

## **Lamb dysentery** **C. perfringens type B. and type C**

### **Necropsy Findings:**

- 1- The major lesion in all species is a hemorrhagic enteritis, with ulceration of the mucosa in some cases.**
- 2- With **type B infections** the lesions occur as localized areas of necrosis, usually in the ileum.
- 3- The **intestinal mucosa is dark red and the large ulcers** (up to 2.5 cm in diameter).
- 4- **Intestinal contents are bloodstained and may contain fibrin clots.**

## **Contagious Ecthyma** (Contagious Pustular Dermatitis, ORF, Scabby Mouth, mouth Sore)

**Etiology:** Orf virus. Genus Parapox virus. Family Poxiviridae

### **Necropsy Findings:**

- 1- **irregular shaped lesions, with a hyperemic border in the oral cavity and the upper respiratory tract, with rare involvement of the mucosae of the esophagus, abomasum, and small intestine.**
- 2- **Typical lesions became an ulcer-like appearance.**

## **Sheep Pox and Goat Pox**

### **Etiology**

Three viruses are named on the basis of their host specificity (Sheep pox virus, goat pox virus and Kenya sheep and goat pox virus).

### **Necropsy Findings:**

- 1- In the malignant form, **pox lesions extend into the mouth, pharynx, larynx, and vagina with lymphadenopathy**
- 2- **hemorrhagic spleen.**
- 3- Lesions may also appear in the trachea.

- 4- Lesions in the lung are severe manifesting as lentil sized white pox nodules.
- 5- hemorrhagic enteritis.

### **Listeriosis:**

**Etiology:** *Listeria monocytogenes*.

### **Necropsy Findings**

- 1- lesions occur as multiple foci of necrosis in the liver, spleen, myocardium and in aborted fetuses.
- 2- Aborted fetuses are usually edematous and autolyzed
- 3- In aborting dams, there is placentitis and endometritis in addition to the lesions in the fetus.
- 4- Sheep with enteritis show ulcerative abomasitis.

### **Bovine Interdigital Necrobacillosis (Foul in the Foot, Foot Rot, Interdigital Phlegmon)**

**Etiology:** Biotypes A and B of *Fuserium necrophorum*. Other organisms can facilitate infection

### **Necropsy Findings**

- 1- Dermatitis is followed by necrosis of the skin and SC tissues.
- 2- In complicated cases there may be suppuration in joints and tendon sheaths.

### **ANTHRAX**

**Etiology:** *Bacillus anthracis*

### **Necropsy Findings**

- 1- absence of rigor mortis (sudden death)
- 2- carcass undergoes gaseous decomposition
- 3- All natural orifices usually exude dark, tarry blood that does not clot.
- 4- the failure of the blood to clot.

- 5- **severe enteritis and splenomegaly are strong indications of the presence of anthrax.**
- 6- **The enlarged spleen is soft, with a consistency likened to 'blackberry jam'.**