

POSTER 2

Pulmonary tuberculosis in animals from an anatomical point of view

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Resumo

Introduction: Pulmonary tuberculosis is a zoonotic disease caused by the Mycobacterium tuberculosis family of bacteria in dogs, and Mycobacterium bovis in cattle or cats [1]. Animals can be infected by inhaling the infectious agent, often causing respiratory problems, or by bites causing skin granulomas [2]. The disease affects the lungs causing damage and lesions on these organs [2]. Variable clinical signs are observed, such as diarrhea or fever [2]. Thus, it is important to perform diagnostics to confirm that the animal has pulmonary tuberculosis [3]. **Objectives:** The purpose of this work is to correlate the anatomical features of the lungs with pulmonary tuberculosis in animals. **Methods:** literature revision. **Results:** The diagnoses can be antemortem or postmortem [3]. Scientists are still looking for a treatment

for pulmonary tuberculosis in animals to avoid euthanasia as much as possible. They are also studying in the search for new, more effective vaccines that can significantly reduce the disease [4]. Being a zoonotic disease, it is important to control and regulate this disease in the world by different epidemiological means, which can be sanitary or medical [4]. **Conclusions:** It is fundamental for researchers to know the pulmonary anatomy and the different specific variations in animals to succeed in finding potential treatments. Pulmonary tuberculosis is a disease with a high severity rate, especially in animals. Whether for the animal or human population, the awareness of the owners to vaccinate their animals and following the different diagnostic techniques to prevent the disease has a great influence on the control of the disease.

Keywords: pulmonary tuberculosis; zoonosis; animals; lungs; anatomical features.

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POSTER 3

Expression of cytokines in the omentum in inflammatory peritoneal processes

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Resumo

Introduction: The peritoneal cavity is the seat of primary or secondary infectious and inflammatory processes. The omentum plays a crucial role in controlling these processes through specific cellular and molecular mechanisms. **Objectives:** To carry out a bibliographic review of the

literature to determine the state of the art on the inflammatory processes that occur in the omentum that lead to the formation of peritoneal blocks. **Material and Methods:** A bibliographic search was carried out on PubMed with the descriptors omental inflammation in peritoneum. Original