BENEFITS OF CAMEL PRODUCTS, USES AND INSTRUCTIONS.

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Abstract: The article is devoted to solving problems in the reproduction of camel family enterprises distributed in this region, the number of workers, the importance of camels in medicine and industry, and measures.

Key words: dromedary, bactrian, parasitosis, population, epizootological, molecular-genetic, camel farming, ascorbic acid, regeneration, metabolic process, skin color, keyreuk, dyeing, wormwood

Camel breeding is an important branch of animal husbandry, providing the population with high-calorie food products (milk, shubat, meat), and industry with valuable raw materials, skins and wool. In a number of countries, camels are also bred for sports and transport purposes. Camel milk is high in calories and rich in vitamins, and its proteins are quickly digestible. Many years of experience show that the most rational and comprehensive use of natural fodder grown in arid and semi-arid regions with minimal costs can be achieved through dairy camel breeding. This is because camels feed on plants that horses, goats and sheep do not eat.

Research methodology. To study camel breeding products, their future and the obstacles ahead, methods of observation, comparison, complete and local helminthological analysis of camels were used.

Analysis and results. In our country, scientific work on the care of camels, their intensive control over the number of heads, their production, and the prevention of invasive diseases has not been carried out sufficiently. Currently, the ecofauna and parasitofauna of representatives of the camel family in the Navoi region have begun to be studied. According to the results of the analysis, representatives of the cestode class dominate in the region. This leads to the development and reproduction of intermediate hosts of parasites in the surrounding water bodies. Literature review: Hassan Abdi Hussein and Abdi Hussein Musse (2023) conducted a study using a complete helminthological examination method and examination of dung samples to assess the distribution and epidemiological status of helminths in camels in the Jigjiga and Gursum districts of the Fafan region of the Somali regional state of Ethiopia. An article by Alireza Sazmand and Anja Joachim (2017) provides an analysis (literature review) of research studies conducted on parasitic diseases of camels in Iran between 1931 and 2017. According to the scientists, parasitic diseases of camels are the main cause of disruption of milk and meat production,

reduced productivity and even death. Magan Muhomed et al. (2017) studied gastrointestinal helminths in camels in some districts of the Somali Regional State of Eastern Ethiopia. A total of 238 camel dung samples were examined, of which 188 were found to contain parasite eggs. The most frequently detected parasites were: Strongyle spp. (64.7%), Strongyloides spp. (22.3%), Trichuris spp. (12.2%), Paraphistomum spp. (1.7%), Fasciola spp. (2.1%) and Monezia spp. (8.4%). Parasite infestation of camels has also been studied in terms of age, and it has been observed that camels aged 11 and older have a higher level of parasite infestation than camels under 5 and 6 years old. In the liver of camels, especially in the liver of older camels, fins are found, and a person who consumes these fins experiences various negative changes: fever, severe abdominal pain, difficulty breathing, nausea, and pain in the liver. The content of amino acids and minerals in camel meat is often higher than in beef, perhaps due to the low content of intramuscular fat.

Figure 1. A screenshot of the process of conducting a complete helminthological examination of camel meat.

Camel meat has significantly higher levels of vitamins C, B3, B6, B12, D, and E than beef, mutton, and poultry. Gheisari and other scientists reported that camel meat has higher levels of glutathione oxidase and catalase than beef and chicken. Thus, the nutritional advantage of camel meat, due to its low fat content compared to many other meats, may be considered an important attribute by health-conscious consumers and camel meat can be used as a marketing strategy.

Variations in the nutritional composition of camel meat. Effect of age.

The effect of slaughter age on meat composition is important because it affects the quality characteristics of the meat and ultimately affects consumer acceptance. Meat from young animals is generally preferred over meat from young animals because it has effects related to tenderness and color. Also, given the reported high content of vitamin D in camel fat, this product reduces the risk of osteoporosis and rickets in children. B vitamins normalize the functioning of the nervous system and help get rid of stress, insomnia and

fatigue. Camel milk is widely used in the field of alternative medicine. It helps patients with Alzheimer's disease improve memory, sleep better, and increase physical activity. In autism, it changes the level of antioxidant enzymes and substances with similar effects in the body, fighting the effects of oxidative stress. When camels ingest Dictyocaulus invading larvae with feed or water, they settle on the mucous membrane of the small intestine. Then, through the lymphatic and circulatory systems, sexually mature dictyocauluses go to their "destination" - the lungs. In the lungs, the larvae penetrate the blood vessels and lung walls, pass into the alveolar system and bronchioles, and settle in the bronchi and trachea. The period of maturation of dictyocaulys is 21-25 days. In severe cases, hyperglycemia and hypophosphatemia are observed, and in some animals, lactic acid increases in the blood, while in mild cases, only hypophosphatemia may be observed. After the complication of bronchopneumonia, hypophosphatemia is observed. At this time, blood sugar levels decrease sharply and lactic acid increases. If dictyocaulys is affected by purulent pneumonia, the disease is even more severe. This often ends in the death of the animal. Boiling is not recommended, because camel milk quickly separates from whey and turns into curd.

Composition: Nutritional value per 100g of product: Proteins 4g, Carbohydrates 5.1g, Fats 4.9g, Vitamin B12 0.16mcg, Vitamin B2 0.02mg, Vitamin B1 0.08mg, Vitamin C 7.7mg, Vitamin A 40mcg, Minerals: Zinc 0.4mg, Cobalt 5mcg, Iron 0.1mg, Sodium 70mg.

So the health of camels, the sanitary condition of the areas where they are kept, the abundance of their food, conducting research on them, improving the conditions of farms will lead to an increase in their productivity and good profits. When studying camel farms in the desert areas of Navoi region, it was found that the expansion of population settlements, transport routes passing through desert areas, are negatively affecting the distribution area of camels. Vehicles are knocking down camels, which directly affects the farms and the productivity expected from them. Developing camel farming - supporting the main profitable branch of livestock farming, and eliminating the problems of the industry are becoming more urgent than ever. If sufficient measures are not taken in a timely manner to eliminate the parasites found in them, if scientific research is not conducted, the resistance of their parasites will increase from year to year. As a result, difficulties arise in getting rid of parasites.

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