





















#### Pay particular attention to:

- Liver color (should be "coffee with cream" color).
- Note different color
- Note whether liver reddened or very pale color
- Ulcers
- Hemorrhaging
- Inflammation of the spleen (enlarged and very dark red)
- Pale color of kidney
- Any white spots or nodules on kidney liver or spleen
- Transparency and inflammation of the intestine
- Hardening of the gall bladder
- Excess fluid in the peritoneal cavity (note whether fluid is yellow, bloody, or aqueous)



# PATHOLOGICAL CHANGES of INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM

- 1) Excoriation and wounds:
- 2) Degenerative changes:
- 3) Edema:

# PATHOLOGICAL CHANGES of INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM

- 4) Ulcer:
- 5) Epidermal hyperplasia:
- 6 ) Tumor:

# PATHOLOGICAL CHANGES of RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

- 1) Degenerative changes:
- 2) Circulation anomalies:

### **PATHOLOGICAL CHANGES of LIVER**

- 1) Degeneration
- 2) Necrosis
- 3) Fatty degeneration
- 4) Atrophy

### **RENAL SYSTEM**

 The organ is divided into two portions, an anterior head kidney composed of hematopoeitic, lymphoid, and endocrine tissue, and a posterior trunk (body) kidney composed of numerous nephrons surrounded by interstitial lymphoid tissue.

### **PATHOLOGICAL CHANGES of RENAL SYSTEM**

- Hypertrophy of glomerulus
- Clogging of the space between the Glomerulus and Bowman's capsule
- Destruction and fibrosis of capsule
- Degeneration of tubul epithelial cells
- Necrosis of epithelial cells
- Hyaline droplets

# PATHOLOGICAL CHANGES of REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

- Insufficient development
- Oocyte atresia
- Degenerative changes
- Tumor