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MORPHOGENESIS OF BROYLER CHICKEN LIVER (LITERATURE ANALYSIS)

Yaxshiyeva S.X.,
Student Bozoraliyeva N.SH.
Samarkand State University of Veterinary Medicine, Animal Husbandry and Biotechnology

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Abstract:

Chicken liver has long been known as a valuable food product - an offal that has dietary, therapeutic and therapeutic value. Chicken liver is recommended in the nutrition of people, especially children, pregnant women, in the postpartum recovery period and during surgical interventions, with chronic fatigue, physical and mental overwork, people prone to atherosclerosis, obesity and diabetes.

Keywords: Broyler, post-incubation period, intestinal folds, intoxication, degeneration, hepatocytes, technologies, vitillogen, endocrine glands, stress, atherosclerosis, treatment and prophylactic, surgical interventions.

INTRODUCTION:

In several resolutions adopted by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the poultry sector is being developed based on rapid photography of the most pedigree breeds of chickens in farms, farms, and private farms. Ross-308 (UK) and Cobb-500 (USA) are the most popular breeds in our country. However, they are vaccinated against infectious diseases once a week according to the epizootic plan, from one day of breeding time to 110 days, ie until the transition to a large group of chickens. Frequent veterinary interventions can lead to a variety of stressors in chickens, leading to infectious and non-communicable diseases and reduced productivity.

Currently, poultry products are supplied to the food market - broiler chicken liver. Chicken liver has long been known as a valuable food product - a by-product of dietary, therapeutic, and therapeutic-prophylactic value. Chicken liver is recommended in the diet of people, especially children, pregnant women, during the postpartum recovery period and during surgery, people with chronic fatigue, physical and mental fatigue, prone to atherosclerosis, obesity, and diabetes [4, 9].

In adult birds, the liver performs several different functions. The liver plays an important role in metabolism and the metabolism of carbohydrates, proteins, and fats. Improves digestion by producing bile in the intestines. In addition, the liver is an important organ in the purification of blood, the breakdown of metabolic wastes, and the production of urea, uric acid, and other substances. Blood cell breakdown occurs in the liver. Finally, the liver acts as a reserve organ for carbohydrates, converting monosaccharides in the blood into glycogen, as well as synthesizing glycogen from the breakdown products of fats. Glycogen accumulation in the liver is regulated by the endocrine glands and the nervous system. In addition, the liver of birds produces viologen in the ovaries to produce egg yolks [6].

Intensive industrial technologies of broiler chickens differ sharply from the natural biocenoses of birds, which leads to changes in the morphological and functional state of internal organs, especially the liver. This was manifested by changes in the quality of the liver (as a food product) [2,3,5].

According to W.M.Indoe (1971), human beings create conditions for the storage and feeding of birds that not only change the morphology and function of the glands of birds, including the digestive system. At present, industrial poultry technology in conjunction with a conveyor system ensures a high stock density of poultry meat, which inevitably leads to a continuous natural transition of microorganisms and an increase in their virulent properties. In this regard, it is important to study the morphology of the liver and pancreas, which are the largest multifunctional glands of the digestive tract, which in turn play an important role in the production of pancreatic juice. [13].

As Burj V. (2010) noted, one of the most common structural changes during pathology in the liver is the fatty degeneration of hepatocytes and inflammatory changes in the parenchyma. However, these changes can lead to the regeneration of the liver of chickens when probiotics are added to the diet of broiler chickens. The study of the liver morphology of poultry is of theoretical and practical interest in veterinary medicine, biology, and poultry [4].

The role of the liver in the body is important and diverse. It is a major metabolic organ. The liver is the largest complex multifunctional digestive gland. As a result of liver dysfunction begins intoxication in the body, a lack of nutrients. All this worsens the quality of life of the animal and often leads to death. However, this organ has regenerative abilities [8, 12].

There are important gaps in the scientific study of the ontogenesis of the liver, there is no modern chronology of organ development, and critical phases have not been identified. This is the basis for studying the liver of broiler

chickens, taking into account the age, period, and phases of ontogeny, which are of great theoretical importance for the morphology of age and are relevant for the practical improvement of poultry care technology, diagnosis, and prevention of diseases of the digestive system serves as. To select the age groups of broiler chicks for the above, the post-incubation ontogenesis of the digestive organs was taken into account in determining the stages of development [10,11].

B, F Bessarabova (2005), VM Selyansky (1980), and others. Adult chickens usually have a dark brown liver, while newly hatched chickens have a yellowish, sometimes whitish color. This is due to a large amount of fat that enters the liver during the absorption of yolk. In general, the liver of chickens has an irregular shape, which is due to the pressure on the lower part of the stomach, and intestinal folds [1,7].

CONCLUSION.

There are important gaps in the scientific study of the ontogenesis of the liver of broiler chickens, there is no modern chronology of organ development, and critical phases have not been identified. This is the basis for studying the liver of broiler chickens, taking into account the age, period, and phases of ontogeny, which are of great theoretical importance for the morphology of age and are relevant for the practical improvement of poultry care technology, diagnosis, and prevention of diseases of the digestive system serves as.

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