



Certain Histological and Histochemical Studies on Gizzaramapriya

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Abstract

The present study was designed to study certain histological and histochemical characteristics of gizzard in crossbred of Gramapriya by light microscope. The study was conducted on twelve adult Gramapriya birds of either sex whose weight varied from 1.5 – 2 Kg. All the birds were purchased from Central poultry farm Bihar Animal Sciences University, Patna. Before culling the birds were anaesthetised by giving inhalant anaesthesia and the organs were immediately removed after slaughter. The organs were gently cleaned and fixed in 10% buffered neutral formalin and then processed for various histological and histochemical studies. The histological observations revealed that like other species of birds the Gizzard of Gramapriya consisted of four tunics; tunica mucosa, tunica submucosa, tunica muscularis and tunica serosa. The mucosa of gizzard was lined with thick layer of cuticle which consisted of gastric pits. The lamina epithelialis was lined with simple cuboidal epithelium and the lamina propria contained simple tubular glands which were arranged in groups and these glands were lined by simple cuboidal epithelium. The secretion of inner part of the tubular glands was eosinophilic in nature. PAS positive substances were distributed nearly in almost entire region. It was scattered within the lumen of the glands, within the cells lining the surface and crypts. It was also observed within the deep glandular cells. The submucosa consisted of connective tissue formed mainly of collagen fibers. The tunica muscularis was very thick formed from parallel bundles of smooth muscle fibers which were separated by thin layer of connective tissue. The tunica serosa was made up of connective tissue which was covered with mesothelium.

Key words : Gizzard, histology, gramapriya, chicken.

Introduction

A major contribution to India's economy is contributed by livestock and poultry sector (1). Out of total income earned by Agriculture sector 17% is contributed by the poultry sector. Poultry are mainly reared for their egg and meat which have high quality nutrients and micronutrients which are essential for a balanced diet. Gramapriya chicken breed is a dual purpose multicolored breed mainly reared for its egg and meat production. The male and female parent of Gramapriya is a strain cross evolved by breeding of genes (WHLXRIR) for free range farming (No. ICAR-KVK (TML)/Folder-4/2017-18). The breed was developed for its high juvenile body weight, better feed conversion ratio, better immunity and an ideal body weight of about 1.5-2 Kg at the time of sexual maturity. Backyard poultry farming of Gramapriya is gaining great economic importance in agribusiness. They can be reared in rural village conditions with minimum input and low cost of production than those produced under intensive rearing condition with high input cost. Gizzard play a significant role as the performance of a bird depends on its digestive system and the feed which subsequently affect the F.C.R which is required for growth, maintenance, and egg production. Although (2) studied certain morphological, histological and histochemical structures on gizzard of Uttara fowl but very few literature is available on the gizzard of Gramapriya. Hence the present study was

undertaken to reveal the microscopic structure of gizzard of Gramapriya chicken.

Materials and Methods

The present study was conducted on twelve adult crossbred Gramapriya birds of either sex whose weight varied from 1.5 – 2 Kg. All the birds were purchased from Central poultry farm Bihar Animal Sciences University, Patna. Before culling the birds were anaesthetised by giving inhalant anaesthesia and the organ was collected and preserved in 10% neutral buffered formalin for histological and histochemical studies. After fixation a tissue of 5 mm thickness was cut with the help of BP blade and processed for various histological and histochemical processes such as washing, dehydration, clearing, paraffin impregnation, embedding and sectioning. Paraffin sections were cut at 5-7 micron thickness with the help of semiautomatic rotary microtome and sections were stained with different staining procedures for various microscopic observations as per (3).

Results and Discussion

The wall of gizzard of crossbred of Gramapriya consisted of four tunics : tunica mucosa, tunica submucosa, tunica muscularis and tunica serosa (fig.-1). The observations were in consistent with the findings of (4) in fowl, (5) in gizzard of yellow-billed grossbeak, (6) in fowl, (7) in proventriculus and gizzard of Japanese quail, (8) in

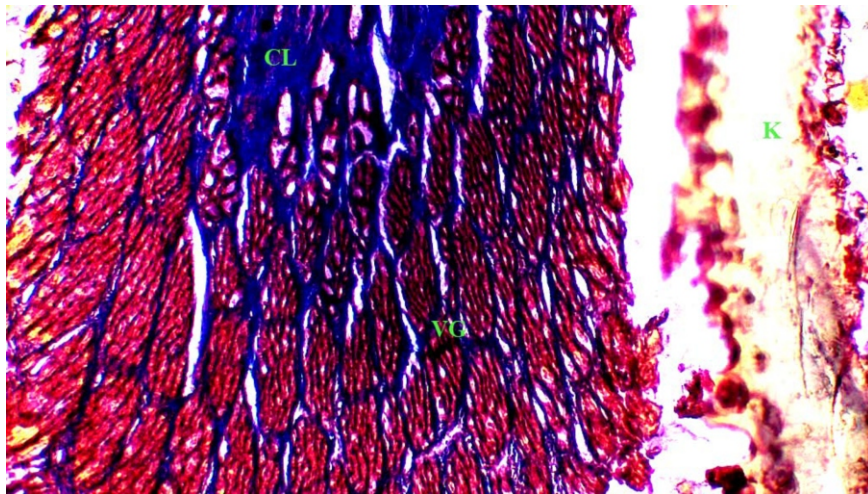


Fig.-1 : Photomicrograph of transverse section of gizzard of crossbred of Gramapriya showing koilin layer(K), ventricular glands (VG) and collagen fibers (CL). Mason trichromestain, X100.

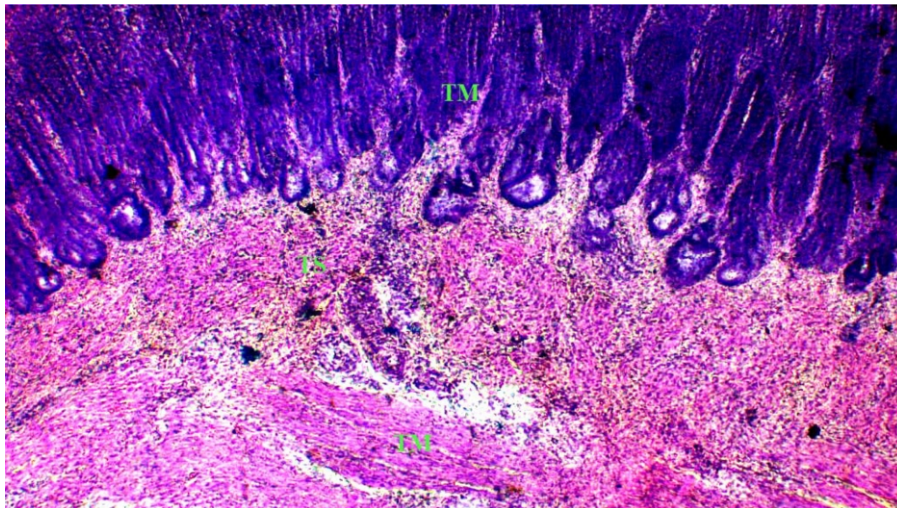


Fig.-2 : Photomicrograph of transverse section of gizzard of crossbred of Gramapriya showing tunica mucosa (TM), tunica submucosa (TS) and tunica muscularis (TM). H & E stain, X100.

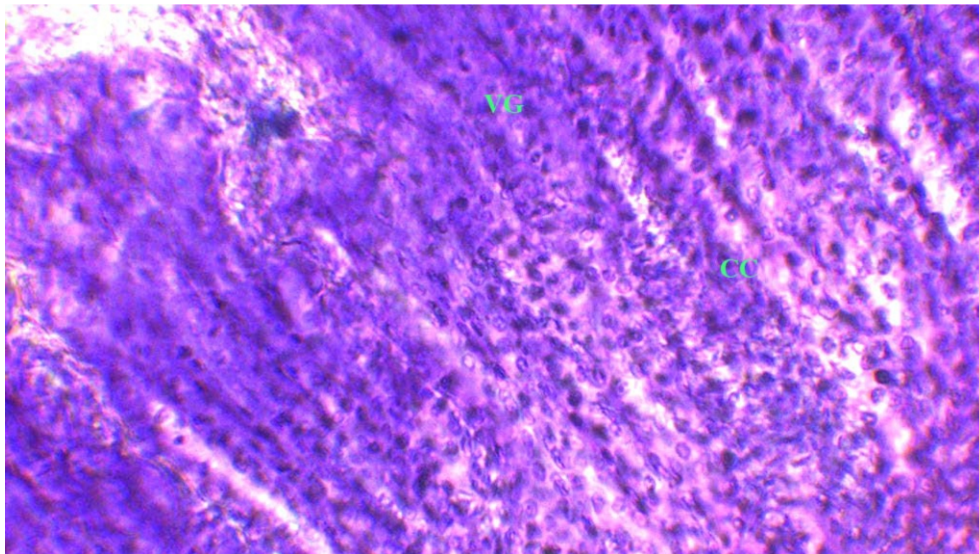


Fig.-3 : Photomicrograph of transverse section of gizzard of crossbred of Gramapriya showing ventricular glands (VG) lined with cuboidal cells (CC). H & E stain, X400.

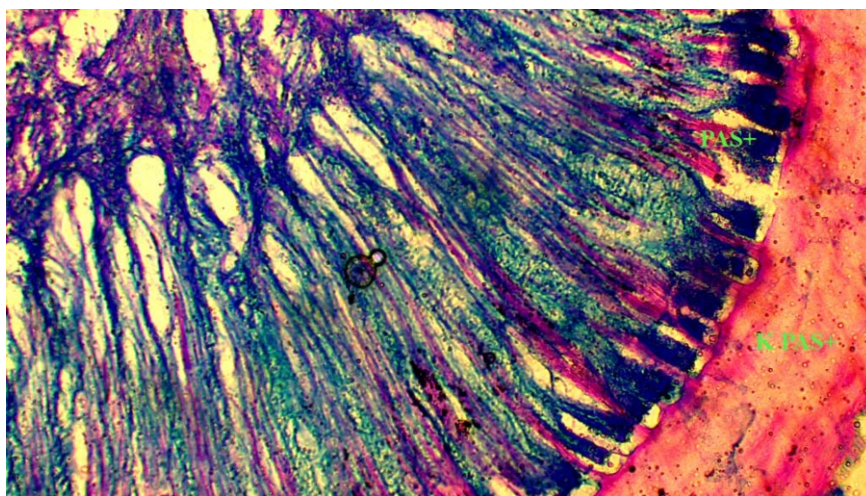


Fig.-4 : Photomicrograph of transverse section of gizzard of crossbred of Gramapriya showing PAS positive koilin layer and tubular glands in the region of laminae propria. PAS stain, X100.

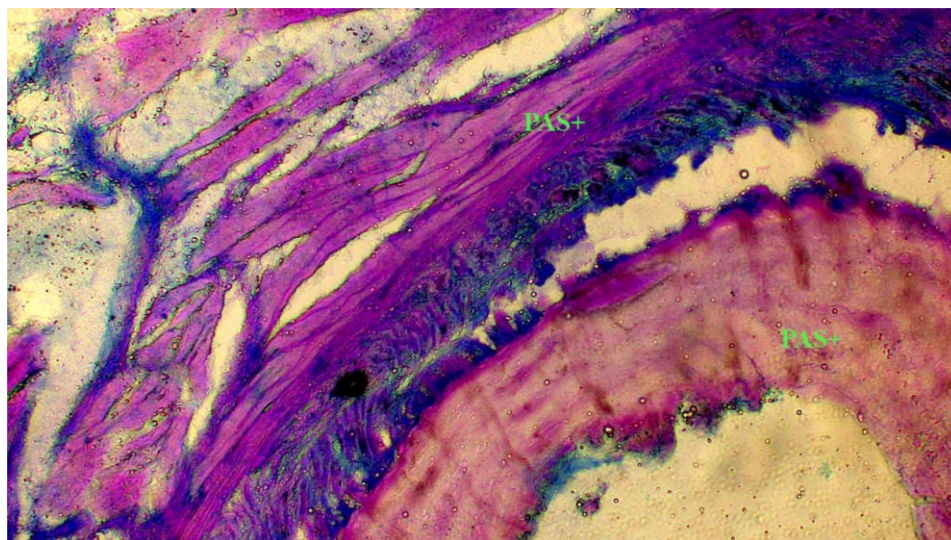


Fig.-5 : Photomicrograph of transverse section of gizzard of crossbred of Gramapriya showing PAS positive koilin layer and muscle fibers. PAS stain, X100.

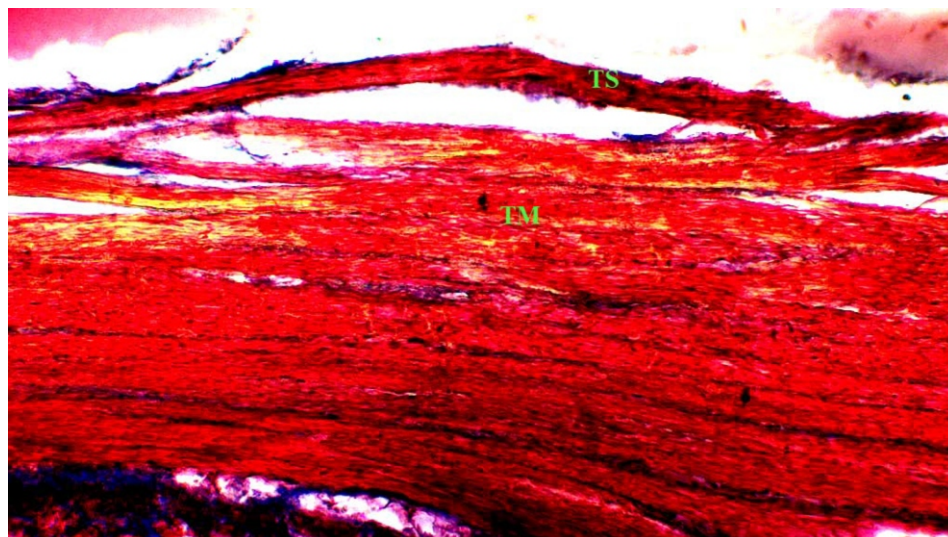


Fig.-6 : Photomicrograph of transverse section of gizzard of crossbred of Gramapriya showing collagen fibers (CF) in the region of laminae propria, tunica muscularis and tunica serosa. Masson Trichome stain, X100.

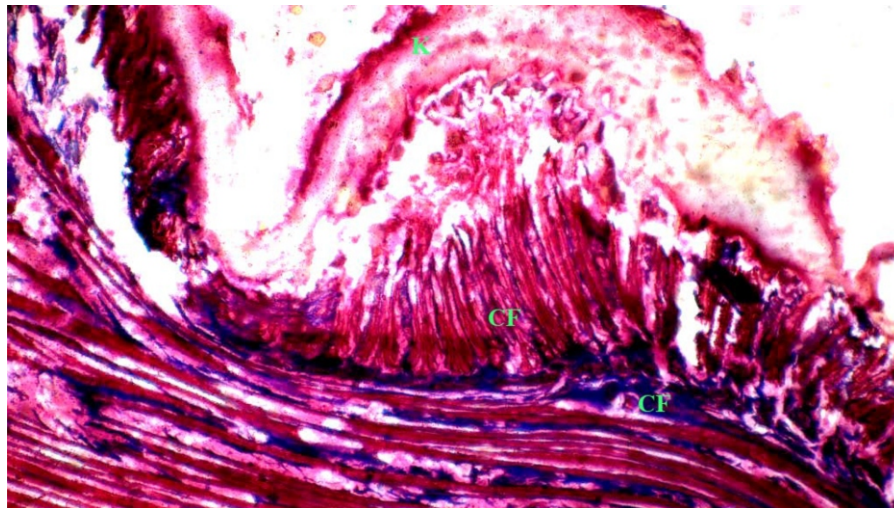


Fig.-7 : Photomicrograph of transverse section of proventriculus of crossbred of Gramapriya showing collagen fibers (CF) in the region of laminae propria, tunica muscularis and tunica serosa and koilin layer (K). Masson Trichome stain, X100.

fowl. In addition to the four layers, an internal secretory lining layer called koilin was found above the mucosa which was in accordance with the findings of (9) in Guinea fowl.

The tunica mucosa consisted of lamina epithelialis and lamina propria. The lamina muscularis mucosae was not observed (Fig.-2). This finding was relevant with the observations of (10) in blue and yellow (7) in the gizzard of red-capped cardinal and chicken in which they reported that tunica mucosa was absent. Upon the surface of tunica mucosa there was a thick layer of cuticle that may be detached throughout the preparation of histological section.

The mucosa consisted of gastric pits. The lamina epithelialis was lined with simple cuboidal epithelium and was invaginated towards the lamina propria. The present observations were similar to the observations made by (11) in Mallard and (12) in Coot bird (*Fulica atra*). Lamina propria consisted of simple tubular glands that produced a material called the gastric cuticle mucosa as mentioned by (13). The pits extended along the glandular layer. The finding was in agreement with the previous results of (14,15) who mentioned that the lamina propria is rather obscured by the glandular tubules which penetrate down through its thickness and terminate at the level of the submucosa. These glands are lined by simple cuboidal epithelium. The inner part of these tubular glands consisted of an eosinophilic secretion along with the cuticle (Fig-3). This observation was similar to the findings of (16) who mentioned that the lamina propria composed of loose connective tissue and consisted of blood vessels, lymphatic vessels, nerve, and glands.

The cuticle showed a positive reaction to PAS stain. The reaction with PAS positive material distributed nearly

in almost entire region. It was within the lumen of the glands, within the deep glandular cells, within the cells lining the surface and crypts and also within the submucosa and between the smooth muscle bundles of tunica muscularis (Fig-4&5.). The observations were in accordance to the findings made by (17) in the ventriculus of the black-winged kite (*Elanus caeruleus*) and (9) in the Guinea fowl (*Numidameleagris*). The positive colored cuticle was recorded currently which was also observed by (18) in Quail.

Tunica submucosa consisted of connective tissue formed mainly from collagen fibers. The tunica muscularis was very thick formed from parallel bundles of smooth muscle fibers and were separated from each other by thin layer of collagen fibers. Well-developed blood vessels were observed within tunica muscularis. The tunica muscularis consisted of two muscular layers: inner circular layer and outer longitudinal layer of muscular fibers. This result was agreed with (15) in chickens, (19) in frugivorous, carnivorous and omnivorous species of birds, (12,17) in Coot bird. The present observation was in disagreement with (10,20) who mentioned that in addition to these layers, oblique muscle fibers formed the most internal layer of the tunica muscularis in the ventriculus of red jungle fowl. Tunica serosa was formed from connective tissue covered with mesothelium (Fig.-6 and 7). Tunica serosa consisted of loose connective tissue lined by mesothelium, blood vessels and nerve elements as mentioned by (7).

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