

ANNOTATION

Byrka O. V., Kushch M. M. Morphological characteristic of geese endocrine cells of mucosa epithelium of the meckel's diverticulum.

The proportion of endocrine cells and dynamics of their changes in the epithelium mucous membrane of geese Meckel's diverticulum of large grey breed are obtained.

Gavrilin P.N., Prokushenkova E.G., Niedzwiecki V.S., Masuk D.N. Methodological features of the application of immunohistochemical analysis for diagnosis of viral diseases of poultry

The optimum parameters of a two-step indirect immunohistochemical method of diagnosing viral diseases of poultry productivity (for example, infectious bursal disease and Marek's disease). Given the tropism of the virus for immunohistochemical studies were selected fragments of cloacal pouches, spleen, kidney and brain. Given the specificity of the target organ, blocking of endogenous peroxidase activity was carried out with a solution of hydrogen peroxide in methanol. The optimal parameter unmasking of antigens in a microwave oven is a three-time processing of slices for 5 minutes at a furnace capacity of 600-800 W. Direct analysis was performed using polyclonal primary antibodies specific to antigens of the virus infectious bursal disease and Marek's disease and secondary antibodies against rabbit IgG, which labeled with horseradish peroxidase. For visualization of immunostaining using a solution of 3,3-diaminobenzidine tetragidrochlorid, which identified areas with a contrasting brown color. The most pronounced immunostaining with infectious bursal disease was found in histological sections of cloacal pouches and spleen, while Marek's disease in glial cells of gray matter in the brain.

Garkusha S.E. Histological changes in muscular shell of cardial part of stomach at intestinal clostridiosis of piglets.

Among many illnesses of pigs anaerobic infections are quite often registered, namely is intestinal clostridiosis. In this article the presented results of histological changes are in the muscular shell of cardial part of stomach of piglets that perished from intestinal clostridiosis. Work is executed on the department of pathoanatomy of the National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine and in the pig breeding economies of off-farm of the Kyiv area. A successful fight against intestinal clostridiosis is possible only on conditions of complex study of different parties of etiology, epizootology, pathogeny, clinical and pathoanatomical pictures.

Duhnickyi V.B., Kolich N.B., Brusko E.P. Pathomorphological changes in horses at deer's-tongue poisoning.

Basic changes at horses deer's-tongue (*Cynoglossum officinale*) poisoning are took place in the liver. Such changes are characterized by its lobulous and tubules structure disturbance, parenchymatous and fatty degeneration of hepatocytes, some of which are in a necrosis. The spleen changes are characterized by perivasculär edema and small hemorrhages, in the cardiac muscle – with edema, hypertrophy and ruptures of cardiomyocytes and in the brain – with hyperemia and edema, basophilia of nerve cells.

Zaritsky A.O., Skripka M.V., Vigovskaya L.M., Pustovit N.A. Morfo-funktionalnie mutations both at experiental pasterelos rabbits.

At experiental pasterelosis there is a rise in temperature of a body to 41 with, a tremor, polydipsia, leycopenia. Pathogenesis organism defeats rozvitie in seeb infections against which there is typical cruposna pneumonia, are petechiae that hemorrhages of a mucous membrane of a trachea. There is an increase content belkovo-carbohydrate connections in edematous substance and ecsudate which videlyaetsya in a gleam of alveoluses and in pervin infection in a gleam convoluted tubules of kidneys.

Zon G.A., Vashik Y. V. Morphological changes of central immune system organs of chicken-broilers at experimental pseudomonosis.

The research of morphological changes of central immune system organs of chicken-broilers at experimental pseudomonosis was held. The results of post mortem and histological examinations, determination of relative weight and indexes of central immune system organs of chicken-broilers infected by *P. aeruginosa* in comparison with the control group show the development of immunodeficiency state at experimental pseudomonosis.

Kot T.F. Morphology of the infundibulum of oviduct with hens.

The authors studied the features of a histological structure and morphometrical indexes infundibulum oviduct of the cross «Hisex» in 180 day hens. The features of structural organization of mucosa and muscularis tunicas infundibulum were examined as well. The parameters of the height of folds tunica mucosa and thick of tunica muscularis of the infundibulum oviduct increases in caudalis direction up to $106,4 \pm 14,83$ and $59,80 \pm 8,02$ mkm. The morphometrical parameters of histostructure infundibulum of clinically healthy hens are suggested to use as normal parameters in case of diagnostics of the disease of oviduct.

Kocjumbas G., Pritsak V., Schebentovska O. Histology and ultrastructural characterization of testicular cocks at during them tu various concentrations of sodium hypochlorite.

This article deals with the results of histological and ultrastructural studies testicules cocks, which the water solution during VetOx – 1000 at concentrations of 5, 10 at 20 mg/l for 14 days. Found that the concentrations of 5 mg/l does not cause significant changes in the structure tubules, interstitial, Leydiha cells and Sertoli cells. Then, as the concentrations of 10 and 20 mg/l lead to dystrophic changes in cells of spermatogenesis epithelium with further abruption and swelling of connective tissue.

Kotsyumbas G.I., Zaytsev O.O., Kostynuk A.K. Histological and ultra structural characteristics of broiler- chicken liver with the application of probiotics.

The article presents the results of histological and ultra structural researches of boiler-chicken liver upon the influence of different doses of probiotics and determines structural –functional condition of the organ. It has been established that the application of probiotics (probion) dosing 1,0 mg/kg of the forage contributes the most in order to increase liver energy-synthesized function and better nutrients' assimilation by boiler-chicken's organism.

Lemishevs'kyi V. M. Probiotics in modern veterinary medicine.

In the article the basic aspects of probiotic preparations in veterinary medicine. The practice of using probiotic strains from different species and representatives of the endogenous microflora showed the whole of their positive impact on recovery of intestinal microflora, increasing the overall resistance of the organism. Prospects for the practical use of probiotics in animal related to the correction disbacteriosis regulation of microbiological processes in the digestive tract, preventing and treating diseases of the gastrointestinal tract. Therefore, selection, development and application of probiotic preparations are priorities in veterinary science all developed countries to the industrial livestock keeping.

Lokes P.I., Morozenko D.V. Pathomorphological changes of kidneys in chronic renal failure in cats.

Studied the characteristic pathomorphological changes in the kidneys of domestic cats with chronic renal failure. Incidence among domestic cats is up to 4%. Manifestations of pathology depend on the total number of affected nephrons. Established that the main structural unit of morphological syndrome of chronic renal failure is the development of protein and lipoid nephrosis. The pathology is characterized by hydropic and granular proteinosis nefrotisitov.

Lokes P.I., Kanivets N.S. The structural features of vascular system tongue cattle.

The studies examined structural features of the arterial vascular system of the language of cattle. Established uneven length of the left and right deep arteries of the language. The diameter of the artery along the body and in the field of pillows (left deep artery) is greater than the diameter of the same name right the vessel. In the study of the dorsal branches of the artery language in some parts of the body found unequal to the number and variety of branching. Smallest vessels of dorsal branch of the left and right halves of a language does not have among themselves anastomoses.

Serdioucov J. Quantitative indexs of exocrinocytes and endocrinocytes of swine stomach at chronical atrophic gastrite.

At chronical atrophic gastrite on swine, the macroscopic changes don't registered. From microscopic research, studied what atrophic processes for that species of gastrite don't raze all the layers of wall of stomach and describe the hyperplasia of one's and numeric atrophy of other's species of exocrinocytes and endocrinocytes. Studied the quantitative correlation of different types exocrinocytes and endocrinocytes of different parts of swine stomach at chronical atrophic gastrite.

Sobchyshyna T.M., Kyrychko B.P. Histological structure of cats' tubular bones at purulent osteomyelitis.

The dota concerning histological structure of cat's tubular bones in normal physiological condition and at experimental and spontaneous purulent osteomyelitis are given. It is found in parficela that at experimental acute osteomyelitis alongside with inflammatory changes in the marrow destructive changes in the cells of spongy

and compact substance take place. At spontaneous chronic osteomyelitis differential elements of marrow are absent and homogenization of compact and spongy substances takes place.

Tishyn O. L., Kotsyumbas I. Ya., Kotsyumbas G. I. Gistostruktural characteristics of kidney changes of white rats at study of toxic of Closaverme-A.

It was set that Closaverme-A caused granular dystrophy of convoluted tubules in therapeutic dose at lasting administration and in a dose of 1/20 DL₅₀ – convoluted hydropic dystrophy of tubules and glomerular endotheliosis and in dose 1/10 DL₅₀ – distress of renal blood circulation and dystrophic necrobiotic changes in epithelium of convoluted tubules. On the 21 day after last administration reparative processes in rat kidneys of the II group were showed and in the III and IV groups of animals cellular infiltrates were formed and full recovery of organ histostructure had been observed yet.

Urdzik R.M., Panikar I.I. Characteristic pathological changes of the associative flow of colibacilosis and Salmonellosis poultry chicken squad.

Over the course of associative salmonellosis and colibacilosis birds observed parenchymal inflammation and degeneration of the liver and kidneys. Bowel lesion is manifested in the form of acute catarrhal-hemorrahic, catarrhal-fibrinous inflammation. In the spleen are signs of a stromal edema, blood filling of vessels and infiltration of red pulp leukocytes indicate inflammation. There is swelling of the lungs and brain tissue.

Shestiaieva N.I. Reproductive history in dogs with mammary tumors.

The analysis of the relationship between hormone level, the number of births and the type of canine mammary tumors. Found that the number of births, hormonal disorders have some importance as risk factors in the occurrence of canine mammary tumors. It is shown that the number of births in dogs with benign tumors was significantly lower than in dogs with malignant tumors. These data do not provide clear grounds for conclusions about the significance of the time since last birth, for the appearance of tumors, also found no significant differences in the nature of tumors given a history of cases of artificial inhibition of lactation.

Shuleshko A.A., Zhorina L.V. Singularity of pathological changes and treatment of bosons, living in the nature, when they sick of Dictyocaulosis.

Been studied the course and pathological changes in dictyocaulosis of American bisons which live naturally in the territory of forestry. Was developed ways of treatment and methods of introducing anthelmintics (ivermectin and brovalzen) to a sick animals.