BIOECOLOGY OF SINGLE-CELLED INTESTINAL PARASITES

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ANNOTATION

Parasitism is when one symbiont (parasite) is another symbiont (host) lives in the body or feeds on the body of the parasite larva during the entire period of feeding. Parasitism leads to the death or complete loss of the owner. As G.A. Viktorov (1976) points out, parasitism is one during more or less part of its life in another of the organism is used as a food source and habitat. Parasitism The appearance is very common in the class of insects. Fully evolving parasites are common in five categories of insects, namely, parasitoids, amphibians, hard-winged, fan-winged, and coin-winged species. It is widely used in biological protection of cotton from pests, especially in the case of tapeworms (trichogramma, bracon).

Key words: parasitism, symbiont, complete, coin-winged

Parasitism is a very common bio-ecological phenomenon in nature, a unique form of interaction between different representatives of an animal or plant. Parasitism is the feeding of one organism at the expense of another. The host organism acts as an external environment for the parasite, and therefore the life of the parasite is closely intertwined with the life of the host organism. This condition, formed over a long period of evolutionary development, includes complex morpho-anatomical, physiological, biochemical, ecological, genetic relationships and changes.

In recent years, the science of parasitology has become an integral part of various important sectors of the economy, as well as important issues such as environmental protection. Its branches, especially medical parasitology, veterinary parasitology, phytohelminthology, are developing rapidly.

Parasitic organisms are found in single-celled animals, mainly sarcomastigophores, spores, knidosporidia, in the microspida species Gridia and infusoria, and in multicellular animals in the form of flatworms, thorns, roundworms and arthropods. They cause great damage to agriculture, especially crops and livestock.

Under the influence of parasites, crop yields and livestock productivity are drastically reduced, and even the plant dies. A number of parasites also affect human health and cause serious illness. Undergraduate students majoring in Biology and Human Life Protection will be given a brief overview of parasitic organisms during their first year invertebrate zoology. But these briefs are not enough for students. Teaching parasitology helps to strengthen and expand your student's knowledge of zoology. Since this textbook is written in Uzbek for the first time, of course, it has some shortcomings. Therefore, we sincerely welcome all the critical comments, suggestions and advice given to us in this textbook, and in the future, in the process of developing the textbook, we will try to correct it. Parasitology is specialized in many biological, medical, and veterinary fields closely intertwined with the sciences. Description, morphology, biology of the parasite when zoology is concerned with the study of age and classification, they are excited and by studying the pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, and treatment of the disease pathological anatomy, pathological physiology, immunology, vimsology, micro-biology, therapy, pharmacology, epizootology, surgery, biochemistry, veterinary sanitary examination, zoohygiene and other disciplines, as well as research methods are widely used in them. Parasite parasites have been known to science since ancient times.

About the representatives of flatworms and their soldiers long before our era manuscripts preserved. A famous scientist who lived in 460-375 BC and Dr. Hippocrates was the first to introduce the concept of "ascariasis" into science. It is found in humans in soldiers, oysters, some of the flatworms along with species, also identified animal parasites (echinococci). Hippocrates helminthiasis is not a causative agent of invasive disease, but a spontaneous infection misinterpreted as the result of an incurable disease. The Greek philosopher Aristotle, who lived from 384 to 322 BC, echinococcosis in pigs, cysticercosis in pigs, human ascarids and oysters wrote information about The Roman scientist Varron, who lived 116-27 BC, is an animal through the mouth and respiratory tract when grazing in swamps and tugai forests thought that invisible parasites could enter and cause disease. Aw al and in the early years of our era, gold was used against scabies used matches, onions, garlic and other anthelmintic drugs. Some information about parasites is from the writings of several scientists but they call parasites a god-sent plague, a disease It is said that one should worship God and seek refuge in Him. For centuries, scientists have limited themselves to describing only visible parasitic worms and external parasites. The first information about invisible parasites can be found in the works of our ancestor Abu Ali ibn Sina. Abu Ali ibn Sina, in his book Kitab al-Shifa, cures diseases and worms caused by parasites in the human intestine.

By the middle of the seventeenth century, the Italian naturalist Redi was conducting experiments on parasites and proving that parasites evolved from eggs by striking mosquitoes, refuting the theory that parasites appear by chance.

Dutch naturalist A.V. Levenguk (late seventeenth century) invented the microscope and ushered in a new era in the whole field of biology. However, in the 17th and 18th centuries, only the morphological structure of the parasite was studied. The development of the science of parasitology is facilitated by the improvement of microscopy and microscopic research, due to which parasitology was formed as a science in the XIX century. In the 1920s, giardiasis was widespread in almost every country on earth. Many of your doctors believe that giardiasis can be transmitted to humans through the development of giardiasis. It is believed that they injure the intestines and bile ducts. But some scientists believe that giardiasis is a conditional pathogen. Because parasites are also found in healthy people changes the activity of the intestine only when the number of ligaments increases in the intestine. As a result, the absorption of the substance decreases.

Professor NA Dehkonkhojayeva examined the small intestine of a naturally and experimentally infected animal and found the parasite in the mucous membrane and submucosa, as well as in the intestinal hair. In this case, the mucous membrane of the intestinal wall is inflamed, but the wounds do not form. According to your doctor The degree of changes in the intestinal mucosa depends on the duration of the disease. The symptoms of the disease are similar to those of other intestinal diseases.

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