, there was no scientific literature about helminths and helminthiasis of domestic animals in Azerbaijan. Information about helminths and their damage to animals and humans was given in the form of short fragments in the records and works of historians and naturalists.

The first helminthological research works in Azerbaijan were carried out in 1923 under the leadership of K. I. Skrjabin in Julfa district of Nakhichevan AR.

Academician P.F. Zdradovsky's researches in the direction of studying parasitic worm species spread in the territory of the Azerbaijan SSR should be especially noted. This scientist, who lived in Azerbaijan, achieved important results in the field of identification of parasite species spread in different regions in the expeditions he organized. In the following years, these studies were continued by the employees of the Tropical Institute of the Ministry of Health of the Azerbaijan SSR.

During the 85th and 116th (1st and 3rd in Azerbaijan) allied parasitological expeditions, organized by the initiative of Academician K. I. Skrjabin and under the leadership of Professor A. M. Petrov, operating since 1935, 12 head of cattle were studied for the first time in the republic by the method of complete helminthological autopsy and 36 species parasites were identified. 33 of them were found in cattle, 18 in zebu and 16 in buffaloes (Petrov, Djavadov and Skarbilovich, 1935).

As a result of the researches of the 85th and 116th allied parasitological expeditions and A.C. Gayibov in Azerbaijan under the leadership of professor A.M. Petrov in 1935, 59 species of helminths were recorded in sheep, goats, cattle, buffaloes and zebu from domestic ruminants in Azerbaijan.

The last, 198th united-republic (9th Azerbaijan) parasitological expedition, operating under the leadership of Podyapolsky, developed a methodology of mass measures aimed at eliminating cases of severe infection with tenidiosis. This methodology helped to implement measures in this direction in the republic. Later, the study of helminths and helminthosis in cattle, buffalo and zebu expanded further due to the increase in the number of specialists engaged in parasitology.

In 1938 (from September 26 to December 14), a helminthological expedition to the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic was organized by the head of the helminthological department of the Veterinary Institute, A.D. Gayibov, and other researchers. During the study, 10 nematodes, 3 cestodes and 4 trematodes species were found in the autopsy of 94 cattle.

The Department of Parasitology, established in 1944 at the Institute of Zoology of the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR, was initially headed by a famous parasitologist, Professor Popov. The department studied domestic and wild animals, as well as human parasites and plant nematodes.

Employees of the department consisted of P.P. Popov, S.M. Asadov, S.M. Vahidova, T.S. Skarbilovich, G.A. Gasimova. During this period Asadov S.M. Dicrocoelum lanceatum, and S.M. Vahidova worked on parasitic infusors of humans and some animals.

As a result of the scientific research conducted by the employees of the Institute of Zoology of the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR (C.M. Asadov, M.L. Kolesnichenko, Y.H. Zahidova, A.H. Husynov, Y.F. Malikov, C.G. Jabbarov, A.K. Ryabinin, E.M. Khanbekova) and the Azerbaijan Scientific-Research Veterinary Institute (A.G. Mammadov, Y.H. Hajiyev, Y.M. Seyidov, M.I. Nuriyev), 119 species of helminths (in sheep-85, in goats-54, in cattle-83, in buffaloes-53, in zebu-52, in both types of camels 23) were identified in domestic ruminants in the republic.

In recent years, in Azerbaijan, complex research studies have been conducted in various directions on the study of the helminth fauna of ruminant domestic animals (Mamedov, 2010; Maharramov, 2011; Ismayilov, 2013; Rzayev, Ismayilov, 2010; Hasanova, 2006), and some factors influencing the spread of the main helminthosis agents have been determined [5, p. 37-38], [6, p.41], [7, p.51-54], [3, p.40], [2, p 64-68].

The 103rd united-republic (2nd Azerbaijan) helminthological expedition working in Azerbaijan under the leadership of R.S. Shults carried out sanitary-educational and organizational work to reduce the number of helminthosis in Zagatala region.

S.M. Asadov, an employee of the parasitology laboratry, also studied the helminth fauna of wild ruminants during 1944-1960, and a monograph on the results of these studies was published. According to S.M. Asadov, the number of species of helminths parasitizing animals in the Great Caucasus region of Azerbaijan is as follows: European roe deer 18 species (trematode-1, nematode-17), Caucasian deer 9 species of nematode, East Caucasian tur 26 species (trematode-1, cestode-1 , nematode-24), Kura-Aras lowland gazelle 22 species (trematode-1, nematode-21).

For the first time, the laboratory study of the helminth fauna of wild carnivores coincides with these years: 1955-

1981 by I.A. Sadykhov; 1981-2015 by G.H. Fataliyev; 1977-1981 by M. Sh. Yolchuyev; 1984-2020 by I.A. Sadykhov, G.H. Fataliyev, M.Sh. Yolchuyev and R.Sh. Ibrahimova [8, p.167], [1, p. 46], [9, p.29].

In addition, since 1935, under the leadership of Professor A.M. Petrov, the study of helminths of domestic carnivorous animals began in Azerbaijan (Petrov, Javadov, 1936; Ismayilov, 1969; Samadov, 1965; Yolchuyev, 1984; Ibrahimova, 1994).

Since a long time has passed since the mentioned studies, socio-economic changes in the country (creating new farms and private farms, slaughtering meat without veterinary supervision in some places), the development of tourism, urbanization (population migration from villages to big cities) and the effects of other anthropogenic factors have significantly affected the helminth fauna of animals and made fundamental changes in the fauna.

The formation of the helminth fauna of animals in accordance with these changes, the development of some helminths, and the fact that their distribution in nature, especially among animals, is different compared to previous years has led to the emergence of the modern parasitological situation.

For this purpose, during the research conducted in different areas of Azerbaijan, 986 stray dogs and 1105 domestic cats were studied by R. Sh. Ibrahimova during the years 1989-2024 by the method of complete helminthological autopsy, and 62 species of parasitic helminths were found in domestic carnivores. 7 species of helminths are trematodes, 26 species are cestodes, 1 species is acanthocephalus, and 28 species are nematodes [4, p. 57].

At present, research works are being continued in the direction of studying the modern parasitological status of farm animals in the urbanized areas of the republic.

Conclusion

Thus, the results of scientific research conducted in this direction can be the most correct scientific basis for the preparation of preventive measures against potentially dangerous parasitic worms.

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