

Ovine Diseases:

Enterotoxemia

Etiology: *Clostridium perfringens* type D

Necropsy Findings

- 1- The carcass is good.
- 2- fecal staining of the perineum
- 3- clear, straw-colored pericardial and thoracic fluid that clots on exposure to air.
- 4- Many petechiae in the epicardium and endocardium
- 5- pulmonary edema.
- 6- Patchy congestion of the abomasal and intestinal mucosae
- 7- small intestine contains thin, creamy ingesta.
- 8- The characteristic finding of soft, pulpy kidneys is only useful in animals necropsied within a few hours after death.
- 9- The liver is dark and congested.
- 10- In goats there is acute fibrinonecrotic and hemorrhagic enterocolitis,

Infectious Necrotic Hepatitis (Black Disease)

Etiology: *Clostridium novyi* type B, in damaged liver tissue. Outbreaks usually associated with fascioliasis.

Necropsy Findings:

- 1- Bloodstained froth may exude from the nostrils.
- 2- The carcass undergoes rapid putrefaction.
- 3- engorgement of the subcutaneous vessels and a variable degree of subcutaneous edema.
- 4- dark appearance of the inside of the skin.
- 5- Bloodstained serous fluid is always present in abnormally large amounts in the pericardial, pleural, and peritoneal cavities.
- 6- liver is swollen and has gray-brown areas of necrosis.
- 7- These areas are yellow (1-2 cm) in diameter and surrounded by a zone of bright red hyperemia.

Black Leg (Cattle and Sheep):**Etiology:** *Clostridium (feseri) chauvoei*

Necropsy Findings

In Cattle

- 1- dead Cattle lying on the side with the affected hindlimb stuck out stiffly.
- 2- Bloating and putrefaction occur quickly and bloodstained froth exudes from the nostrils and anus.
- 3- Clotting of the blood occurs rapidly.
- 4- Incision of the affected muscle reveals dark red to black, swollen tissue with a rancid odor and thin, sanguineous fluid containing bubbles of gas.

In sheep

- 1- the muscle lesions are more localized and deeper and the subcutaneous edema is not so marked, except around the head.
- 2- Gas is present in the affected muscles but not in large amounts as in cattle.
- 3- When invasion of the genital tract occurs, typical lesions are found in the perineal tissues and in the walls of the vagina and the uterus.
- 4- In the special case of pregnant ewes, typical lesions may involve the entire fetus and cause abdominal distension in the ewe.