



Caracterización anatómica del árbol bronquial y la división lobular del pulmón del perro [

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text (article)

Analítica

The aim of this study was perform a complete anatomical characterization of the bronchial and pulmonary structures of the dog, which provides clear references for different procedures from the veterinary medical practice. Were used for this purpose a total of 8 dogs natives, with an age range between 3 and 5 years old and in good health; bronchoscopy was performed in 4 of these, thin bronchial tissue dissection in 3 and in an individual, cut coronal lungs to display the bronchial ramifications and its distribution within the lobe. The results show that using the techniques of fine dissection and coronal slice you achievement to carry out a detailed description of the lungs and bronchial tree for canines. Being the most relevant findings to the lungs, the existence of an apex, three surfaces, three edges. Found in the right lung and three fissures in the left two fissures. For the bronchial tissue is found that the right mainstem bronchus gives rise to separate branches for the lobes apical, middle and attachment prior to entering the diaphragmatic lobe. The left main bronchus emits a bronchus to the common portions of the cranial and caudal lobe apical before entering the diaphragmatic lobe. In conclusion this study is of great importance, since it provides concepts clear and specific about the anatomical broncho of the dog, which can serve as tools to better diagnostic techniques, medical and surgical of the lower respiratory tract in canines

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