

# MACROSCOPICAL LESIONS OF DIAGNOSTIC VALUE IN BOVINE PATHOLOGY

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## Abstract

Beef is one of the most consumed meats in the world, preceded by pork and poultry. Thus, bovine health directly influences public health and there are risks to food biosecurity when diseases of a zoonotic, infectious or parasitic nature are detected in slaughterhouses.

During the 2 years of study carried out in the period 2018-2020, several cattle from the entire territory of Romania were examined necropsically or at the slaughterhouse, especially from the region of Moldova. Most cases were diagnosed with fasciolosis found in 11 cases of cattle, dichrocelliosis (was diagnosed in 7 cases of cattle), hydatidosis (5 cases), bovine tuberculosis (2 animals).

We found numerous acino-nodular foci of the caseous type affecting the lungs and the retropharyngeal, submandibular and mediastinal lymph nodes in tuberculosis; hypertrophic cirrhosis and severe angiocolitis. enlarged gallbladder, dilated bile ducts highlighted in the form of whitish cords on the visceral surface of the liver in fasciolosis; increased consistency of the liver, whitish trajectories consisting of ectasia of superficial bile ducts, lesions of chronic perihepatitis, cholangitis and pericanalicular cirrhosis in dichrocelliosis and hydatids on the surface of the lung and liver in hydatidosis. All diagnostics were confirmed through histopathological and microbiological examinations.

The control and examination of the carcass and organs in the slaughterhouse is a very important action and contributes to public health, especially if zoonoses are discovered that can endanger human health.

**Key words:** bovine, slaughterhouse, zoonosis, tuberculosis, fasciolosis

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