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STRUCTURE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF TAPEWORMS AND ROUNDWORMS FOUND IN YOUNG CHILDREN

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Annotation: This article will talk about the structure and characteristics of tapeworms and roundworms, which are considered parasitic animals.These animals are called parasites because they feed on ready-made nutrients in the human body and cause damage to the body.The article provides information on the morphological and biological characteristics of parasites.The number of helminths in the population continues to develop day by day.With helminths, mainly children are affected.

Keywords: Hepatica, sucker, ascarida, exinococcus,reduction,serpusht,hypoderma, cuticle,Fasciola,Nemathelminthes, Helminthosis, tasmasimon,,Plathelminthes.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada parazit hayvonlar hisoblangan tasmasimon va to’garak chuvalchanglarning tuzilishi va xususiyatlari haqida gap boradi.Bu hayvonlar odam organizmida tayyor ozuqa bilan oziqlanganligi va organizmga zarar yetkazganligi sababli parazitlar deb ataladi.Maqolada parazitlarning morfologik va biologik xususiyatlari haqida ma’lumot berilgan.Aholi orasida gelmintozlar soni kundan kunga rivojlanib borayabdi.Gelmintozlar bilan asosan bolalar zarar ko’radi.

Kalitso’zlar: Hepatica,so’rg’ichli,askarida,exinokokk,reduksiya,serpusht,gipoderma,

kutikula.Nemathelminthes,Gelmintoz,tasmasimon,,Plathelminthes,Fasciola

Currently, the helminthosis indicator is very high among the population in the world. According to the All-World Health Organization (BJSST), helminthosis indicator 4 among the population mlrd.ga approaching. According to the World Health Organization (BJSST), the helminth infestation of a single digestive organ was recorded as accounting for 1/4 of the Earth's population. With helminthoses, children are often severely affected ,with helminth infestations especially seen in children. In this regard, the study of helminths found in children and the diseases they cause and Preventive – Treatment Studies against them are of important scientific and practical importance.

Helminths found in humans belong to 2 types: flatworms – Plathelminthes type and roundworms – Nemathelminthes type.

Helminth species of the flat worm (Plathelminthes) type are representatives of the suckers - Trematoda class and the tapeworms - Cestoda class. From the representative of the sucker class, cat two suckers – Opisthorchis felineus, liver Curti – Fasciola hepatica are found. Cattle tapeworm worm or cattle solitaire - Taeniarhynchus saginatus, short chain worm from a representative of the tapeworm class

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– Hymenolepis papa, exinococcus – Echnococcus granulosus, serbar tasmasimon- **Diphyllobothrium latum are found.**

Helminth species belonging to the roundworm (Nemathelminthes) type are considered representatives of the true roundworm - nematode class. The type of roundworms is found in children's vomiting - Enterobius vennicularis from representatives of the class of true roundworms, ascarida – Ascaris lumbricoides, bald worm –Trichocephalus trichiurus, trixinella – Trichinella spiralis.

The Tasmasimon worm-Systoda class includes more than 3,000 species of worm, which are mainly intestinal parasites. Representatives of the Systoda (systod is a Greek word for belt or ribbon) class are similar in structure to ribbon, forming a group specialized in parasitism. In connection with their specialization in parasitism, digestive organs: oral cavity, larynx, intestines were reduced. The function of these organs is performed by the skin coating. The tapeworm has a character aloxida with the serpentine nature of the worm.In these worms, the sexual system is strongly developed, hermaphrodism. The life cycle is complex, with the boss developing through substitution.

Structure. The body of the tapeworm worm consists of 3 parts: head or scolex, neck, body-strobila. The body is divided into proglottids (joints). The part of the body that is not divided into joints after the scolex is called the neck, and after it are the proglottids. Tapeworms will have adhesion organs in the head of the worm. The adhesion organ can be of the type of suckers or consist of two slit pits. Sometimes the loops are located in Khartoum. Proglotids range from 3 to several thousand. Proglottids grow and grow larger as they move to the next part of their body. The body length of tapeworms ranges from 1mm to 10 mm. They are animals with a skin-muscle sac. There are small growths (microtrichia) on the body, which serve as nutrition. Below the basal membrane are the outer ring muscles and the inner longitudinal muscles . The digestive system of tapeworms has been reduced. Parasites absorb nutrients that are digested in the intestinal cavity with the entire body surface.

Reproduction and development. Tapeworms are fertilized differently. They fertilize one when there are several worm in the intestine of the hojain. And when there is only one worm in the intestine of the enema, different proglottids can fertilize one, and even one proglottid can self-fertilize. The development of larvae also does not go smoothly.

True roundworms-the nematode class contains a large number of species, among the representatives of the class there are also very small species, along with large ones. The body is spherical, with a transverse cross-section in a circular shape. At the front end of the body is the oral cavity, and near the next end is the anal cavity. The body of nematodes is superficially covered with a multilayered cuticle. Below the cuticle is the hypoderm. Nematodes have 4 longitudinal lines running along the two lateral, posterior, and abdominal sides of the body. In hypoderma, there are four valleys (colonizations) on the shaft corresponding to these lines, as well as longitudinal muscles under them.

Nematodes are of some sex, sexual dimorphism is well developed. The genital system is located in the body cavity. The sexual organs of the female will be a pair, the male's Vine, (one). The thin pointed part of the tubes of the female reproductive system is called the ovary and the next

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part of it is called the egg tract. The eggs produced in the ovary are fertilized in the yolk sac and transfer to a sac-like enlarged uterus. The uterus joins to form the genital vagina. The sexual vagina opens out with a sex hole. The thin tip of the male nematode's reproductive system is called the germ. The germ coagulates to form the germ pathway. The seed path opens into a short and wide tube into the seed bubble. In the seed bubble, ypyg accumulates. The upyg bladder opens for a while into a narrow and muscular gushing tube. The seeding flute opens to the next part of the hindgut. A pair of soot sacs with cuticular spicules also opens inside the cloaca. Spicules act as an extension of the genital vagina in the fertilization of nematodes. Most nematodes form a thin curtain bursa around the anal opening of the male. The Bursa performs the function of holding male nematodes on the female. The egg is fertilized in the mother's body.

Development. Mature eggs or larvae hatch into the external environment and fall from it back into the body. The eggs of some nematodes develop in the intermediate enema. The larva that hatches from the egg will be similar to an adult nematode, the further development of which will go unchanged, but through tulling.

The number of cells in the body of nematodes differs from other worm species in that they are constant. The process by which nemotodos form new cells they stop early in their larval development, and after that the number of cells remains constant for life [5,3].

Vomiting, helminthiasis is a parasitic disease. It is found mainly in children, hunters, fishermen and their families, but also in people living in rural areas. These are a number of parasitic worms that live at the expense of humans and plants, develop and reproduce inside them.It is assumed that there is no person in the world who has not been infected with vomiting at any time during his life. Today, 24% of the population of Planet Earth or 1.5 billion people are considered infected with vomiting.

Figure 1 the appearance of vomiting

Transmission routes of vomiting

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Transmission through soil and water. Soil, sand and other types of ground are the most characteristic habitat for worm eggs. Parasite eggs are excreted in the soil with contaminated feces. Eating fruits and vegetables that are not well washed, dirty hands, dust on food can lead to infection of geogelmints. Some eggs of parasites enter the human body through the skin of the legs and heels.

Figure 2 manual transmission of vomiting

Cultivated plants are always in contact with the ground. In the process of picking greens, fruits and vegetables, the worker comes into contact with his hands, dusty stalls of vegetable stores, transport of goods. In such cases, the likelihood of damage to the product with parasite eggs is very high. For this reason, the plant is recommended to wash the products first under running water, then with boiling water.

In this case, parasites are transmitted to humans by the hands of infected animals and other human beings, during the Joint play of children, through joint activities.

It is especially necessary to be vigilant in rural conditions, where pets first walk on the street and then enter the House. It is not difficult to imagine how much dirt a cat or dog can get into the house after a walk. Flies and hippos are also considered carriers of helminth eggs. Having landed on food, they it can damage products.

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