PATTERNS OF STRUCTURAL AND FUNCTIONAL SPECIALATION PARENCHYMA LIMPH NODES IN CATTLE IN EARLY POSTNATAL ONTOGENESIS

N. Perepechayeva

Dnipropetrovsk State Agrarian and Economic University, Dnipropetrovsk, Ukraine

Established that the morphological features of functional specialization in the parenchyma of the lymph nodes (LN) bovine (cattle) are formed during the last months of prenatal ontogenesis. In lymph nodes newborn calves lymphoid tissue clearly divided into compartments (lymphoid particles) and functional areas, the most advanced of which is the unit of deep crust (UDC) and brain tissue bands. Lymph nodules in a little localized along the boundary nodes sinuses. The development of lymph nodes compartment during postnatal ontogenesis is due to the increase in the number L Nod, distribution L Nod in the deeper layers of parenchyma, development and animation UDC. It is proved that the most labile component compartment lymph nodules LN is the relative area which rapidly increases from birth to 30-day age. The relative area in UDC L Nod cattle moderately increases with age, localization and character changes significantly. In 120 daily calves UDC in the parenchyma LN is in several layers and compartments as a whole. Age-related changes in the structure and histoarchitectonics compartment accompanied by changes in cellular structure and architectonics reticular core individual functional areas, the main of which is to increase the relative amount of plasma cells in the brain chord and boundary areas and overall growth UDC "concentration" of lymphoid cells in all the functional areas of the parenchyma LN

Cattle, lymph nodes (LN), lymphoid parenchyma, lymphoid particles unit deep crust, lymph nodules, reticular fibers, maritime fohenez