

# **MACROSCOPIC CHANGES AT FELINE INFECTIOUS PERITONITIS**

**M.V. Skripka, N.B. Kolich**

Infectious peritonitis of cats - a subacute or chronic viral disease of wild and domestic cats, caused by a coronavirus. Name for this disease was given conditional, because of a variety of clinical signs, the most common are peritonitis. FIP - not an inflammatory disease of the abdominal cavity, but rather vasculitis (inflammation of blood vessels).

Infectious peritonitis was first described in 1966 by Wolfe and Griesemer. Researchers have suggested the viral etiology of the disease. In 1968. Zook and colleagues observed the presence of vibrio in the tissues of experimentally infected cats, but failed to characterize the pathogen. In 1970 Ward has determined that cats corona virus (FcoV) belongs to the family of Coronaviridae. These viruses are spherical, spherical shell, with one chain of RNA, the largest RNA-containing viruses known to date. Biologically important characteristic of these viruses is their ability to be subjected to recombination.

Infectious peritonitis is registered in most countries. In addition to numerous reports of lesions domestic cats, FIP was diagnosed in lions, leopards, cheetahs, jaguars, ryseyta and other members of the family Felidae. In our country, the disease often recorded in domestic cats.

The aim of this study is to conduct the postmortem dissection and study of macroscopic changes in the organs and tissues of animals that died from FIP, establishing relationship of the mechanism of death with morphological state of the organism.

Morbidity and mortality of purebred cats from infectious peritonitis is highest between the ages of 1 month to a year. In non purebred cats this peak accounted for 7 years of age or older. Animals with blue and gray color are less resistant to disease.

A pathological process characterized by the development of multiple organ failure. A key element of the pathogenesis of mass destruction is a affection of viral pathogen of blood vessel of the walls of parenchymal organs, mucous and serous membranes.

Macroscopically pathological changes are manifested by chronic fibrinous perihepatitis, hemorrhages on serous membranes, lobar pneumonia, serous splenitis, serous lymphadenitis, nephritis. Fibrin deposition in the mesentery and the small bowel, pleura, peritoneum, fascia kidney, omentum, abdominal serous-fibrinous exudates are characteristic feature.

Leading role in viral peritonitis of cats takes the functional failure of the lungs, liver and kidneys.

