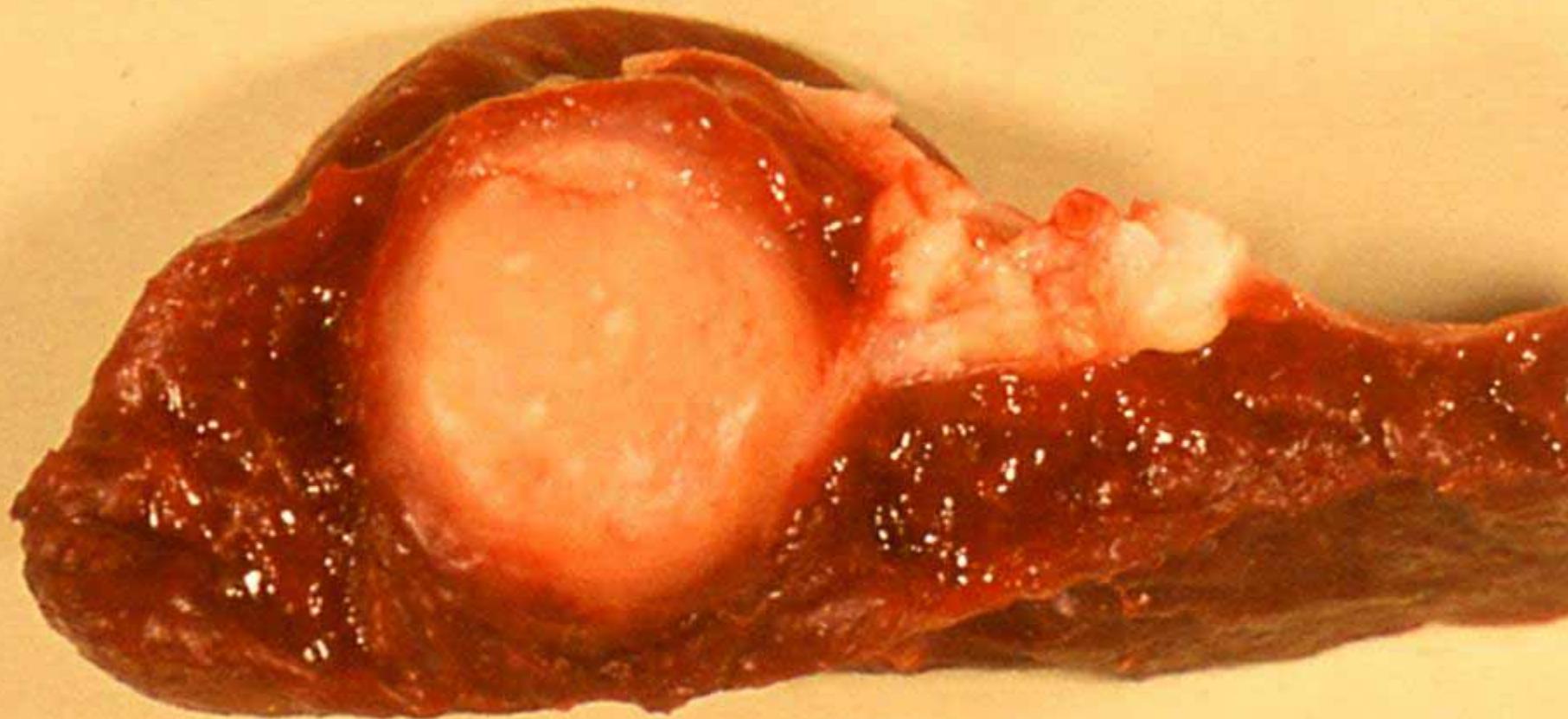




Mycobacterium avium



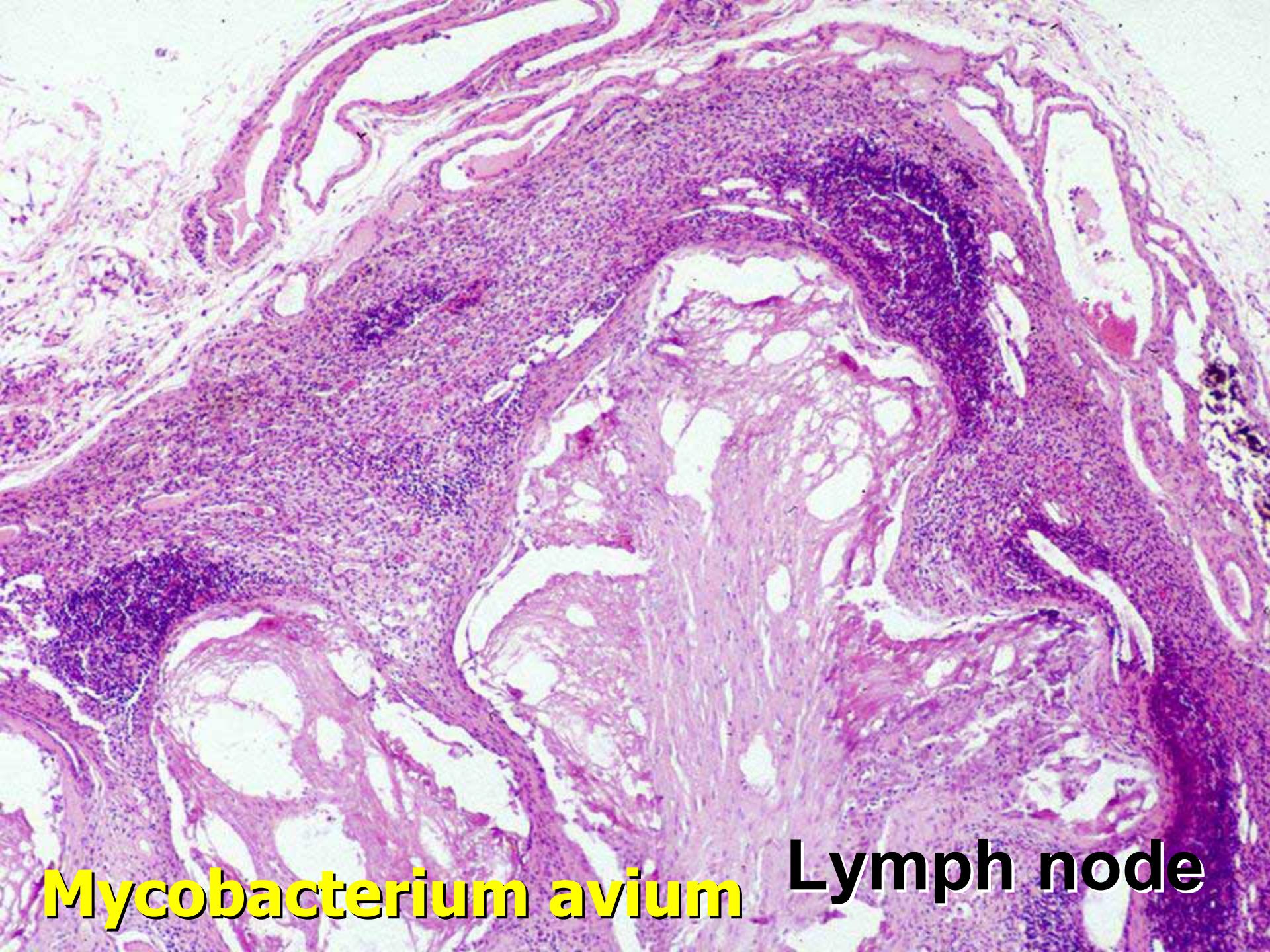
Mycobacterium avium



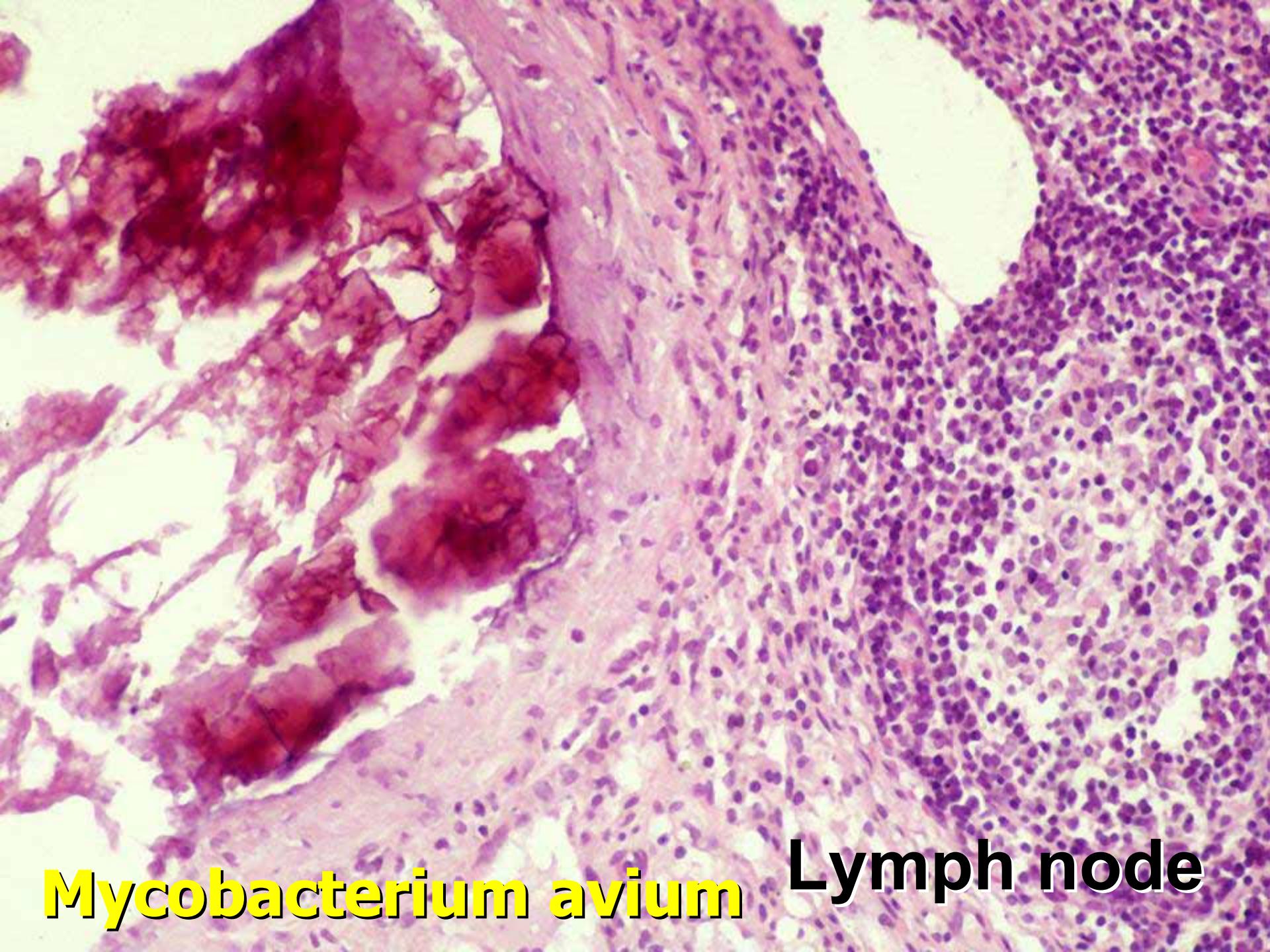
Mycobacterium avium



Mycobacterium avium



Mycobacterium avium Lymph node

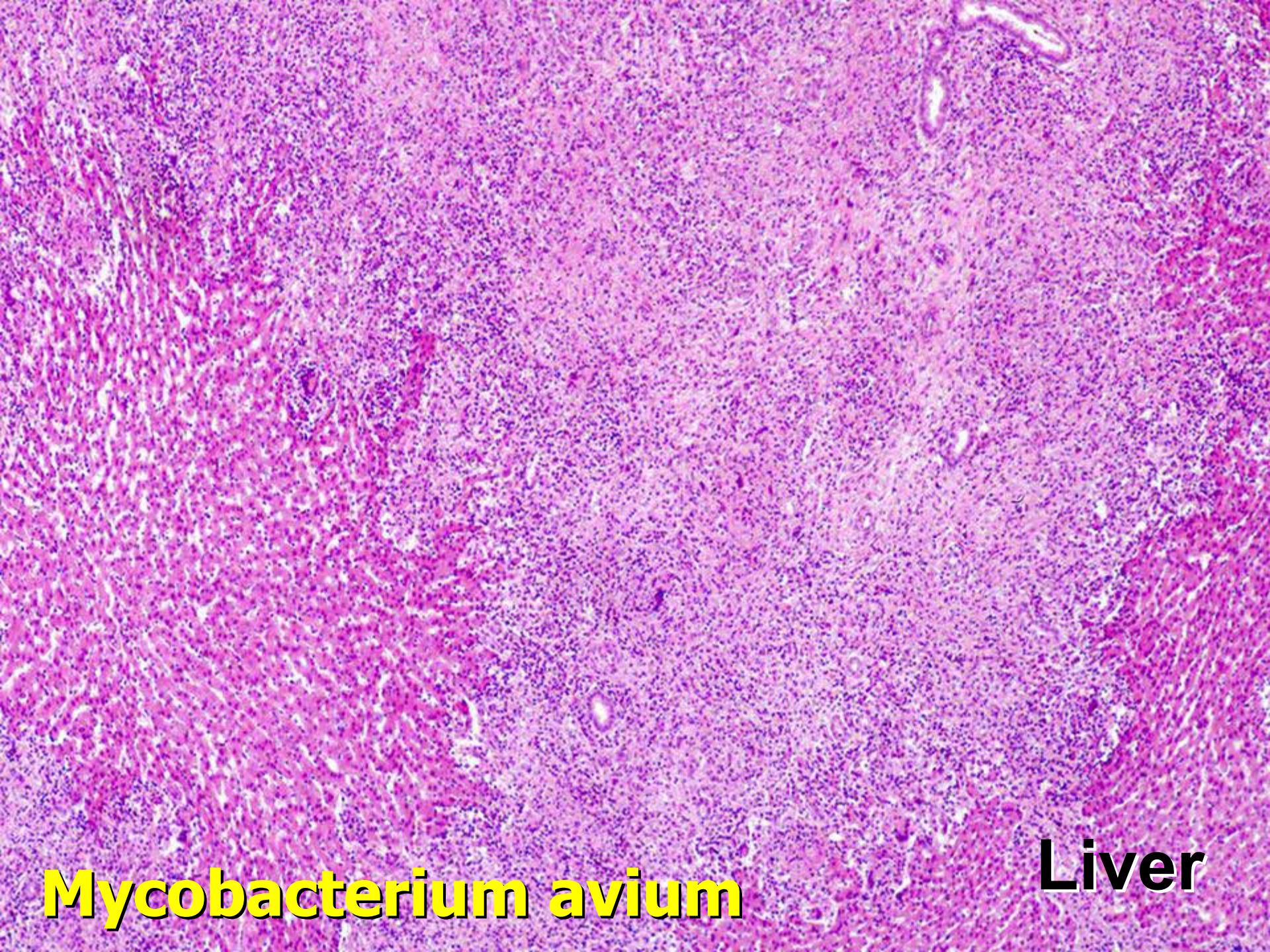


Mycobacterium avium Lymph node

A light micrograph showing a dense population of small, purple-stained, oval-shaped bacteria, characteristic of Mycobacterium avium, distributed throughout the tissue of the ileum.

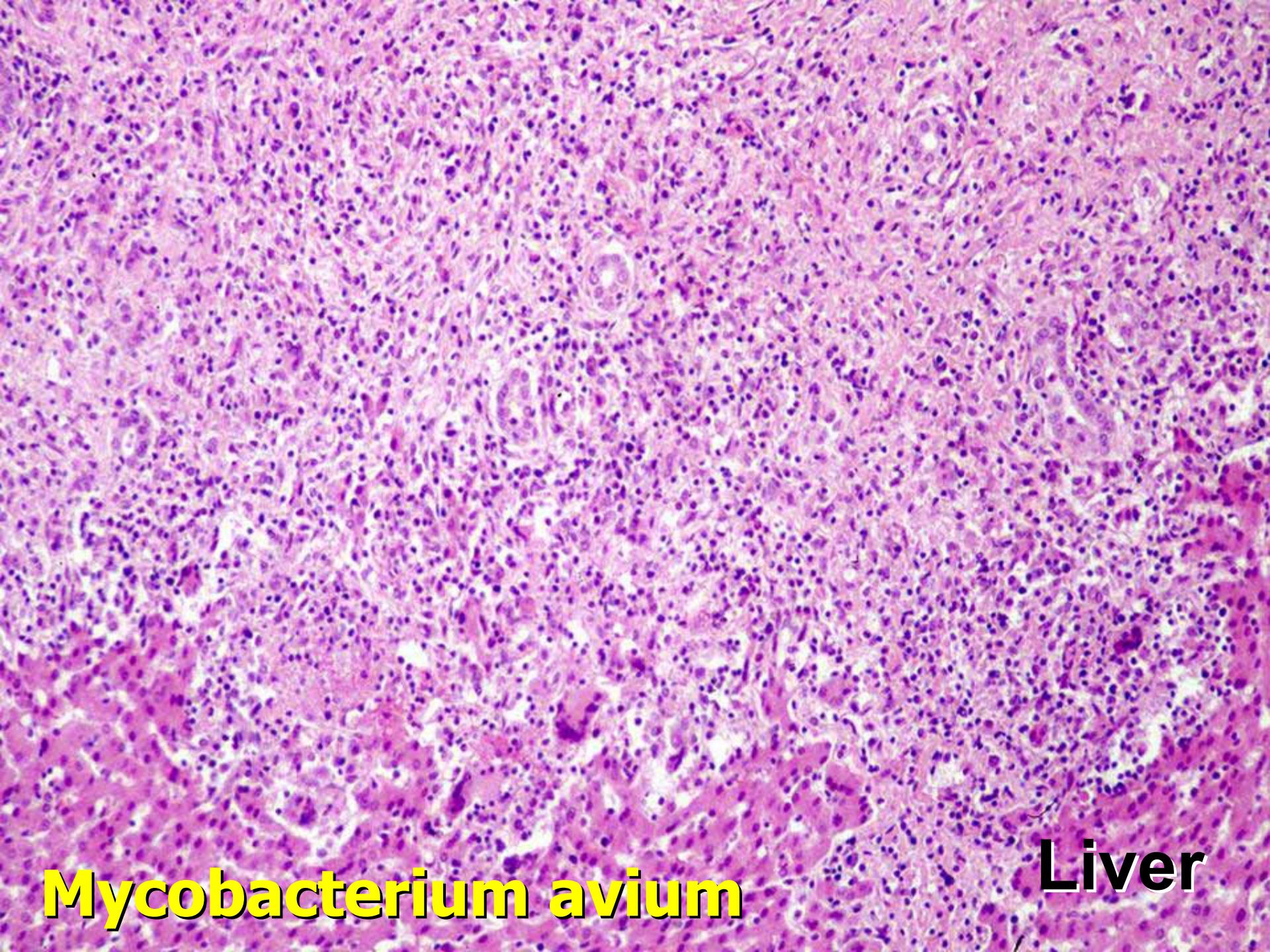
Mycobacterium avium

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



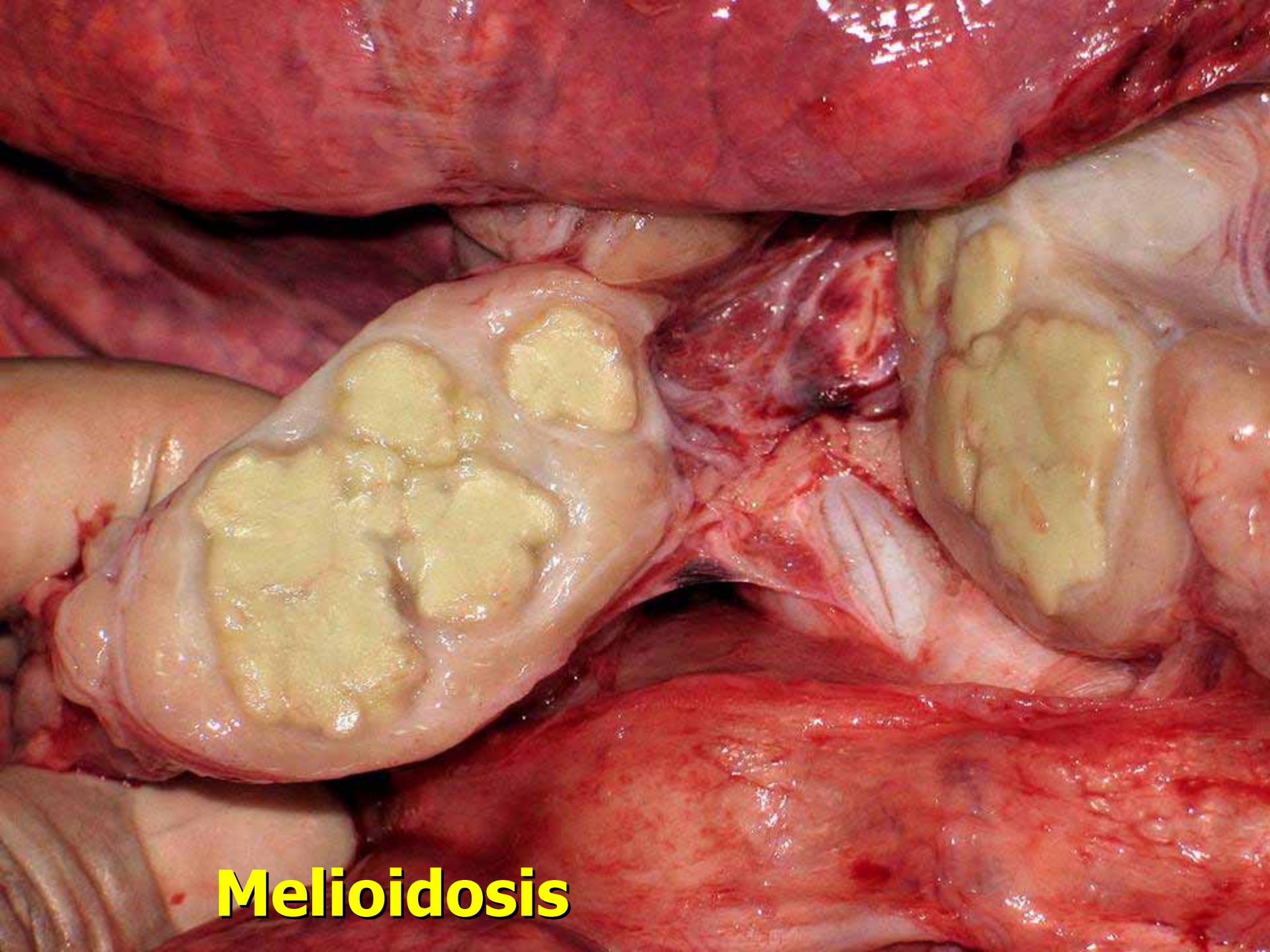
Melioidosis



Melioidosis



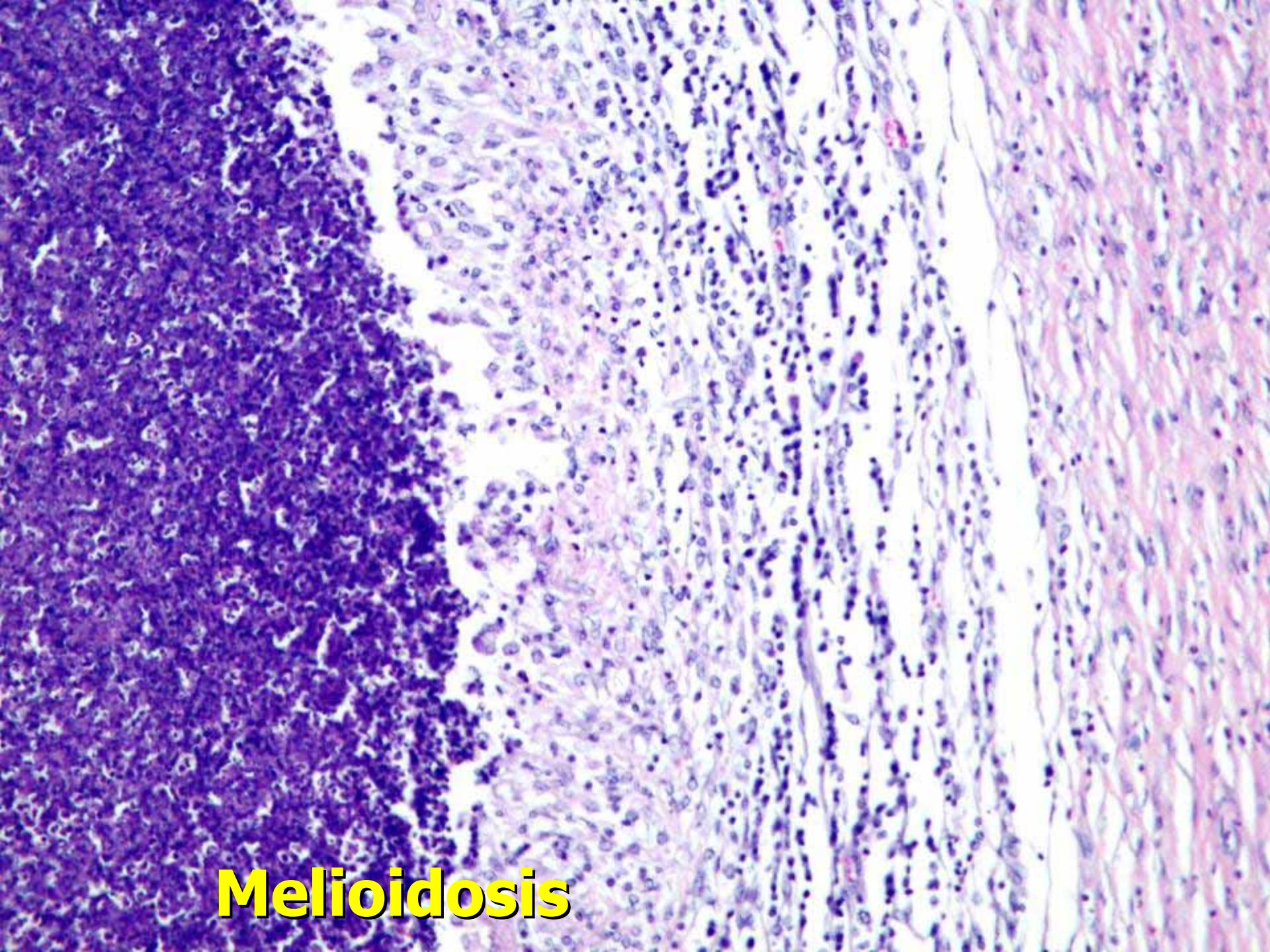
Melioidosis



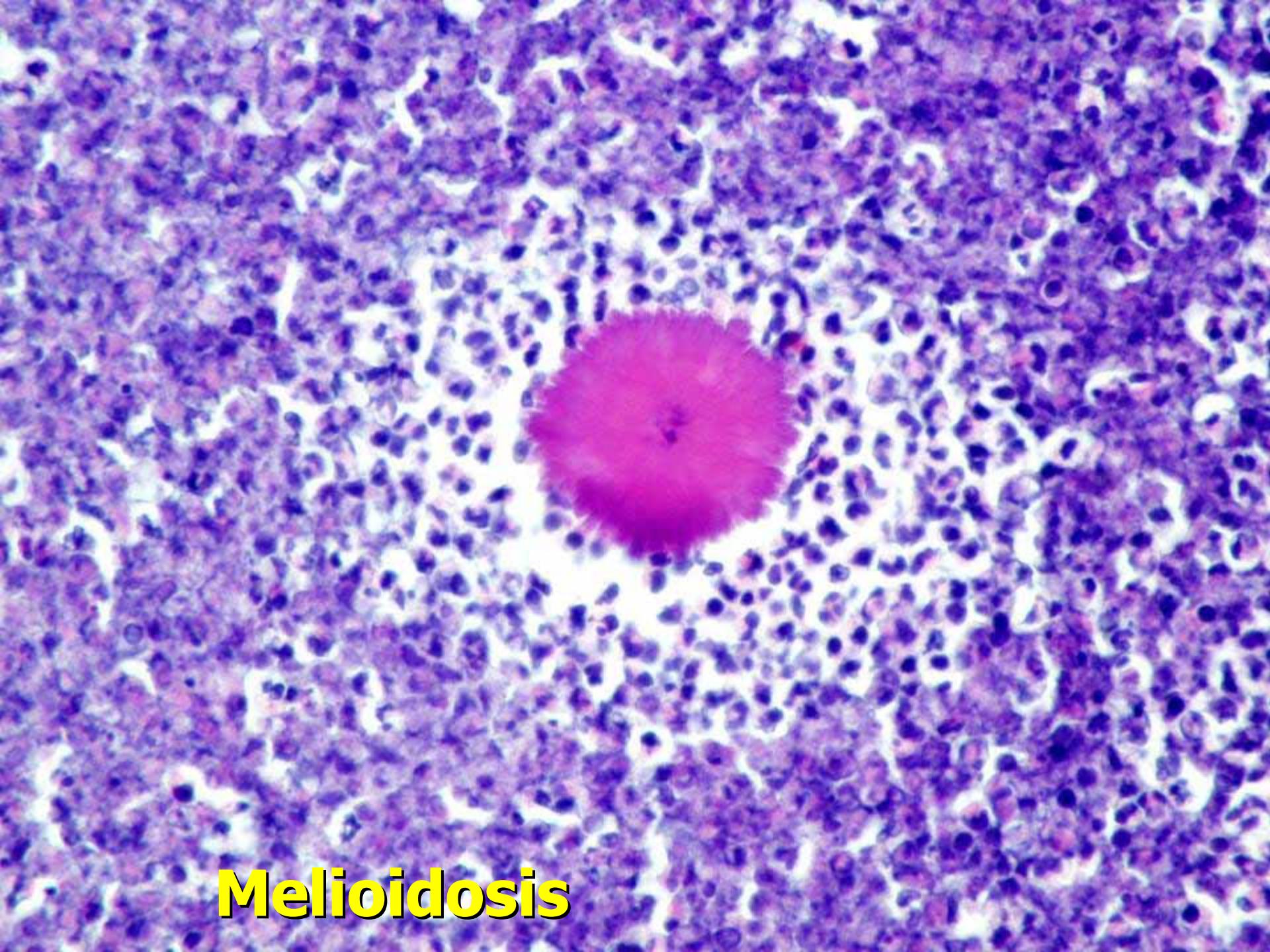
Melioidosis



Melioidosis

A light micrograph showing a tissue section stained with hematoxylin. The left side features a dense, dark purple area, likely representing a necrotic or heavily cellular region. To its right is a lighter, more granular area with numerous small, dark purple, oval-shaped nuclei, characteristic of neutrophils. On the far right, there are vertical, pinkish-purple bands, which are likely collagen fibers or muscle tissue.

Melioidosis



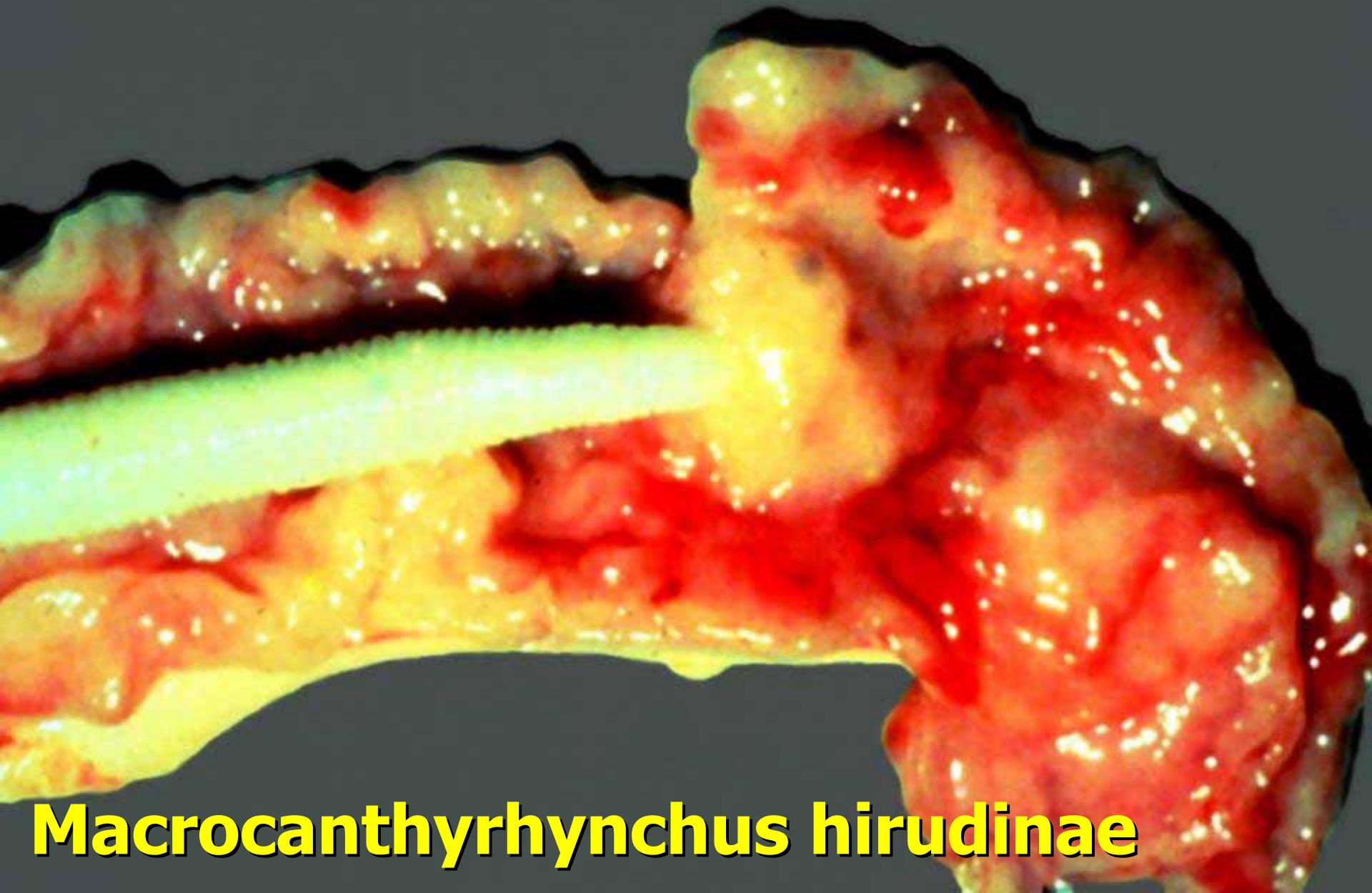
Melioidosis



Ascaris suum



Ascaris suum



Macrocanthyrhynchus hirudinae

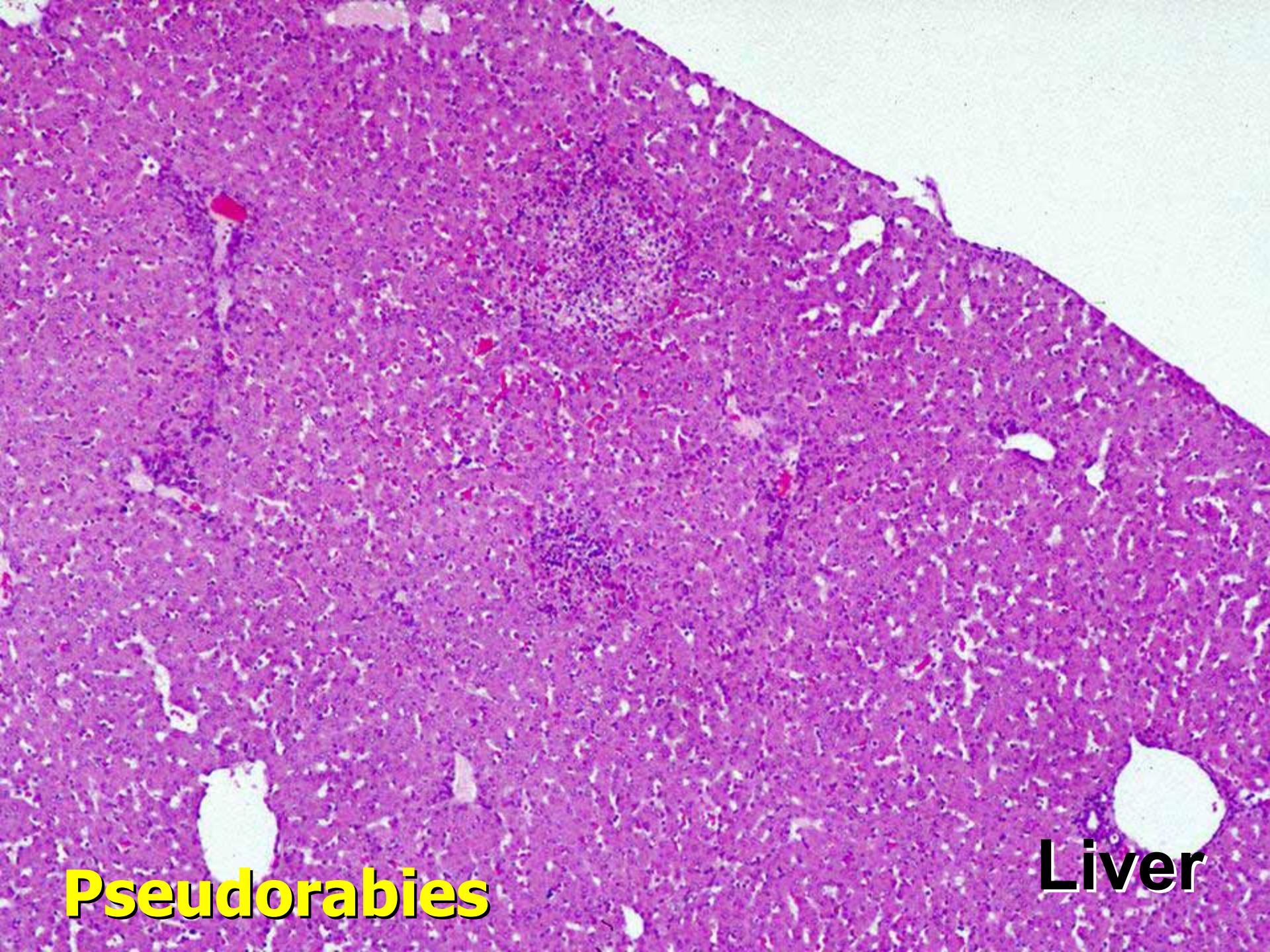




Liver

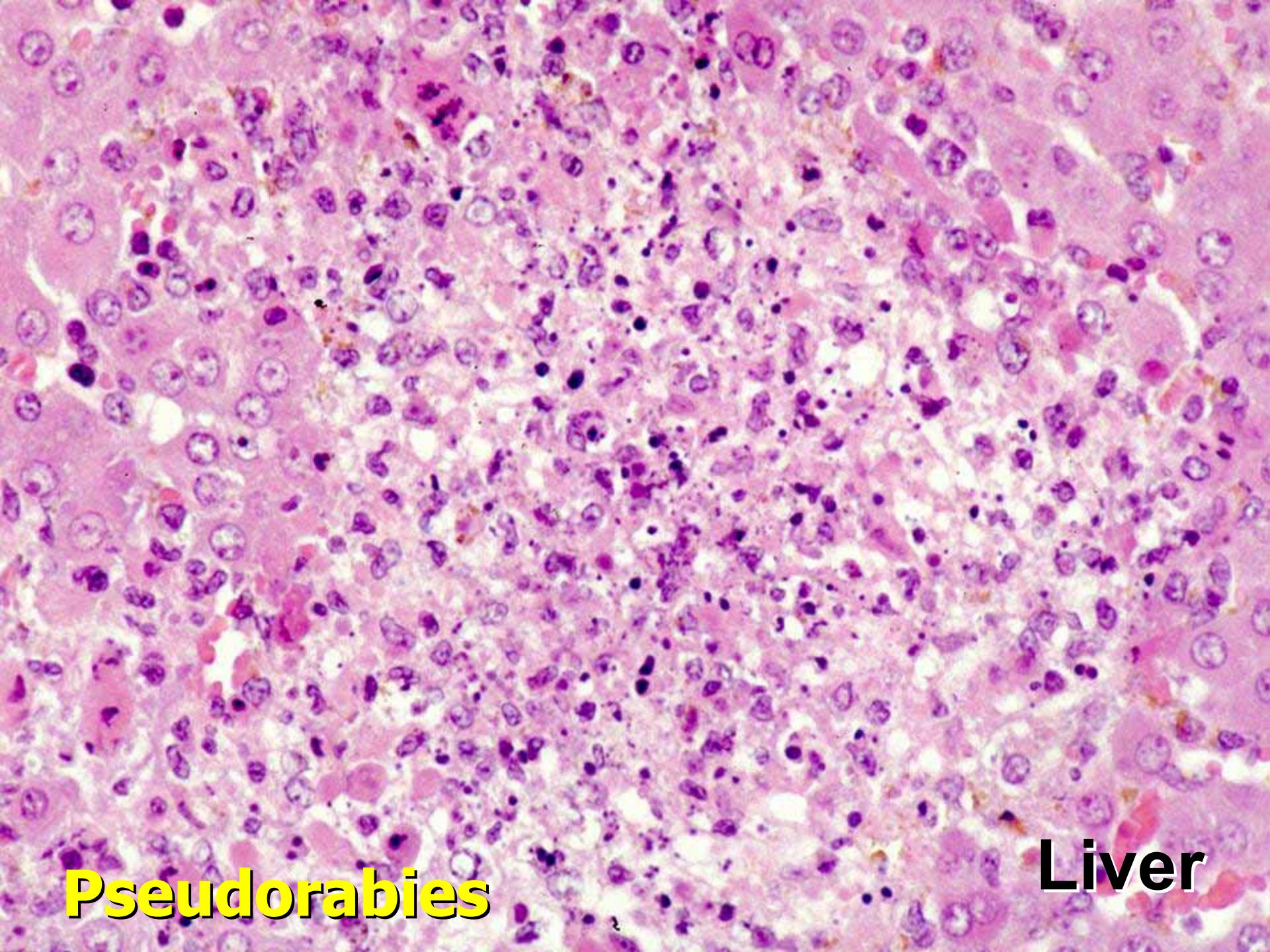


Pseudorabies



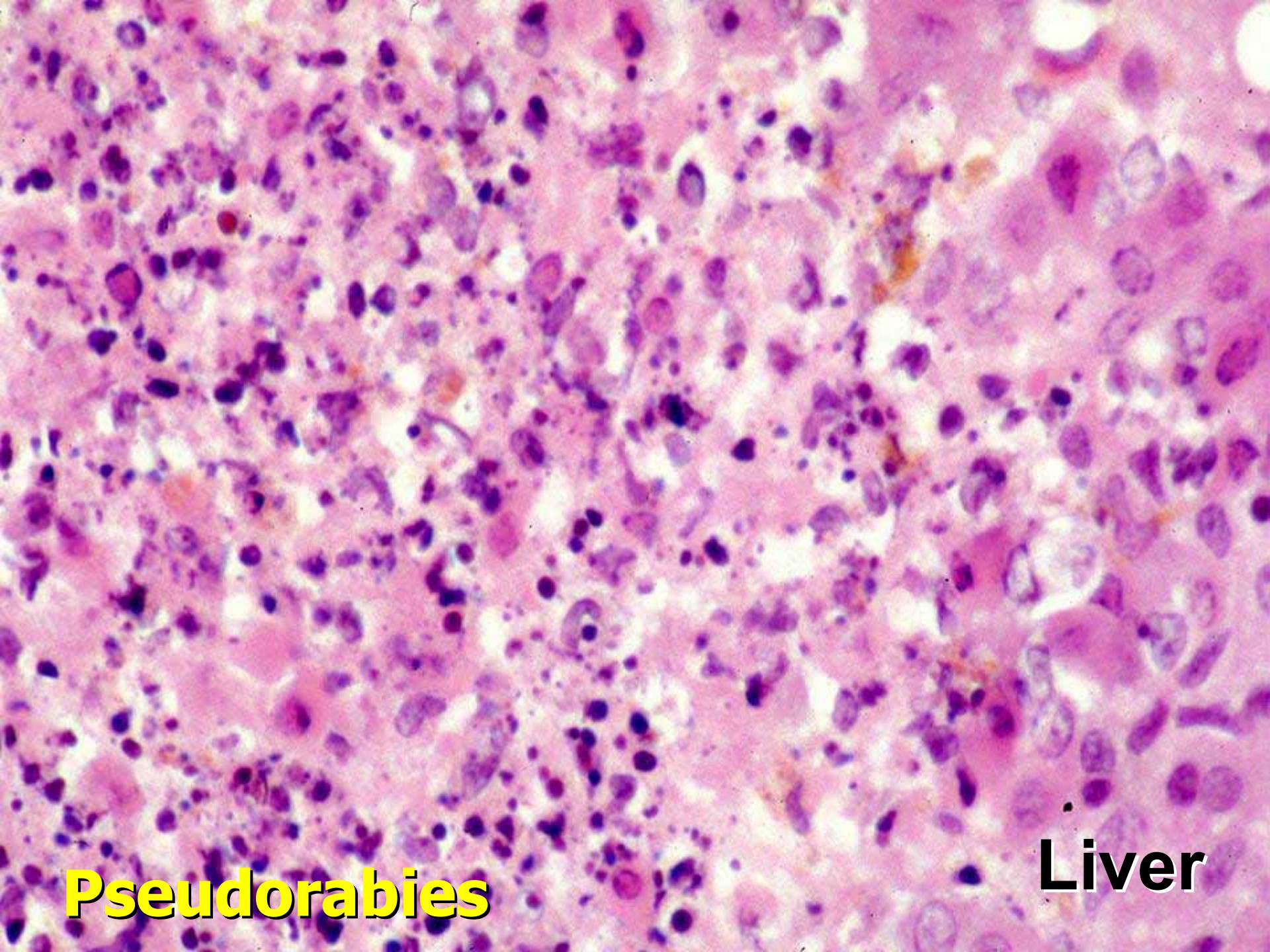
Pseudorabies

Liver



Pseudorabies

Liver



Pseudorabies

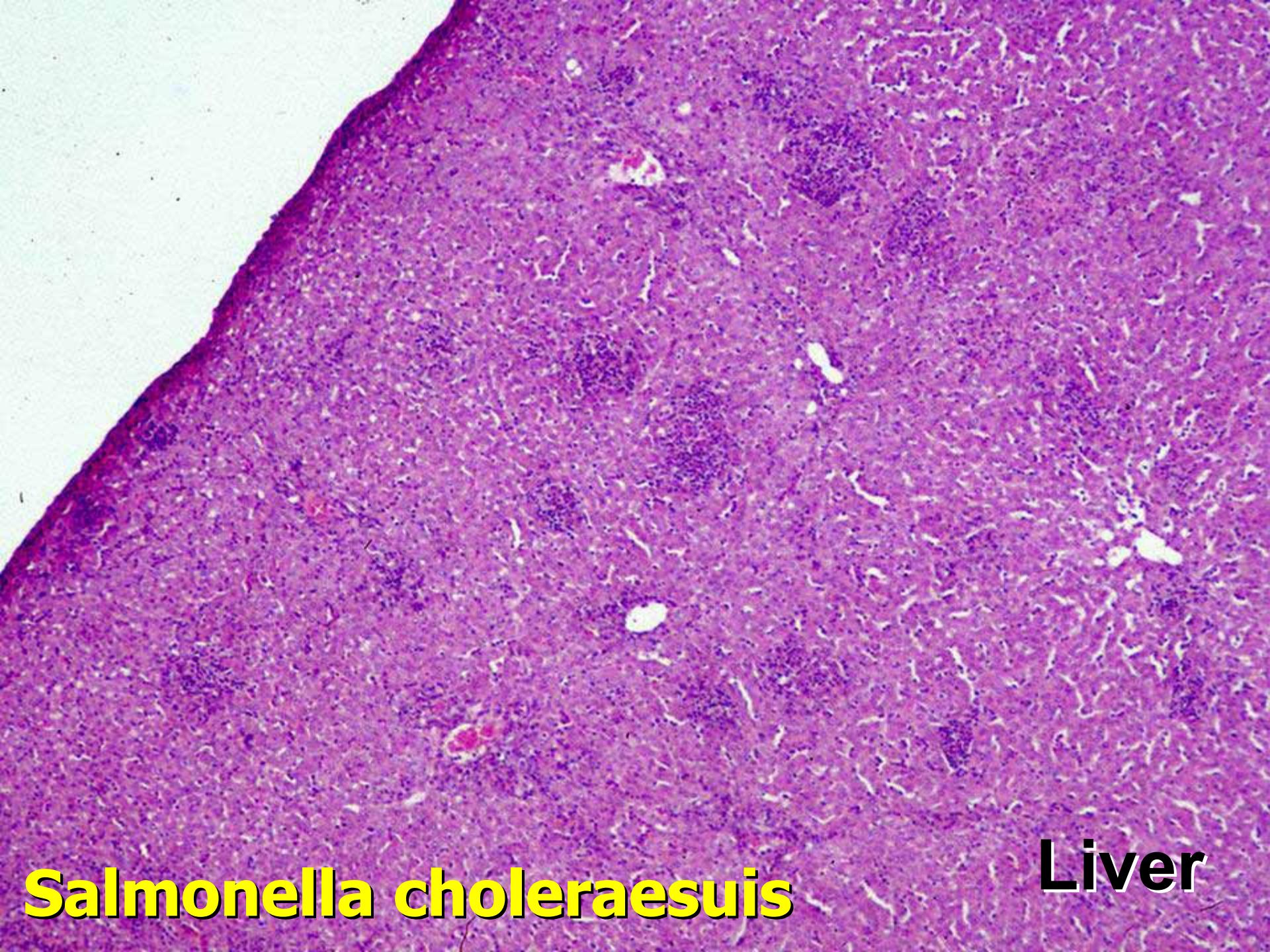
Liver



Salmonella choleraesuis

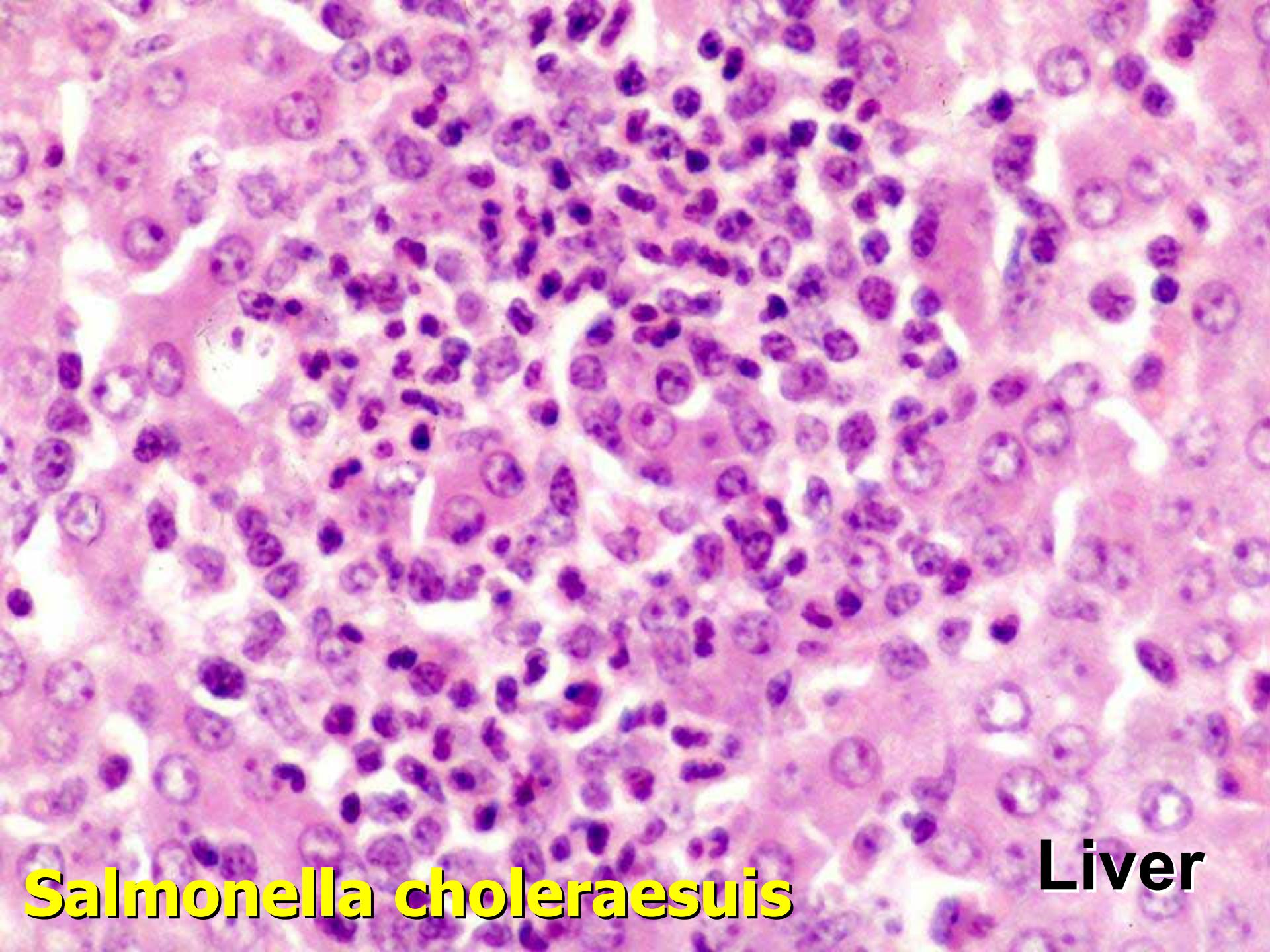


Salmonella choleraesuis



Salmonella choleraesuis

Liver



Salmonella choleraesuis

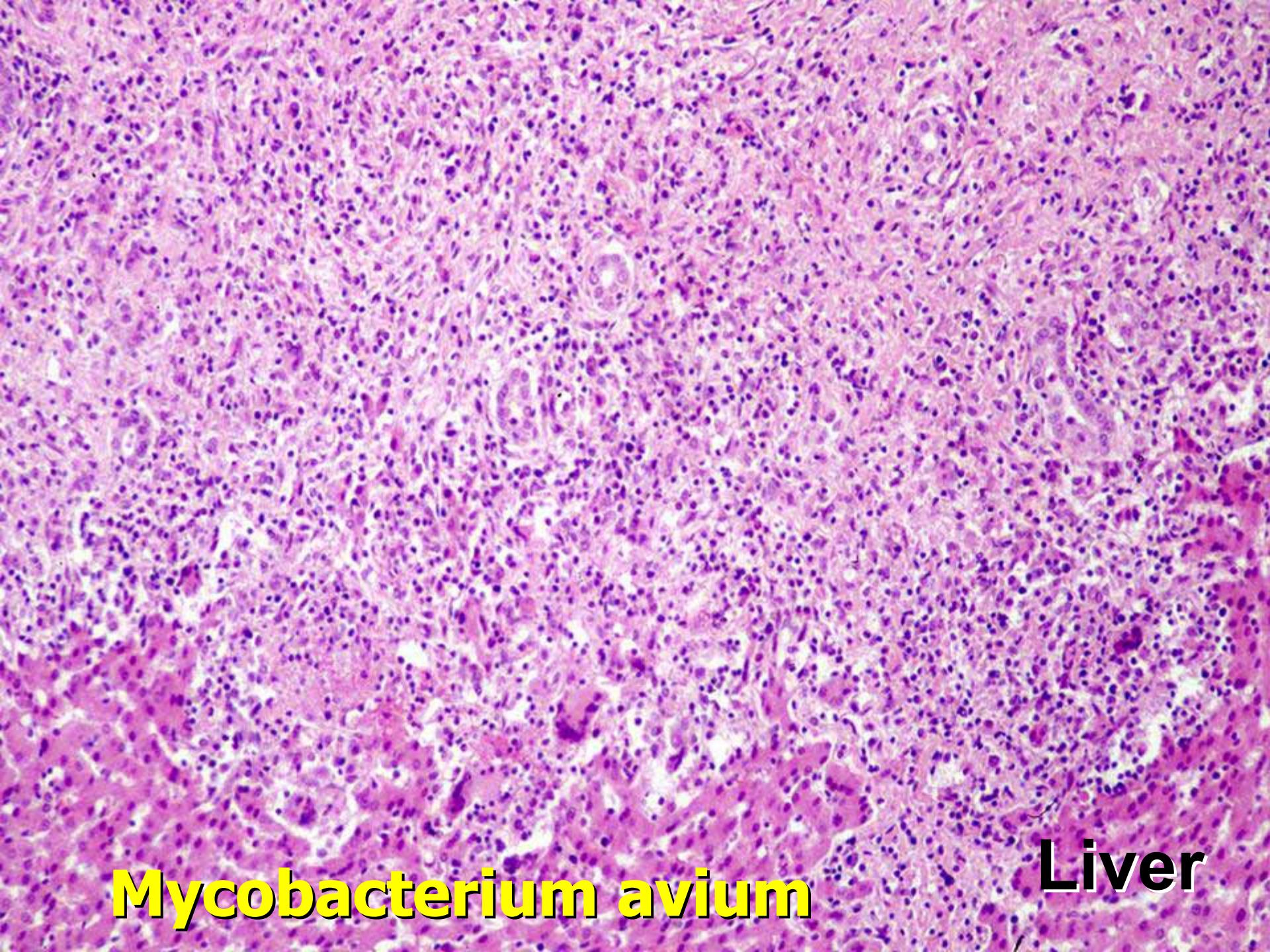
Liver



Arcanobacterium pyogenes



Listeria monocytogenes

A high-magnification light micrograph showing a dense cellular infiltrate in liver tissue. The infiltrate consists of numerous small, dark-staining lymphocytes and larger, more pleomorphic histiocytes. Interspersed among these cells are numerous small, purple-stained, rod-shaped bacteria, characteristic of Mycobacterium avium infection.

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

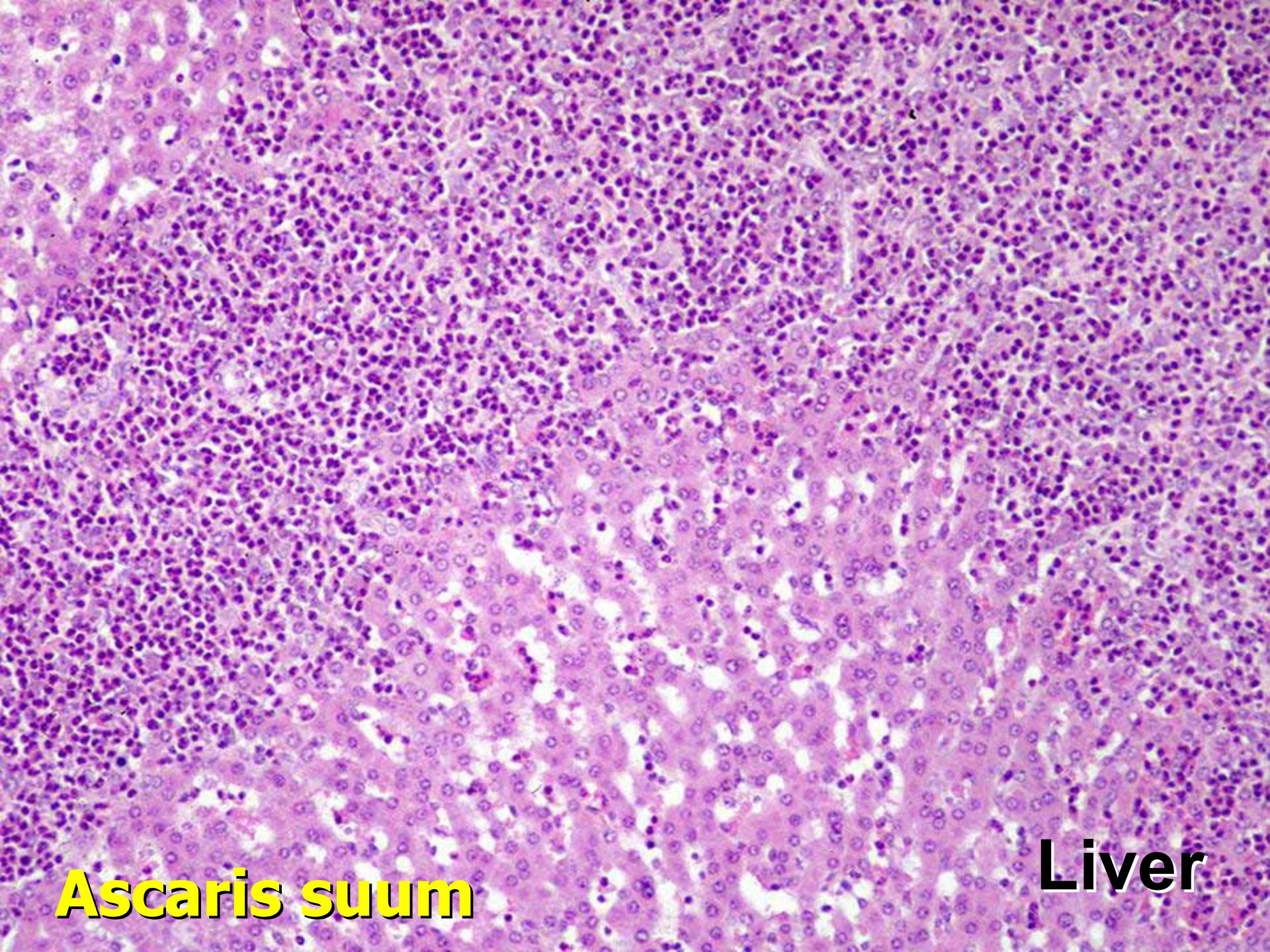


Ascaris suum

A light micrograph showing a tissue section stained with hematoxylin. The majority of the field is a dense, pale-staining cellular tissue. A distinct, larger, and more intensely eosinophilic (pinkish-purple) area is visible in the center-left, which represents a cellular infiltrate. There are also some darker, more irregularly shaped areas of necrosis or degeneration.

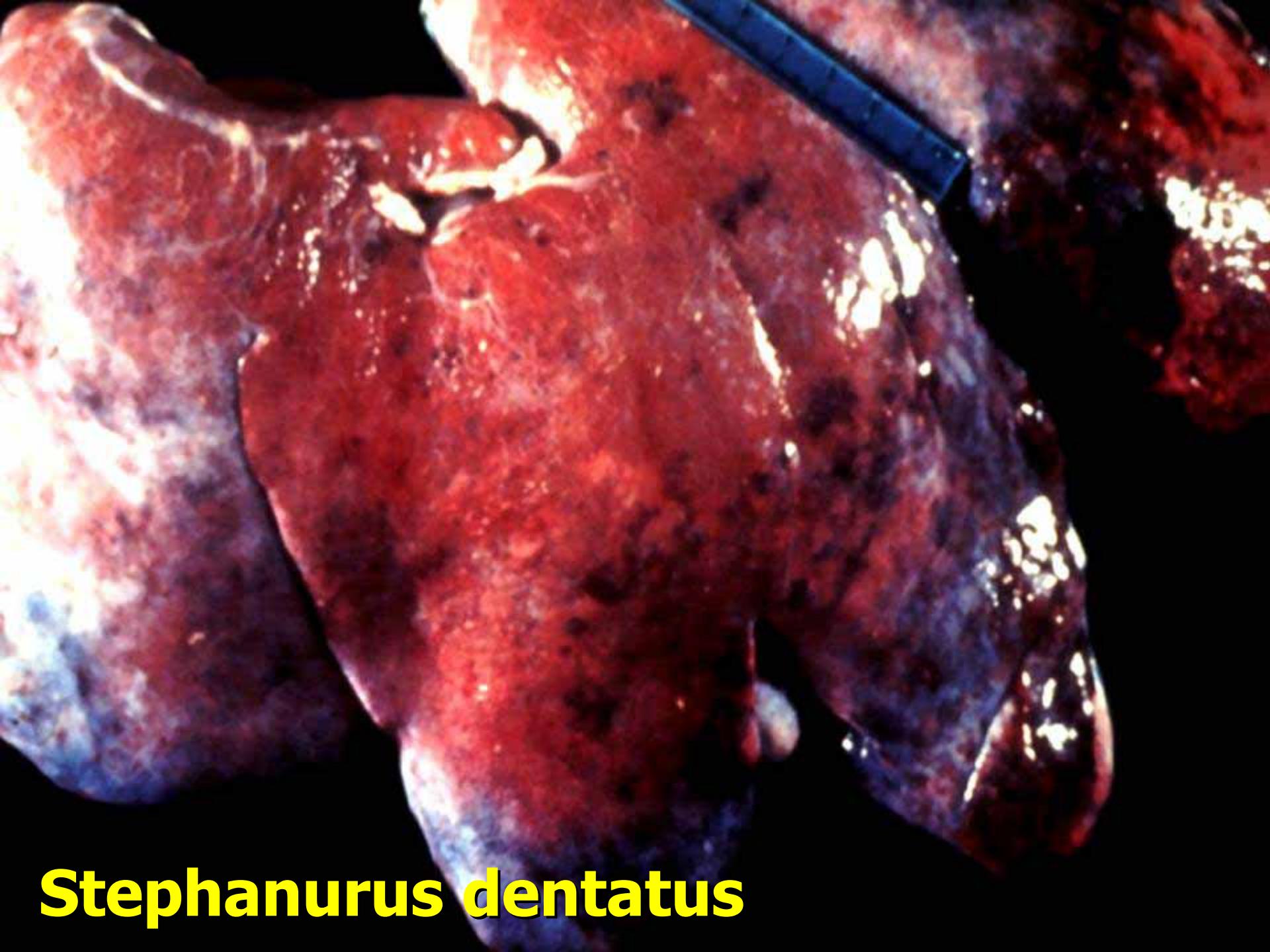
Ascaris suum

Liver

A high-magnification light micrograph showing a dense cellular tissue. The majority of cells have dark purple nuclei, while the cytoplasm is a lighter pinkish-purple color. There are several large, irregularly shaped white spaces of varying sizes scattered throughout the field, which appear to be areas of necrosis or cellular degeneration.

Ascaris suum

Liver



Stephanurus dentatus

Toxic Hepatopathy

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



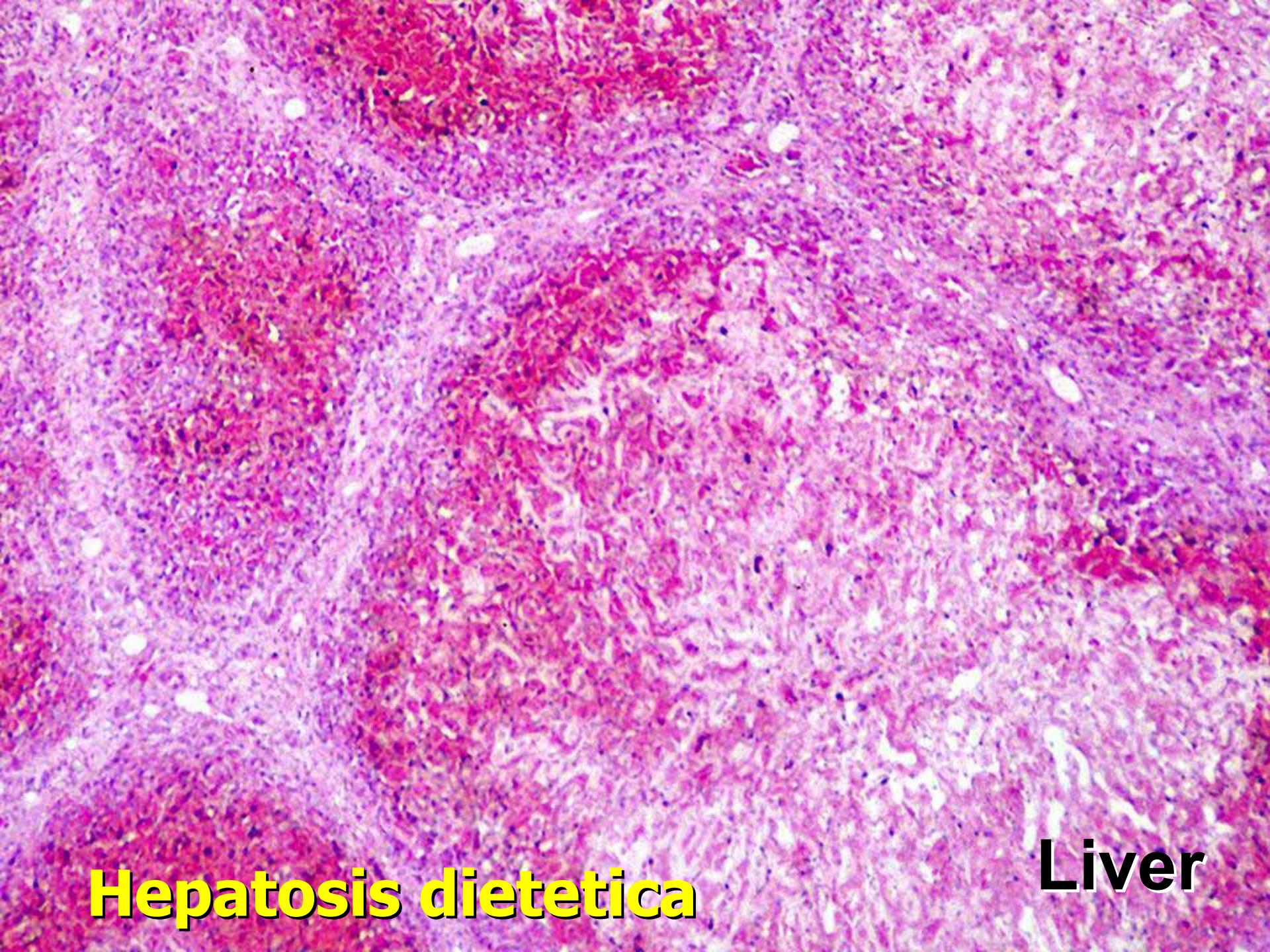
Hepatosis dietetica

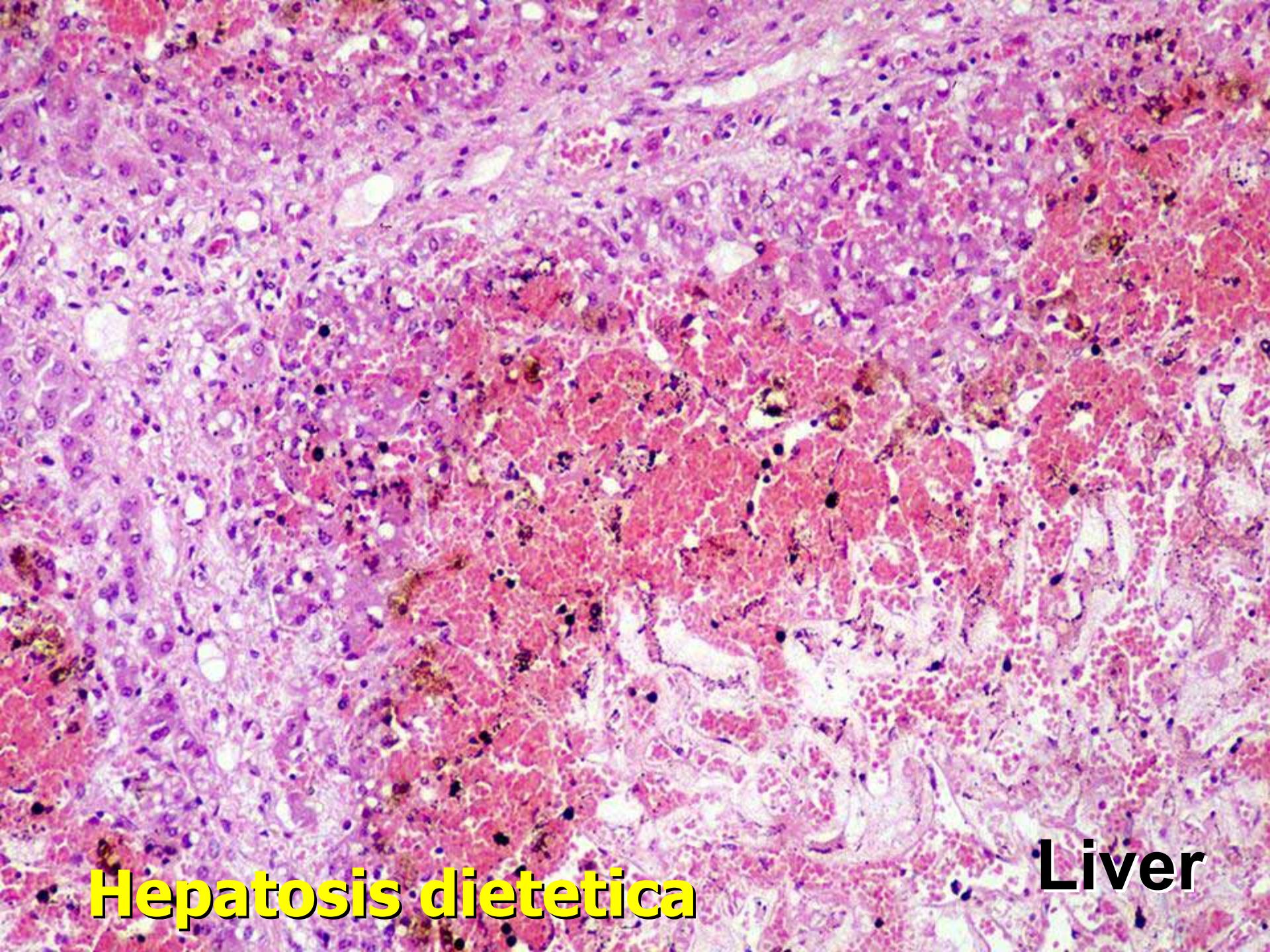


Hepatosis dietetica

Hepatosis dietetica

Liver



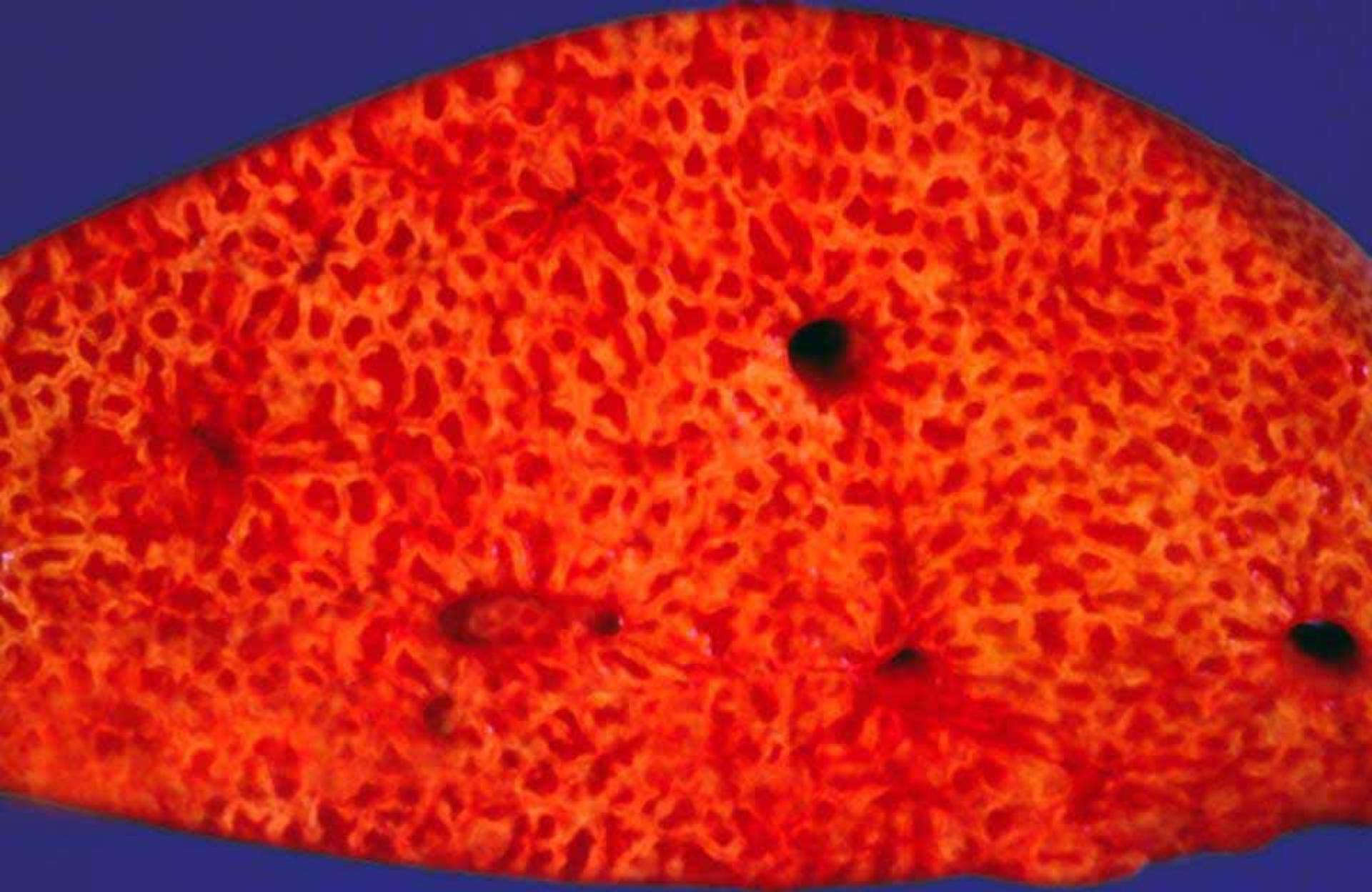
A light micrograph of liver tissue stained with hematoxylin. The image shows a dense arrangement of hepatocytes with pinkish-purple nuclei. There are several large, clear, vacuolated areas, which are characteristic of dietary-induced fatty liver disease. Some of these vacuoles contain dark, granular material. The overall texture is somewhat mottled and lacks the regularity seen in normal liver architecture.

Hepatosis dietetica

Liver



Cocklebur intoxication



Cocklebur intoxication



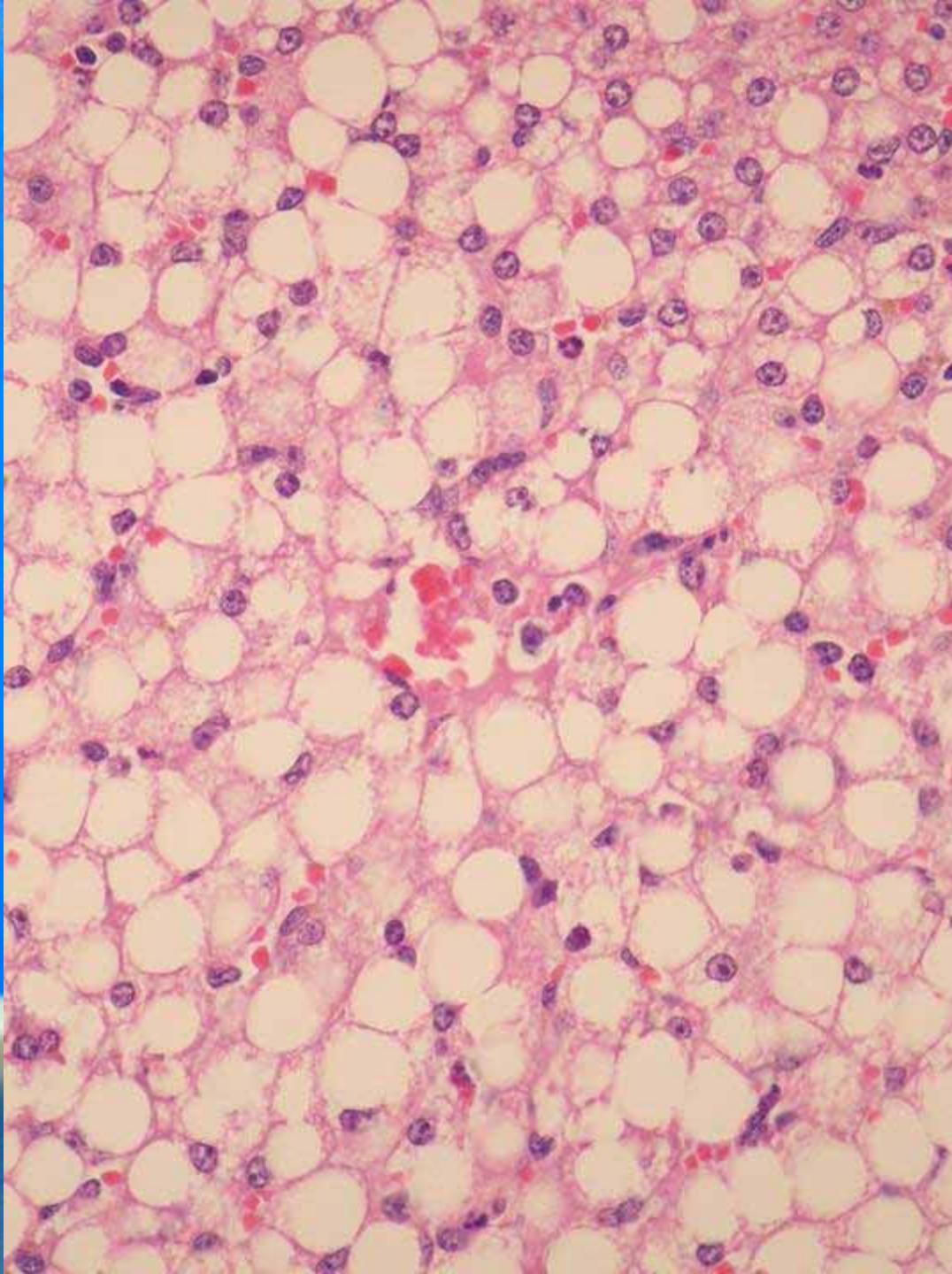
Aflatoxicosis

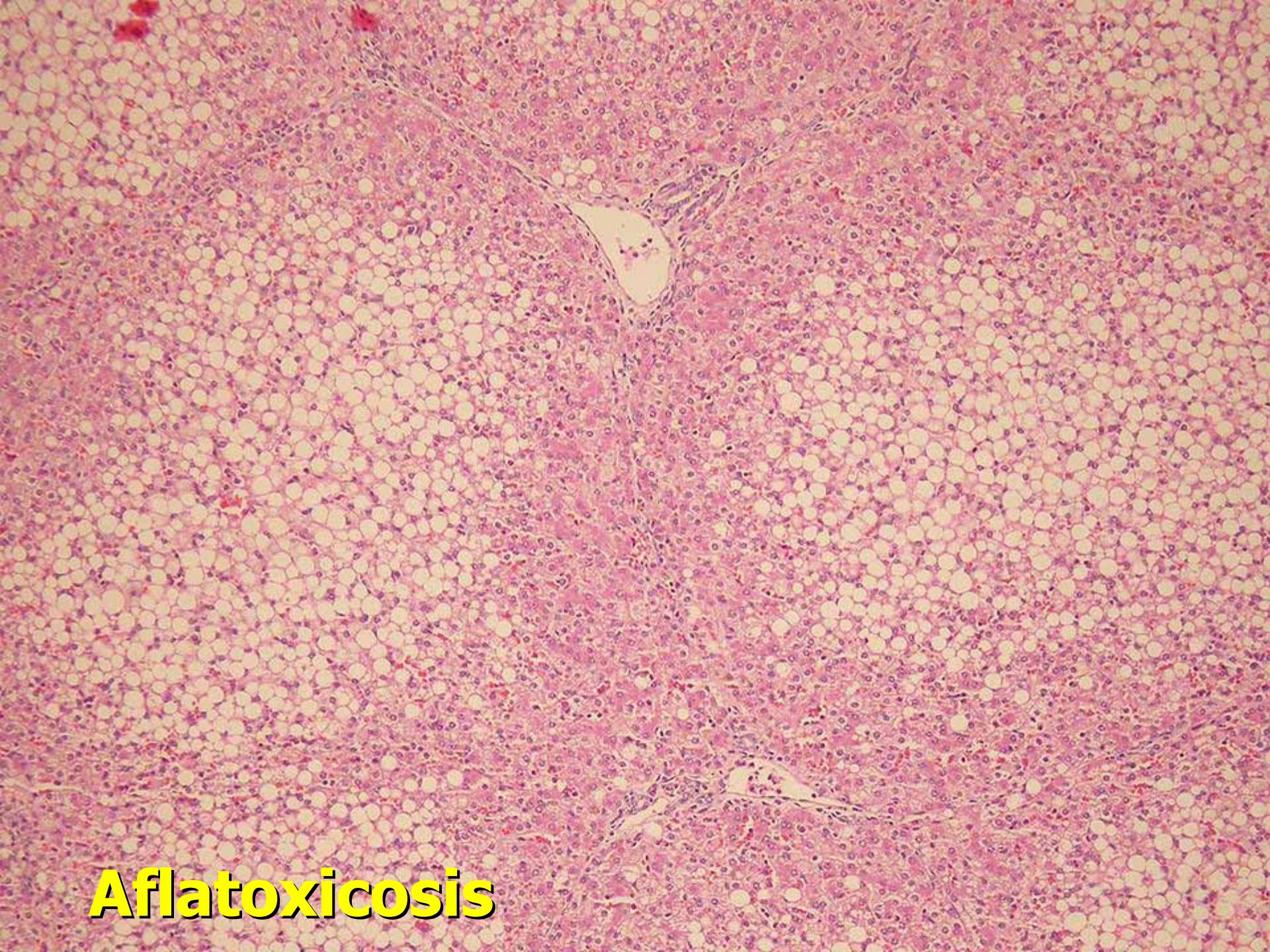


Aflatoxicosis



Aflatoxicosis





Aflatoxicosis



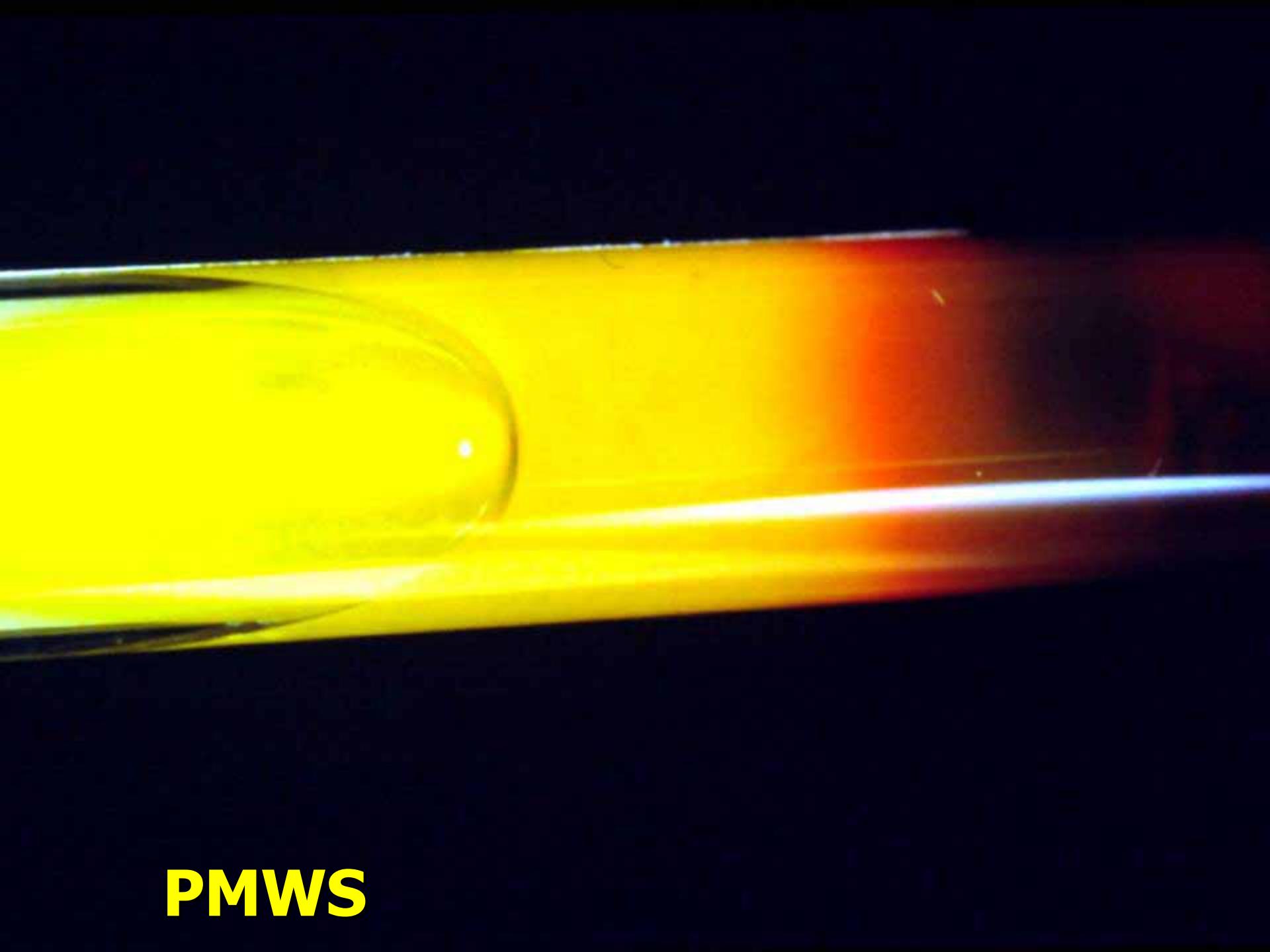
PMWS



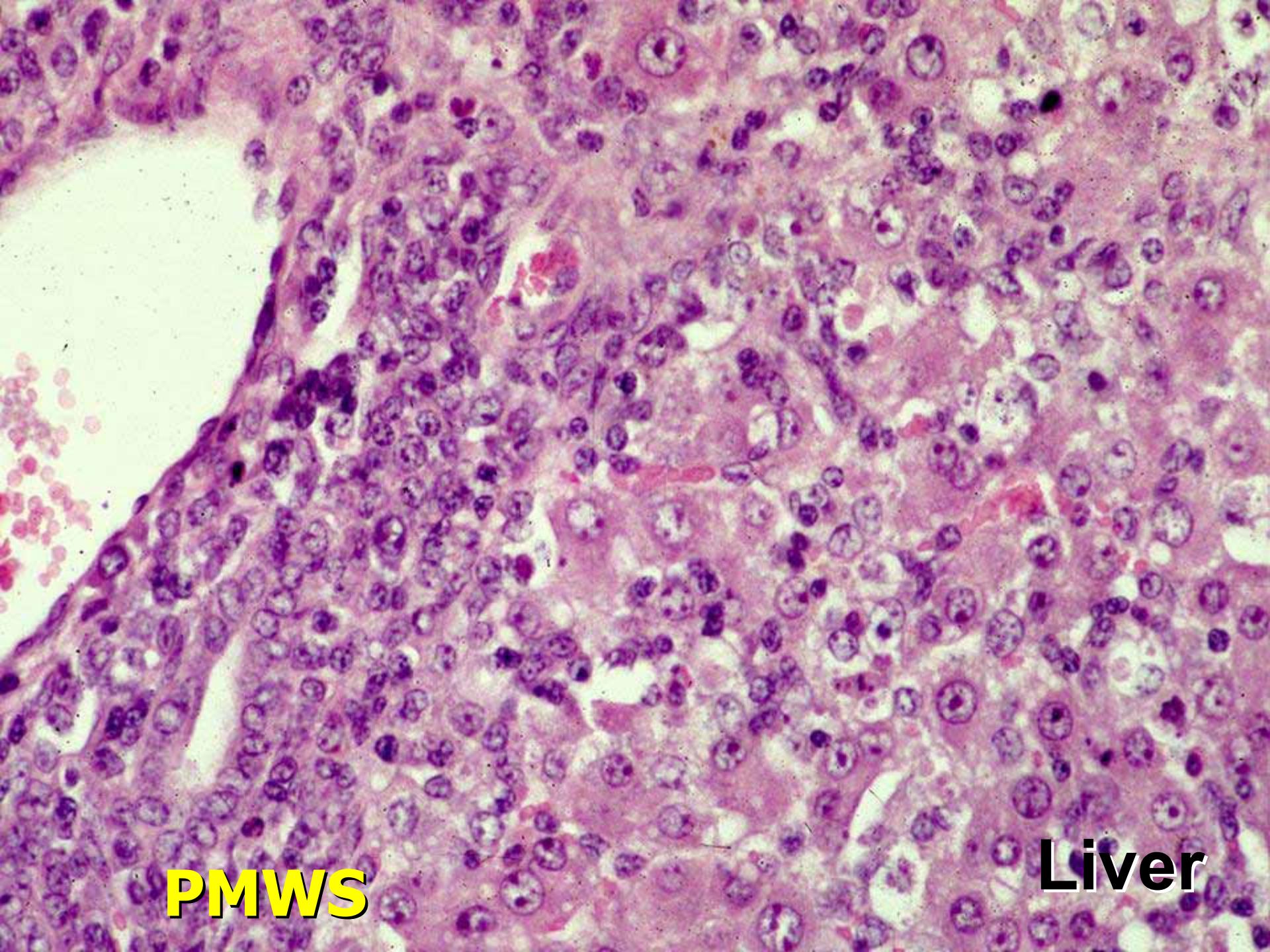
PMWS

A close-up photograph of a salmon's head, showing its mouth and nostrils. The skin appears reddish-orange with some darker mottling. There are visible white, worm-like parasites (likely Ichthyophthirius or Lernaea) on the gills and around the mouth area.

PMWS

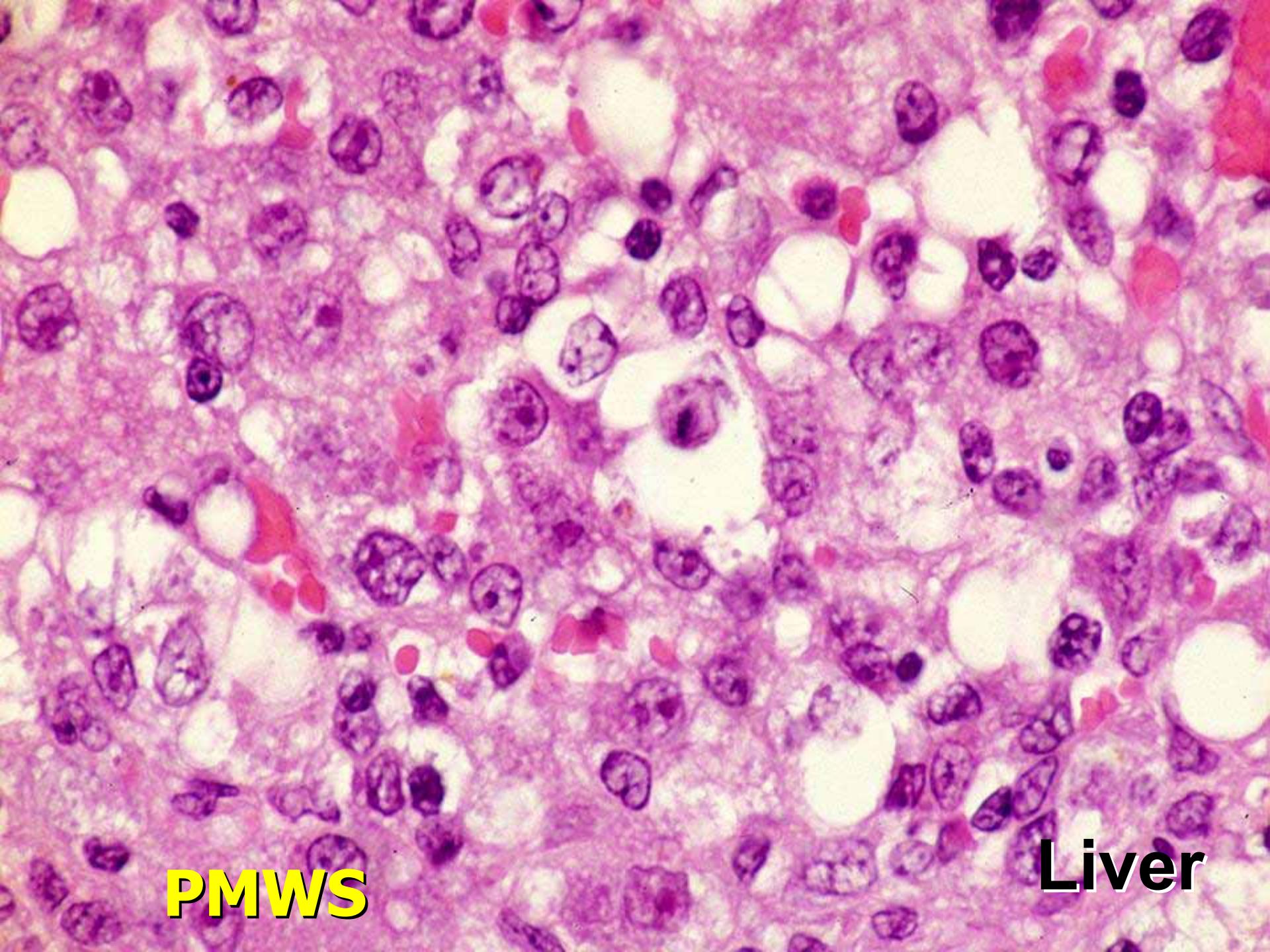


PMWS



PMWS

Liver



PMWS

Liver