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GRADA LIMFNIH ČVOROVA DOBROG DUPINA (*Tursiops truncatus*) I
PLAVOBIJELOG DUPINA (*Stenella coeruleoalba*)
IZ JADRANSKOG MORA

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Limfni čvorovi su inkapsulirani organi uklopljeni u tok limfnih žila. Vezivnotkivna čahura okružuje limfni čvor, a parenhim je podijeljen na vanjski sloj, koru i unutrašnji sloj, srž. Kora se sastoji od limfnih čvorića okruženih difuznim limfatičnim tkivom koje se u obliku sržnih tračaka proteže u srž limfnog čvora. Aferentne limfne žile prolaze kroz čahuru limfnog čvora i izljevaju limfu u supkapsularni sinus, a potom, limfa kroz intermedijalni sinus utiče u medularni sinus. Eferentne limfne žile u hilusu limfnog čvora odvede limfu. Količina i raspored tkiva kore i srži limfnog čvora može znatno varirati između jedinki pojedine vrste životinja vezano za stadij aktivnosti i smještaj limfnog čvora. Građa limfnih čvorova može se razlikovati i između pojedinih vrsta životinja. Limfni čvorovi svinje su atipični s inverznim smještajem kore i srži i posljedično tome obrnutim tokom limfe. Kako su podaci o građi limfnih čvorova životinja iz reda kitova (Cetacea) nedostatni i vrlo neprecizni pa se čak navodi nejasna granica između kore i srži kao i raspored limfnih čvorića kroz cijeli limfni čvor odlučili smo histološki istražiti mezenterijalne i bifurkacione limfne čvorove u dobrog dupina i plavobijelog dupina iz Jadranskog mora. Dobiveni rezultati govore da građa većine istraženih limfnih čvorova odgovara uobičajenoj građi tog organa u kopnenih sisavaca, međutim bifurkacioni limfni čvor u plavobijelog dupina je potpuno jasan inverzni tip limfnog čvora.

MORPHOLOGY OF THE LYMPH NODES OF THE BOTTLENOSE
DOLPHIN (*Tursiops truncatus*) AND STRIPED DOLPHIN (*Stenella
coeruleoalba*) FROM THE ADRIATIC SEA

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Lymph nodes are encapsulated organs occurring in series along the course of lymphatic vessels. The connective tissue capsule covers the lymph node and parenchyma is organised into an outer cortex and inner medulla. The cortex consists of lymphatic nodules surrounded by diffuse lymphatic tissue. Extensions of latter tissue into the medulla are called medullary cords. The afferent lymphatic vessels penetrate the capsule to join the subcapsular sinus. From there lymph flows through intermediate sinuses to medullary sinuses. Efferent lymphatic vessels at the hilus drain the node. The amount and arrangement of cortical and medullary tissue can vary within the same species depending on their state of activity and on location of lymph nodes in the body. The general organisation of lymph nodes can vary from species to species. The lymph nodes of the pig are atypical with the location of the cortical and medullary tissue, as well as the flow of the lymph being reversed. We decided to investigate general structure of the mesenteric and bifurcation lymph nodes of the bottlenosed dolphin and striped dolphin from the Adriatic Sea on account of insufficient and indistinct information about histological feature of the lymph nodes of cetaceans. It is even mentioned unclear boundary between cortical and medullary tissue and the arrangement of lymph nodules through the whole organ. The obtained results pointed that general organization most of the examined lymph nodes is analogous to the typical lymph nodes of terrestrial mammals but bifurcation lymph node of the striped dolphin is obvious reverse.

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HISTOPATHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF LIVER IN FISH (*Barbus meridionalis petenyi* HECKEL) IN RESERVOIR "TREBENISTA"

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The *Barbus meridionalis petenyi* Heck. is a typical benthophagous fish, feeding on zoobentos and plant components and thanks to their capabilities for sensitivity to the changes in surrounding medium are ideal object that indicate the health of the aquatic ecosystems. The teleostei fish liver is susceptible to numerous, both toxic and metabolic disturbances. Liver pieces of 40 individuals collected from reservoir „Trebenista“ in July 1999, were excised and processed for standard histopathological analysis. The obtained results revealed pathological changes in the liver tissue including parenchyma cell necrosis associated with hemorrhagia.



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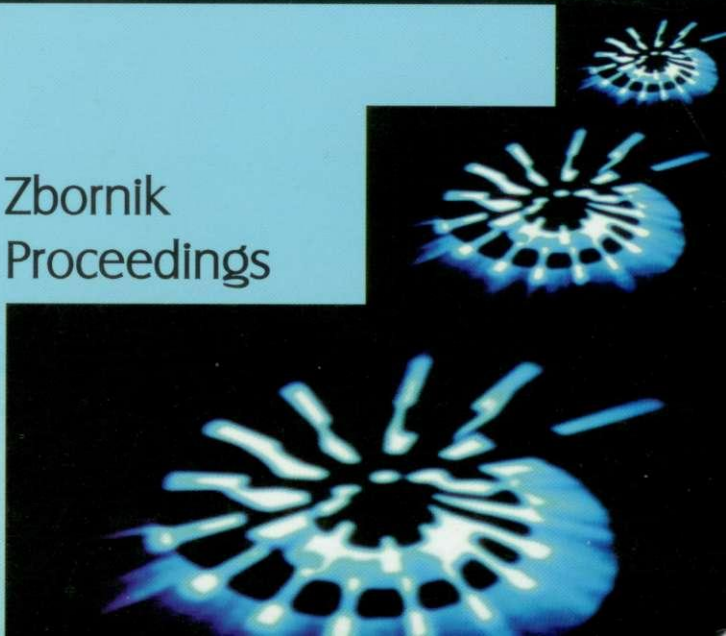
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