



### A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FIELD OF HELMINTHOLOGY

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#### Annotation

The article presents a brief history of the development of the science of helminthology, that is, the discoveries made in the field of helminthology on a global scale and in Uzbekistan, information about the concept of parasitism. This article serves as an additional resource for young researchers conducting research in the field of helminthology.

**Keywords:** Parasitism, echinococcosis, cysticercosis, human roundworm, phytohelminth, *Dipylidium caninum*.

Parasitism is a manifestation of interaction that occurs among representatives of the organic world (plants, animals). The word parasite is Greek, with a clear meaning para – next to it, sites – food, it is understood that one animal lives directly at the expense of another animal. To ancient Rome, this word passed through Greece. The origin of the term parasite is found in Greece, during the Pericles period, that is, according to the law that existed in the 5th century BC, prominent statesmen switched to state care in old age.

Hippocrates gave helminths the misconception that they are not the causative agent of invasive diseases, but the consequence of a disease that occurs on its own. The Greek philosopher Aristotel, who lived between 384 and 322 BC, wrote down data on echinococcosis in cattle, cysticercosis in pigs, human soldier and ostritsa. The Roman scientist Varron, who lived in 116-27 BC, thought that when animals were fed in swamps, thickets, through the mouth and respiratory tract, invisible parasites entered the mole organism into it, provoking diseases.

Doctor from Sweden K. Gesner (1516-1565) in the work "the history of Animals" brings preliminary information about simple organisms, rootstocks. Simply without having an idea of the structure of organisms, says the rhizome, which he found, a very small mollusk. The services of Anton van Levenhuk (Anton van Leeuwenhoek, 1632-1723), an elderly naturalist, master of the Dutch microscope, are great in the study of naive animals. Levenhuk had great intelligence, intelligence and loved the natural sciences, although he did not have systematic scientific training.

Levenhuk devotes himself to his shlifovka of mirrors, showing him an increase in his free time from work. The result finds tiny creatures that cannot be seen with the naked eye and calls



these tiny creatures “animalkula”. The scientist is the first in the world to see simple organisms that cannot be seen with the naked eye. He proclaims himself about his invention in the form of a letter at the Center for scientific knowledge, which at that time belonged to the Royal Society of London. His last letter was printed in 1723, so that the scientist was 91 years old. In a letter printed in 1720, the scientist wrote that my age was eighty-eight and a half, I moved to the fall of my life. With his invention, the scientist began a new era in the field of biology as a whole.

K.A.Rudolfi (1771-1832) devoted his entire life to the study of parasitic worms. For the first time he became known to himself, 981 species of parasitic worms were divided into four classes: Trematoda, Cestoda, Nematoda, Acantosephala and 30 genera. German scientist G.F.Kyukhenmeister studied the cycle of development of Cestodes and found that the pig-tapeworm is a human and pig parasite. E.K.Brand writes a book about human and animal parasites in the 70-80s of the XIX century. N.M.Melnikov found that dog and pet fleas, as well as jungies, are intermediate hosts of the *Dipylidium caninum* species, which belongs to the class of tapeworm. By this period, a number of scientific schools in the field of Parasitology had emerged in the former Union.

Academician K.I.Scryabin (1878-1972) is the founder of the school of helminthology. K.I.Scryabin was born on December 7, 1878 in St. Petersburg. He graduated from the Veterinary Institute of Yurev (now in the city of Tartu, Republic of Estonia) in 1905.

K.I.Skryabin began his career as a veterinary doctor in the Turkestan territory in 1905-1911. In 1917, under the veterinary institute (now the Don Agricultural Institute) in Novocherkask, the Department of Parasitology was founded for the first time in Russia, to which from May 2, 1917 K.I.Scryabin was elected professor. In 1917-1920 he worked as a professor at the Department of Parasitology (Don Veterinary Institute) of the Veterinary Institute in the city of Novocherkask.

Academic E.N.Pavlovsky created his own school in the direction of studying natural-source transmissive patients, that is, he studied the laws of the spread of transmissive diseases in different regions of the former Union, provoked by various viruses, bacteria and unicellular parasites that spread through mites and insects. For his great merits in the development of the science of Parasitology, he was awarded the title of "Hero of Labor". He was twice a state Prize laureate and was awarded 7 orders and many medals.

Major scientists: P.A.Petrisheva, A.S.Monchadsky, G.S.Pervomaysky, G.G.Smironov, I.G.Galuzo and others academic Ye.N.Pavlovsky's disciples are considered. More than 600 scientific works have been published by Acad. E.N. Pavlovsky, of which several are monographs, textbooks and teaching aids. E.N.Pavlovsky is a doctor by education, and a parasitologist by specialty is a scientist.





Professor V.L.Yakimov (1870-1940) studies unicellular animals that cause the most severe diseases. V.L.Yakimov founded the Department of Parasitology at the Veterinary Institute in Leningrad in 1919. In the field of protozoology, the specialist pays great attention to the training of personnel and founded the school of Veterinary protozoology.

Prof. V.A. Dogel (1882-1955) founder of the school of ecological Parasitology. He developed methods for parasitological Cracking of fish, collecting and detecting parasites.

He studies for many years the influence of the external environment on the damage of humans and animals by parasites depends on the physiological state of organisms.

Next, information on the science of Parasitology in Russia, including in Uzbekistan, is a famous Russian naturalist scientist who traveled throughout the territory of Turkestan in the second half of the 19th century. Also found in the works of A.P.Fedchenko.

Alexey Pavlovich Fedchenko (1844-1873) Russian naturalist, a scientist who studied Central Asia. Graduated from Moscow University. He collected collections and herbariums on Zoology. He was engaged in anthropology and Ethnography.

According to the results of the research work carried out by phytohelminthological scientists in Uzbekistan, the species composition, biology, ecology, distribution, harm of the most important agricultural crops in the Republic (gooseberries, hemp, vegetable-melons and fruit garden crops, potato stem nematode, subtropical plants) and nematodes of fodder crops, which are a nutritious food of productive animals, were studied and measures

Tolaganov Ahror Tolaganovich (1908-1990) was born on September 23, 1908 in the city of Tashkent. He entered the Uzbek Pedagogical Institute(now Samarkand State University)in Samarkand in 1927, graduated in 1931 and began working as an assistant at the Department of invertebrate zoology at this institute.

A.T.Tolaganov studied postgraduate studies at the Uzbek State University and the Institute of Zoology in Leningrad in 1931-1935 he was a major phytohelminthologist scientist under E.S.Kiryanova's leadership, he made a huge contribution to science by studying the secrets of the now developing science of phytohelminthology.



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