## An-Najah National University Department of Veterinary Medicine



## A Survey Of Hepatic Lesions In Slaughter Sheep

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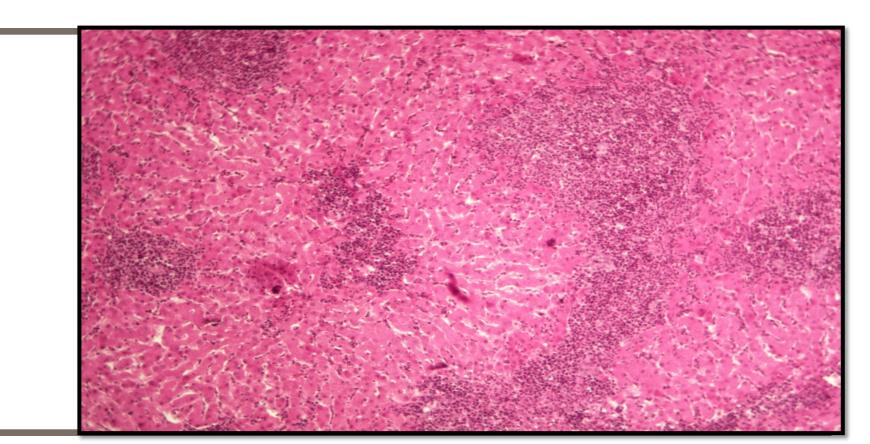
**Introduction:**Food animals such as sheep, goats and cattle represent a major source of high-quality food for human. On the other hand, they serve as a major vehicle for transmission of diseases to human through direct contact with human or through their products.

**Objectives:**The aim of this study is to determine the pathological classification of lesions in sheep's livers from slaughterhouses in Palestine.

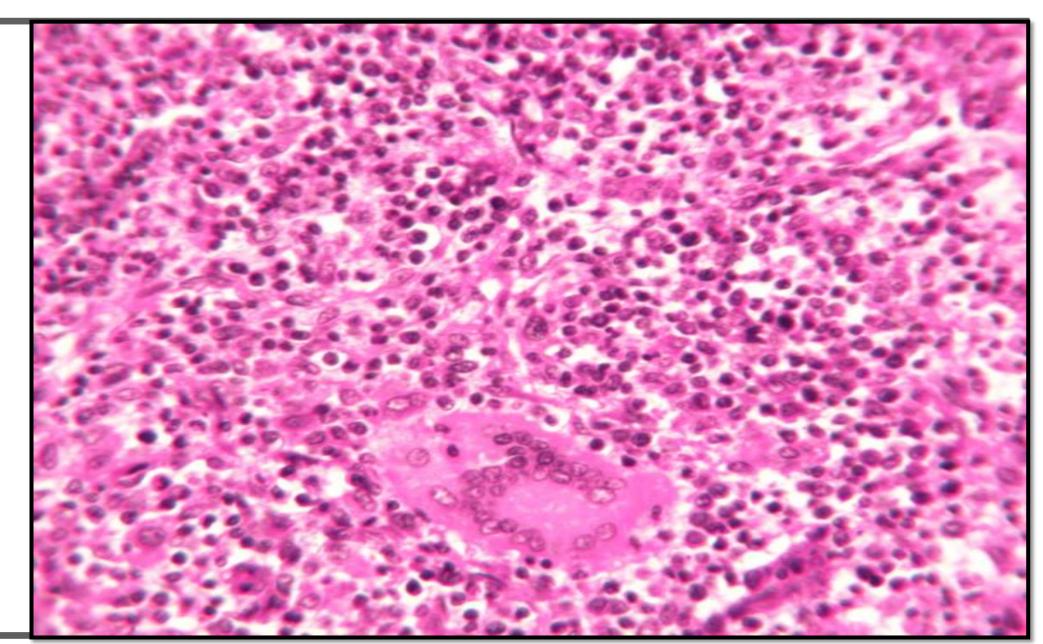
**Materials and Methods:** A 27 samples from sheep showing liver lesions will be collected regardless of the age or sex. Sample will be collected from slaughter houses directly after slaughter and evisceration and will be sent in 10% formalin for histopathological examination.

**Results:** The most frequent observed lesions were *hydatid cyst*, multifocal abscesses, hepatic necrosis, hepatic hemorrhage, fatty change and liver portal fibrosis.

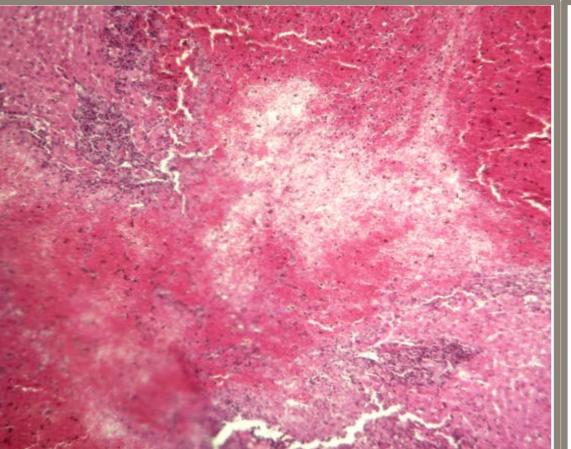
Case # 2: Hepatic parenchyma is infiltrated by moderate numbers of inflammatory cells consisted mainly of neutrophils with some lymphocytes. H&E stain.



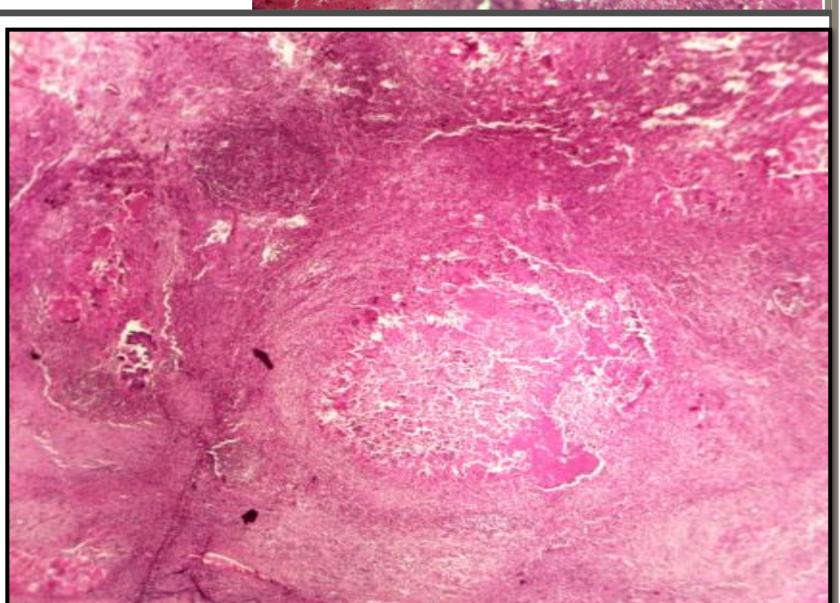
Case # 4: Hepatic parenchyma is expanded and replaced by high numbers of macrophages, lymphocytes and Langhans-giant macrophages. H&E stain.



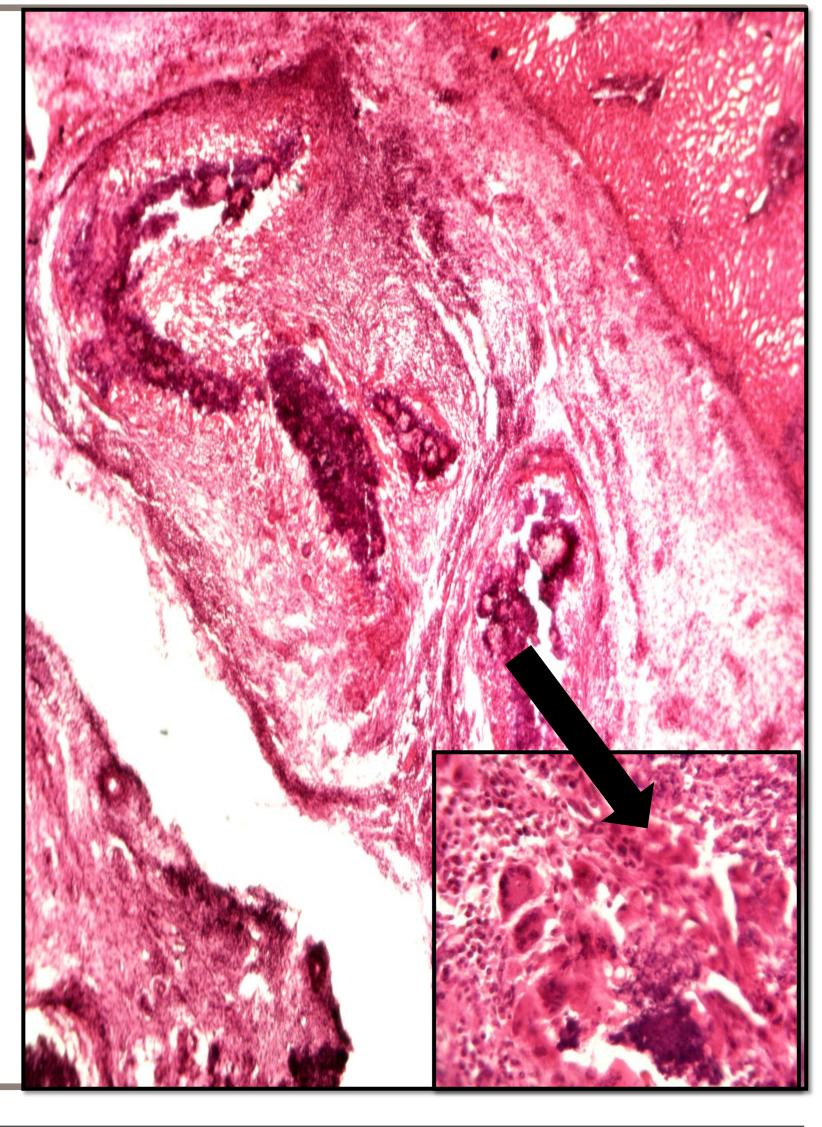
Case # 6: Hemorrhagic tracts caused by *Taenia hydatigena* surrounded by diffuse hemorrhage with large numbers of erythrocytes and few neutrophils. H&E stain.



Case # 5: Hepatic parenchyma is replaced by high amount of fibrous connective tissue with small focal areas of remaining viable hepatocytes (liver cirrhosis). H&E stain.



Case # 19: The liver parenchyma is distorted by different sizes cysts which is surrounded by chronic inflammatory cells infiltrated by foreign body giant cells and areas of calcification. Inset: areas of calcification within the center of granuloma. H&E stain.



**Conclusion:** This study may be valuable for the country by providing data in monitoring disease conditions and management practices of animals that have public health hazard and aesthetic value.