HISTOPATHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN THE LIVER OF ETROPLUS SURATENSIS (PEARLSPOT) EXPOSED TO SELECTED INSECTICIDE, LAMBDA-CYHALOTHRIN

V. VIDHYA¹ & C. RADHAKRISHNAN NAIR²

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology, St. Jude’s College, Thoothoor, Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu, India
²Associate Professor, PG and Research Centre, Department of Zoology, S. T. Hindu College, Nagercoil, Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu, India

ABSTRACT

Histopathological investigations on different tissues of fish are valuable tools for toxicology studies and monitoring water pollutions. Contamination of water by pesticides, either directly or indirectly, can lead to fish kills, reduced fish productivity, or elevated concentrations of undesirable chemicals in edible fish tissue which can affect the health of humans consuming these fish. Fishes were randomly selected for histopathological observations by sampling after 60 days of pesticide exposure. No histopathological effects were observed in the control group. Many alterations in the liver such as necrosis, damaged hepatocytes, lymphatic aggregation, degeneration, rupture of the hepatocytes, haemorrhage, coagulative necrosis, accumulation of blood cells, displacement of the nucleus and completely damaged hepatic cells were noticed in pesticide-treated groups.

KEYWORDS: Alternations, Histopathology, Insecticide, Liver & Pearlspot

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