PATHOMORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN PIGLETS AT GLASSERS DISEASE

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Pathological-anatomical dissection, pigs, Glassers disease.

Aim of researches. Given that clinically diagnose difficult haemophilosis polyserositis, the main purpose of pathomorphological study was dead piglets. It was necessary to define pathological and anatomical changes that led to the death of animals, and confirm the clinical diagnosis made by doctors.

Material and methods research. To confirm the diagnosis in haemophilosis polyserositis to the sectional hall of Pathological Anatomy Department of the National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine delivered 6 dead pigs. Pathological-anatomical autopsy performed by partial pigs evistseratsiyi. Histological studies were performed as follows: pathological material selected pieces were fixed in 10% neutral th aqueous solution of formaldehyde by prescription Lille. After fixing the slices were washed with tap water and dehydration was carried out in a series of alcohols of increasing strength, surviving in each portion to 24 hours, and embedded in paraffin. From the received blocks using Luge microtome cut slices, which are then painted.
Histopreparaty studied under a microscope biological P at magnifications from 12 to h50 h1200.

The results of the pathological changes of the cause of death of pigs belonging to JSC "Agrokombinat Kalita" died of Glassers disease. The work carried out at the Department of Pathology of the National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine.