

Theileriosis

Etiology: *Theileria spp.*

Necropsy Findings:

- 1- pulmonary edema, hyperemia and emphysema, hydrothorax and hydropericardium.
- 2- Copious or Profuse foaming in the airways.
- 3- The carcass is emaciated and hemorrhages in many organs.
- 4- enlargement of the liver, lymph nodes and spleen
- 5- ulceration of abomasum and intestines.
- 6- Small lymphoid nodules in liver, kidney, and alimentary track.

Anaplasmosis

Etiology: *Anaplasma marginale* and *A . centrale*

Necropsy Findings

- 1- emaciation, pallor of the tissues, and thin, watery blood.
- 2- mild jaundice
- 3- liver is enlarged and orange.
- 4- The kidneys are congested
- 5- there may be myocardial hemorrhages.
- 6- The spleen is enlarged.

Babesiosis (Texas Fever, Red Water Fever, Cattle Tick Fever, Equine Piroplasmosis)

Etiology: *Babesia spp.*

Necropsy Findings

In acute cases of babesiosis in all species

- 1- The animal dies shortly after due to a severe anemic condition
- 2- Jaundice
- 3- thin watery blood
- 4- pale tissues
- 5- enlargement of the spleen
- 6- enlargement and dark brown discoloration of the liver.

- 7- gallbladder is distended with thick, granular bile
- 8- kidneys are enlarged and dark, and the bladder contains red-brown urine.
- 9- in cattle and horses there is severe intravascular clotting.

In subacute or chronic cases

- 1- the carcass is emaciated but hemoglobinuria is absent
- 2- the other changes observed in acute cases are present but less declared.