

Bovine Diseases:**RINDERPEST (CATTLE PLAGUE)****Etiology: morbillivirus (family Paramyxoviridae)****NECROPSY FINDINGS**

- 1- The carcass is dehydrated, emaciated and soiled with fetid feces.
- 2- Small, discrete, necrotic areas develop on the oral mucosa and separation of the necrotic material leaves sharply walled, deep erosions with a red floor which may coalesce to form large erosions or ulcers.
- 3- These lesions extend to the pharynx, upper esophagus and abomasum, particularly the pyloric region.
- 4- Severe changes occur in the mucosa and lymphoid nodules in the large intestine, particularly at the cecocolic junction.
- 5- Zones of hemorrhage and erythema in colonic mucosa produce a characteristic striped appearance called 'zebra stripes'.
- 6- The nasal turbinates and septa are coated with a tenacious mucopurulent exudate beneath which is an eroded and ulcerated surface.

MALIGNANT CATARRHAL FEVER (BOVINE MALIGNANT CATARRH, MALIGNANT HEAD CATARRH)**Etiology: Alcelaphine herpesvirus-1 (AHV-1)****NECROPSY FINDINGS**

1. Lesions in the mouth, nasal cavities and pharynx vary from minor degrees of hemorrhage and erythema, through extensive, severe inflammation to discrete ulcers

Dr. Muntather M.

2. The mucosa of the fore stomachs may exhibit erythema, or sparse hemorrhages or erosions. Similar but more extensive lesions occur in the abomasum.
3. Similar lesions of .The feces may be loose and blood stained mouth appear in the bronchi but the lungs are not effected (except for .(occasional emphysema or secondary pneumonia
4. The liver is swollen
- .5 All lymph nodes are swollen, edematous and often hemorrhagic
- 6-Petechial hemorrhages and congestion may be visible in brain and meninges.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (FMD, APHTHOUS FEVER)

Etiology: aphthovirus (family Picomaviridae) which occurs as seven major serotypes: A, O, C, SAT 1, SAT 2, SAT 3 and Asia 1.

NECROPSY FINDINGS

1. The lesions of FMD consist of vesicles and erosions in the .mouth and on the feet and udder
2. In some cases, vesicles may extend to the pharynx, esophagus, .fore stomachs, and intestines as well as trachea and bronchi
- . 3The teats and mammary gland are often swollen
4. In the malignant form and in neonatal animals, epicardial hemorrhages with or without pale areas are also present. Grossly, the ventricular walls appear streaked with patches of yellow tissue giving the .typical 'tiger heart' appearance
- 5-The heart is enlarged and flabby.

LUMPY SKIN DISEASE (KNOPVELSIEKTE, LSD)

Etiology: Lumpy skin disease virus, of the genus Capripoxvirus

NECROPSY FINDINGS

1. Multiple nodules on skin (appear round and firm, varying from (to 4 cm in diameter, and are flattened
2. Similar lesions are present in the mouth, pharynx, trachea, .skeletal muscle, bronchi and stomachs
- 3 .The superficial lymph nodes are usually enlarged
4. Respiratory distress and death result of respiratory obstruction by the necrotic ulcers and surrounding inflammation in the upper respiratory tract and/or aspiration pneumonia.