

عنوان مقاله:

(Anatomical, histological and histomorphometric study of the intestine of the northern pike (*Esox lucius*)

محل انتشار:

فصلنامه طب دامی ایران، دوره 9، شماره 3 (سال: 1394)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 6

نویسندگان:

J Sadeghinezhad - *Department of Basic Sciences, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran*

R Hooshmand Abbasi - *Department of Basic Sciences, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran*

E Dehghani Tafti - *Department of Basic Sciences, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran*

Z Boluki - *Department of Food Hygiene and Quality Control, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran*

خلاصه مقاله:

BACKGROUND: The northern pike *Esox lucius* is a fresh waterspecies belonging to the Esocidae family. It is a carnivorousfish which mostly feeds on invertebrates and fishes. Themorphology of its intestine is very useful for understandingthe fish's digestive physiology, diagnosing some intestinaldiseases and formulating suitable feeds. **OBJECTIVES:** Thisstudy was designed to determine the anatomical, histologicaland histomorphometric properties of the intestine of *E. lucius*.**METHODS:** The intestines of five *E. lucius* were examined inthis study. After anatomical dissection, the histological specimenswere taken and fixed in 10% formalin. Then, tissuepassages were stained with hematoxylin-eosin, and Masson'strichrome. **RESULTS:** The anatomical examination showed theshort intestine with intestinal coefficient 0.68 ± 0.09 in *E. lucius*which is a characteristic of the carnivorous species. The histologicalstudy revealed that the intestinal wall of *E. lucius* is composed of tunica mucosa, submucosa, muscularis, and serosa. The muscularis mucosa was not visible in the intestine. Thestratum compactum is present between tunica mucosa and tunicasubmucosa. The histomorphometric results differentiatedbetween three parts in the intestine of *E. lucius* namely anterior,middle and posterior. The maximum height of mucosal foldwas observed in the anterior intestine due to its role in nutrientabsorption. The mucosal fold's height then decreased towardsthe posterior intestine. The tunica muscularis is significantlythicker in the anterior intestine, and the circular muscle layeris thicker than the longitudinal muscle layer throughout theentire length of the intestine. The posterior intestine possessedlarge numbers of goblet cells in comparison with other parts ofthe intestine, to promote elimination of unabsorbed particles.**CONCLUSIONS:** The results of this study revealed adaptation forthe species feeding habits, so as to protect the intestine and .increaseabsorptive processes

کلمات کلیدی:

Esox lucius, intestine, anatomy, histology, histomorphometry

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

<https://civilica.com/doc/487455>

