

# Cairo University Faculty of veterinary medicine Department of Cytology & Histology



# Histological and histochemical studies on the liver of the buffalo (Bubalus bubalis)

**Thesis Presented By** 

#### Eman Rashad Mohamed Fathi Atiat-Allah

B. V. Sc., Cairo University, 2012

Thesis submitted to

Cairo University

Faculty of Veterinary Medicine

For the Master Degree of Veterinary Medical Science (Cytology and Histology)

**Under the Supervision of** 

#### Prof. Dr. Hany Ahmed EL-Habback

Professor of Cytology and Histology
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
Cairo University

#### Dr. Mohamed Ibrahim Abdrabou Dr. Shaymaa Hussein Mohamed

Assistant Professor of Cytology and Histology
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
Cairo University

Assistant Professor of Cytology and Histology
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
Cairo University

#### Cairo University

#### Faculty of Veterinary Medicine

#### Department of Cytology and Histology



Name: Eman Rashad Mohamed Fathi Atiat-Allah

Nationality: Egyptian

Date of Birth: 10th septemper1990

Place of Birth: Cairo

Specialization: Cytology and Histology

Degree: M.V.Sc

#### **Title of Thesis**

#### Histological and histochemical studies on the liver of the buffalo (Bubalus bubalis)

#### **Under supervision of:**

#### Prof. Dr. Hany Ahmed El-Habback

Professor of Cytology and Histology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Cairo University.

#### Dr. Mohamed Ibrahim Abdrabou

Assistant Professor of Cytology and Histology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Cairo University.

#### Dr. Shaymaa Hussein Mohamed

Assistant Professor of Cytology and Histology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Cairo University.

#### **Abstract**

(**Key words:** Buffalo, liver, morphology, histology, Ito cells, kupffer cells, vitamin A, trace minerals, glutathione)

The liver of twenty adult apparently healthy water buffaloes of both sexes investigated anatomically, histologically, histochemically, electron microscopy, immunohistochemically and immunofluorescently, In addition, the normal levels of glutathione and trace minerals were estimated. Thick covering capsule and well developed connective tissue in the portal area were observed. Moreover reticular fibers were detected in different manners; network and dispersed form. Solitary bile ducts were distributed along the hepatic parenchyma. Ultrastructuraly; oval cells with electro-lucent nucleus and scanty cytoplasm were demonstrated among the cells lining the bile duct. Immunohistochemically, Von Kupffer cells revealed positive reaction to CD68 and Ito cells gave more intense reaction to Anti-vimentin than Anti-desmin. On the other hand, the latter showed high reactivity for vitamin A immunofluorescence. The most obvious result in this study was the insulin and glucagon immunoreactivity. The mean values of trace minerals were higher in iron, copper and zinc.

# **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this project to **God** almighty my creator, my strong pillar, my source of inspiration, strength, wisdom, knowledge and understanding.

A special thanks to my family. Words cannot express how grateful I am to my mother, father, sister, and brother for all of the sacrifices that you've made on my behalf. You always loved me unconditionally and gave me good examples that taught me to work hard for the things that I aspire to achieve. Your prayer for me was what sustained me thus far.

I would also like to express my special appreciation and thanks to my husband, **Tarek**, who has encouraged me all the way and also has been a constant source of support in the moments when there was no one to answer my queries. I am truly thankful for having you in my life.

## Acknowledgment

I would like to express my greatest appreciation and sincere thanks to my supervisors, Prof. Dr. Hany Ahmed EL-Habback, professor of cytology and histology, faculty of veterinary medicine, Cairo University, , you have been a tremendous mentor for me. I would like to thank you for encouraging my research and for allowing me to grow as a research scientist. Your advice on both research as well as on my career have been priceless. Also my special thanks to Dr. Mohamed Ibrahim Abdrabou, assistant professor of cytology and histology, faculty of veterinary medicine, Cairo University, Dr. Shaymaa Hussein Mohamed, assistant professor of cytology and histology, faculty of veterinary medicine, Cairo University for their valuable supervision, guidance, continuous encouragement and patience during preparation of this work.

My cardial appreciation to **Dr. EL-Said Fath Mohamed**, assistant professor of anatomy and embryology, faculty of veterinary medicine, Cairo University, **Dr. Alaa Hamdy Mohamed**, assistant lecturer of anatomy and embryology, faculty of veterinary medicine, Cairo University for their help and guidance during my entire practical work.

Finally, I wish to express my grateful acknowledgment to my professors and my colleagues in the cytology  $\mathcal L$  histology department for the continuous encouragement.

# **CONTENTS**

TITLE	Page
ABSTRACT	
INTRODUCTION	1
RIEVEW OF LITERATURE	7
I. Anatomical study	7
II. Histological Study	19
MATERIALS AND METHODS	51
RESULTS	58
I. Anatomical study	58
II. Histological Study	71
DISCUSSION	162
SUMMARY	194
REFERENCES	196
ARABIC ABSTRACT	

# LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	TITLE	PAGE
Table (1)	Values of Glutathione enzyme activity (GSH) in 6 different buffalo liver samples.	160
Table (2)	Mean ± SE of total micro-elements in the liver of buffalo (dry) compared to standard mean in cattle.	161

### LIST OF HISTOGRAMS

HISTOGRAM	TITLE	PAGE
Histogram (1)	Values of Glutathione enzyme activity (GSH) in 6 different buffalo liver samples.	160
Histogram (2)	Statistical difference between mean values of trace minerals in buffalo and cattle inside liver tissue samples.	161

FIGURE	LIST OF FIGURES	PAGE
Fig. (1)	A photograph showing the intrahepatic distribution of the portal vein in the liver of a buffalo calf.	66
Fig. (2)	A photograph showing the distribution of the caudal vena cava and the branches of the hepatic veins in the liver of a buffalo calf.	68
Fig. (3)	A photograph showing the distribution of the biliary system and the branches of the bile ducts in the liver of a water buffalo.	70
Fig. (4)	A photomicrograph of the water buffalo liver capsule showed capsula serosa with its mesothelial flat cells (arrow), under it observed collagen fibers (CF). Notice nucleus of connective tissue cells (N) (Masson's Trichrome X1000)	79
Fig. (5)	A photomicrograph of the buffalo liver demonstrated sub- capsular arteriole (arrow) supplying liver capsule (C) and surrounded with collagen fibers (CF). (Masson's Trichrome X1000)	80
Fig. (6)	A photomicrograph of liver water buffalo capsule demonstrated the reticular fibers (arrows) of black lines nested between collagenous fibers (*) (Gomori's Reticulin X400)	81
Fig. (7)	A photomicrograph of the water buffalo liver capsule demonstrated collagen fibers (CF). Notice hyperchromatic nucleus of hepatocyte (N) (Masson's Trichrome X1000)	82
Fig. (8)	A photomicrograph of water buffalo liver showed indefinite lobule boundaries. Notice central vein (CV) and portal area (PA). (H&E X40)	83
Fig. (9)	A photomicrograph in buffalo liver demonstrated the presence of few amount of collagen (CF) in the wall of the central vein (CV). (Masson's Trichrome X100)	84

IT.		1
Fig. (10)	A photomicrograph in the central vein (CV) of water buffalo liver clarified the small amount of elastic fibers (EF) in its wall. (Aldehyde Fuchsin x1000)	85
Fig. (11)	A photomicrograph demonstrated a small portal area in the liver of water buffalo containing branch of portal vein (PV), hepatic artery (HA) and bile duct (BD). (H&E X100)	86
Fig. (12)	A photomicrograph showing portal area of water buffalo liver in which branch of portal vein (PV), hepatic artery (HA) and bile duct (BD) were presented and surrounded by interlobular connective tissue in the periphery of the lobule. (H&E X100)	87
Fig. (13)	A photomicrograph of the water buffalo liver portal area showed portal vein (PV) and hepatic artery (HA) bile duct (BD) and the interlobular bile duct (IBD). (H&E X400)	88
Fig. (14)	A photomicrograph of the portal area of the water buffalo liver showing the abundant collagen fibers (CF) surrounded interlobular bile duct. (Masson's Trichrome X40)	89
Fig. (15)	A photomicrograph in the portal area of the buffalo liver clarified the few amount of reticular fibers (arrow) in between collagenous fibers (arrow head). (Gomori's Reticulin X1000)	90
Fig. (16)	A photomicrograph in the portal area of water buffalo liver showed branch of the hepatic artery (HA) surrounded by dense amount of elastic fibers (EF). (Aldehyde Fuchsin x1000)	91
Fig. (17)	A photomicrograph of the liver in water buffalo showed high amount of collagenous fibers (CF) and the smooth muscles (M) which surrounded the hepatic artery (HA). (Masson's Trichrome X1000)	92
Fig. (18)	A photomicrograph in a portal vein of water buffalo liver comprising the structure of the vein. Notice the circular arranged smooth muscle fiber (M) and high collagen fibers (CF). (Masson's Trichrome X1000)	93

Fig. (19)	A photomicrograph of a portal vein in the water buffalo liver, showing elastic fibers (EF). (Aldehyde Fuchsin x400)	94
Fig. (20)	A photomicrograph of the water buffalo liver showed bile duct (BD) in the portal area which characterized by its lining of simple cuboidal epithelium and surrounded by dense amount of collagen fibers (CF). (Masson's Trichrome X1000)	95
Fig. (21)	A photomicrograph in large interlobular bile duct (IBD) of the water buffalo liver which characterized by simple cuboidal to columnar lining and high amount of collagen (CF) and smooth muscle fibers surrounding it. (Masson's Trichrome X400)	96
Fig. (22)	A photomicrograph showed part of the interlobular bile duct (IBD) in the portal area of water buffalo liver showing moderate amount of elastic fibers (EF). (Aldehyde Fuchsin x1000)	97
Fig. (23)	A photomicrograph of water buffalo hepatic parenchyma demonstrated the distribution of the reticular fibers (RF) in a network form in between hepatocytes. (Gomori's Reticulin X1000)	98
Fig. (24)	A photomicrograph of liver water buffalo tissue showing the reticular fibers (RF) in a dispersion manner between hepatic cells. (Gomori's Reticulin X1000)	99
Fig. (25)	A photomicrograph of water buffalo liver showing hepatocytes formed irregular plates arranged radially in cord like pattern around a central vein (CV). (H&E X100)	100
Fig. (26)	A photomicrograph of the water buffalo liver showing central vein (CV) existed from it cords of hepatocytes and between them sinusoids (arrow) with their characteristic of fenestrated endothelium. Notice the bi-nucleated hepatocyte (N). (H&E X400)	101