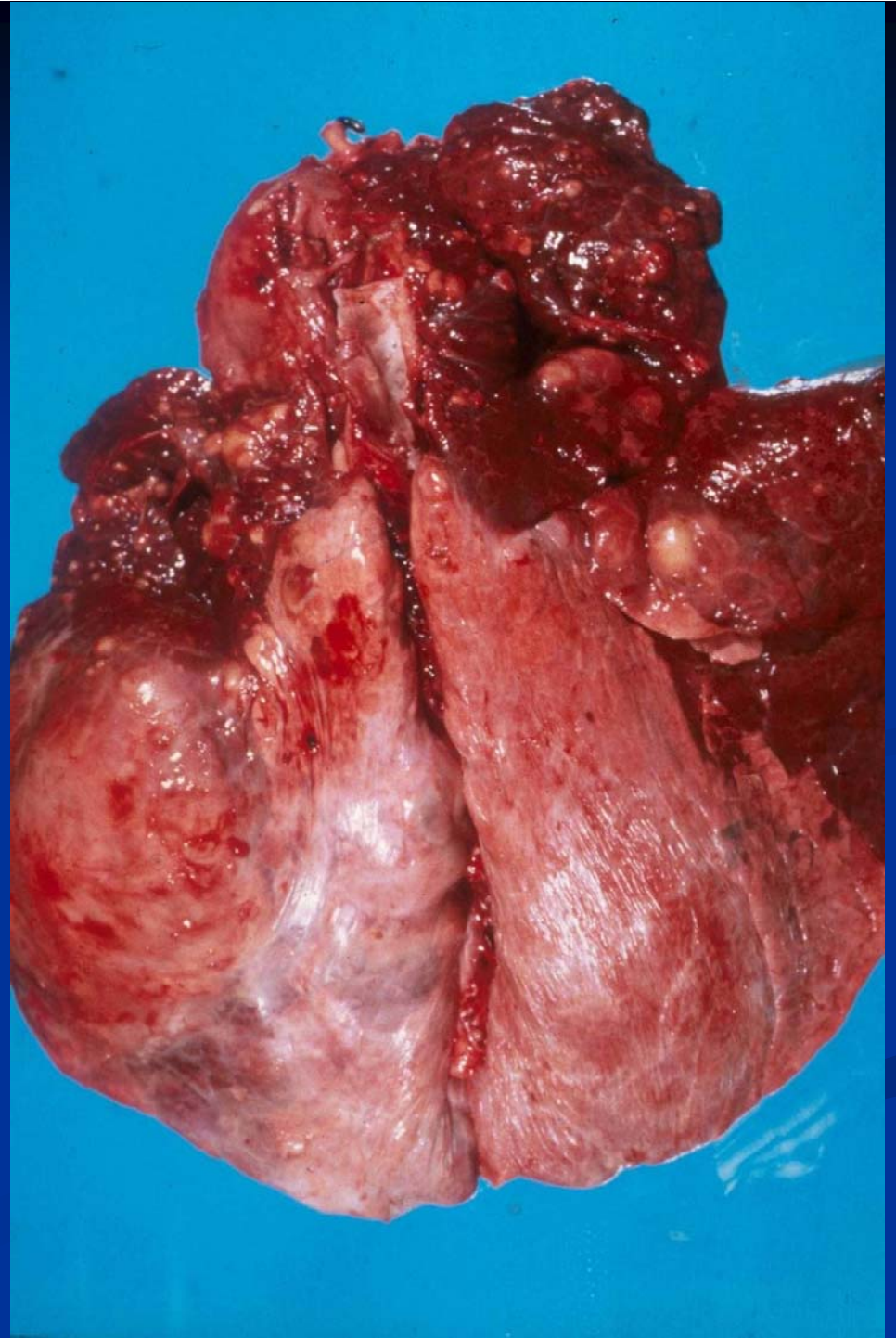
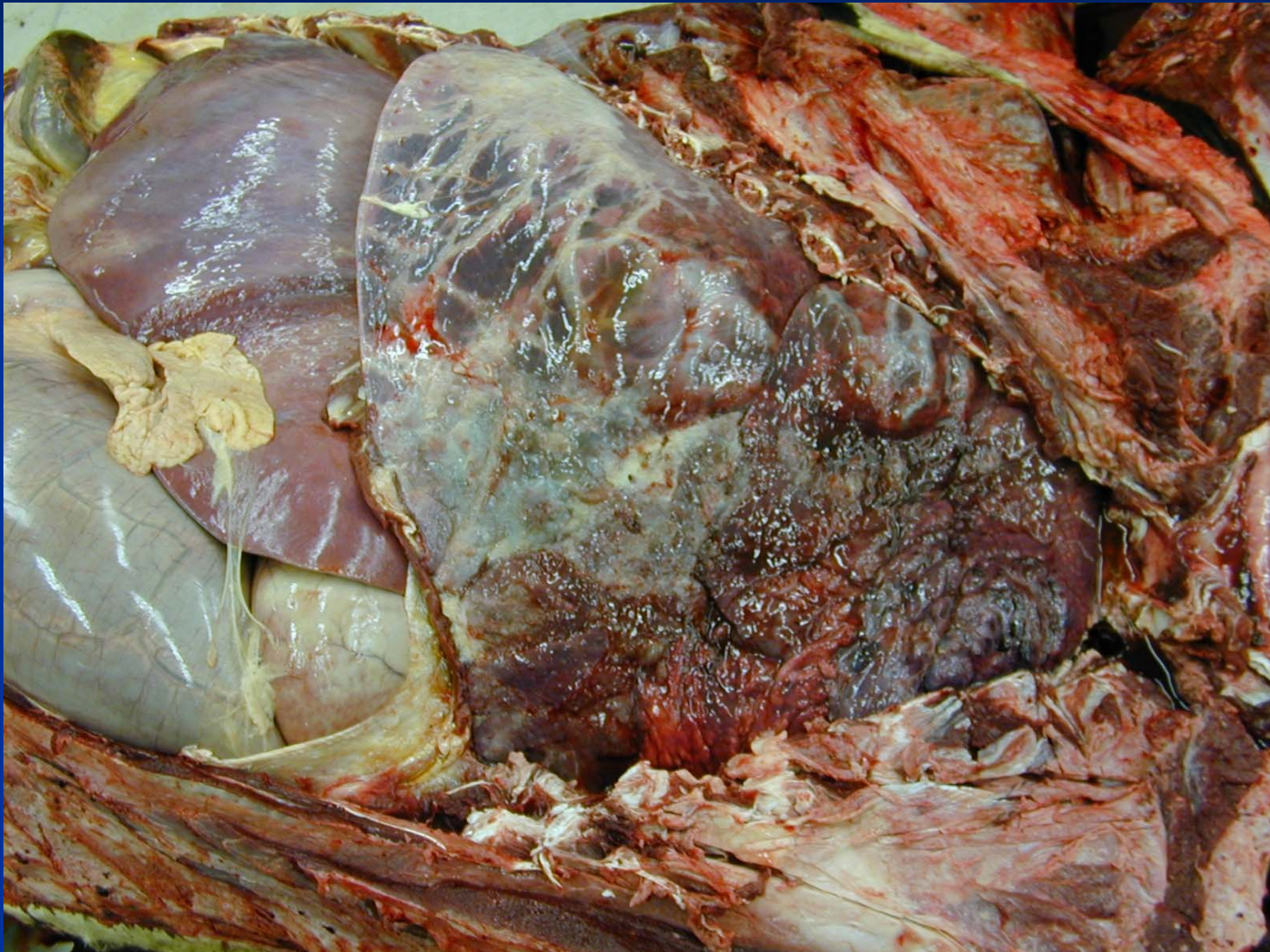


# “Enzootic Pneumonia”



# Bronchopneumonia—*A. pyogenes*



# Atelectasis - Sheep



# Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP)

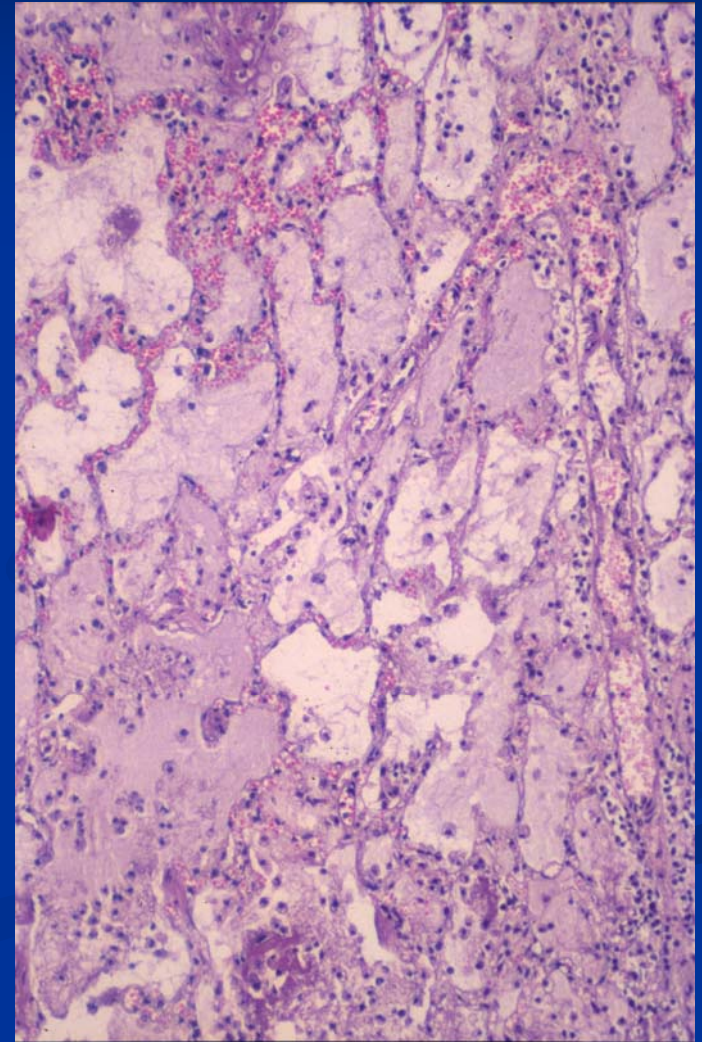
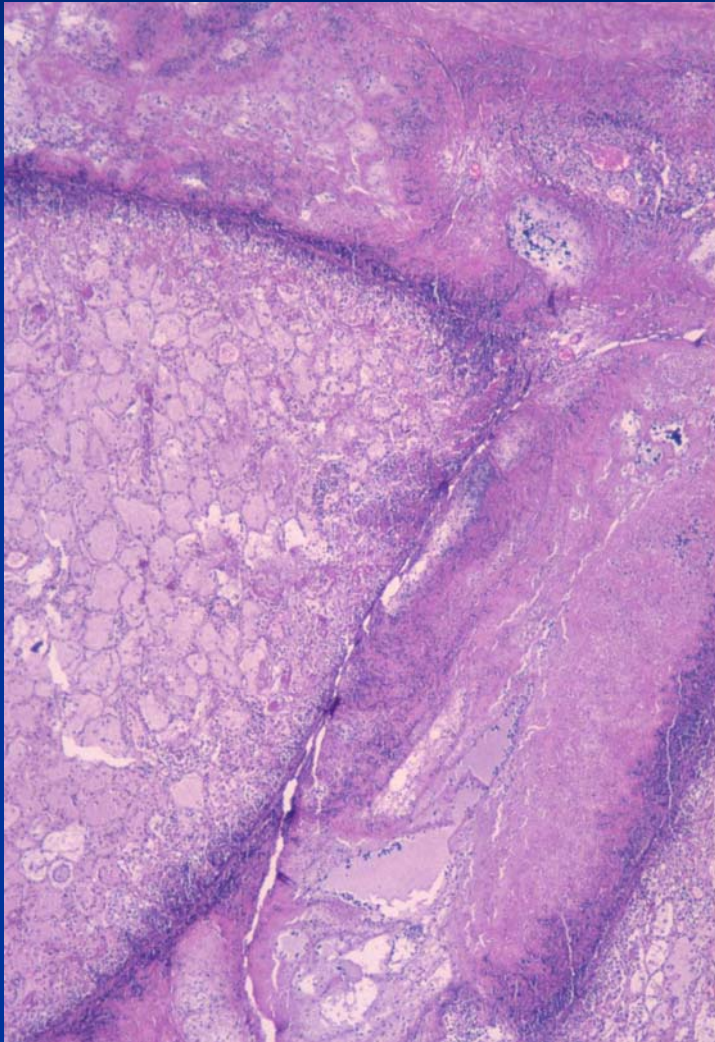
- Eradicated from Australia in 1970s, US in 1800s
- Endemic in Africa, Asia and Eastern Europe
- Etiology
  - In cattle, *Mycoplasma mycoides* ssp. *mycoides* small colony type (note: large colony type isolated from goat pneumonias recently in Australia)
  - In goats, *Mycoplasma capricolum* ssp *capripneumoniae*

# Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia

## ■ Pathology

- Extremely severe fibrinous bronchopneumonia/pleuritis (similar in nature to *M. hemolytica*)
- Interlobular septa severely widened (“marbling”) – edema and fibrin
- Caudal lobes affected, not anteroventral distribution
- Thrombosis and infarction
- Sequestration prominent
  
- NOTE: SEVERE EDEMA AND FIBRIN IN LUNG AND THORACIC CAVITY

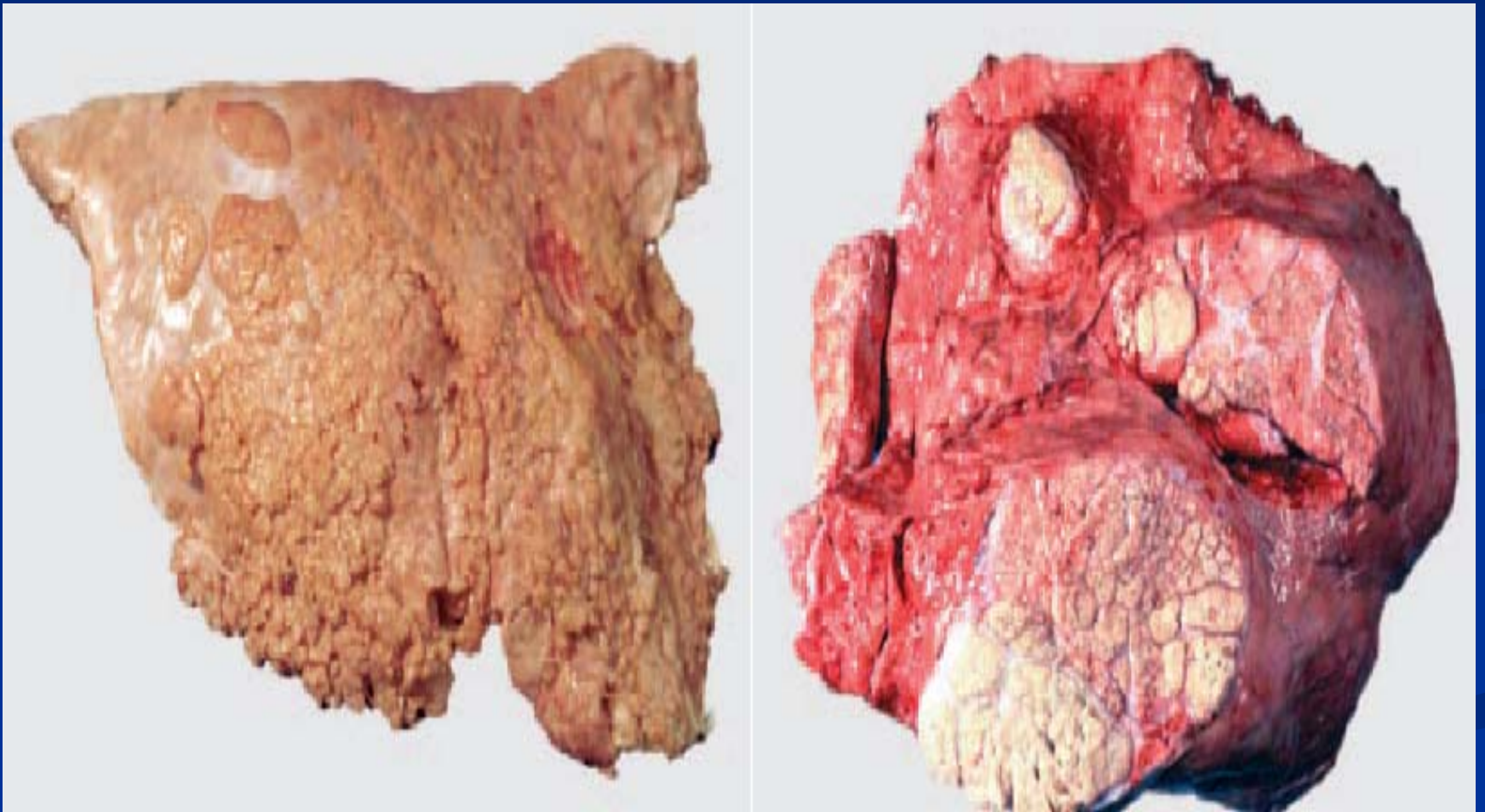
# Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP)



# *Mycobacterium* sp Pneumonia

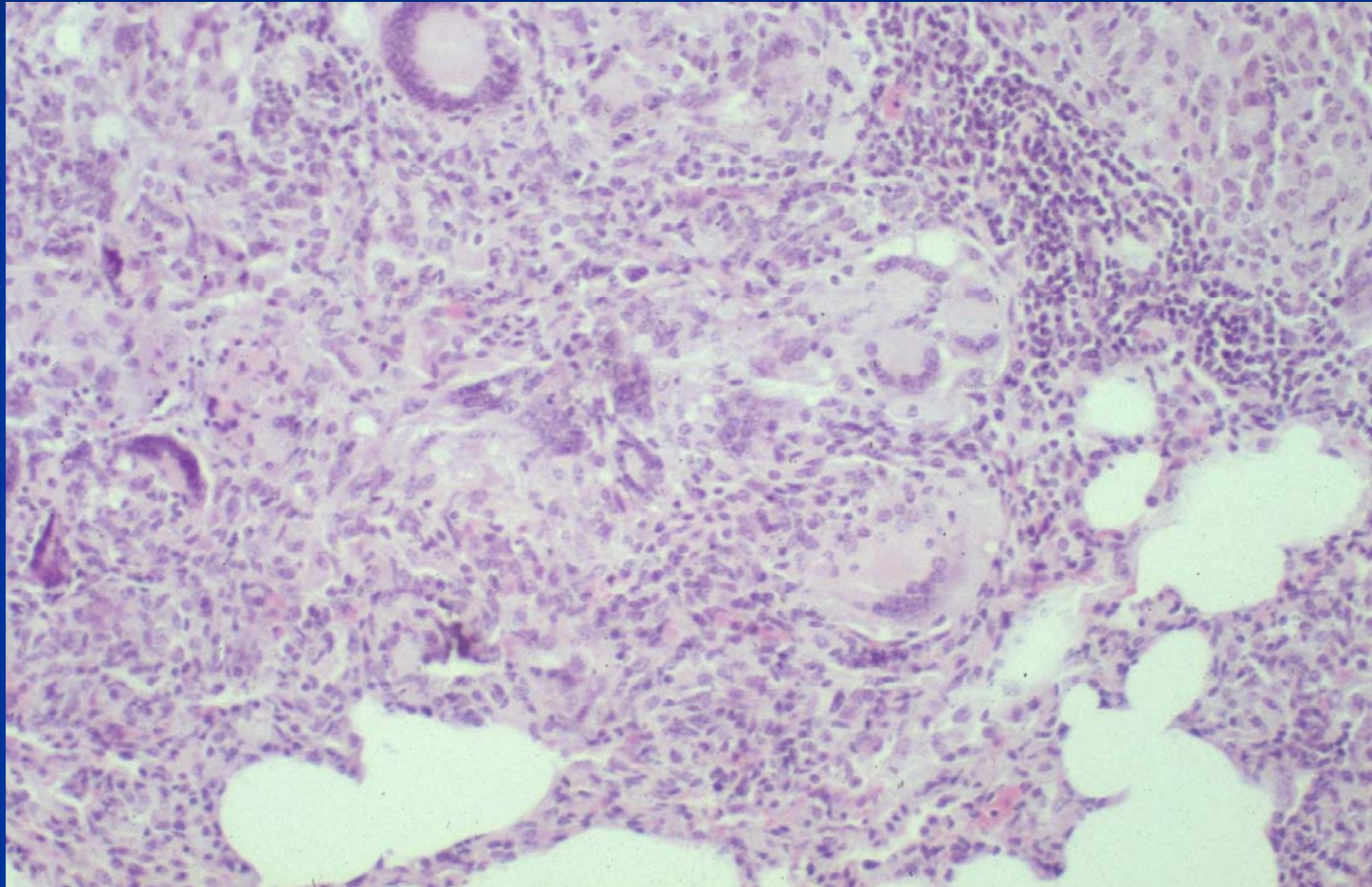
- Cattle – *M. bovis*
  - *M. bovis* eradicated from Australia
  - In US, *M. bovis* occurs sporadically – mainly transmitted from deer and occasionally from cattle south of the border.
  - Pulmonary granulomas
- *M. avium*
  - Occasionally in cattle, may see pulmonary granulomas
- Deer – both *M. bovis* and *M. avium*
  - Outbreaks in deer, especially in Michigan and adjacent states, related to feeding practices by hunters

# *Mycobacterium* sp. - Cow





# Mycobacteriosis - Deer



# Mycobacteriosis (*M. avium*)- Deer (acid fast stain)

