



PROCEEDINGS

International Congress on Veterinary Anatomy



**“New Concept
&
Innovative Technologies
in**

**Veterinary Anatomy
for the Sustainable Livestock Production
in the New Millenium”**

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HOTEL TAJ RESIDENCY, LUCKNOW

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significantly ($P < 0.05$) lower (17.58 ± 1.17 per mm^2) compared to the cross bred cow (20.5 ± 0.25 per mm^2).

T-lymphocytes which were intra-alveolar mostly superimposing the luminal walls epithelium adjacent the basement membrane and some were towards apex of the cell. The intra-alveolar T-lymphocyte population was more in non-descript than cross bred cow whereas, inter-alveolar T-lymphocyte population was more in cross bred as compared to non-descript cow.

In some of the alveoli lymphocytes were detected within the lumen associated with secretory materials in both the cases.

PAPERS:

(1) MORPHOLOGY AND CARBOHYDRATE HISTOCHEMISTRY OF THE CAT MOLAR SALIVARY GLAND

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Dogs and cats have four pairs of salivary glands: parotid, mandibular, sublingual, and zygomatic. Cats have an additional pair, the molar salivary glands. Recognition of normal as well as abnormal oral structures is important in the management of feline oral pain. Normal anatomic structures that may be mistaken for pathologic conditions include the incisive papilla and molar gland.

Three adult male domestic short hair cats (range of b.wt. 2-2.5kg) were used. In all cases, euthanasia was formed. The left and right molar salivary glands were quickly excised and dissected free from adhering tissue. Sections of the glands were stained with haematoxylin and eosin. For histochemical studies, Alcian blue and Periodic acid Schiff staining were used. All of sections were studied at light microscope level.

In cat, molar gland was rectangle shape and was located obliquely in the submucosal fossa of the inferior lip, near the oral commissure. The mean length of the gland was 8 -10 mm and the mean width of it, was 3 - 5 mm. In histological findings molar gland surrounded with a connective tissue capsule. Septa of connective tissue from the capsule extend into the gland and divide the organ into lobes and then lobules. Secretory cells made up seromucous units and mucous cells were predominant.

In results, we concluded the domestic short hair cat such as other cat breeds has a distinctive molar salivary gland. The gland has a separate capsule with lobe and lobule and classified in major salivary glands. Histochemical results showed that neutral and acidic glycoproteins in secretory cells.

(2) HISTOMETRIC COMPARISON BETWEEN RIGHT AND LEFT COMMON CAROTID ARTERIES IN POSTNATAL LIFE OF DOGS

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Different segments of the common carotid arteries in three age groups (neonate, sexual maturity and old age) were studied quantitatively. Immediately following euthinization with over dose of Nesdonal, the left and right common carotid arteries from each side were removed and divided into the proximal, middle and distal segments. After fixation in 10% buffered formalin solution, the carotid segments were embedded in paraffin and histological sections were obtained from each segment. The sections were stained with haematoxylin-eosine (HE) and green Masson's trichrome.

The results showed that the mean of carotid diameter and it's lumen and thickness of the tunica