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ЛЕЧЕБНАЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ФИТОПРЕПАРАТА, ИЗГОТОВЛЕННОГО ИЗ ЛЕКАРСТВЕННОГО РАСТЕНИЯ ДУШИЦЫ ОБЫКНОВЕННОЙ (ORIGANUM VULGARE) ПРИ БОЛЕЗНЯХ ДЫХАТЕЛЬНОЙ СИСТЕМЫ ТЕЛЯТ

Аннотация

В данной работе доказана лечебная эффективность использования настоя, изготовленного из лекарственного растения душицы обыкновенной (Origanum vulgare) при заболеваниях органов дыханияу телят. Установлено, что комплексное применение фитопрепарата совместно с антибиотиками и витаминными препаратами способствует 100%-ному выздоровлению телят от болезней органов дыхания. Кроме того доказано, что применение фитопрепарата оказывает выраженное стимулирующее действие на морфологические показатели крови телят.

Ключевые слова: фитопрепарат, иммунитет, морфология, антибиотик, лекарственное растение, душица обыкновенная, бронхопневмония.

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PREGNANT WARRANTY OF DEDICATED GROWTH (ORIGANUM VULGARE) PREVENTION OF PHYSIOTHERAPY DESTRUCTION SYSTEM DISEASES

Annotation

In this paper, the therapeutic effectiveness of the use of infusion made from the medicinal herb of Origenum vulgare with diseases of the respiratory organs of calves is proved. It is established that the complex application of phytopreparations together with antibiotics and vitamin preparations promotes 100% recovery of calves from respiratory diseases. In addition, it has been proven that the use of phytopreparations has a pronounced stimulating effect on the morphological characteristics of calves' blood.

Key words: phytopreparation, immunity, morphology, antibiotic, medicinal plant, common oregano, bronchopneumonia.

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TISSUE REACTION IN INTESTINAL STRONGILYATOSIS OF HORSES

Annotation

Histological studies of the intestine of horses infected with larvae of alfortia have been established: formation of capsules from connective tissue around cysts of parasites, serous edema of local tissue, vascular hyperemia, proliferation of lymphoid and eosinophilic cells in the intestinal wall.

Keywords: horses, tissue reaction, helminthiasis, alfortiosis.

Introduction

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Helminthiasis of horses are widespread and in most cases have a chronic course without pronounced clinical manifestations - animals from the point of view of usual concepts of the disease seem perfectly healthy, therefore no treatment measures are often accepted [1]. Gastrointestinal helminthiasis of horses cause great economic damage due to the death of animals, especially foals, and also to reduce productivity, loss of weight gain, reserves and poor development of young animals [2].

Studies by many scientists that intestinal strongylates cause significant structural changes in the digestive system and other organs, primarily with mechanical damage to the tissue structures with which parasites come into contact. In addition to mechanical damage helminths also have a toxic and immunological effect and the damage site does not always coincide with their localization [3, 4].

In the dynamics of strongylatoses there is a whole complex of sequentially developing processes, such as hemodynamic disorders, dystrophy, inflammation, allergic changes, etc. Peculiarities of their course should be adopted for the development of pathogenetic and symptomatic therapy of helminthiases. The study of the tissue response of animal organs in helminthiases promotes the effective selection of drugs that have not only an anthelmintic, but also a toxic effect on the body.

Objective: To study the tissue response of the organs of horses under alfortiosis.

Material and methods of research

The material for the research was the corpses of dead and forced-killed horses, sick with alfortiosis. Only 25 heads. For histological examination were taken pieces of internal organs, a gastrointestinal tract 1x1x1 cm in size. Pathological material was fixed in a solution of 10% neutral formalin. The fixed pieces of the organs, after proper processing, were sealed in paraffin, among them on a semi-automated ERM 3100 micrometer, serial ultrathin sections 5-7 microns thick were obtained. Histological sections were stained with hematoxylin and eosin. The micro-preparations were analyzed and photographed using a triocular microscope MOTIC B1-220A.

Results of the research

The horses from which the pathological material was taken were amazed with imaginal and larval forms of alfortia. The intensity of animal invasion by helminths was rather high for all. On the average the invasion consisted of alfortia from 5 to 20 helminths per 10 cm^2.

Macroscopically in the mucosa of the small intestine, cystic were found.

Histologically in the mucous membrane of the small intestine at the site of the introduction of cysts there was a space in the form of a duct, in places the superficial epithelium was torn away. In some cases in places of penetration around the cysts was observed necrosis of the mucosa. In its own layer of the mucous membrane moderately pronounced edema, hyperemia of the blood vessels, diffuse lymphoid and eosinophilic infiltration were noted. In the submucosal layer, lymphoid nodules the lymphoid follicles were hyperplasticized, their germinal centers were enlarged, edema and eosinophilic infiltration in their cortical layer were also observed. In the sections of the small intestinal mucosa that did not have macroscopic changes, desquamation of the superficial epithelium, weakly expressed swelling of the villi, insignificant weak lymphocytic-eosinophilic infiltration was seen. In the deep layers of the mucous membrane, such cellular infiltration was diffuse, more pronounced and sometimes passed to the submucosal layer.

In the large intestine, edema of the superficial part of the mucosa, moderate diffuse lymphocytic-eosinophilic infiltration of its deep layer, and a weakly pronounced edema in the submucosa were noted.

In addition, histological studies have established: productive focal serous peritonitis, cellular infiltration in the liver, lungs with a predominance of eosinophilic leukocytes, serous lymphadenitis, the expansion of granulation and fibrous tissue around the dead larvae on the peritoneum and mesentery [5].

Thus, pathomorphological changes in alfortiosis are found not only in places of helminth implantation, but also in areas far from them, but they are less pronounced.

The conclusion

In the zone of direct action of helminths and their larvae, the changes are manifested by the formation of a connective tissue capsule around the cysts, the phenomena of edema, the fullness of the blood vessels, lymphoid and eosinophilic cellular infiltration in the intestinal wall. Clinically, this is manifested by a breakdown in the function of digestion, exhaustion.

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ТКАНЕВАЯ РЕАКЦИЯ ПРИ КИШЕЧНОМ СТРОНГИЛЯТОЗЕ ЛОШАДЕЙ

Аннотация

Гистологическими исследованиями кишечника лошадей, зараженных личинками альфортии установлены: образование капсулы из соединительной ткани вокруг цист паразитов, серозный отек местной ткани, гиперемия сосудов, пролиферация лимфоидных и эозинофильных клеток в стенке кишечника.

Ключевые слова: лошади, тканевая реакция, гельминтоз, альфортиоз.

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ЖЫЛҚЫНЫҢ ІШЕКТІК СТРОНГИЛЯТОЗЫНДА ҰЛПАЛЫҚ РЕАКЦИЯ

Аңдатпа

Альфортия балаңқұрттарымен залалданған жылқылардың ішегін гистологиялық зерттегенде паразиттер цисталарының айналасында дәнекер ұлпалы қабықтың пайда болғаны, жергілікті ұлпаның сарысулы домбығуы, қантамырлардың гиперемиясы, ішек қабырғасында лимфоидты және эозинофилді торшалардың пролиферациясы анықталды.

Түйін сөздер: жылқы, ұлпалық реакция, гельминтоз, альфортиоз.