APPEARANCE OF FOCI OF PROLIFERATIVE NOT TUBERCULOUS INFLAMMATION IN THE LYMPH NODES HAVE FATTENING GILTS

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In fattening gilts 6-10 months of age during the post-slaughter veterinary and sanitary expertise found in the mesenteric lymph nodes, small intestine and part of the submandibular, like tuberculosis pathological changes. Pathophysiological disorders, refusal to feed, slowing growth and development in fattening gilts not seen. At histopathological examination of necrotic lesions in the lymph nodes found that, the centers had a proliferative inflammatory cellular structure characteristic of tuberculous lesions induced by pathogenic mycobacteria. There is an urgent need to establish a cause and effect relationships of occurrence and genesis of productive necrotic foci inflammation in lymph nodes and tissue differentiation of these changes on the characteristics of pathological anatomy of tuberculous lesions induced by pathogenic mycobacteria.

Atypical mycobacteria and saprophytic inhabitants are ubiquitously habitat farm animals, acting as a transient microorganisms and in contact with immune cells of microorganism to cause sensitization, and strains are potential pathogens capable of inducing cell-mediated optional protective-compensatory pathological morphological changes in the place of primary localization and subsequent reduction processes, and full recovery of the functional morphology of lymphoid tissue lymph node status. However, during the course of protective and compensatory protective cell-mediated responses in the field of non-tuberculosis mycobacterial localization form factor avascular proliferating cell conglomerates are morphologically indistinguishable from the typical tuberculous nodules arising in response to the introduction of pathogenic Mycobacterium tuberculosis and represent the initial phase of tuberculosis inflammation - primary affect.

The differentiation of mycobacterial nature of productive inflammation in the lymph node tissue in its cell structure is incorrect, since the structure of the cell is identical to the tubercle the introduction into the body of the entire family of mycobacteria. There is a group-specific antigenic complex, which induces an identical cell-mediated immune response and protection against disease like tuberculosis and mediate sensitization to mycobacteria, which leads to the diagnosis of allergic hyper
tuberculosis due simulation cutaneous allergic reactions antigens of atypical and saprophytic mycobacteria.

The problem of differentiation protective immunological responses to mycobacterial antigens microorganism complex and need of a comprehensive approach in determining the causes of allergic reactions to intradermal tuberculin and appearance like tuberculosis formation in the lymph nodes.

Keywords: GILTS, INTRADERMAL TUBERCULIN SKIN TEST, TUBERCULOSIS LIKE CHANGES IN THE LYMPH NODES, PATHOMORPHOLOGICAL, ATYPICAL MYCOBACTERIA, COMPREHENSIVE STUDY AND DIFFERENTIATION BIOASSAY.