

**Abstract:**

Macroscopic and histopathological examination of lung lesions can play a significant role in the diagnosis of the presence or absence of the disease and the type of lung disease. Understanding common lung diseases in the area can also help private clinicians to diagnose the disease. A total number of 2612 lung samples from cows slaughtered at Zabol Slaughterhouse from Autumn & Winter 2018-2019 (September 2018 – March 2019) were studied macroscopically. Then, 250 lesions were transferred to the pathology department of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Zabol University. Next, the collected data were analyzed and described using SPSS 23 software. Although the number of lesions found in macroscopic and histopathological examination was not equal, but in both types of studies, the tumor had the lowest percent of with 1/6 percent and the Hyperemia The highest percent of histopathological lesions with 78/4 percent and The Swelling of the tissue highest percent of macroscopic lesions with 80/4 percent The lesion was pathological. 33.80% of the slaughtered cattle were native and 66.20% were imported cattle. Imported cows had more waste and contamination than native cows. It should be noted that the significance level was considered  $P < 0/05$ .

**Keywords:** Lung, Lesions, Cattle, Carcasses, Zabol.



University of Zabol  
Graduate school  
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine  
Department of Nutrition

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Macroscopic and histopathological lung lesions  
incidence on Slaughtered cattle Carcasses of Zabol  
in Autumn & Winter 2018-2019

Supervisors:

Dr. M. Alipour Eskandani

Dr. H. Ganjali

Advisors:

Dr. M. Rahnama

Dr. A. Jamshidian

By:

Mahmood Kohnaposhi

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