

MORPHOFUNCTIONAL CHANGES IN THE YOUNG CATTLE BODY

AT CATARRHAL CONJUNCTIVITIS.

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Geese, amidostomosis, ganguleterakosis, trichostrongylosis, associations in vasions, liver, pathomorphological changes.

It is setted pathomorphological changes in the liver of geese for the gelmintosis associative invasions which macroscopically liver has increased, its descrepitess and uneven coloration. Microscopically intrapartscentral veins, capillaries, as well as a large vein of interparts connective tissue of the liver is highly advanced and overflowing with blood. Most of the hepatocytes was in a state of granular and hydropicar dystrophy. Rarely registering atrophy and necrosis of hepatocytes. The aim of research was to study the pathological-anatomical and histomor-folohichnyh changes in the liver in the body for geese nematodoznyh associative invasions.

Materials and methods research. Research conducted during 2012 at the research laboratory departments: Parasitology and Veterinary examination; Pathology and pathophysiology of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of Poltava State Agrarian Academy.

During pathological-anatomical dissections studied postmortem changes in the liver 16 dead geese age 1,5-3,5 months from the Poltava region, disadvantaged on associative invasions. There were pathological-anatomical study 9 dead geese affected amidostomozno-hanhuleterakoznoyu invasion. To study the pathological changes in geese on amidostomozno-hanhuleterakozno-tryhostronhiloznoyi invasion we investigated material 7 corpses. Pathological-anatomical autopsy performed by full Helminthological section for some of KI Scriabin [5]. The material for histological studies served slices of liver.