

## **Abstract**

Noaday, the improvement of cattle production as one of the most important suppliers of animal protein in the world, has attracted farmers attention. Liver lesions in cattle not only cause negative effects on the cattle breeding industry, but also cause a drop in animal protein production, and particularly consumers health. Thus, considering the importance of this subject and lack of research studies in the area of Sistan and Baluchestan, this study was conducted with the aim of gross and histopathological lesions of liver in slaughtered cattle of Zabol. This research was undertaken from April 2015 to September 2015 on 281 slaughtered cattle livers in Zabol slaughterhouse. The incidence and characteristics of the various gross and histopathological were determined in 90 cases in cluding: 83 cases (% 92/22) with Hydatidosis, 3 cases (% 3/33) with Fasciolosis, 2 cases (% 2/22) with Perry hepatitis and 2 cases (% 2/23) with Lipidosis. Based on the results of This study, the most frequent liver lesions in zabol slaughtered cattle was Hydatidosis which causing economic losses resulting from high mortality, elimination of affected organs or entire carcasses and reducing livestock production. Therefore, according to the parasitic life cycle and the disease transimission, hygiene encompasses, sanitary measures and comprehensive control methods is necessary.

**Keyword:** Macroscopic, Histopathological, Liver, Cattle, Zabol, Iran.



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