Comparative study between the effect of dexamethasone and loratadine on the histology of some lymphasone and loratadine on the histology of some lymphoid elements of rabbits

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The present study was conducted on 120 male rabbits to probethe effect of dexamethasone and loratadine administration in thedose of 0.09mg/lOO gm of rabbit’s body weight/day orally in thesyrup form for two weeks on the structure of the mesenteric lymphnodes and the bone marrow lymphocytes in 3 different ages.The animals were classified _into 3 different age groups;namely, group I (young age of 4 weeks), group II (adult age of9months), and group III (old age on years). Each group was formedof40 male rabbits and subdivided into other 3 subgroups.• Subgroup A was the control subgroup formed of 10 rabbitsthat were administered distilled water.• Subgroup B was the dexamethasone subgroup formed of 15rabbits that were administered dexamethasone.Subgroup C was the loratadine subgroup formed of 15 rabbitsthat were administered loratadine.Histological sections were stained with H & E to study thegeneral structure of the mesenteric lymph nodes and to measure thesize of the lymphoid follicles and their germinal centers which areindicators of the activity of lymph node and their lymphocyteproliferation.Also bone marrow smears were stained with Giemsa stain todetermine the percentage of transformed lymphocytes in the bonemarrow which were considered as an indicator of the degree oflymphocyte proliferation.The results of the present study revealed the following:1-The dexamethasone reduced the size of lymphoidfollicles andtheir germinal centers to a highly significant degree (P