4 - Veterinary Anatomy

OC-045 - (23924) - SYSTEMIC ANALYSIS OF GREATER OMENTUM IN NORMAL AND DURING EXPERIMENTAL MODELING OF PERITONITIS IN RATS

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No conflict of interest.

The purpose of the study was to find out the nature of differences in the structural changes of the greater omentum of white rats depending on the aseptic and septic factors of the development of peritonitis in the experiment.

The experiment included 45 white rats, which were divided into three equal groups: the first control group of 15 animals – a systematic study of the greater omentum in the norm, the second group – experimentally simulated aseptic peritonitis and the third one – experimentally simulated septic peritonitis.

It was established that in the peritoneal cavity of the white rat, in contrast to humans, there are three omenta: the greater omentum, the right, and the left epididymal omenta, and all of them are involved in the elimination of aseptic inflammation of the peritoneum by absorbing and rejecting the xenograft, as well as in limiting the spread of pathogenic infection in the peritoneal cavity, with septic peritonitis, through the reaction of the local immune system, which consists in abundant sprouting of blood vessels from the omentum into the center of inflammation, which are used to constantly deliver to it immunocompetent cells that form lymphoid infiltrates, specific in shape and cellular composition.

The greater omentum is an active immunological organ with a complex structure uniquely suited to protect against pathogens and injuries, as well as immune surveillance of the antigenic condition of the peritoneal fluid.

Palavras-chave : greater omentum, epididymal omentum, peritonitis