

MORPHOLOGY OF ESOPHAGUS IN ONE DAY OLD CHICKS

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Material for research selected from 9 clinically healthy one day old chicks oviparous cross Shever 579. During investigation classical methods of morphological studies were used.

Conducted research confirmed that the esophagus of one day old chicks is a tubular organ. Before entering the chest it forms an expanded pouch - crop. The last divides the esophagus into cranial (starting from gullet and ending with a crop) and caudal (from crop to the proventriculus) parts. In the crop there are expressed two parts: glandular (the part of the esophagus) and non-glandular (direct expanded pouch of the esophagus).

Length of cranial esophagus is greater than caudal. The wall of this organ formed by well-defined mucous and muscular membranes and least developed adventitia (serous) shells. In the area of transition of the esophagus into the proventriculus of chicks there are presented immune formations, which are isolated accumulations of diffuse lymphoid tissue. They are located in the lamina propria between esophageal mucosa glands and nearby blood vessels. In places of diffuse lymphatic tissue clusters of collagen and elastic fibers revealed more over there is a significant number of reticular fibers. They don't have a particular orientation, intertwine and form cribriform net. In this net there are lymphoid cells, granulocytes, monocytes and macrophages. In a part of lymphoid cells figures of mitosis are notable.

Chicks, esophagus, indexes, diffuse lymphoid tissue, mucosa, muscle membrane, adventitia (serous) shell