

Morphological Study on the Tongue of Prenatal Goat (*Capra hircus*)

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With 5 figures

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Abstract

The study was conducted on the tongue of 18 goat foeti which were divided into three groups viz. Group I (below 50 days of gestation), Group II (50-100 days of gestation) and Group III (100 days of gestation to full term) containing 6 foeti each to record the developmental changes in the tongue and its papillae. The size and weight of tongue increased with the advancement of age. Impressions of palatine ridges were visible on the dorsal surface of apex in all the groups. The fungiform papillae were first observed on 49th day of gestation where as circumvallate papillae without surrounding trench were evident by 69 days of gestation. The numbers of circumvallate papillae were found to be 16-17 on either side with prominent surrounding moat in the tongue of full term fetus.

Keywords: Tongue, Morphology, Goat, Foetus, Lingual Papillae.

Introduction

Goat (*Capra hircus*) provides animal protein in the form of meat, milk to human being and slaughter by-products skin and fibers as raw material to leather industry. Goat farming provides employment opportunity to landless laborer and marginal farmers and thereby contributes in rural livelihood security. There are about 23 descript and non descript breed are found in India. The tongue is highly mobile muscular organ of digestive system for prehension (Dyce *et al.*, 2010), mastication and deglutination (Nickel *et al.*, 1979). In addition it has significant role as organ of taste, cleaning of skin and hair coat. The tongue is situated partly on the floor of the buccal cavity and partly in the anterior wall of the oral part of the pharynx. The dorsum of tongue is provided with projections of mucous membrane called papillae, disseminated on the lingual surface. Documentation of normal embryonic and fetal development is necessary to understand consequences of harmful influences at

various stages of development (Evans & Sac, 1973). Thus, the development of tongue in goat deserves greater attention during prenatal life. Therefore, the present study was designed to gain thorough knowledge of normal morphogenesis of tongue at different stages of gestation. The result obtained will provide basic data about the morphological features of the tongue at various stages of development in prenatal goat.

Material and Methods

The study was conducted on the developing tongue of 18 goat embryos/foeti of either sex which were collected from goat embryos/foeti of different gestational age. The material was collected from local slaughter house, dystokia and the aborted cases from clinics and farms. Embryos/foeti were divided into 3 groups viz. Group I (below 50 days of gestation), Group II (50-100 days of gestation) and Group III (100 days of gestation to full term) containing 6 foetii in each. After weighing the foeti with digital monopan balance the approximate age of embryos/foeti was estimated by using formula derived by Singh *et al.*, (1979) in goat after interpolation of formula given by Hugget and Widdas (1951) in mammals. The morphological features of tongue were recorded using stereo-zoom microscope and dissecting microscope.

Results and Discussion

In all three groups, the tongue comprised of three parts the cranial apex, middle body and the caudal root (Fig.1). The free rostral part, the apex was spatula shaped presented dorsal and ventral surfaces facing the palate and the floor of the mouth cavity respectively, as reported in goat foetis (Dar *et al.*, 2014). Impressions of palatine ridges were very faint in first group and gradually became evident from 49 days onward (Fig. 2). The ventral surface of tongue was connected with floor of mouth with a fragile fold of mucous membrane in first group and in later stage, this fold became thickened due to increase in its width. It was more prominent in the tongue of group III. The body constituted the bulk of the organ. The body was narrow in the beginning and gradually increased in width and thickness, on reaching towards apex it became narrower. The root was the last and the shorter part of the tongue lied caudal to the body. The root of the tongue slopes caudo-ventrally toward the base of the epiglottis.

At 43 days of gestation a median sulcus was noticed on dorsal surface of body of tongue which extended towards apex and disappeared just before the beginning of apex (Fig. 2). Arey (1966) stated that the tongue develop from paired lateral swellings of first branchial arches which fused in the later stages of gestation and the third median triangular tubercular impar. At this stage the surface of

tongue was smooth and lingual papillae could not be observed neither by naked eye nor by stereozoom or dissecting microscope. Similar findings were reported by Dar *et al.* (2013) in goat foeti. By 49 days of gestation few developing fungiform papillae were observed on dorsolateral aspect of apex and body (Fig. 3), as noticed in sheep at 50th days of gestation (Mistretta and Haus, 1996). However, Dar *et al.* (2013) observed these papillae on 82 days of gestation in goat foetii. The appearance of fungiform papillae has been recorded in human foeti at 9th week of gestation (Arey, 1966). Igbokwe and Okolie (2009) reported that tongues of about 50-day old goat foetus had epithelial thickenings on the dorsum and in the apex of the tongue which might be early rudiments of some lingual papillae.

In group II at 61 days of gestation large number of filiform papillae were found all over the body and apex. Parmar *et al.* (1999) could not observe these papillae during prenatal period in goat foetii. However, Arey (1966) observed filiform papillae in human foetii of 11 weeks. At this stage round, convex, mushroom-like fungiform papillae distributed among filiform papillae and were more concentrated around the tip of the tongue and on cranio-lateral margin. At this stage, few developing circumvallate papillae were also noticed on caudolateral aspect of body. By 69 days of gestation 3-4 developing circumvallate papillae

without surrounding trench were evident on either side (Fig. 4). Verma *et al.* (2011) also observed the circumvallate papillae in buffalo foetii at 77 days of gestation. The earlier appearance of vallate papillae in the present study might be due to species and gestation period differences. Shawulu *et al.* (2012) noticed circumvallate at 12-13 weeks of gestation in Sahel Goats. These authors further mentioned that microscopically these papillae were encircled by vallums. By 90 days of gestation large number of filiform papillae were distributed all over body and apex, and the fungiform papillae were distributed among the filiform papillae. At this stage 12-13 circumvallate papillae arranged in two rows on caudal-lateral aspect of body were found on either side. Parmar *et al.* (1999) observed 3-5 circumvallate papillae in group II. At 92 days of gestation there was a ridge on the dorsal aspect of body, which was extended towards apex however it was grooved only on the body. At 98 days of gestation, the body was raised posteriorly representing the development of torus linguae rostral to which there was a transverse groove representing lingual fossa. Parmar *et al.* (1999) reported that torus linguae and transverse lingual fossa started to appear after 10 cm CRL and was well defined after 20 cm CRL in goat foetus. Sarma *et al.* (2003) opined that the torus linguae could be a compensation for the reduced masticatory mechanism in goats owing to the ab-

sence of the upper incisors.

In group III, from 107 days old to full term foetii, the apex was spatula shaped which was slightly notched in the midline. Mushroom like fungiform papillae were distributed at the dorsal aspect, as well as on lateral edges. Body was well developed with mushroom like fungiform papillae on it. Hemram and Ray (2009) observed fungiform papillae scattered among the filiform papillae over the entire dorsum in Bengal Goat and Garole Sheep. One distinct ridge was observed extending from region of vallate papillae almost upto the mid of apex. At this stage the number of circumvallate papillae were similar to previous age but the surrounding trenching was prominent comparatively.

In 134 day old foetus, filliform papillae were distributed all over the tongue including the lateral edges. The tip appeared rough to touch as compared to body and root. Mushroom like fungiform papillae were distributed at the tip on dorsal as well as on lateral edges. Body was well developed with button like fungiform papillae. Those papillae at the lateral edges were larger as compared to those on dorsum of the tongue. Vallate papillae were 15 on right side and 16 on left side (Fig. 5). Parmar *et al.* (1999) observed 11-15 in group III on the lateral sides of the caudal part of dorsum of tongue and were arranged in 2-3 rows. At full term the number of circumvallate pa-

pillae were found to be 16-17 on either side with prominent surrounding moat. Habel (1975) reported 8 to 17 vallate papillae arranged in 2 rows in goat during postnatal period. The conical papillae were observed rostral and dorsolateral to the torus lingua. The lenticular papillae were located as a zone of papillae on the middle part of the torus lingua (Fig. 5). This result was in agreement with the observation of Parmar *et al.* (1999).

Conclusion

The study has described the morphological features of tongue at different gestational age in goat foeti. The location, spatial distributions and shape of lingual papillae observed in the study. Fungiform papillae were the first lingual papillae observed in this study (49 days). Circumvallate papillae was first observed at 69 days of gestation and its number varied between 16-17 at full term.

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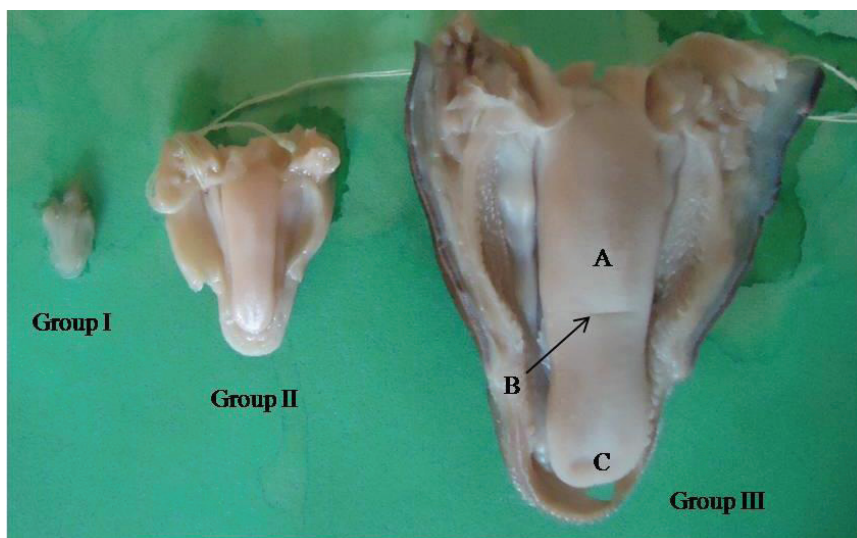


Fig (1): Photograph of tongue of goat foetus of group I, II & III showing torus linguae (A), lingual fossa (B) and apex (C)

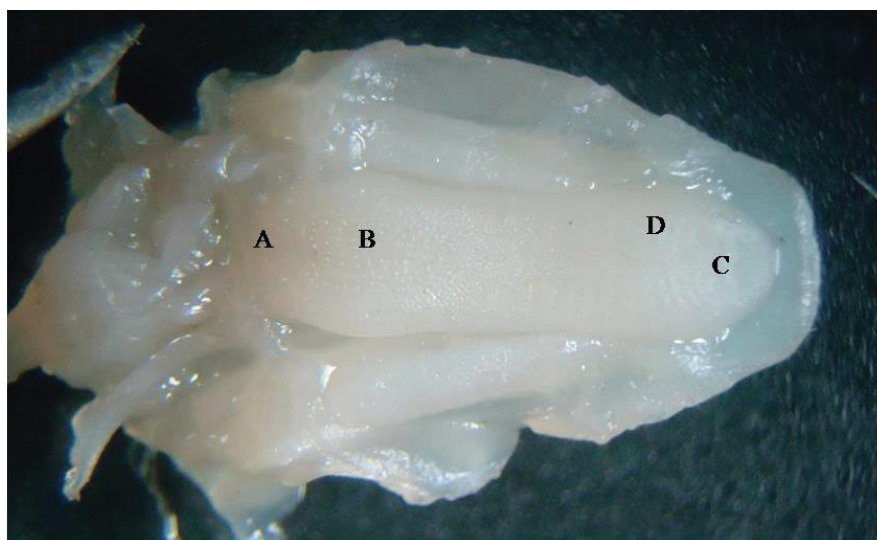


Fig (2): Stereo-zoom microscope photograph of tongue at 43 days of gestation showing: root (A), body (B), apex (C) and impressions of palatine ridges (D)

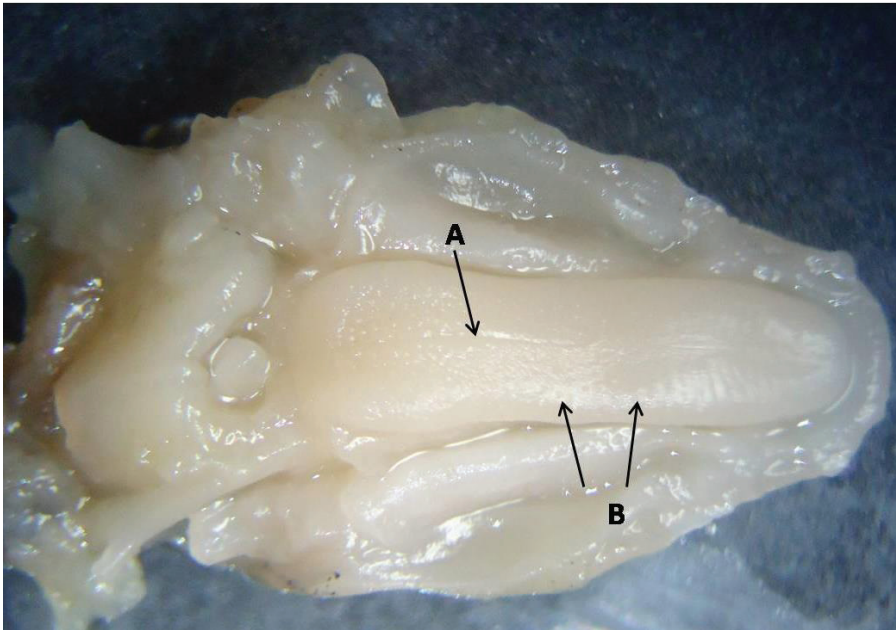


Fig (3): Stereo-zoom microscope photograph of tongue at 49 days of gestation showing median sulcus (A), fungiform papillae (B)

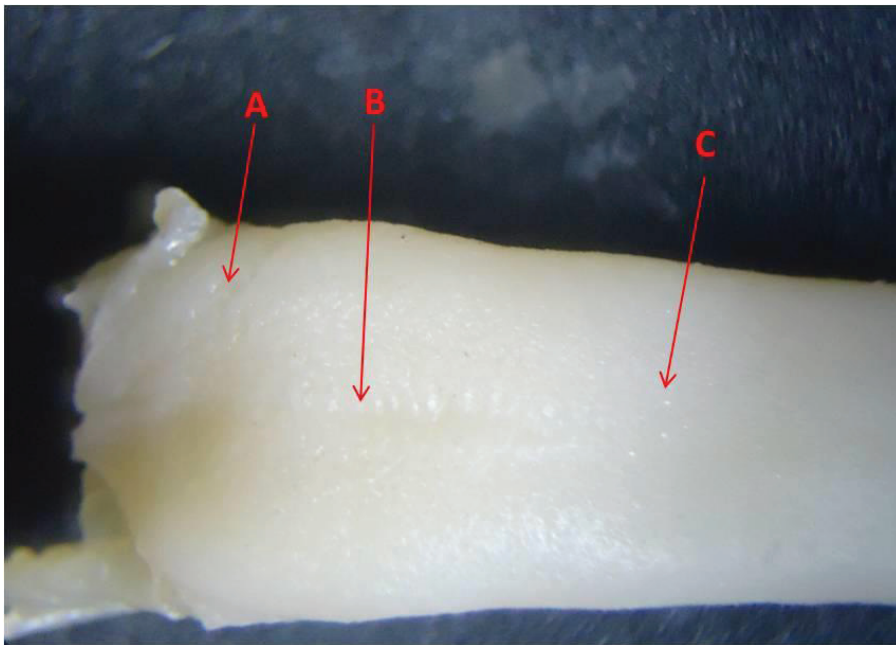


Fig (4): Stereo-zoom microscope photograph of tongue at 69 days of gestation showing developing circumvallate papillae (A), median sulcus (B) and fungiform papillae (C)

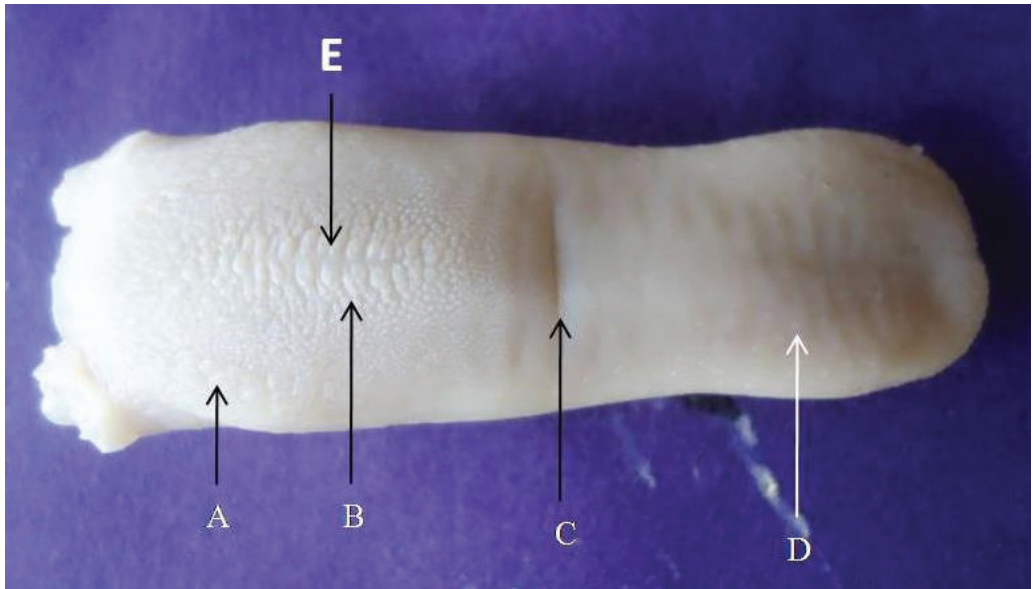


Fig (5): Photograph of tongue at 134 days of gestation showing circumvallate papillae (A), conical papillae (B), lingual fossa (C), fungiform papillae (D), lenticular papillae (E).