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Morphometric Characteristics of the Large Intestine With Age

O. B.. Boltaev [1]

Relevance: Currently, a number of scientific studies are being conducted in the world to assess the morphofunctional features of the lymphoid structures of the colon and the effectiveness of using a biostimulator in radiation diseases. In this regard, it is reasonable to study the morphometric parameters of the rat colon wall under the influence of a biostimulator on the background of radiation sickness, with chronic radiation exposure in normal conditions and at different age periods; changes in the micrographyтof lymphoid formations of the rat colon under the influence of a biostimulator in normal conditions and with chronic radiation exposure. Дана The specificity of lymphoid tissue in various parts of the colon wall under the influence of a biostimulator in normal conditions and in chronic radiation sickness in dynamics is evaluated, and the most optimal period of application of the ASD-2 fraction biostimulator in rats with the development of chronic radiation exposure to the state of lymphoid formations of the colon is selected.

ВведIntroduction: A comprehensive studyof the morphology of systems andorgans of a livingorganism will allow for a more detailed and in-depth understanding of the processes occurring inthe body, and therefore create a basis for developing systems for full-fledged balanced feeding, keeping of animals and birds, which will ensure maximum productivity. Morphology using complex anatomical and morphometric techniques makes it possible tostudy and substantiate the species, agepacтнand breed differences identifiedin the structure oforgans andbody systems of each specific bird species. The key to the success of modern poultry farming, and even more so,its intensification is always basedon knowledge of the biology of birds, itsmorphofunctional features, inparticular, the organs of the digestive system

Key words: intestines, morphometry.

Aviantаназию птицы осуществляли с coevanasia was carried out in compliance with the international principlesof the Helsinki Declaration on the HumaneношеTreatment of Animals.The thoracoabdominal cavity was opened along astraight line,нивали anatomicaland topographic indicators of the intestineswere evaluated, the latter was extracted, thевобождchyme was removed, the length of the intestine was measured using thread and calipers with an accuracy of 1.0 mm, and the mass of the intestines was determined on the VLK-500 scale with an accuracy of 0.1 g. Results of the study. Analysis of theobtained data indicates that the maximumintensitycoefficient of the growthof the mass of the large intestine asa whole and its components (paired blind, rectum and cloaca) was observed in geese of 15 daysof age. By the 120-ному возday age, there is a non-linear decreaseжение кin the weight growth coefficient of allcomponents of the large intestine. It should be noted that at 15 and 30 days of age, the cecum has the highest intensity of weight gain, incomparison with the indicatorsof weight gainof the rectum and cloaca. By the age of 45 days, therewas a decrease in therelative weight gain of the cecum, in relation to those of the rectum and cloaca. At the age of 60females of geese, the growth of the studied parameters in all large intestines remains at the same level ($P < 0.05$). From day 75 to day 120 of postembryonic ontogenesis of geese,мечена a pattern of identicalgrowth in the mass of the rectum and cloaca,which slightly exceeds that of the cecum, was observed (Fig.1). Analyzing the data on the relative increasein the length of the large intestineand its components, it should be noted that they are maximal at the 15-day age of goslings. By the 45-day

[1] Bukhara State Medical Institute named after Abu Ali Ibn Sino

agepacту н, a sharp decrease in the relative increase инсительнthe length of the colon is observedго отдел. It is noted that up to 30 days ofстэмбриstembrional development of geese,the most intense increasein the lengthof the region is given by paired cecum. Indicators of relative increase in the length of the rectum have minimal indicators in thisperiod, however, at the age of 45 days, the relative increase in the mass of the rectum willprevail over others, in the compositionof the large intestine. Atthe age of 45 days, the indicators of increase in the lengthof the cecum have minimalvalues. At the age of 60 days, the data on the relativeсительнincrease in the length of the colonare the same. By the 75-day age of geese, there is a slight decreasein the intensity of the increase in the length of therectum compared to the rectum and cloacum. In the subsequent ageperiods studied, the increase in the length of the colonактически не изменяremains practically unchanged, reaching the minimum values at the age of 120 days.

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