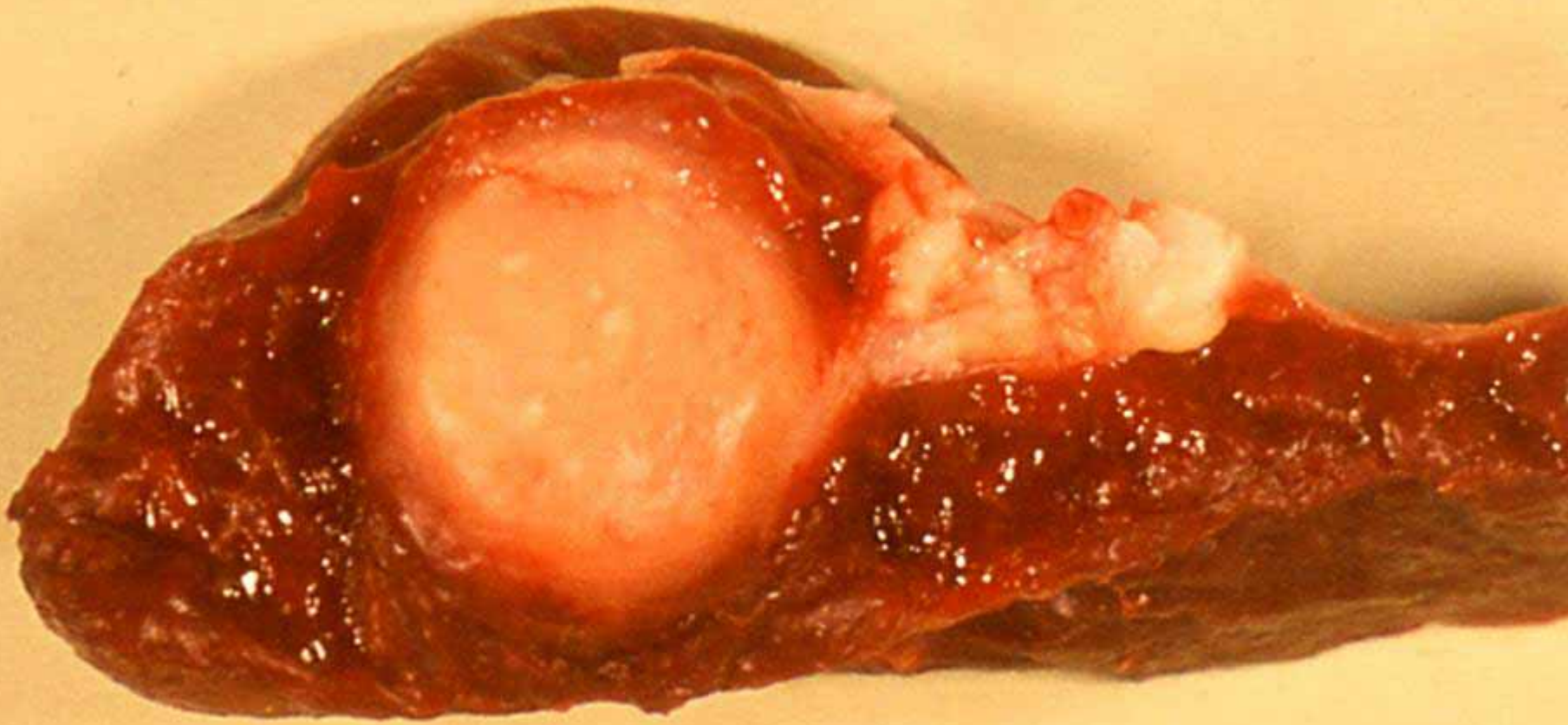




Mycobacterium avium



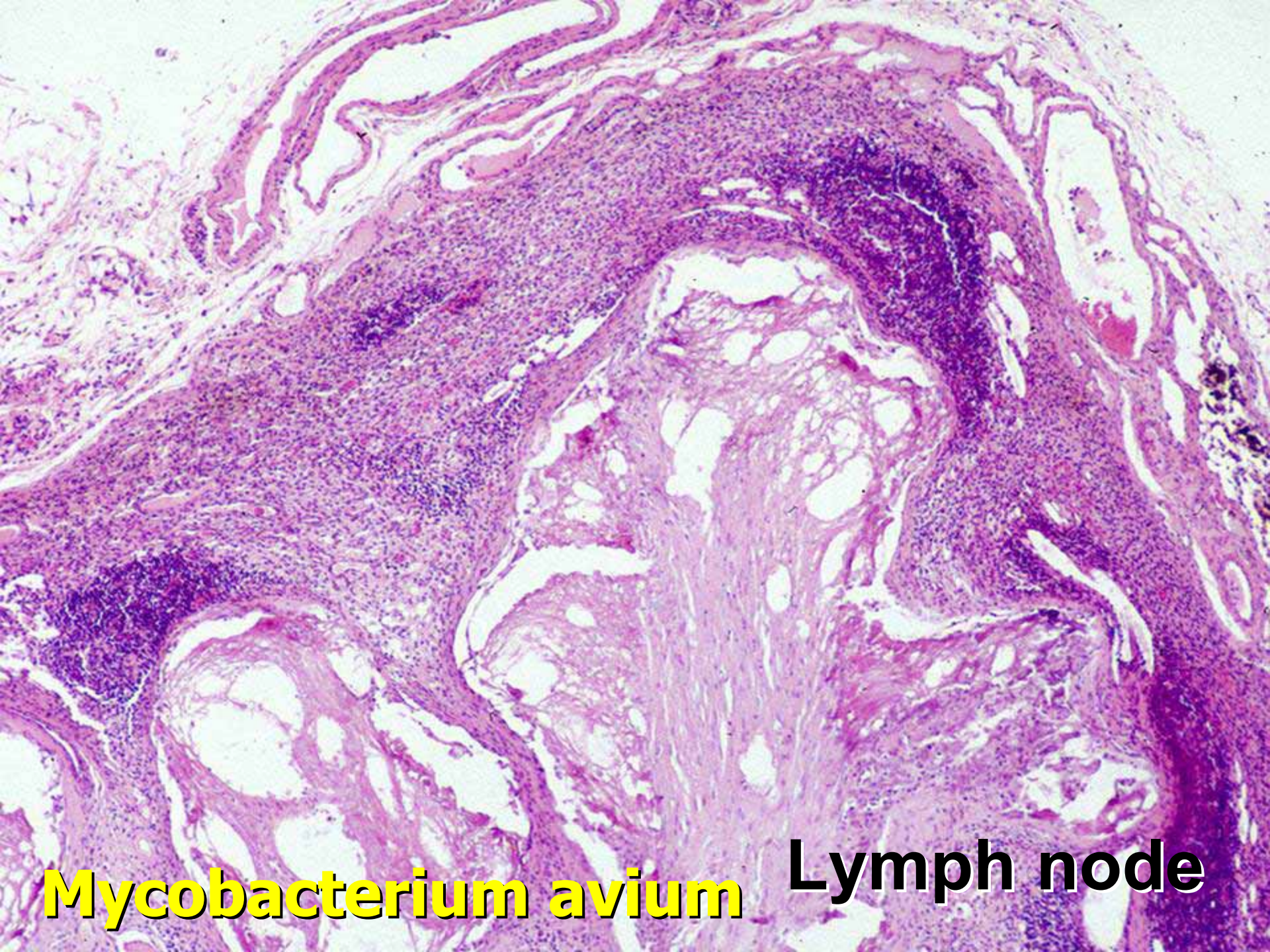
Mycobacterium avium



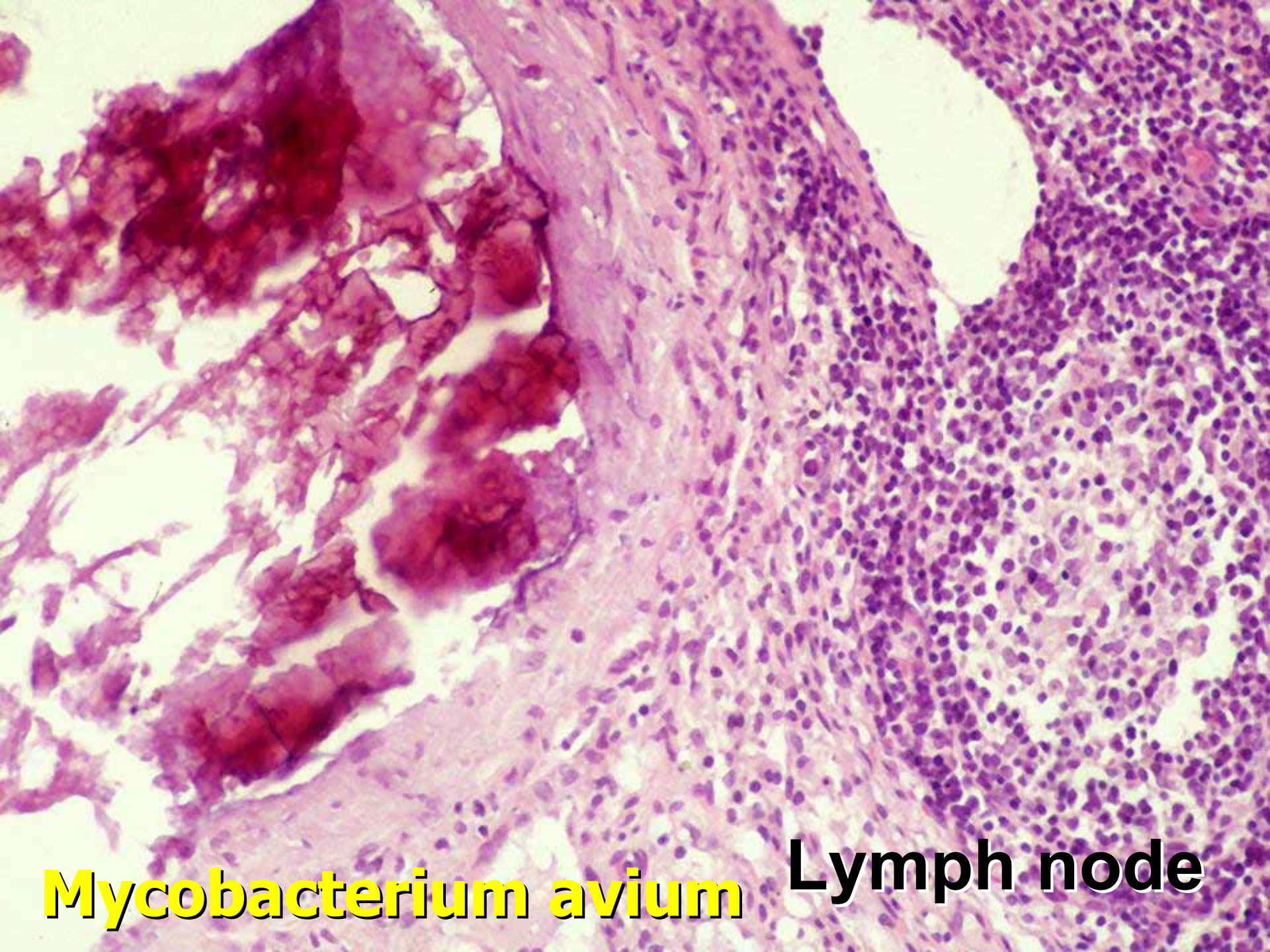
Mycobacterium avium



Mycobacterium avium



Mycobacterium avium Lymph node

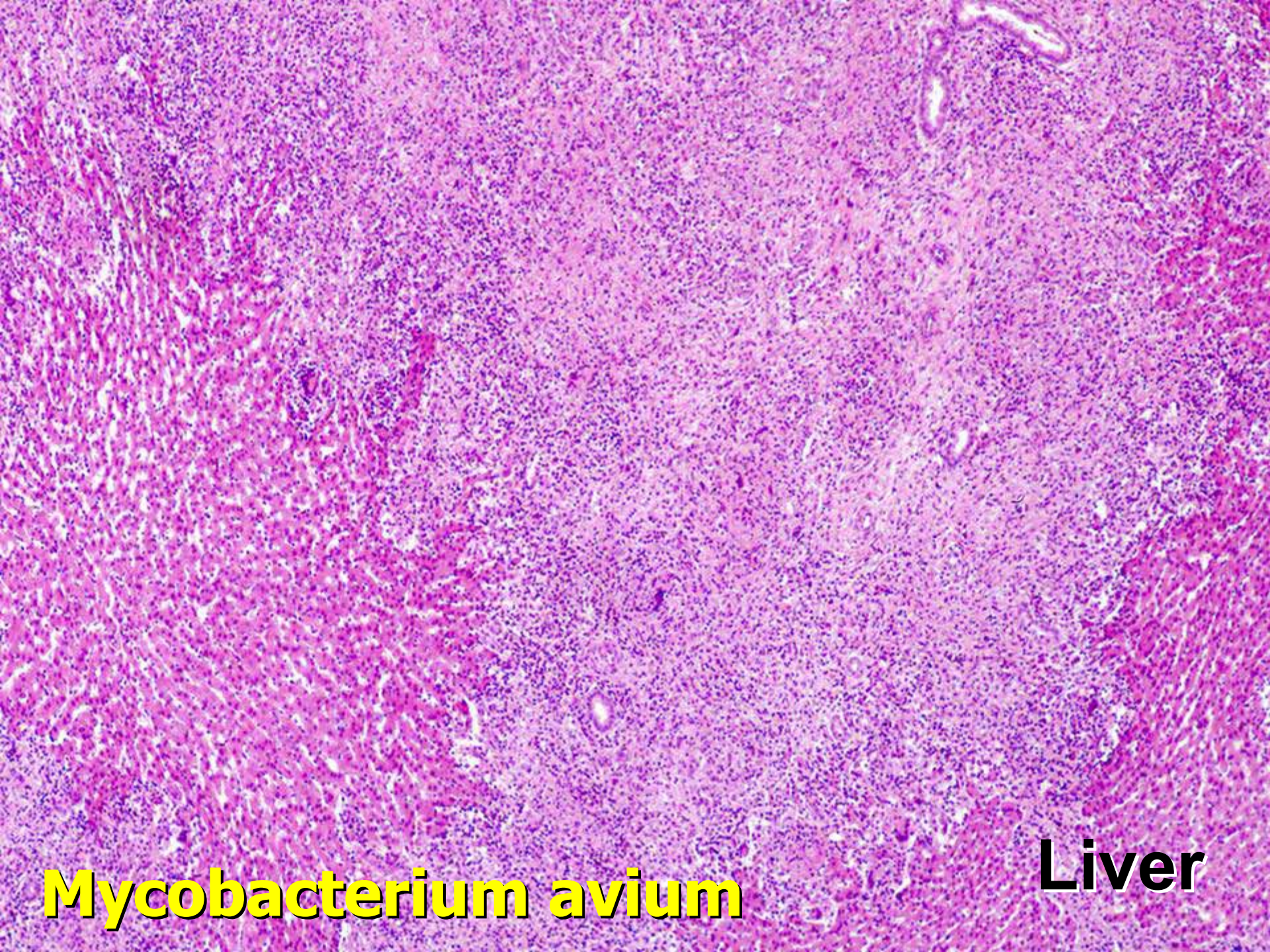


Mycobacterium avium Lymph node



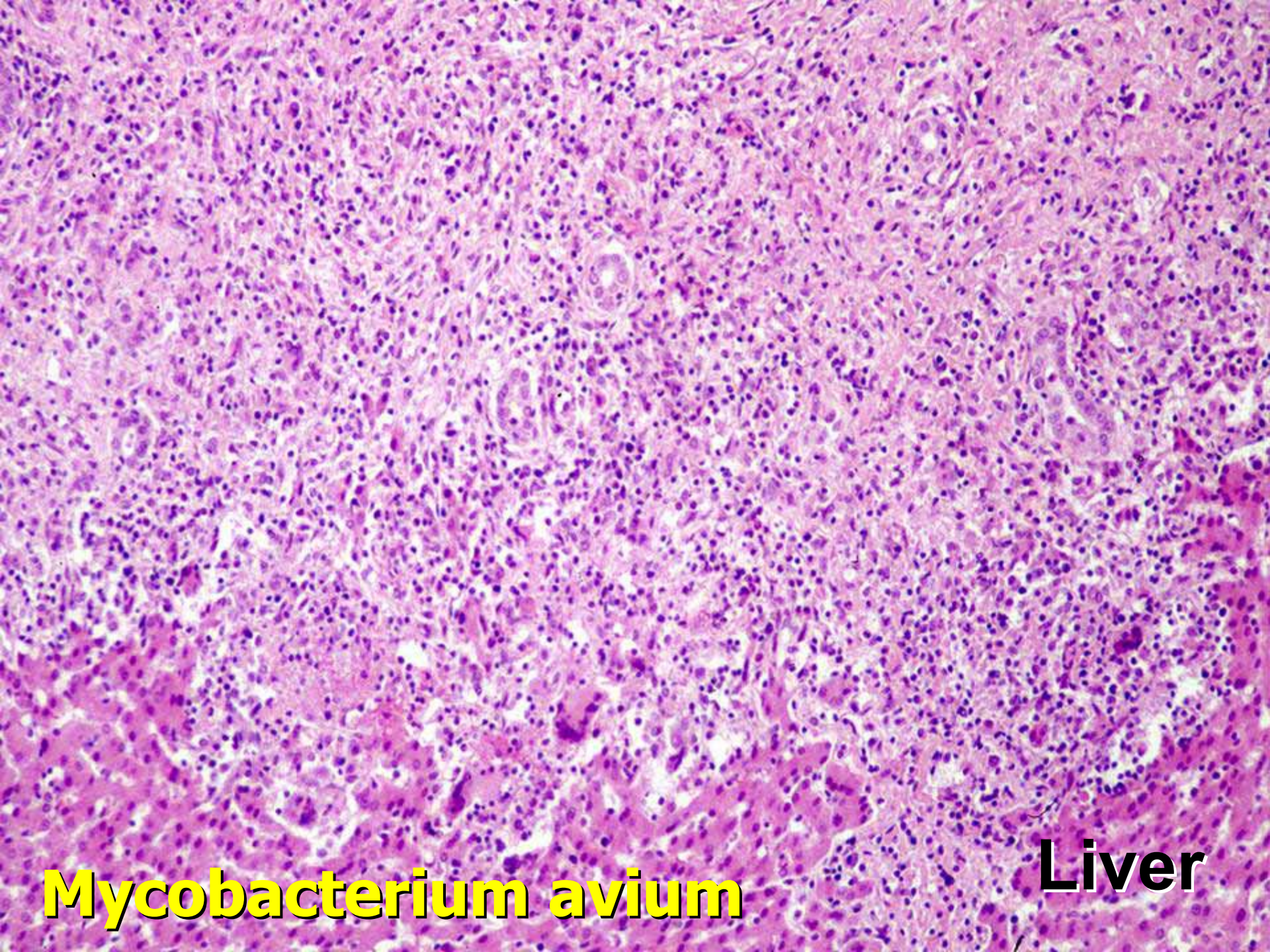
Mycobacterium avium

Ileum



Mycobacterium avium

Liver



Mycobacterium avium

Liver



Mycobacterium avium

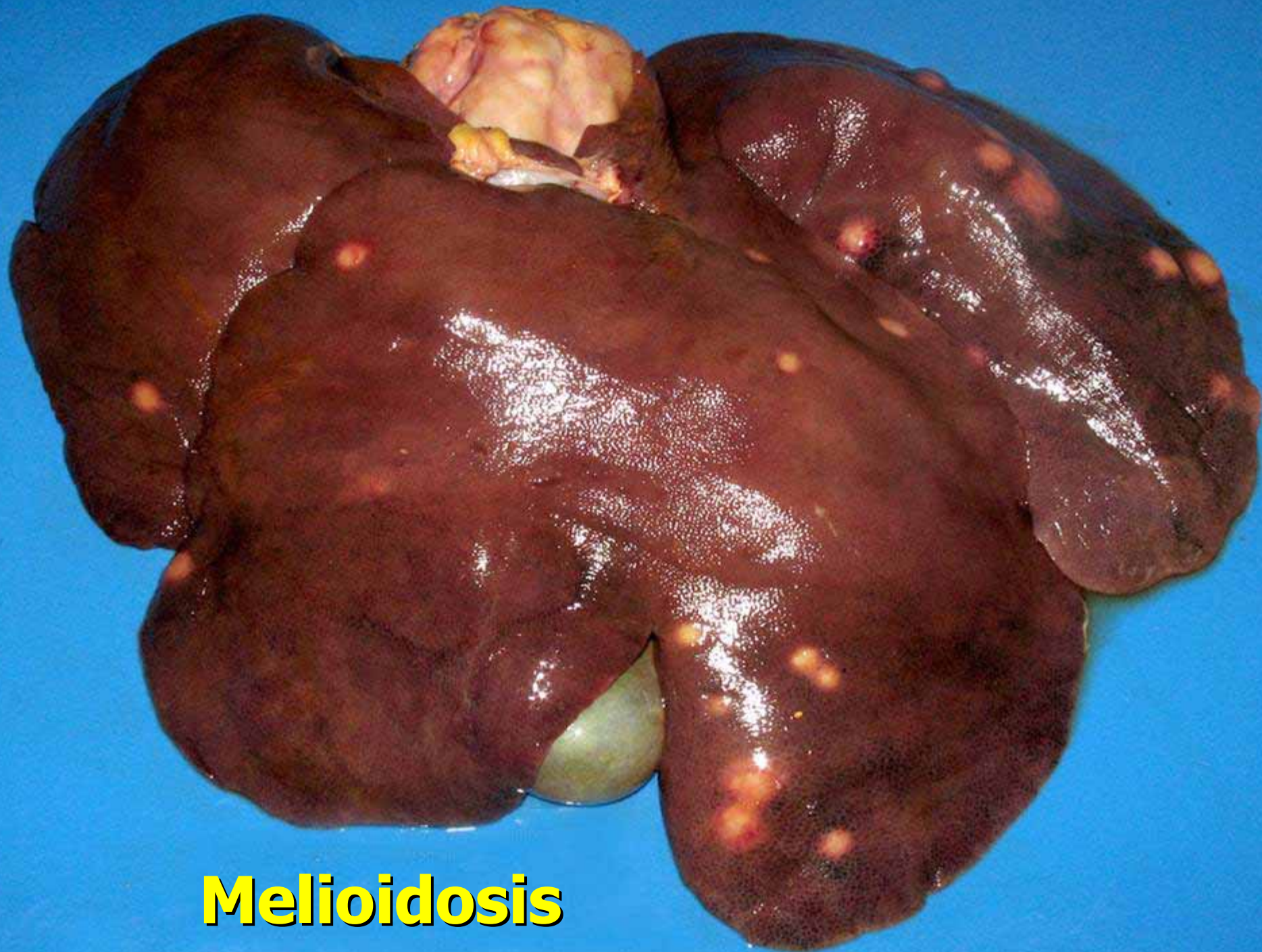
Liver

Melioidosis

- Zoonotic infection caused by the Gram negative bacteria, *Burkholderia pseudomallei*
- South-east Asia and North Australia, South pacific
- In humans, infection is spread via direct contact with broken skin, inhalation, or by ingestion, occurs mainly in severely immune compromised patients
- Both domestic and wild animals
- Variation in host susceptibility
- Location of lesions: associated with route of infection
- Multiple abscesses, orchitis
- Non specific clinical signs
- Public health problem
- Definite diagnosis of melioidosis: bacterial culture



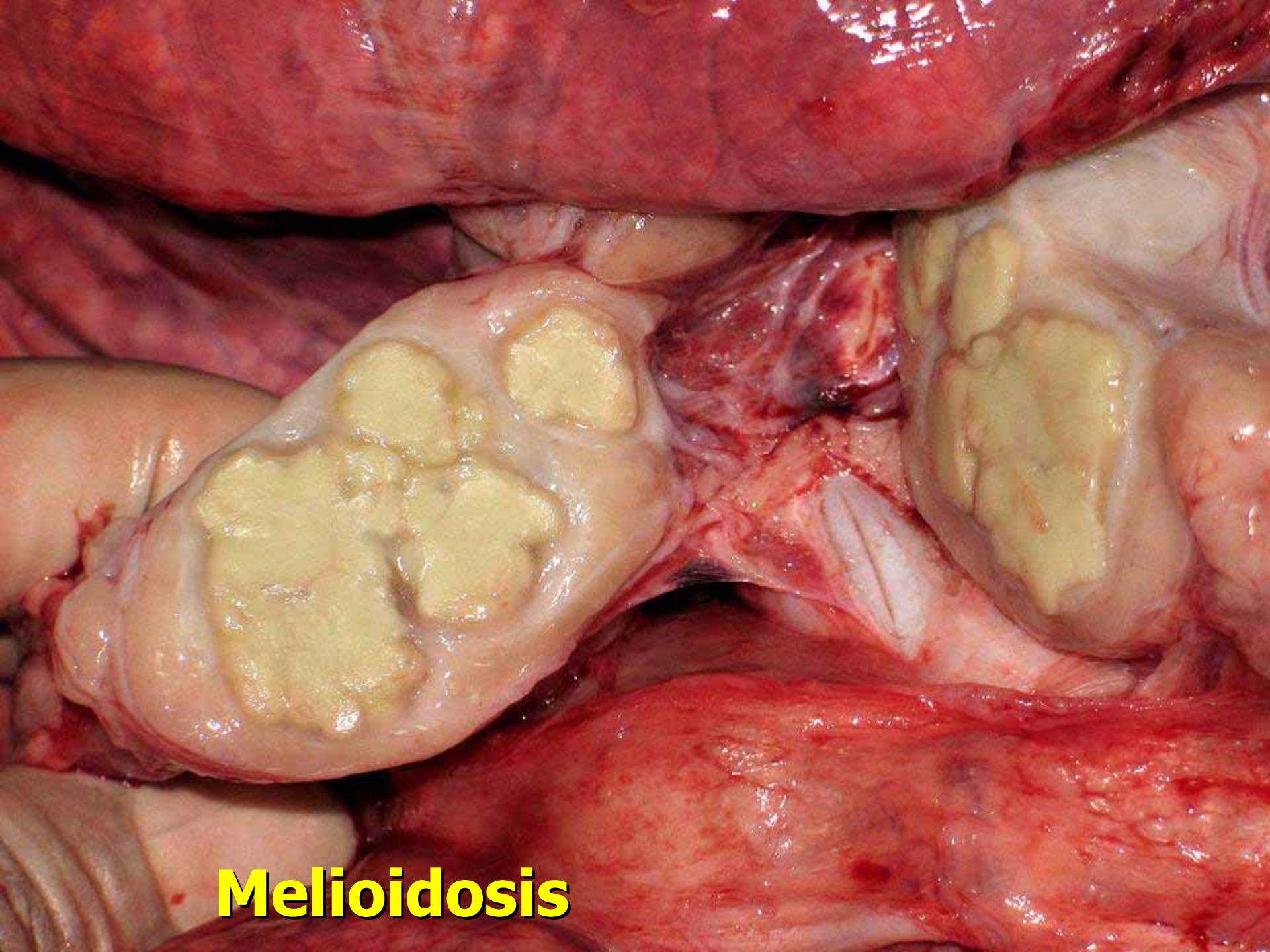
Melioidosis



Melioidosis



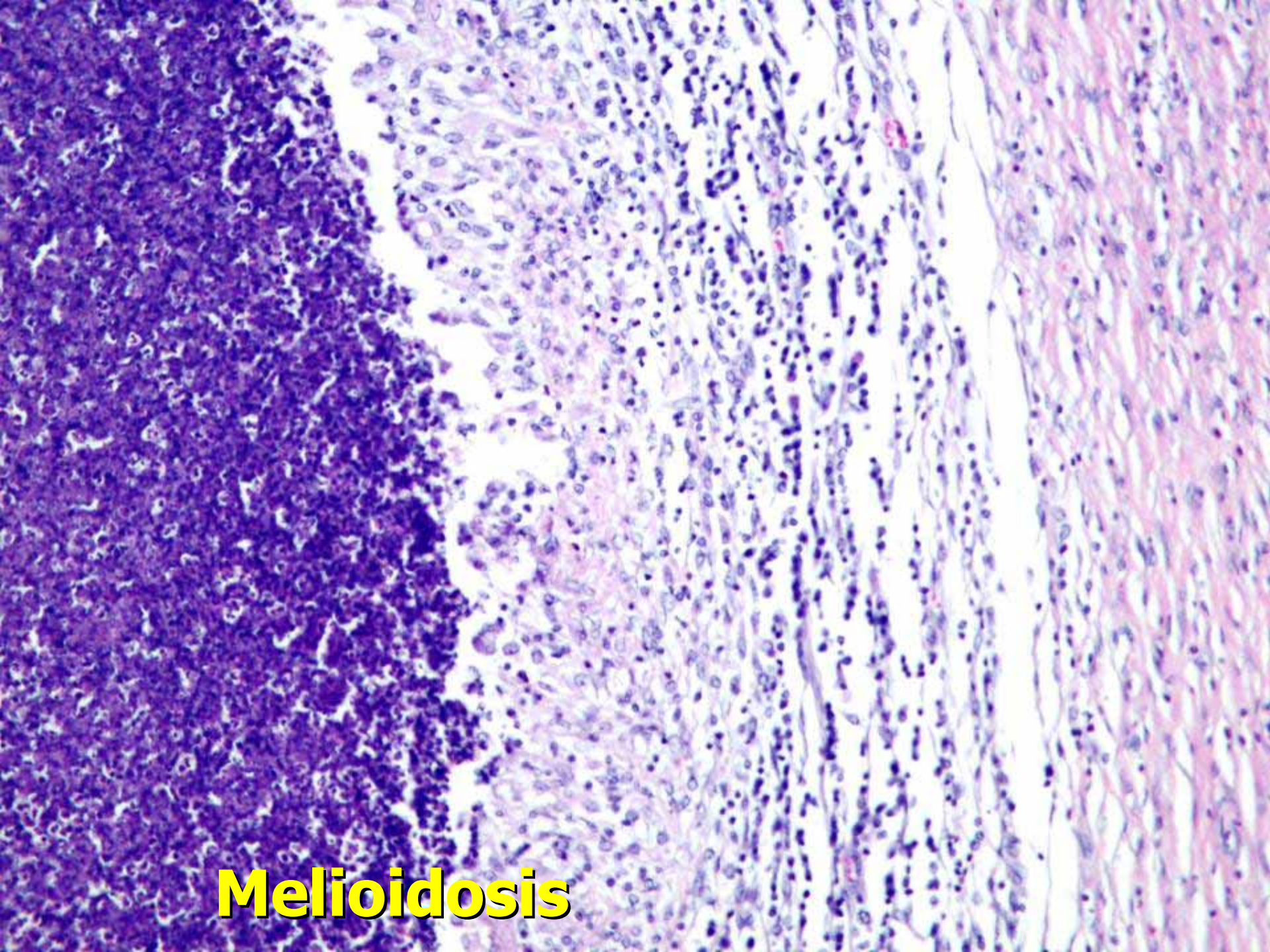
Melioidosis



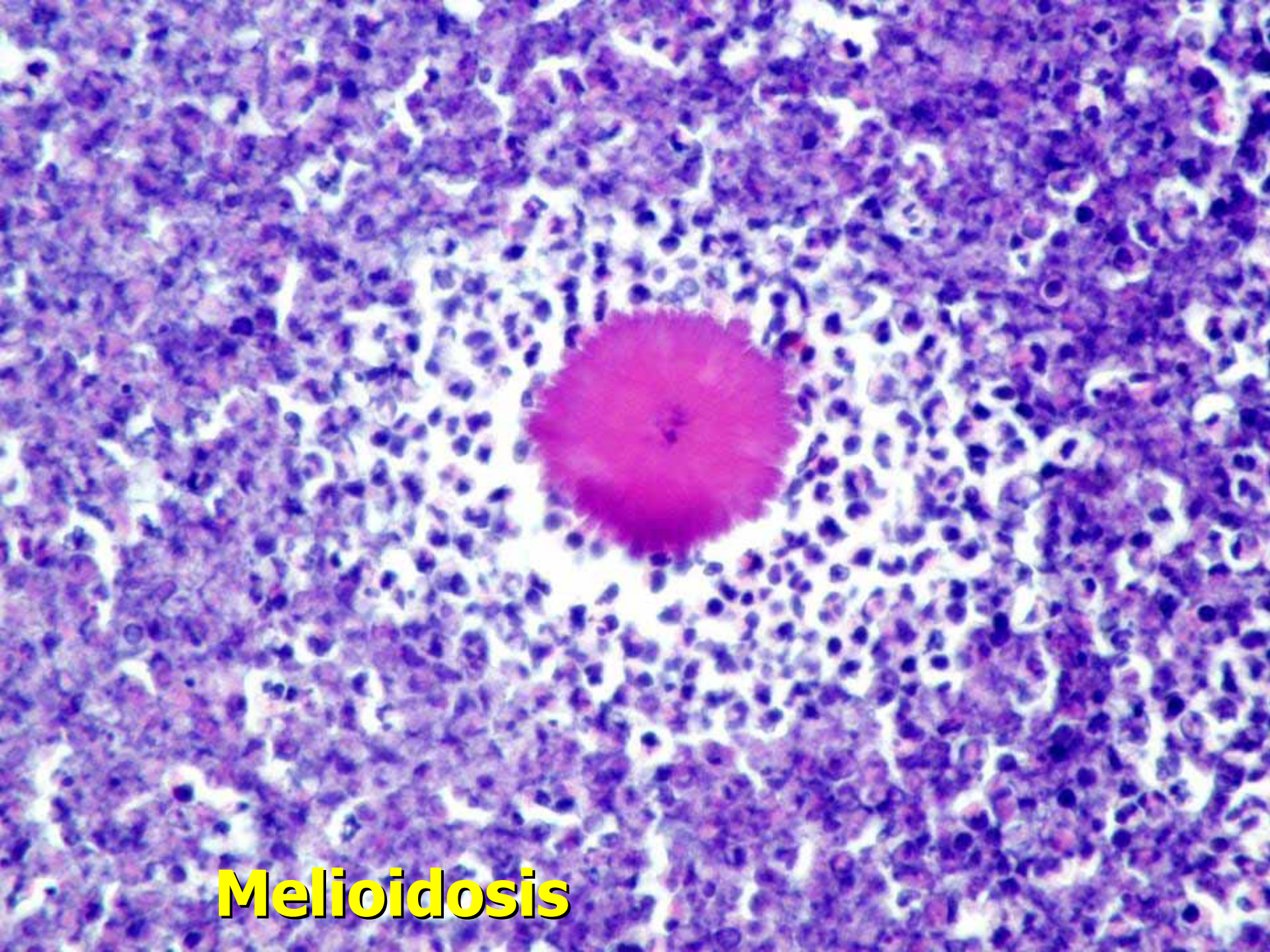
Melioidosis



Melioidosis



Melioidosis



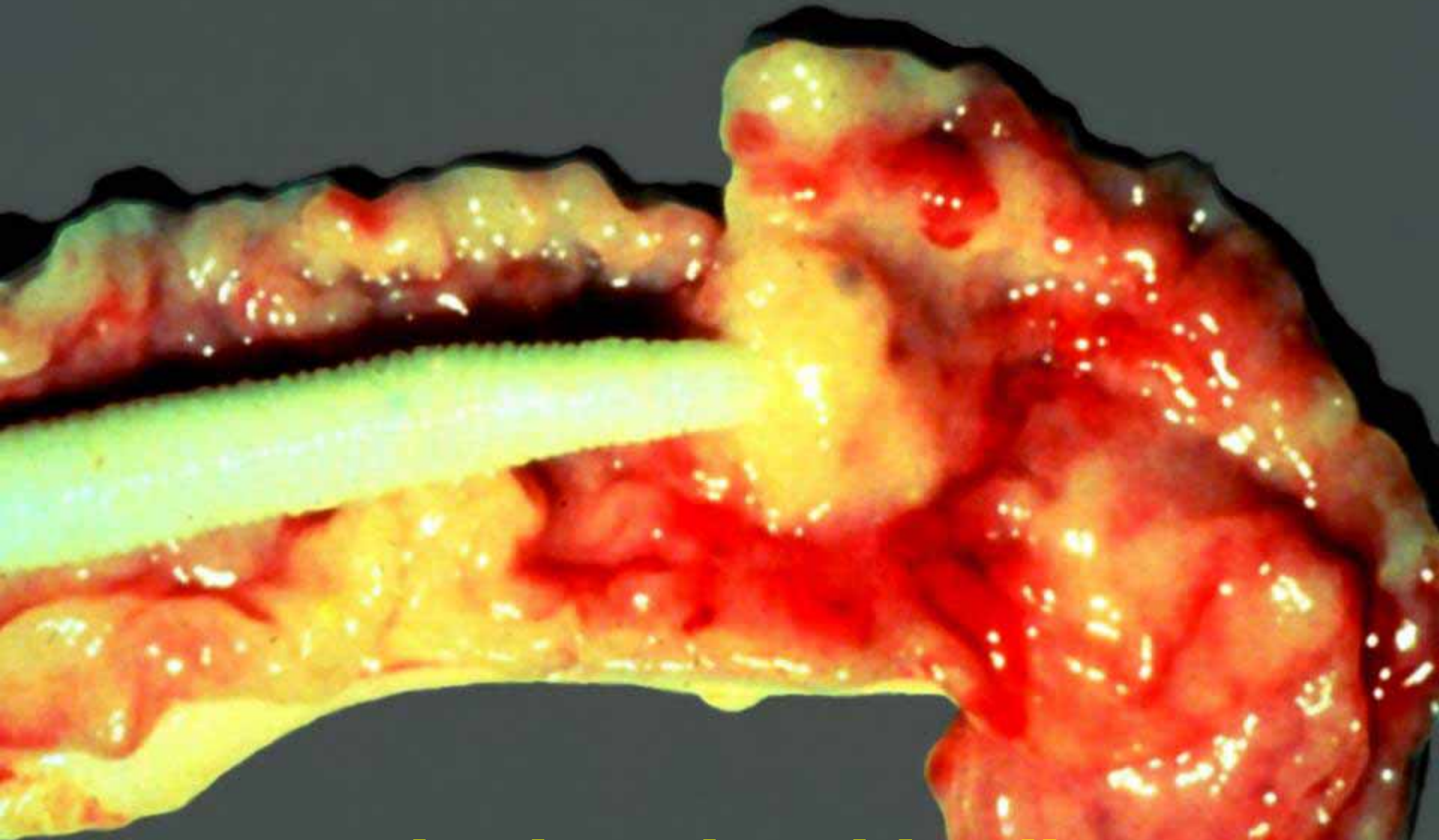
Melioidosis



Ascaris suum



Ascaris suum



Macrocanthyrhynchus hirudinae

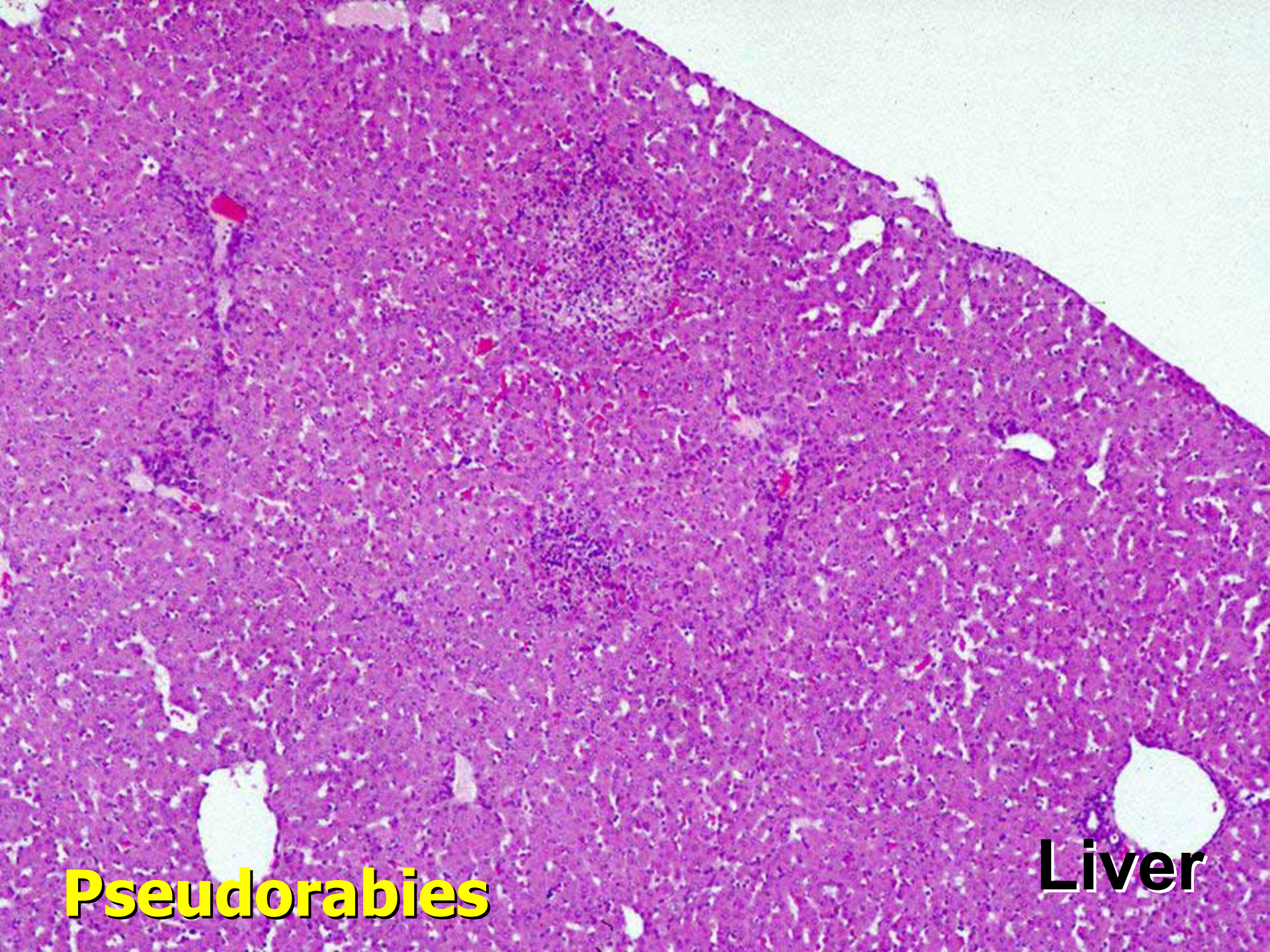


The image is a detailed anatomical illustration of a pig's liver. The liver is shown in a dark, almost black color, with a highly lobulated and textured surface. It is positioned in the center of the frame, with its major blood vessels, including the hepatic portal vein and the hepatic artery, visible as lighter-colored structures branching out from the base of the organ. The background is a light, neutral color, which makes the dark liver stand out prominently. The overall style is that of a scientific or medical illustration, likely from a textbook or a specialized reference work.

Liver



Pseudorabies



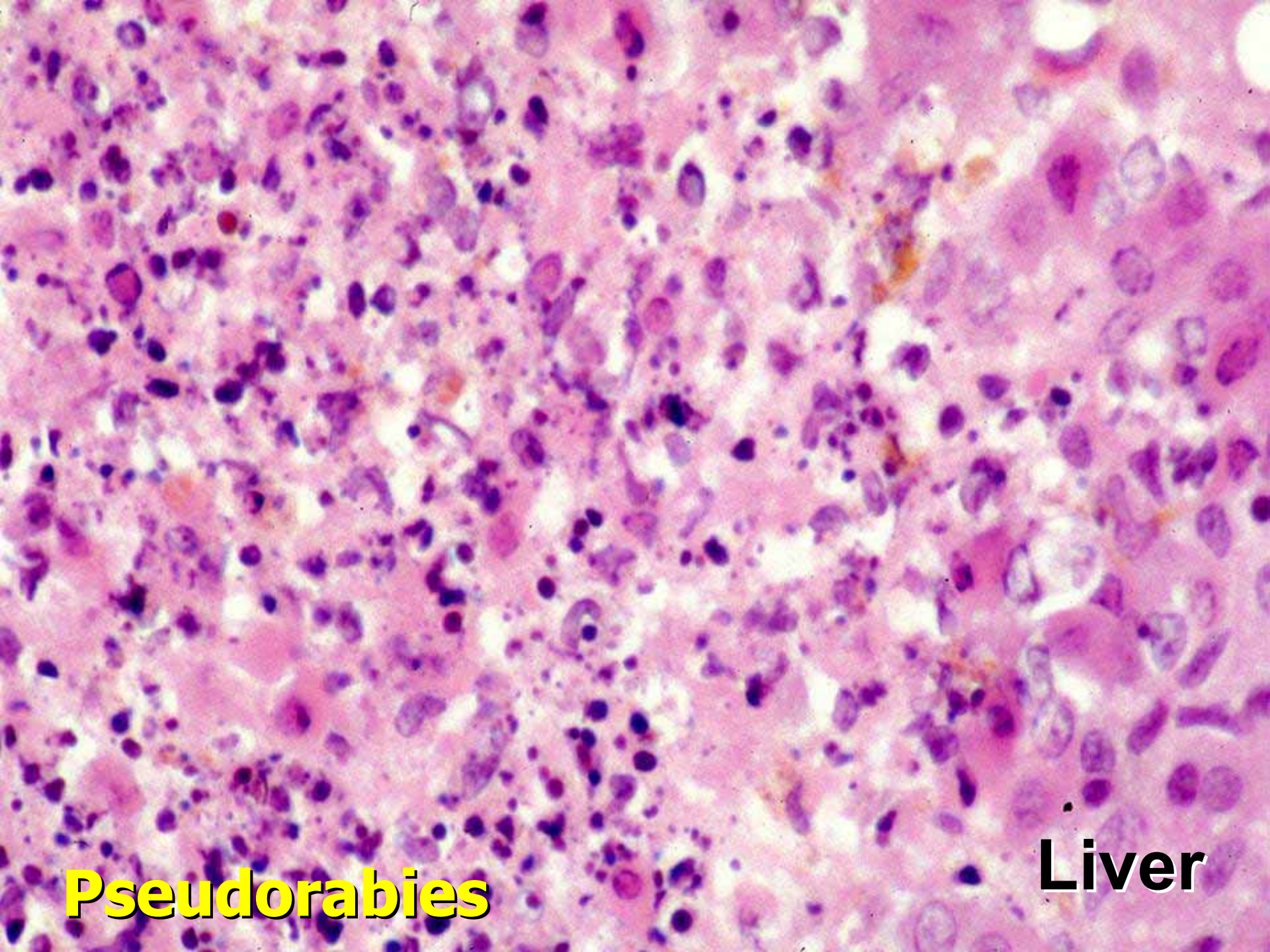
Pseudorabies

Liver



Pseudorabies

Liver



Pseudorabies

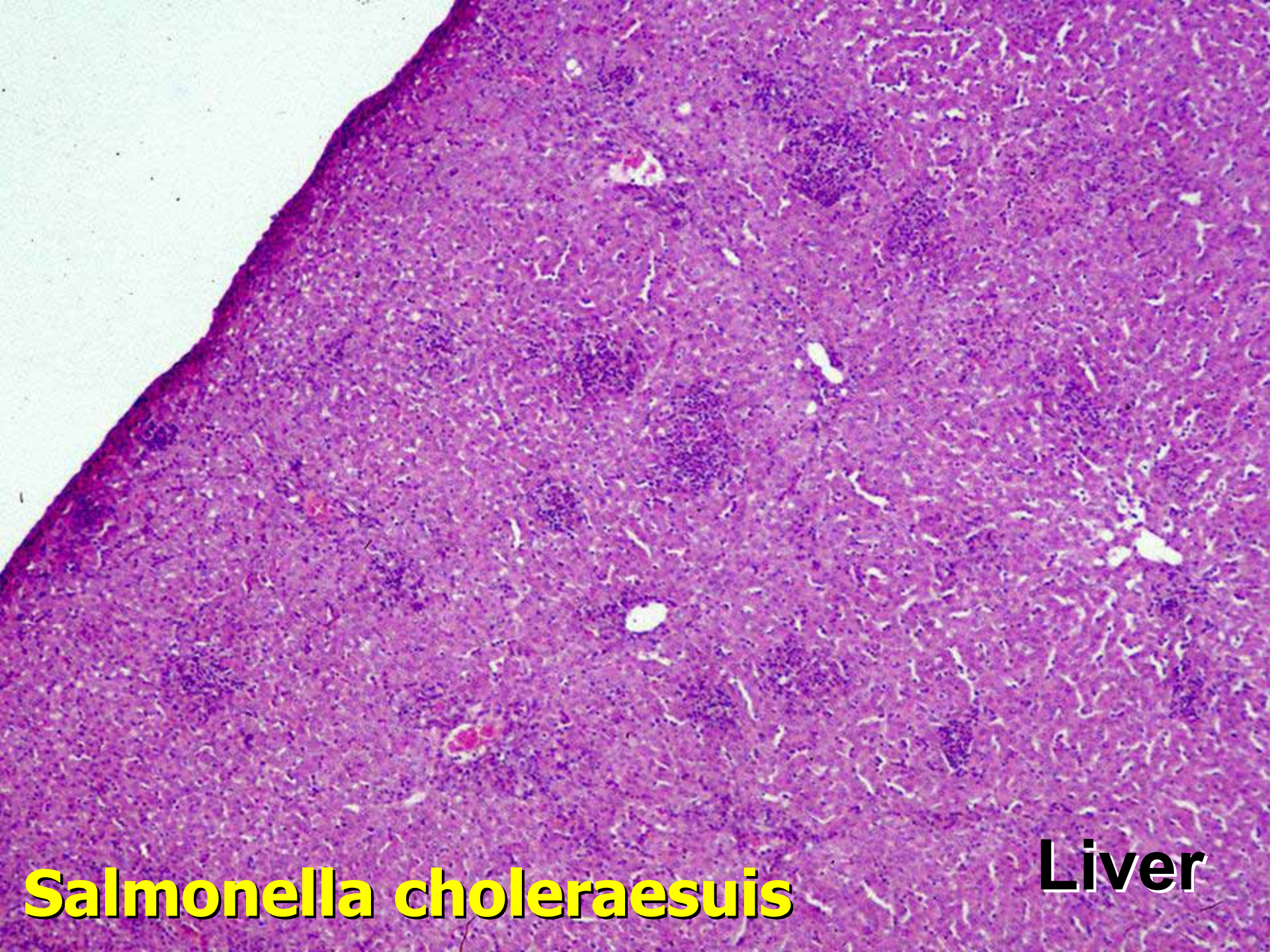
Liver



Salmonella choleraesuis

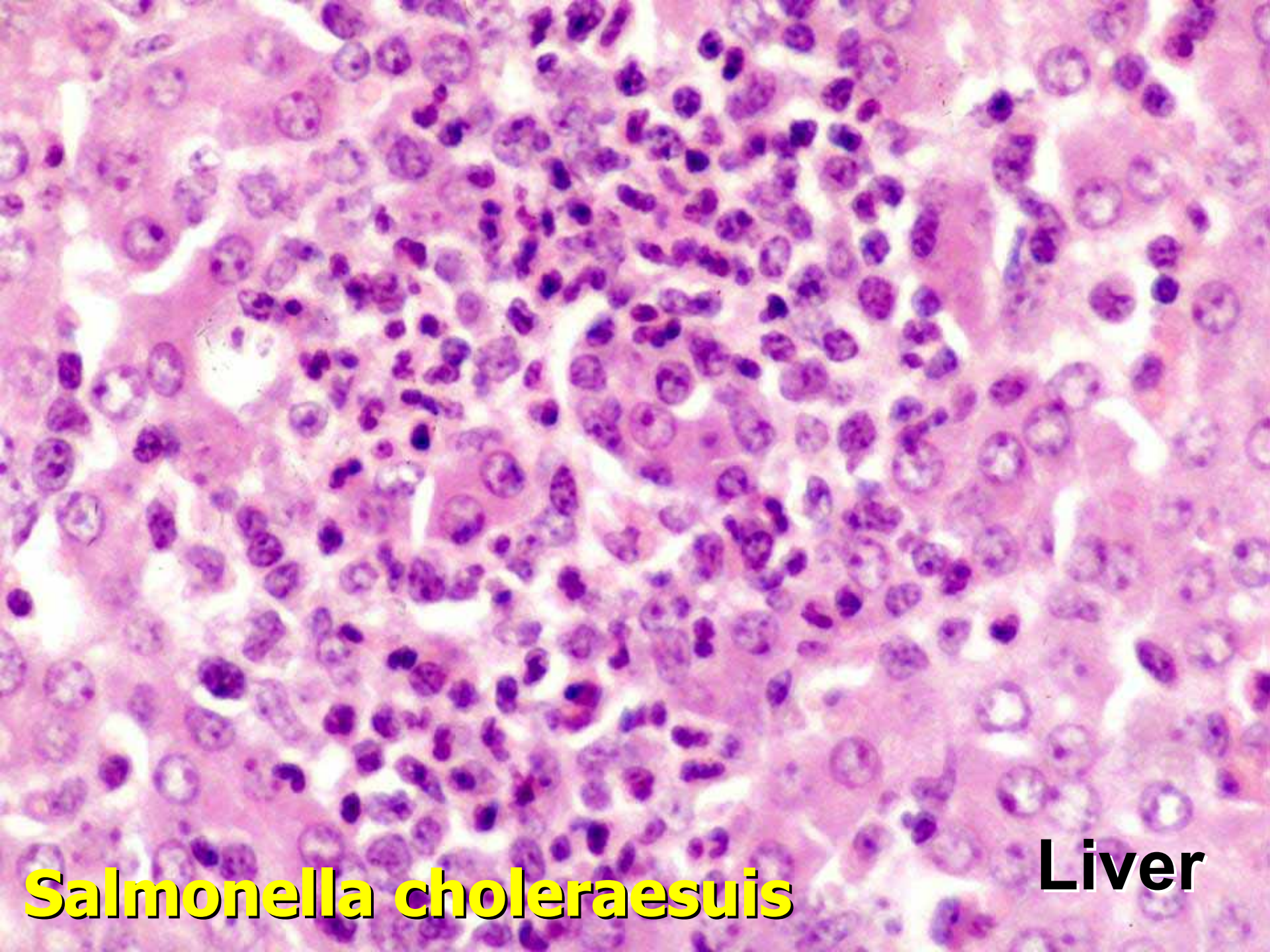


Salmonella choleraesuis



Salmonella choleraesuis

Liver



Salmonella choleraesuis

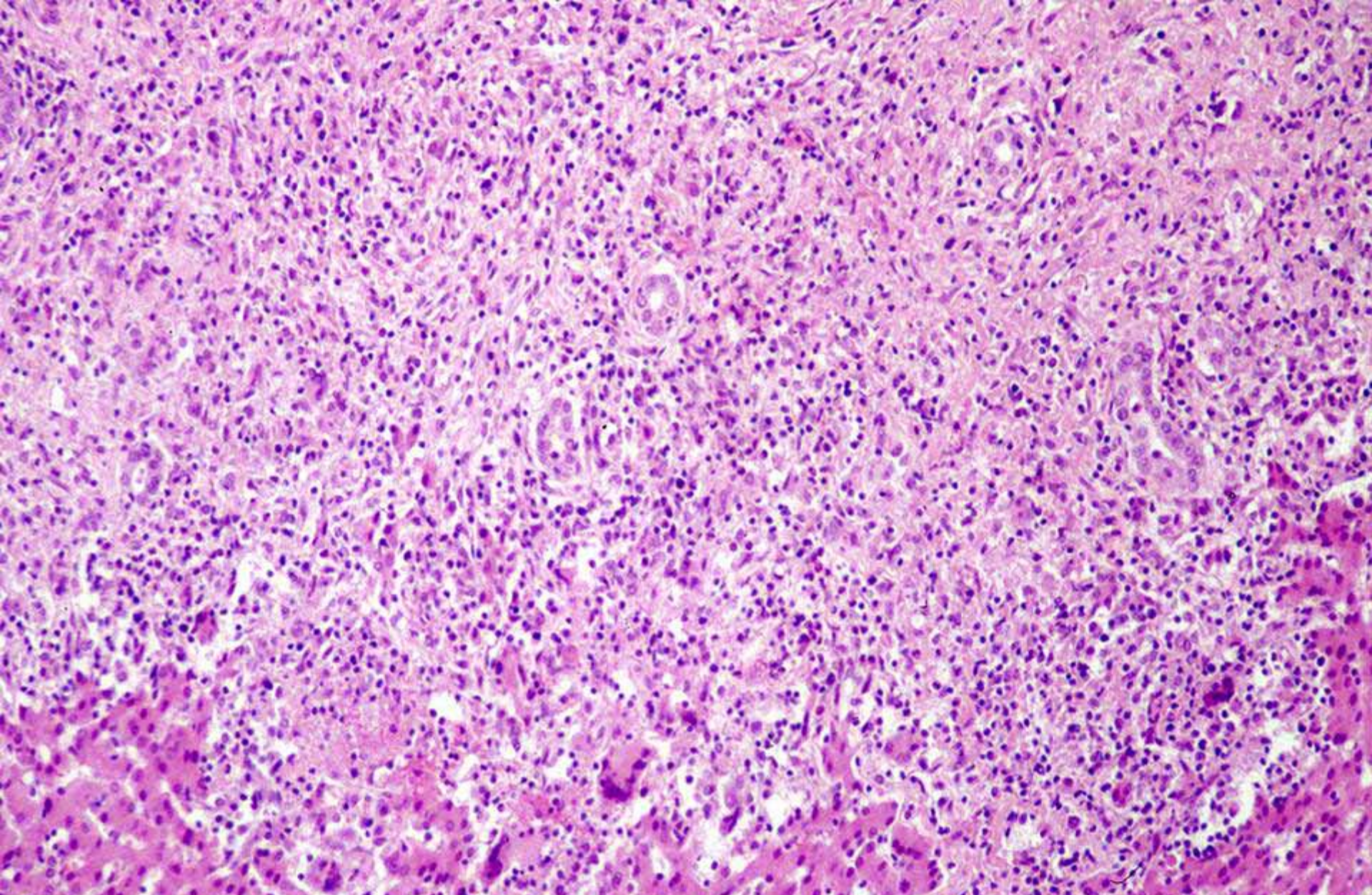
Liver



Arcanobacterium pyogenes



Listeria monocytogenes



Mycobacterium avium

Liver

Ascaris suum - Larval Migration

- **Liver scars more sensitive indicator than adults in intestine**
- **Liver scars will persist up to 3 months**
- **Economic impact of heavy adult ascarid burdens minimal**
 - **reduction of burden impacted ADG by 1%**
- **Impact of larval migration on pneumonia is difficult to quantitate**



Ascaris suum

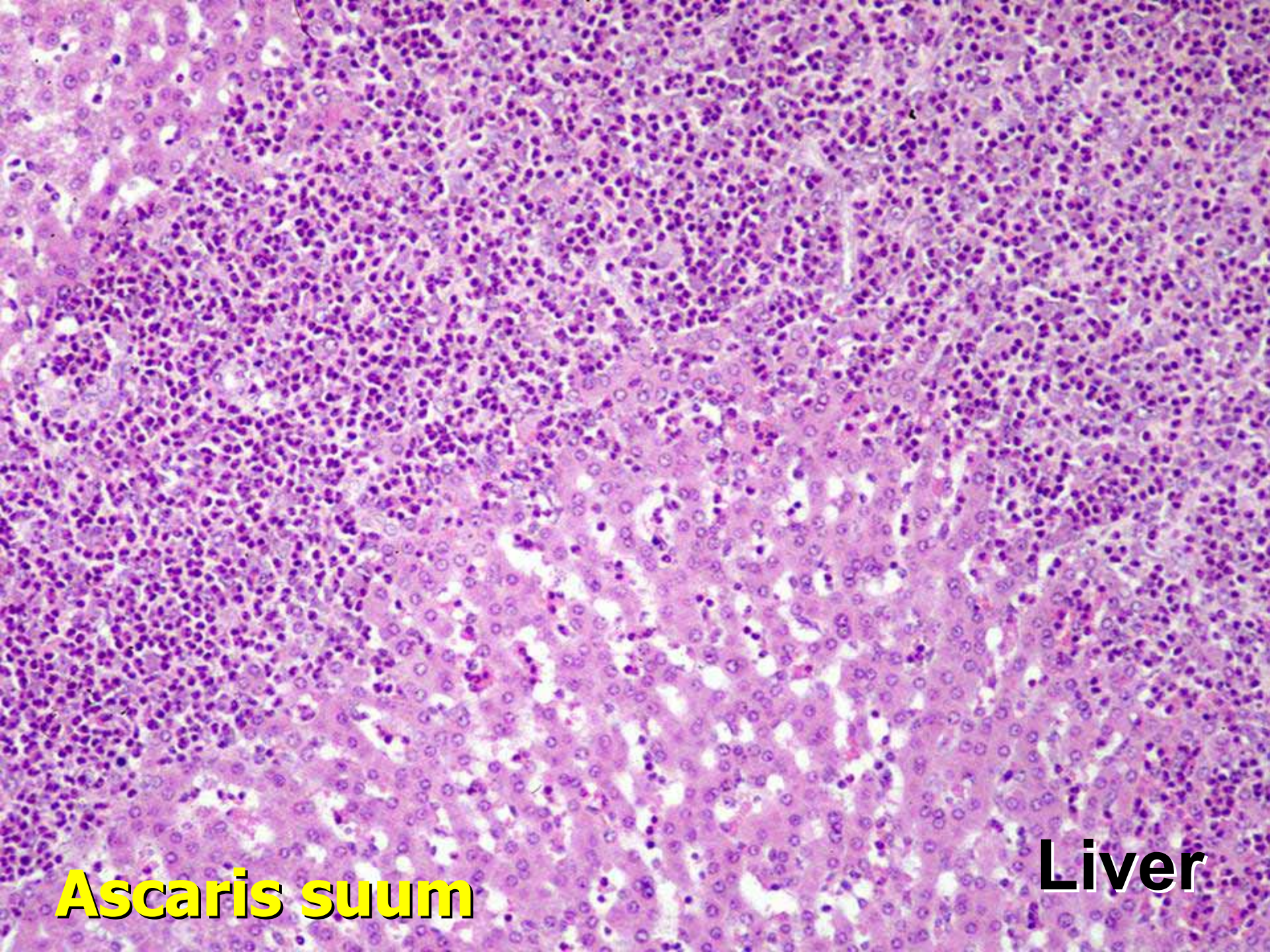


Ascaris suum



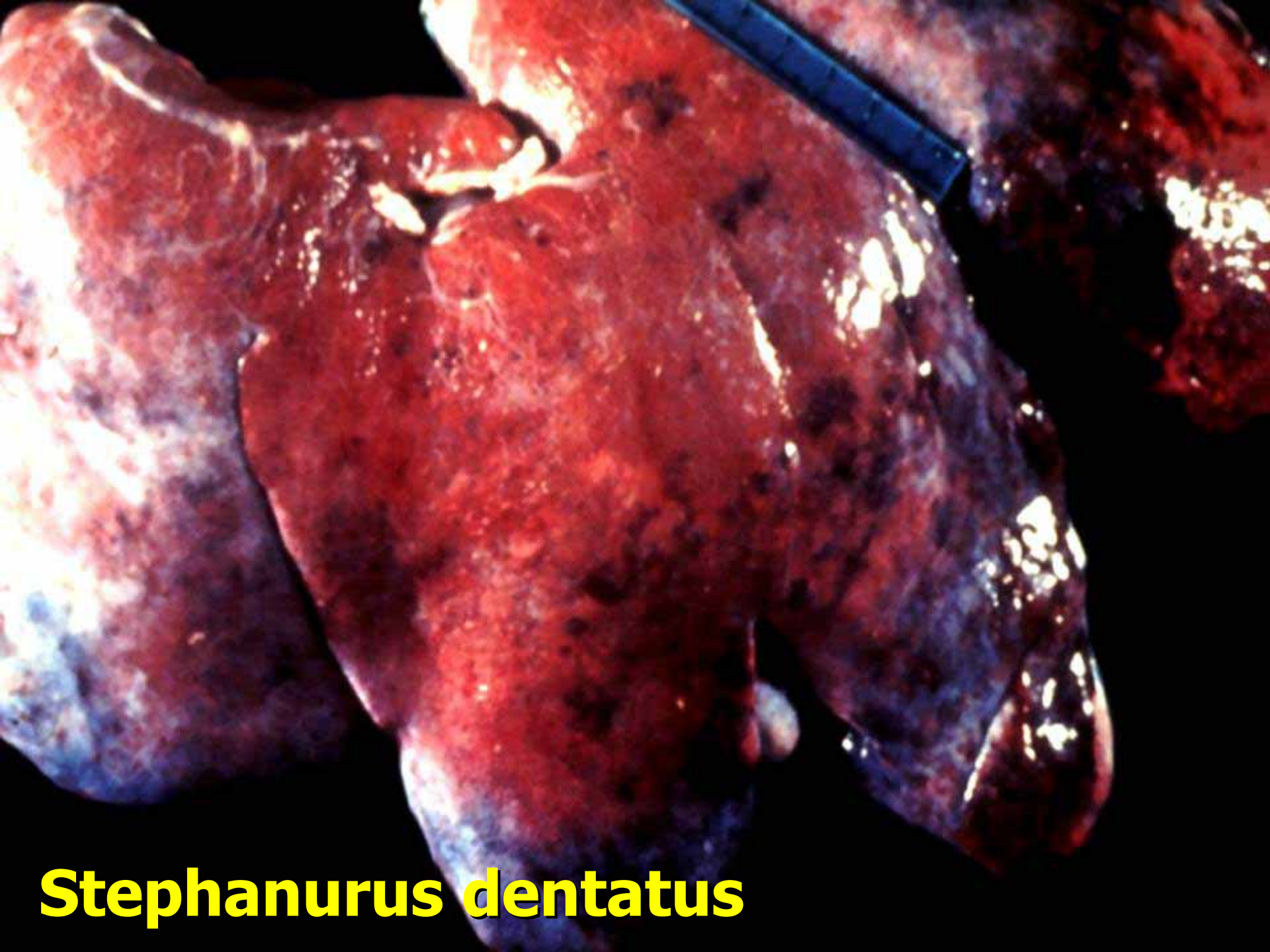
Ascaris suum

Liver



Ascaris suum

Liver



Stephanurus dentatus

Toxic Hepatopathy

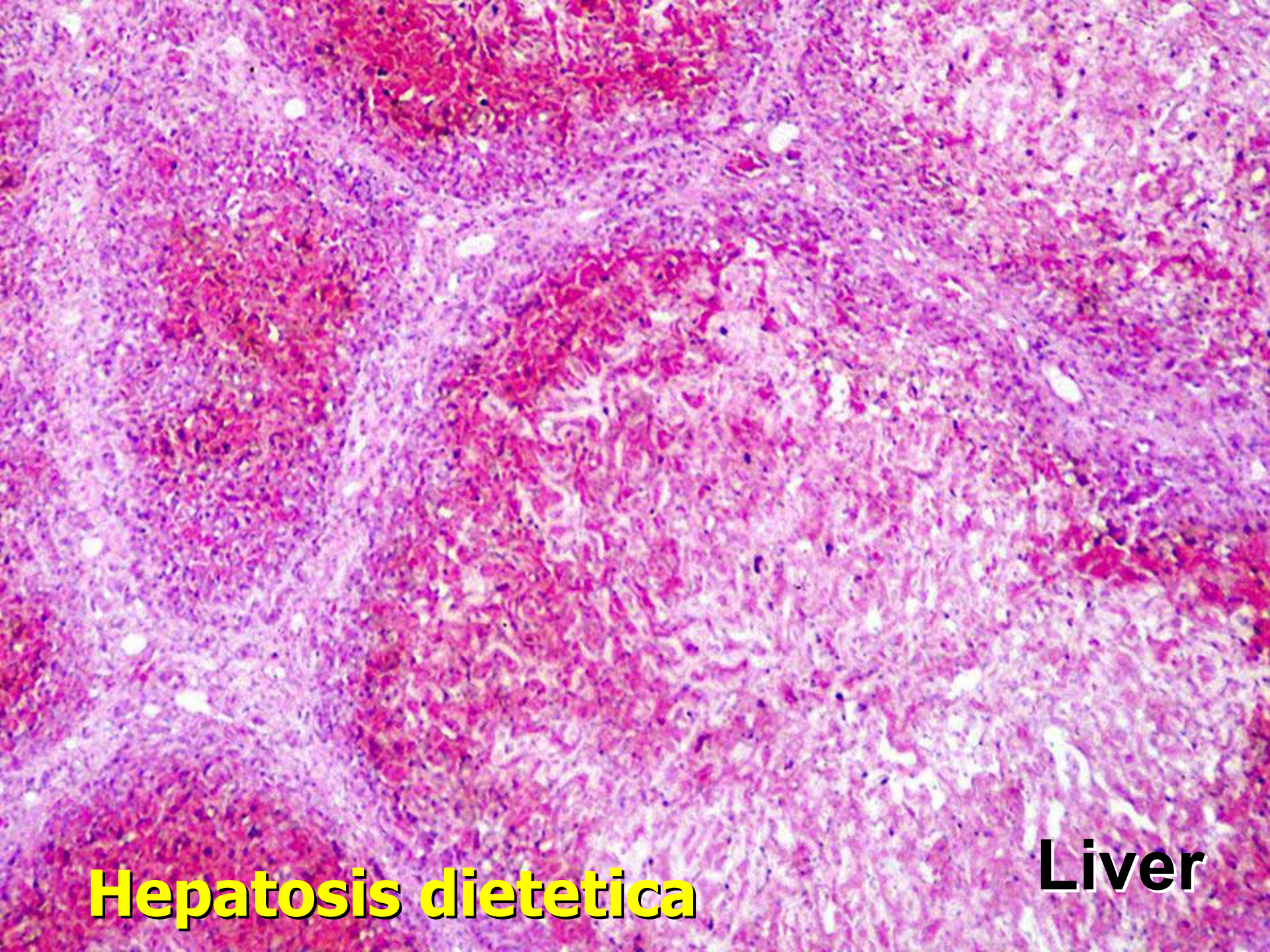
- **Xanthium toxicosis (Cocklebur)**
- **Gossypol toxicosis**
- **Hepatositis dietetica Vit. E/Se deficiency**
- **Coal Tar toxicity**
- **Aflatoxicosis (>1200ppm)**
- **Fumonisin toxicosis (>80ppm)**



Hepatosi dietetica

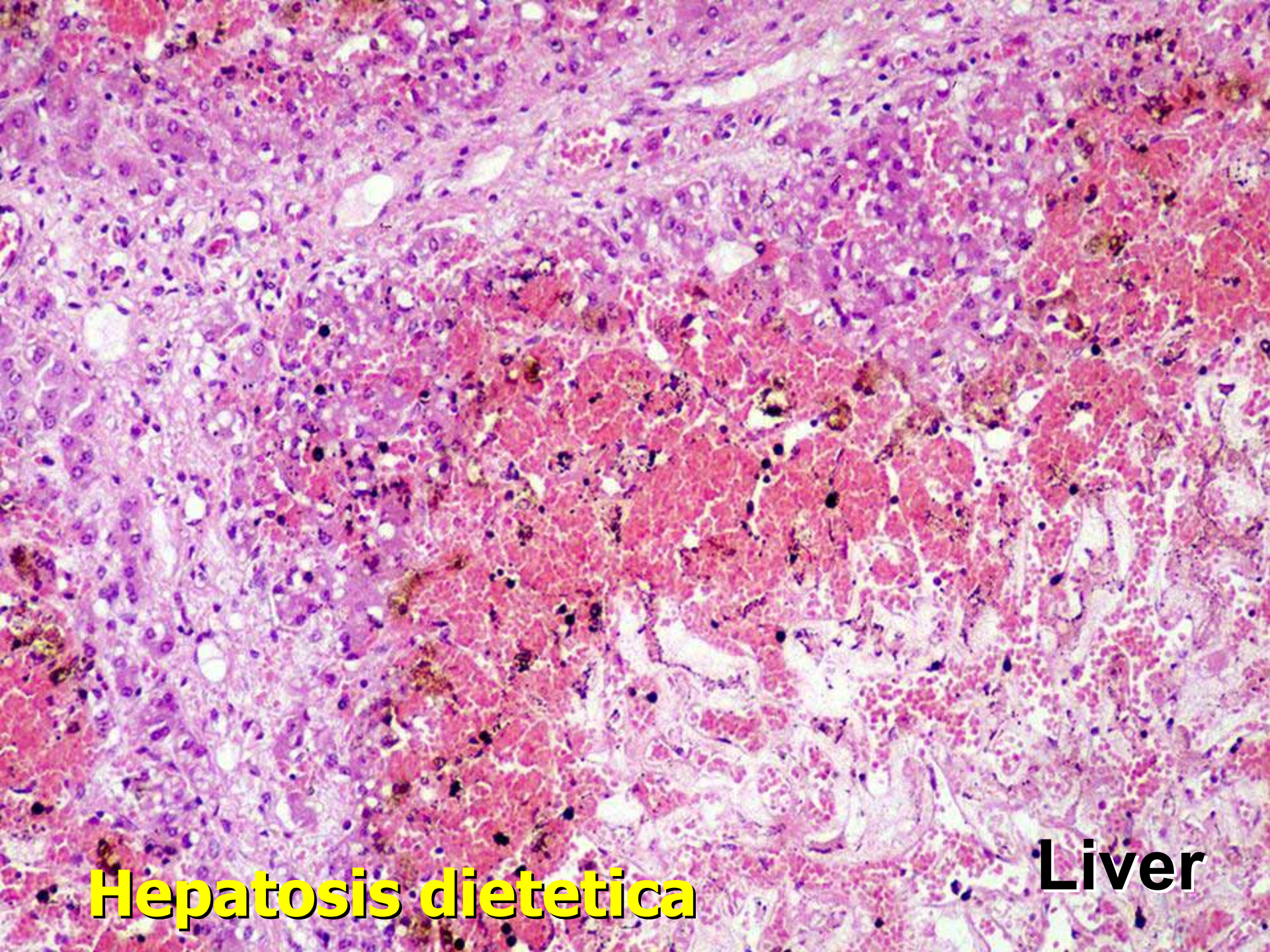


Hepatosi dietetica



Hepatosi dietetica

Liver

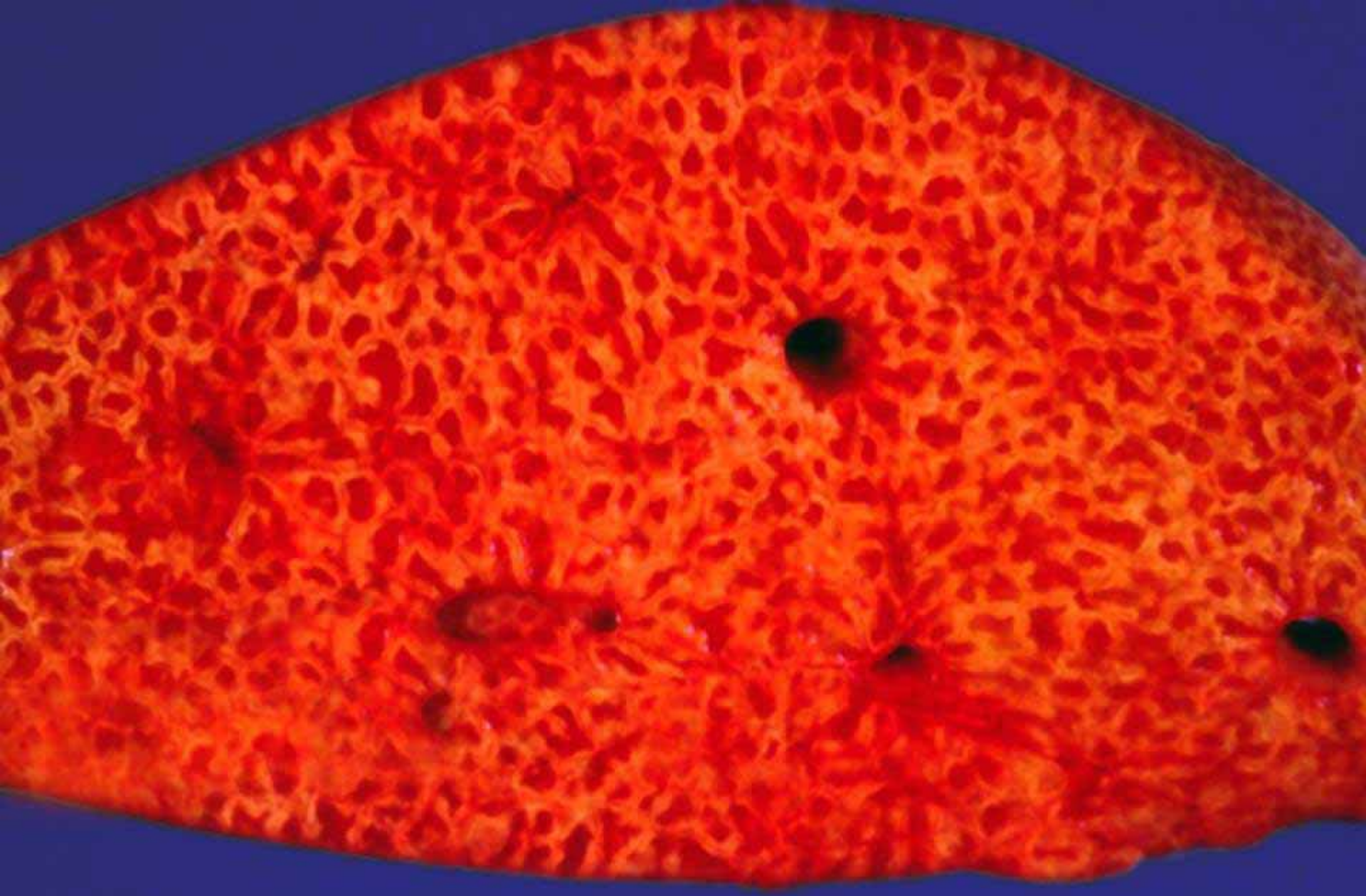


Hepatosi dietetica

Liver



Cocklebur intoxication



Cocklebur intoxication



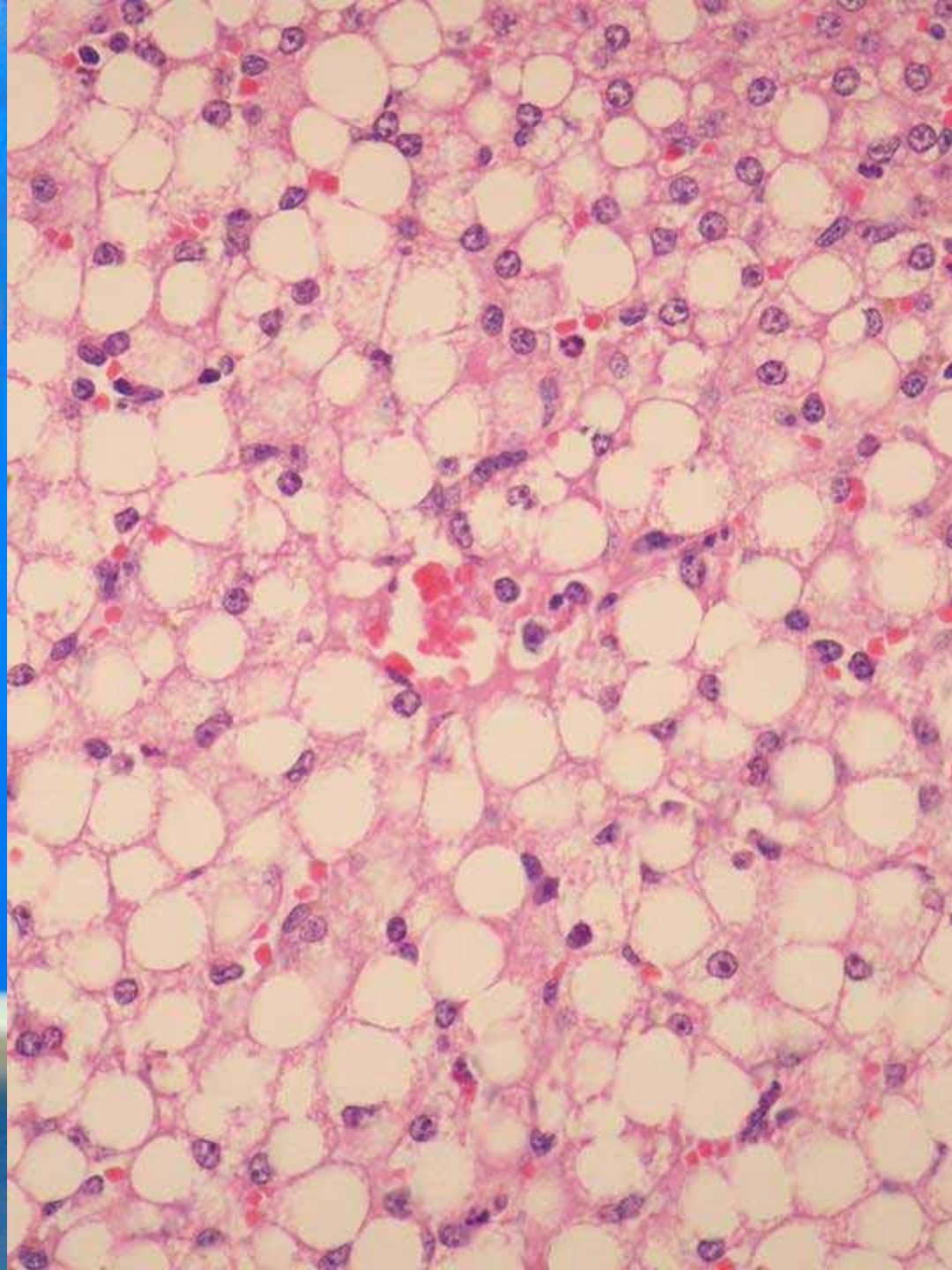
Aflatoxicosis

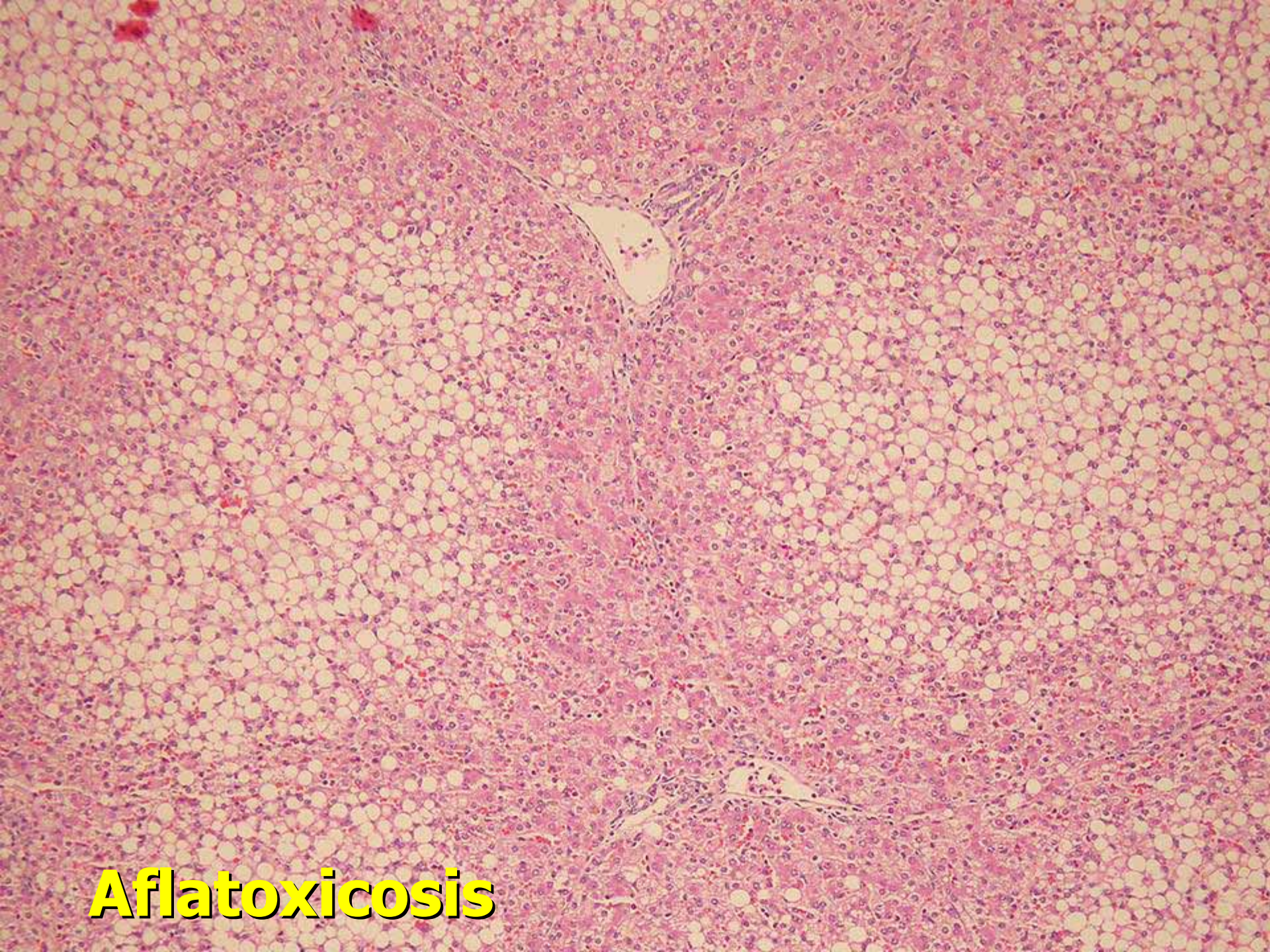


Aflatoxicosis



Aflatoxicosis





Aflatoxicosis



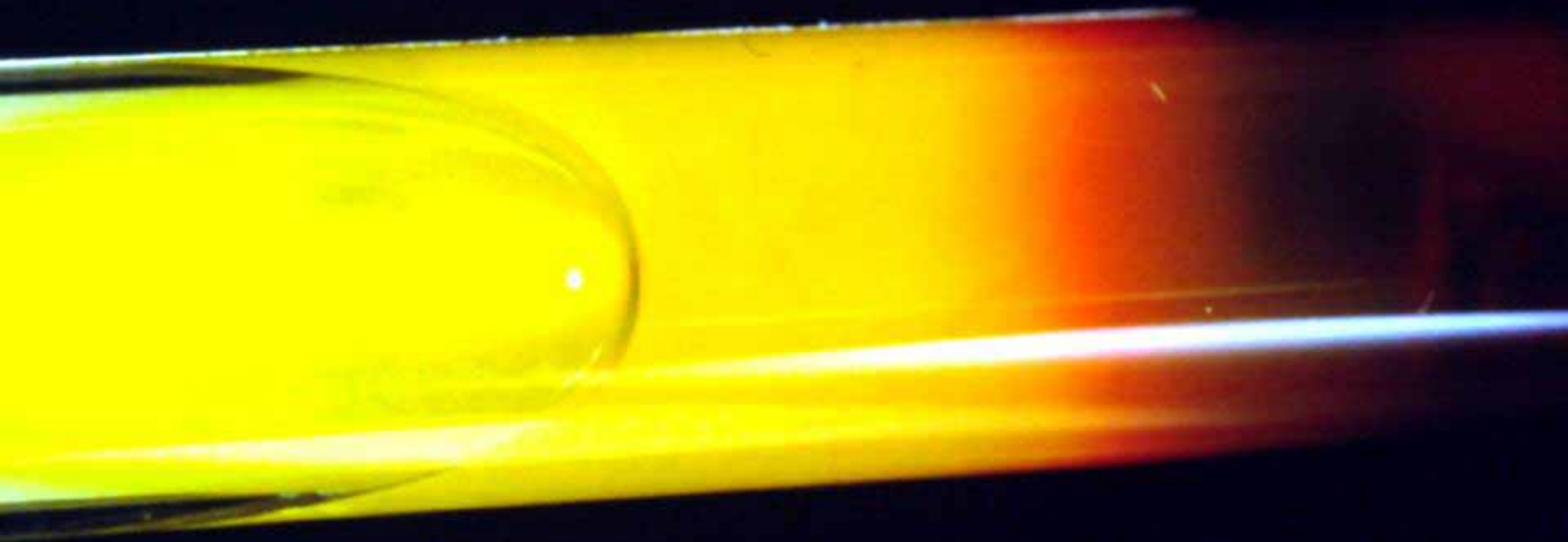
PMWS



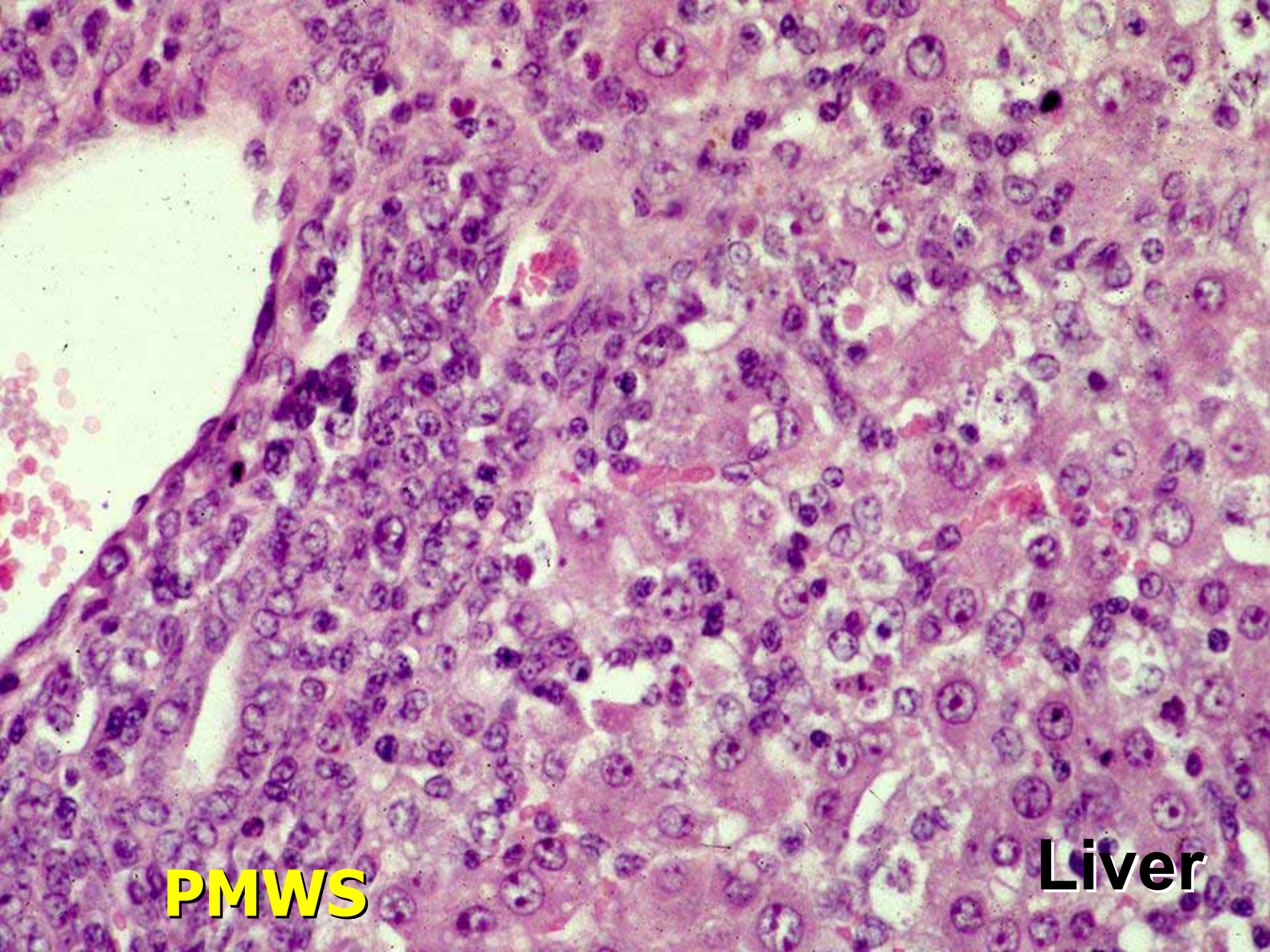
PMWS



PMWS

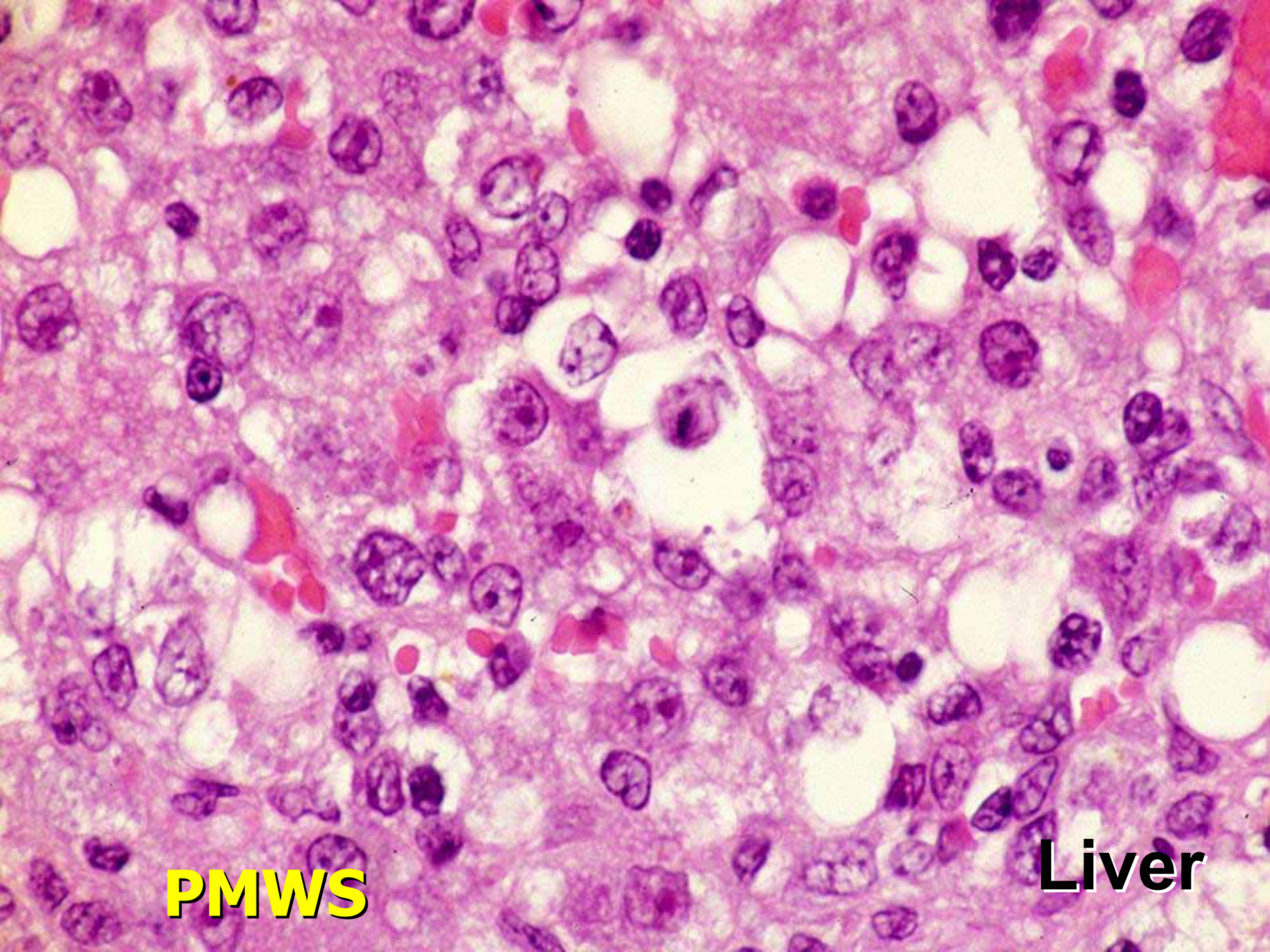


PMWS



PMWS

Liver



PMWS

Liver