



The Concept Of Veterinary-Sanitary Expertise And Its Place In The Training Of Veterinary Doctors.

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ABSTRACT

Veterinary-sanitary expertise is a science that studies methods of sanitary-hygienic assessment of animal products. The main task of the veterinary-sanitary expertise is to prevent diseases that can be transmitted to humans through products of food (meat, milk, fish, eggs), feed, raw materials (skin, wool, down, wool) obtained from animals. It was formed in the 20th century as an independent science network. Before that, they studied meat science and food hygiene. Veterinary-sanitary expertise is taught in veterinary institutes and veterinary faculties with independent chairs, and is included in the course of food hygiene in medical institutions. Scientific research works on veterinary-sanitary expertise are carried out in the departments of relevant higher educational institutions, in special laboratories of scientific research institutes.

Keywords:

Veterinary sanitary expertise, history, mission, study methods, contributing scientists

Veterinary-sanitary expertise is one of the branches of veterinary science that studies the methods of sanitary-hygienic expertise of food products and technical raw materials obtained from animals and determines the rules of their veterinary-sanitary assessment. In this regard, in the general system of training veterinarians, the curriculum provides for the study of the course of veterinary-sanitary expertise with the basics of technology and standardization of livestock products. This course program ensures that a veterinarian conducts veterinary-sanitary measures and observes sanitary-hygienic research and veterinary-sanitary laws in the process of production of food products and technical raw materials obtained from animals (collective farms, state farms). Farms, poultry farms, agricultural and livestock

complexes, organizations, etc.), at all stages of processing technology (meat, milk, poultry factories and head enterprises), during transportation, storage, as well as at sales points (markets). taking into account the requirements, the veterinarian should have practical skills in receiving and delivering slaughtered animals, their transportation and preparation for slaughter. It is necessary to know the basics of technology and standardization in the production of livestock products, to have modern methods of researching them, to have scientific knowledge and to be able to use them in practice. Issues of veterinary-sanitary examination of wild game animals and game meat occupy an important place in the activity of veterinary specialists. The duties of the veterinarian in the markets include

the evaluation of the quality of plants, food, dairy products, meat, vegetables, fruits, honey and consumer products in the market, as well as conducting a veterinary-sanitary examination. In the development of veterinary-sanitary expertise, the achievements of normal and pathological anatomy, physiology, zoohygiene, biochemistry, microbiology, toxicology, epizootology, parasitology and other clinical sciences are widely used, and it is necessary to thoroughly study these sciences.

Veterinary sciences are closely related to other sciences: specialists working in the field of veterinary-sanitary expertise, using pathological anatomical, biochemical, microbiological, toxicological and other research methods, correctly determine the nature of pathological changes in the organs and carcasses of killed animals. Has the ability to provide high quality and veterinary objective. Sanitary evaluation of any lean food products of animal and vegetable origin is the work of a veterinarian. Veterinary-sanitary expertise with the basics of technology and standardization of livestock products equips the veterinarian with the knowledge to produce useful and sanitary-hygienic products for food purposes. The role of history in the formation of veterinary sanitary expertise, veterinary medicine information about the development of networks.

The objective condition for the formation and development of local veterinary-sanitary expertise was the social production of meat products and the creation of the meat industry. Public slaughterhouses appeared in Russia in 1739 after the tsar's decree. Communal urban slaughterhouses were first built with a chamber (French type), then a hall (German type). Public slaughterhouses, powerful for those times, began to be created in Russia in the 80s of the last century. Buildings were built in St. Petersburg (1882), Odessa (1884), Moscow, Kiev (1888) and others. By 1900, Russia had about 600 state slaughterhouses and 1,360 smaller ones under private ownership. To manage the veterinary service and veterinary-sanitary control in the meat industry, a veterinary department was established in 1868 under the medical department of the Ministry of the Interior, which was also responsible for

servicing the slaughterhouses. Regarding the role and importance of veterinary control in the production and sale of meat products, Professor A. Baransky wrote in the book "Manual on inspection of livestock and meat" (1886) (1886) wrote: "Monitoring of commercial meat products, careful inspection of livestock and meat is necessary not only for the health of people and livestock, but also for the harmlessness of what you buy in the small sale of a piece of a slaughtered animal, even in its nutritive value, since the profiteer's desire for profit usually outweighs his honesty, only the intervention of the state and the careful inspection of livestock and meat on the basis of sound principles can create the necessary guarantee for the protection of the public welfare. At the end and beginning of the last century, a scientific direction called meat science was created in order to "create the necessary guarantees for the protection of public welfare". At that time, G. I. Gurin, A. V. Dedyulin, M. A. Ignatiev, K. Z. Kleptsov, A. A. Klushny, N. N. Mari, N. P. Savvantov, G. I. Svetlov and other scientists and veterinarians contributed to the development of meat studies.

In 1882 in St. Petersburg at the initiative of M.A. Ignatiev and A.G. Sergeev in Russia. The opening of the first station for the study of pork against trichinosis disease is a great achievement of that time. In addition, a city meat museum was opened, where science classes for veterinarians and medical doctors were held. By the beginning of this century, diagnostic methods for certain helminthoses (cattle and pig echinococcosis) were developed at slaughter, as well as a method for examining lymph nodes when examining carcasses of slaughtered animals. I.M. proposed by Kovalevsky and N. O. Svyatoslavsky. In 1904, you adopted the first rules on the rejection of meat products. According to V, expertise consisted of ante-mortem examination of animals and post-mortem inspection of carcasses and organs. Departments of slaughter and meat science have been developed, where a number of recommendations on livestock processing technology and veterinary examination of meat and meat products have been developed.

The 1930s were characterized by the reconstruction of the meat industry, the construction of large mechanized meat processing plants (Boku, Moscow, Leningrad, Semipalatinsk, Kiev, Vlan-Ude, etc.) and the re-equipment of old slaughterhouses began. In the same years, the dairy and food industry of SSSK appeared. Training of specialists for practical veterinary-sanitary expertise, in 1931 the Moscow Technological Institute of the Meat and Dairy Industry (now the Institute of Applied Biotechnology) was established, where for the first time in our country they began to train low-tech and veterinary personnel for the meat and dairy industry. The need for personnel to carry out practical veterinary-sanitary examination has increased significantly, because at present there are about 700 meat processing plants, more than 120 poultry plants, more than 600 poultry and large poultry factories, many slaughterhouses in the Central Union system. There are about 3,500 laboratories in the republic, veterinary expertise and others, the transfer of animal husbandry to an industrial basis and the construction of animal husbandry complexes, as well as the establishment of agro-industrial associations, cooperative organizations and various types of auxiliary farms, in which the production of livestock products based on new technologies and uses is constantly increasing. The introduction of non-traditional feeds will continue to increase the need for personnel and creates new scientific problems in the field of veterinary-sanitary expertise. Solving many scientific problems in the field of veterinary-sanitary expertise is closely related to the problems of ecology and environmental protection.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it should be said that veterinary medicine is one of the professions that treats all mankind. Therefore, every veterinarian and sanitary expert should be trained as a person responsible for his work and profession. All humane products on the market must be vet checked.

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