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to the consumption of antibiotics, the technique of the tests and culture media which have been used. The isolation of *P. multocida* either of the carcasses or the pharyngeal swabs of infected birds showed that, at the beginning of the disease, the organism was existed in the pharynx and mouth. so, the organism spread into environment and the disease was transmitted.

**517. RETROSPECTIVE STUDY ON *Necrotic enteritis* AND *Ulcerative enteritis* AMONG 16358 CASES OF BROILER AND LAYER FLOCK.** Gh.R. Mohammadi, A.H. Tabatabaei Hassani, R. Neghshinae. *Dep.Clinical Sciences School of Vet. Med. Ferdawsi University P.o.Box: 91775-1793 Mashhad Iran*

In a retrospective study the incidence of Necrotic and Ulcerative enteritis among 16358 cases of broiler and layer flocks which had been referred to the faculty of veterinary medicine, Tehran university during 11 years (1977-86) has been reviewed through the recorded data. The diagnosis was based on necropsy finding and routine microbiologique. Histopathological examination. Necrotic enteritis has been diagnosed in 196 cases. And Ulcerative enteritis in 28 cases out of 16358 referred cases. The data were analyzed by chi-square. The frequency of Necrotic enteritis was prominent in the birds up to the 5 week old ( $p < 0.0005$ ). It was found that both Necrotic and Ulcerative enteritis have statistically significant association with concurrent Coccidiosis and Toxicosis ( $P < 0.0005$ ).

**518. PATHOMORPHOLOGY FINDING IN GUMBORO DISEASE IN THE LIGHT BREED POULTS (SPONTANEOUS INFECTION).** S. Prasovic, H. Besirovic, E. Satrovic. *Pathology Department, Veterinary Faculty of the Sarajevo University, Bosnia-H.*

During natural infection of Gumboro disease, we done 88 pathomorphologically examine on died breeding young hens (uginule uzgojne pilenke), which they have been old 5 weeks. We have taken material from start of clinical signs and first die. We have stoped with taken of samples after last die in the object. That was after 4 days. We have presented macroscopic and microscopic changes in organs. From macroscopic changes we have found bleeding different features and intensity in the muscles of chest, legs, some parts of digestive tract, bursa Fabricii, kidneys, edges of infarcts of liver and swollen kidneys and bursa Fabricii. From microscopic changes, common finds were bleeding, lymphocytolysis and heterofils infiltration in bursa Fabricii. Also, we have found tubulonefrosis with PAS positive granulates into the epithelial cells of tubuls.

**519. NATURAL CRYPTOSPORIDIAL INFECTION IN A COMMERCIAL RAISED TURKEY FLOCK : HISTOLOGIC AND ULTRAMICROSCOPIC INVESTIGATION.** G. Tacconi, V. Pedini, D. Piergili Fioretti, A. Moretti. *University of Perugia-Faculty of Veterinary Medicine-Department of Biopathological Veterinary Science-Via S. Costanzo, 4 - 06100 Perugia Italy.*

Cryptosporidia are small coccidian parasites that infect epithelial cells, usually in the respiratory and/or digestive tracts of mammals, birds, fish, and reptiles. Cryptosporidiosis has been described in galliforms, anseriforms, psittaciforms, ostriches, canaries, and finches, but little is known about the host specificity of this coccidian parasite in fowls. Current differentiation of *Cryptosporidium* isolates into valid species is based mainly on oocyst morphology, sequence similarities of small subunit ribosomal RNA, host specificity, and site of infection. At present there appear to be two species, *Cryptosporidium bailey* and