

Toxicity could be a direct effect on testes and reduction in spermatogonia and Leydig cells. Due to use of chemical toxins in farms and considering the data we obtained in this study, it is proposed that the application of toxin type, amount and time need to be carried out with careful planning and thoughtful management.

Another pathway for Pesticides can damage reproductive systems in species and these damages are complicated via complicated mechanisms. Hormonal disturbance might be one of these mechanisms and, considering the role of hormonal homeostasis in reproduction, we can conclude that these toxins exert their adverse effects on the reproduction process via disturbing hormonal homeostasis.

In this experimental study, 40 turkey chicks were randomly and equally distributed into four equal groups. The control group received feed without Carbarayl, and experimental (1,2 and 3) groups that received 20 and 40 and 80 mg/kg b.wt Carbarayl in the feed for 60 days. At the end of the experiment, Tissue sections were prepared from pancreas to investigate possible changes occurring in in this organ.



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Histopathologic Effect of Carbarayl in Turkey

Light microscopic study



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