



KUNETS

Victoria V.,

Senior Researcher

Laboratory studies on intellectual property,
research and information technology and marketing
innovation

Institute of Animal National Academy
of Agrarian Sciences of Ukraine (Harkiv)

**THE HISTORY STUDY GASTRIC MOTILITY IN PIGS
(THE END OF XIX CENTURY – 1965)**

Summary

The results of years of work by German and Soviet scientists for the study of gastric motility as part of the digestive process in pigs. It was found that the original studies were landmark achievements of German scientists on the location of the stomach servings of food consumed (1921), the speed and nature of the mass evacuation of food from the stomach to the intestine (the end of the twentieth century.). A. Sheynert and F. Kyoko (1921) studying gastric motility in pigs indirectly, namely by a stomach servings of food consumed. Later Vladimir Borovsky and AV Kvasnytsky (1932), AV Kvasnytsky (1940) studied the motility of the stomach in the pig by the same method.

Given that comprehensive physiological assessment of motor activity of the gastrointestinal tract, including the stomach, may be given taking into account the state of this activity not only during the digestive process, but also outside it, scientists began experiments to study the movements of the stomach in pigs on an empty stomach. AG Kratinov and Kratinova PN (1932). LV Macs (1935) confirmed the presence of "hungry" contractions of the stomach in pigs and proved their connection with feeding. FV Zakharov (1954) observed that feeding animals during the reduction of the stomach caused a reduction of power cuts. According to G.

Stepanyan and EE Terteryan (1957), "hunger" movements accompanied by increased release of stomach acid gastric juice. Experiments A. Starovoytova (1965) proved that the movements of the stomach in fasting pigs proceeding to waves of cardiac fundus and pyloric parts.

One indicator of digestive system in general, which affects the flow of digestive processes are speed and nature of the mass evacuation of food from the stomach to the intestine. German scientists Ellenberher V. and V. Hofmeister (1886-1890), studied in gastric emptying by slaughtering pigs through different periods of time after feeding. Using this method, OV Kvasnytsky (1951) concluded that determine the speed of evacuation of food from the stomach to the intestine by slaughter ineffective. In his subsequent research scientist tried to speed the evacuation of food from the stomach to the intestine in piglets and adult animals and the difference of dry matter contained in feed consumption and in remote through gastric fistula content. BP and OM Utyehin Bakeyeva (1953) reported the results of their research input to the diet of a large number of succulent fodder significantly alter the character of forage mass evacuation from the stomach toward strengthening

For the first time a detailed study of the motor activity of the stomach, depending on the age of the pigs has dedicated his doctoral thesis AM Starovoytov. Thus obtained scientifically based knowledge has become the theoretical basis and methodological further development of national physiological science.

Keywords: *physiology of gastric digestion, pigs, formation, history, research, food, gastric motility, age-related changes.*