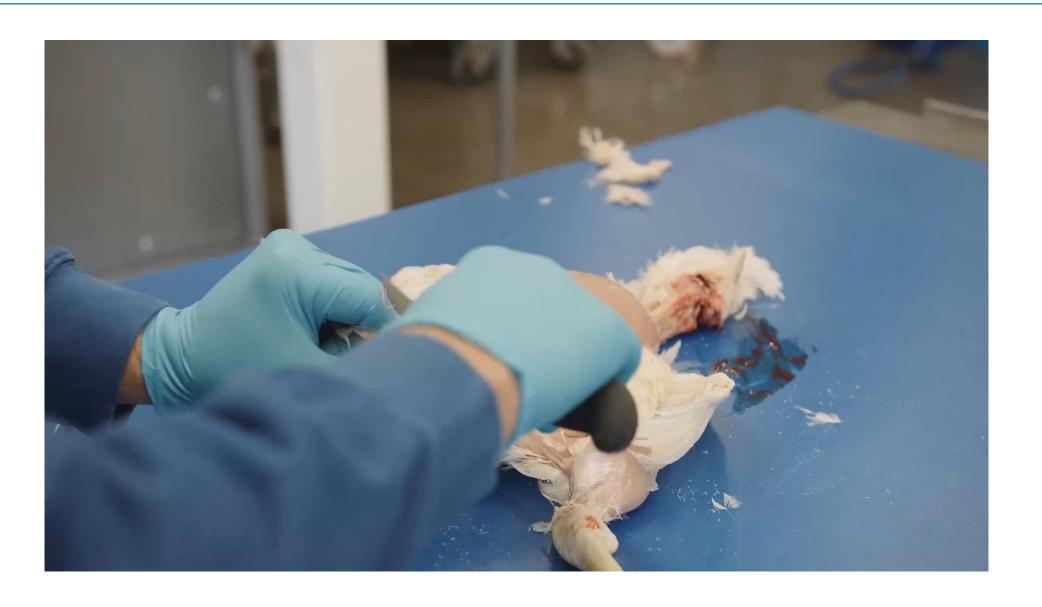




# Is post-mortem an option? – movie #1





# Is post-mortem an option? – movie #2





## Aspecific intestinal disease - Diagnosis



#### "Dysbacteriosis" evaluation

Signs of decreased intestinal health

#### Avian Pathology

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information: <a href="http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/cavp20">http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/cavp20</a>

# Morphometric evaluation of "dysbacteriosis" in broilers

E. Teirlynck  $^{\rm a}$  , M. D. E. Gussem  $^{\rm b}$  , J. Dewulf  $^{\rm c}$  , F. Haesebrouck  $^{\rm d}$  , R. Ducatelle  $^{\rm d}$  & F. Van Immerseel  $^{\rm d}$ 

# Ballooning



#### Maldigestion

• Dysbacteriosis?

Loss of tonus

Artefact?
Leakage tight junctions?



#### **Abnormal contents**



Foam (gas)

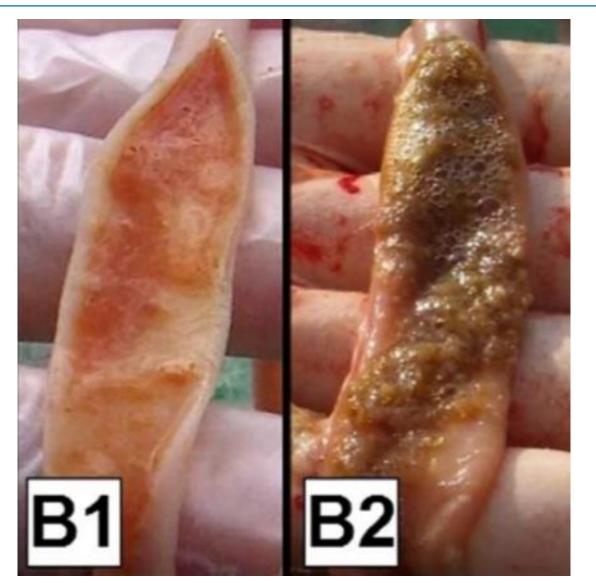
Carotene

Slime

Maldigestion

Malsecretion

Malabsorbtion

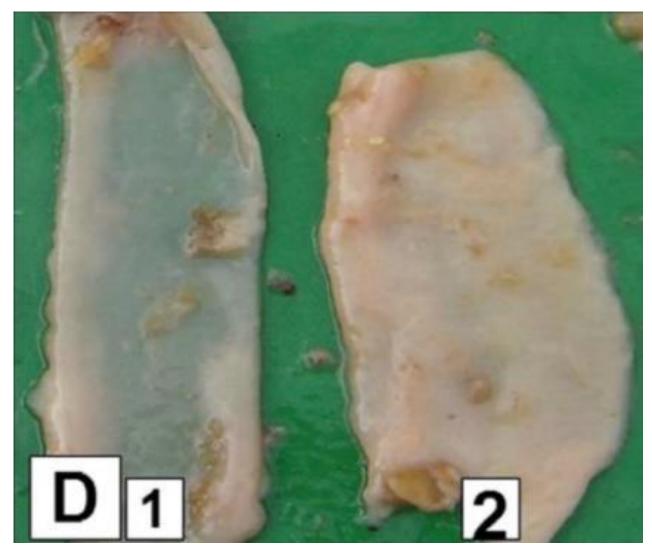


# Thin gut wall



Compromised gut wall
Compromised muscular layer

Infection
Immune response
Leakage tight-junctions?



#### Loss of tonus



Loss function tunica muscularis

Leakage tight-junctions?



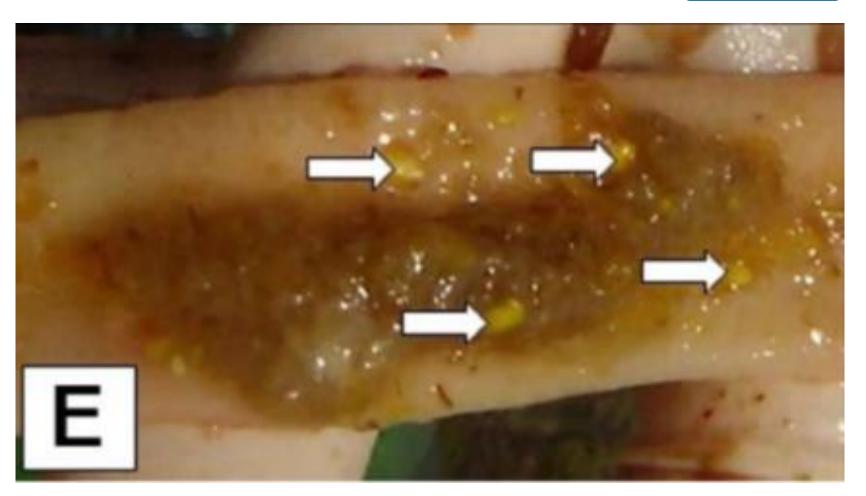
# Undigested particles (colon)



Grain

Roots

Gizzard function Maldigestion



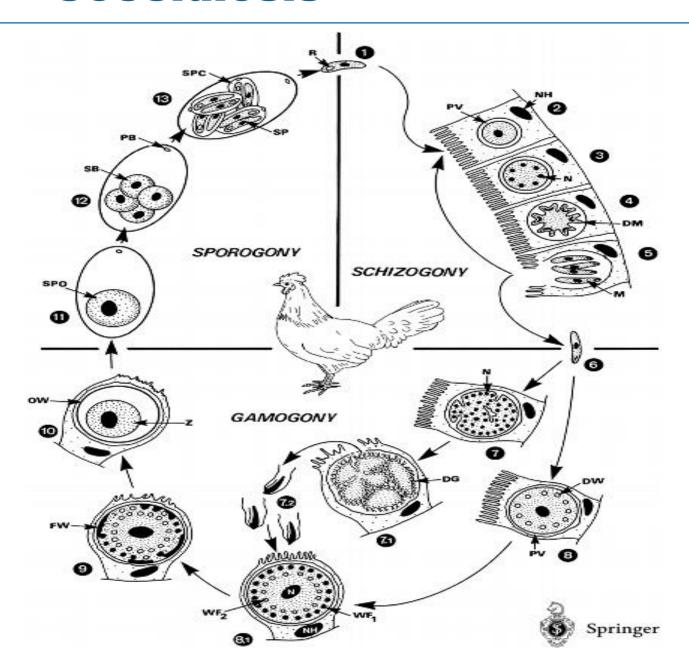
# Inflammation / irritation





## **Coccidiosis**





• Not in DOC, but potentially very early

#### E. acervulina



Very high reproductive potential

Duodenum

Epithelium, top of villus

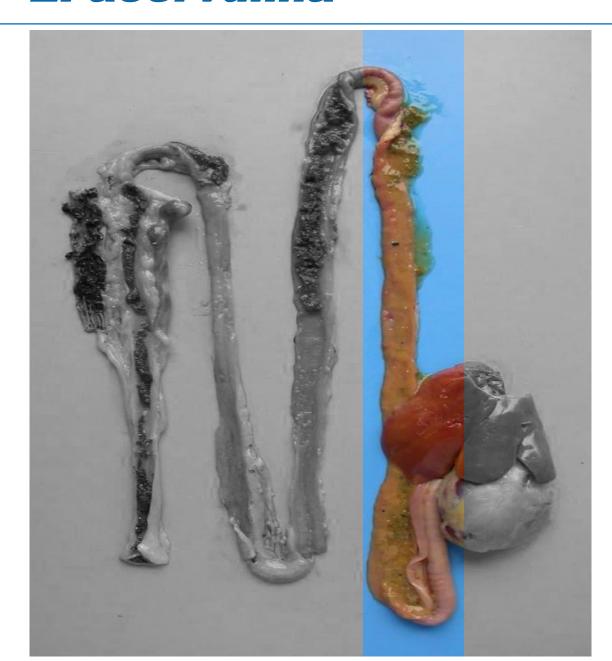
Relatively mild

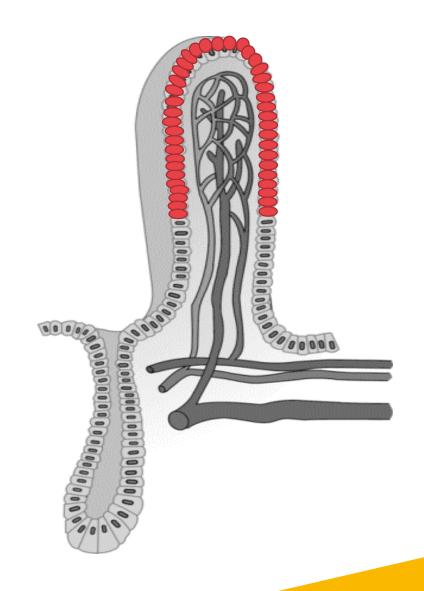
- Maldigestion
- Malabsorbtion

White streaks – coalescent white plaque

#### E. acervulina







## E. acervulina lesions





D.P. Conway & M.E. McKenzie, 1991. Poultry Coccidiosis

#### E. maxima



Low reproductive potential Jejunum

Sub-epithelium, disruption of mucosa

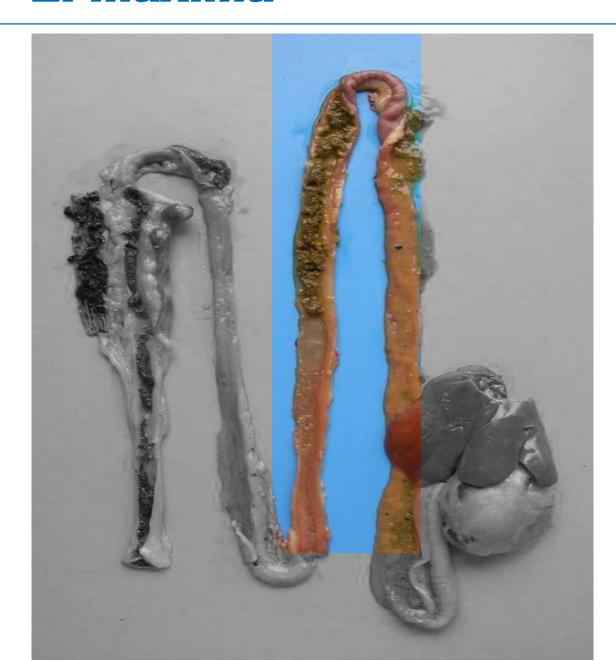
Mild - Severe

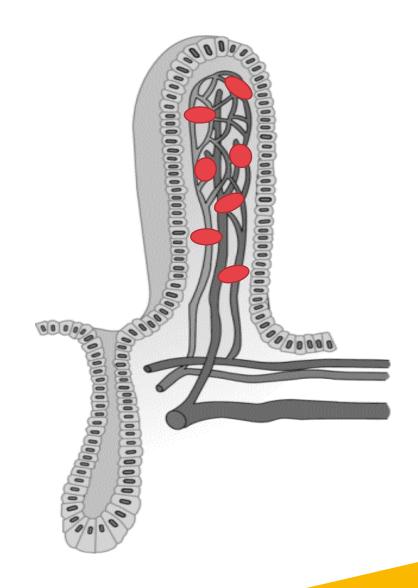
- Maldigestion
- Malabsorbtion
- Haemorage

Petechiae – bloody contents

## E. maxima







## E. maxima lesions





D.P. Conway & M.E. McKenzie, 1991. Poultry Coccidiosis

#### E. tenella



Medium reproductive potential

Caeca

Sub-epithelium, destruction of mucosa & muscularis

Severe

- Maldigestion
- Malabsorbtion
- Haemorrhage
- Death

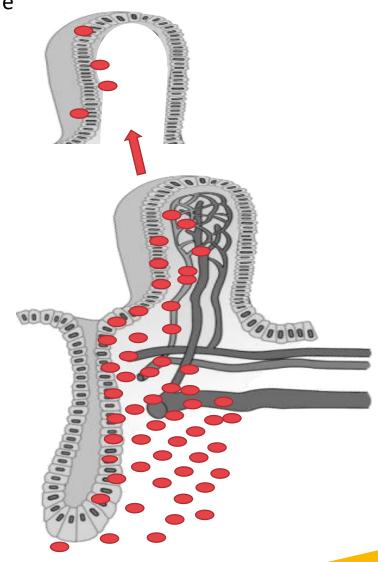
Petechiae – blood filled caecum

## E. tenella



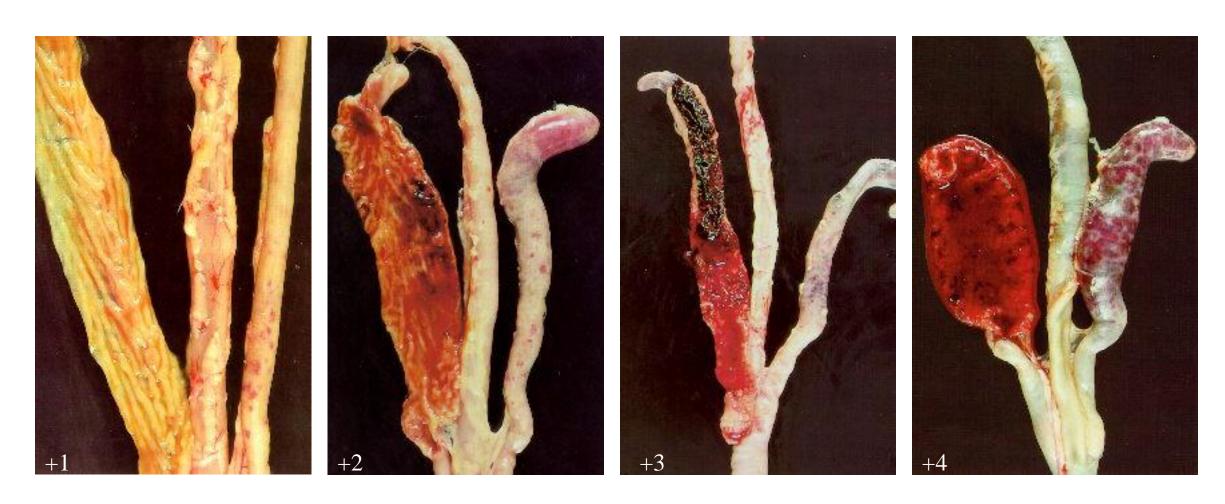


Caseous cecal core in 'chronic' stage



## E. tenella lesions





D.P. Conway & M.E. McKenzie, 1991. Poultry Coccidiosis

# **Infectious Coryza**



- Respiratory bacterial disease
  - Trachea, sinuses and air passages of the head
- Affect all ages
  - More severe in adult birds
- Acute or chronic disease
- Reported since 1931





#### Avibacterium paragallinarum



# **Infectious Coryza**



- Acute respiratory disease
- Swollen sinuses, facial edema & conjunctivitis
- Males: swollen wattles
- Rales
- Decreased feed and water consumption
  - Egg production drop often about 10-40%
  - Culls  $\uparrow$  and growth  $\downarrow$  in growing birds
- Complicated with other diseases: more severe
  - M.g., M.s., ILT, IBV, fowlpox, Pasteurella multocida



$$1+1=3$$

# **Infectious Coryza**





# Infectious coryza - Hosts

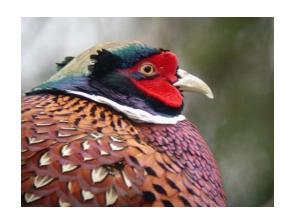


- Natural hosts & reported outbreaks
  - Commercial chickens
  - Village chickens
  - Guinea fowl (incl wild)
  - Pheasants (incl wild)



- Turkey
- Free flying brids: sparrow, pigeon en crow









# Infectious coryza - Incubation period



- Experimentally: 24-48 hours
- By contact: 24-72 hours
- Within 2-3 weeks disease runs its course
- Lifelong infection
  - Carriers

# Infectious coryza - Survival



- Outside the host
  - Inactivated rapidly outside the host
    - Tap water: within 4 hours
    - Suspended in saline at 22 °C: at least 24 hours
    - Exsudate or infectious remains
      - 37 °C: 24-48 hours
      - 4 °C : for days
  - Inside the host
    - Latent carriers after recovery

## **Horizontal transmission**



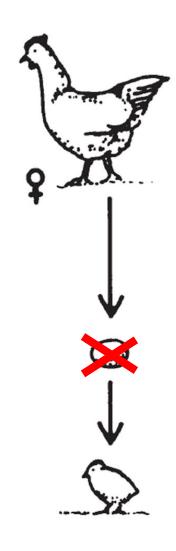
Direct contact



- Indirect contact
  - Aerosol transmission (between flocks & between farms)
  - Contacts
  - Mechanical vectors (wilde birds)
  - Introduction of latent carriers

## No vertical transmission





#### **Postmortem**



- Inflammation of the nasal passages and sinuses
- Conjunctivitis
- Subcutaneaus oedema of face and wrattles
- Airsacculitis & pneumonia are rarely present



# Infectious coryza - Control



- Reduction spread infected farms
  - Hygiene
  - (Keep infected flocks inside during acute fase)
- Vaccination
- Treatment?
  - Alleviating the severity
    - Failure due to decreased water and feed intake
    - Failures due to antibiotic resistance
  - Doxycycline, Oxytetracycline & Trimethoprim/sulfonamiden
  - Multiresistant strains reported in South America's
  - After treatment: still carriers



