

Tuberculosis:

Etiology: *Mycobacterium bovis* is the specific cause of tuberculosis in cattle.

Necropsy Findings

Cattle, sheep, and goats

- 1- Tuberculous granulomas may be found in any of the lymph nodes, but particularly in bronchial and retropharyngeal .
- 2- In the lung abscesses may extend to cause a suppurative bronchopneumonia.
- 3- The pus has a characteristic cream to orange color and varies in consistency from thick cream to crumbly cheese.
- 4- The presence of bronchopneumonia or hyperemia around pulmonary lesions is highly suggestive of acute disease.
- 5- Chronic lesions are characteristically discrete and nodular, and contain thick, yellow to orange, caseous material, often calcified and surrounded by a thick, fibrous capsule.

Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia

Etiology: *Mycoplasma mycoides*

Necropsy Findings

- 1- Lesions are confined to the thoracic cavity, lungs and the lesions are usually unilateral.
- 2- The pleural cavity may contain large quantities of clear, yellow-brown fluid containing pieces of fibrin .
- 3- The interlobular septae are prominently distended with amber-colored fluid surrounding distended lymphatics.

- 4- Consolidation of the lungs with a typically marbled appearance is characteristic.
- 5- In affected calves, exudative peritonitis, arthritis, bursitis and fibrinous arthritis of carpal and tarsal joints may be present.
- 6- The mediastinal, sternal, aortic and intercostal lymph nodes are enlarged, edematous and hemorrhagic.

Leptospirosis:

Etiology: *Leptospira interrogans*

Necropsy Findings

Acute bovine leptospirosis is characterized by

- 1- Anemia
- 2- Jaundice
- 3- hemoglobinuria
- 4- subserosal hemorrhages.
- 5- Pulmonary edema and emphysema are also common in this species.
- 6- In the later stages, the characteristic finding is a progressive interstitial nephritis manifested.