

THE MORPHOLOGY OF THE CEREBELLUM, SPINAL CORD AND SPINAL CORD NODES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS

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One of the pressing issues of modern morphology is the study of the nervous system of domestic animals, including the spinal cord, cerebellum and spinal units. This is because it provides a link with the environment of the body, regulates and coordinates the activities of individual organs, systems and devices, uniting the body together.

In the works of local and foreign morphologists highlights the results of studies of the nervous system of domestic animals. However, today, many questions remain insufficiently clarified so special scientific research in this direction is necessary.

This encourages the researchers to carry out a comprehensive study of macro and microstructure of the cerebellum, spinal cord and spinal units to determine the regularities of establishment of optimal interactions between their constituents on the level of the body development and physical activity.

The material for histological research were cerebellum, spinal cord and spinal units of chickens, rabbit, dog, pig, domestic bull.

In this paper, using morphological and morphometric techniques covered macro- and microscopic structure of the cerebellum, spinal cord and spinal cord nodes of chickens, rabbit, dog, pig, domestic bull. It was established that the characteristic of the studied species differences, which are caused by environmental factors, characteristics, behavior of domestic animals in the environment and their adaptation to the specific conditions of stay in a particular ecosystem. This population of nerve cells and their volumes of perykaryons and nuclei, index of nuclear and cytoplasmatic relation of cerebellum, spinal cord and spinal cord nodes in experimental animals are heterogeneous and depend on the size of neurons and animal species.