

PASTEURFELDOSIS

insan ve da bulunur.

Sözgelimi:

Fare, tavşan ve diğer laboratuvar hayvanlarının enzootik pneumonisinden izole edilen insan ve köpeklerin burun ve farinksinde yer alır.

P.ureae'nin insanların burunlarında bulunması olağan sayılır; ancak, diğer enfeksiyonların gelişmesine de yardımcı olur veya bunlara da katılır.

P.multocida and **P.haemolytica** are very important agent for serious disease on domestic animals.

Some types are **nasopharyngeal and oral mucosa** of normale human and animals (**P.pneumotropica, P urea**)

Pasteurella multocida (P.septica)

It is important in cattle, sheep, buffalo, deer, pigs, rabbits and chickens.

According to the immunological character of Robert I, II, III, IV, V and VI; According to its serological characteristics, it is divided into types such as B A C D by Carter.

Some refer to the E serotype.

In this typing, P and O antigens in Pasteurella species; and capsule antigens are generally used..

Pasteurella haemolytica

It is hemolytic. There are serotypes up to 1-15.

Septicemia in sheep; secondary pneumonia in sheep, goats and cattle.

According to biotype A and T biotypes are divided into two types.

BOVINE PASTEURELLOSIS

It causes primary or secondary pneumonie and other system diseases.

The primary pasteurellose in cattle causes classical pasteurellosis.

Secondary pasteurellose also includes findings from other diseases.

In general, the primary pasteurellose cattle are known as haemorrhagic septicemia, and the secondary pasteurellose is known shipping fever

A. Primary Pasteurellose

P. multocida is formed by type B (I) and partly by type D (IV).

1) Peracute form is characterized by hemorrhagic septicemia.

2) Acute form occurs with two sub-forms.

a) Pectoral with fibrinous pneumonia;

b) The intestinal is formed by the end of the allergic infection and haemorrhagic gastroenteritis.

Bovine Haemorrhagic Septicaemia

It occurs in cattle, buffalo and wild ruminants. It is common in Asia and Africa.

Agent :

P. multocida type B (I) is formed by type D (IV). Also mentioned in type E, E (6).]

Transmission

**Saliva, gaita, urine, excreted from the body with milk.
Alimenter is transmitted.**

Pathological Findings

There is no significant finding in the form of **peracute septicemia**.

In acute events:

- Petechial hemorrhages in serous membranes, lungs, muscles and other organs.
- Edema: Pharynx, larynx, eyelid, leg, neck, edema on the lower chest.
- Especially under the skin yellowish-colored coagulated.

- **Bloody fluid in the serous cavities.**
- **Lymph tubers, bloating, bleeding.**
- **Acute catarrhal, sometimes haemorrhagic gastroenteritis (intestinal form)**
- **Death often happens from asphyxia.**

Fibrinous pneumonie: Changes (macroscopic, microscopic) are observed.

*** Perivascular, peribronchial organization and sequesterization is less. DIFFERENCE from mycoplasmosis!**

Differential Diagnosis

Haemorrhagic septicemia,

Anthrax

Pneumonia

Should be done with Mycoplasma



B. Secondary Pasteurellose

Young animals are more frequent.

In particular, *P. multocida* type A (II) and *P. haemolytica* (type A1) are responsible for this figure.

Parainfluenza-3, IBR; Syncytial virus infection or *Chlamydia* sp., *Mycoplasma* sp. It is added later to the pneumonia formed by the primary factors.

Therefore, pneumonia with pure fibrin does not occur.

Katarrhal, partially fibrin, apseli et al. pneumonia types are formed.

In addition, pneumonia findings due to primary infection such as interstitial pneumonia are also included in this table.

Shipping fever emerges with such findings.

Shipping fever

(shipping = ship by ship; fever = fever, fever)

Transport, transport, animal market fever

Railway Fever

Calf Pasteurellosis

Often (late calf, calves) will occur!

Agent

Pasteurella haemolytica (tipA I) (less)

Pasteurella multocida (tipA II) (more) is responsible.

Usually participates in interstitial pneumonias composed of primary factors such as Parainfluenza-3

Fibrinous pneumonia and other types of pneumonia are shaped by the subsequent mixing of this local Pasteurellosis.

Pasteurellosis-related findings are more localized in cranioventral regions.

Pathological Findings

Macroscopical Findings

Lesions are mostly located in a region; It is localized in the **cranioventral of lobes.**

Fibrinous pneumonia and pleuritis !!!!!!!

Other pneumonia sites and coagulation necrosis are encountered!!!!!!!!!!!!

But the formation of sequester is small.

On the otherhand the findings related to the primary disease were formed.

Microscopical Findings

Vascular thrombosis and necrosis due to endotoxin effect.

Another histological feature:

The effect of bacterial toxin is that the leucocytes in the alveolar cavities take a long form. Such cells that resemble millet/maize grains are defined as «oat cell».

It is a finding that helps diagnosis. The origin of monocytes (or neutrophil leukocytes) has not been clarified.-

**Pasteurella haemolytica is more fibrinous pneumonia;
pasteurella multocida fibrino-purulent pneumoni**

Also:

Special findings such as inclusion body, syncytial giant cells are also added to this table.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS: Can be confused with Coli septicemia especially in calves.

SHEEP AND GOAT PASTEURELLOSIS

P.haemolytica is responsible for the primary pasterurellose.

Goat kitten and especially the lambs:

Hemorrhagic septicemia (type I),

Fibrinous pleurapneumonia,

Enzootic pneumonia in lambs (type A) watches with.

P.multocida makes secondary pasteurellosis. It is involved in interstitial (viral) and verminous pneumonia.

This type of fibrinous pneumonia is also called the pleuritis "schafrotz af (sheep's gland malleus)

Clinical Findings

a) Hemorrhagic septicemia form

Its findings remind the enterotoxemie.

High fever, oral breathing, foam in the mouth, severe hyperemia in the mucous membranes. Death takes place shortly.

b) Pneumonia form

Acute fibrin pneumonia in the shape of the clinic less common.

Sero-mucous nose discharge

It is characterized by generalized condition disturbances such as respiratory distress, cough, fever tachycardia.

Pathological Findings

a) Hemorrhagic septicemia form

Lymph nodules (especially mesenterial) are swollen, bleeding and edema.

In serous membranes such as pleura, pericardium, peritoneal mesenterium; intermuscular areas; Petechial, ecchymotic hemorrhages are also observed in the subcutaneous tissue, usually in the chest and neck.

Spleen kidneys are hyperemic and mildly swollen. The macroscopic appearance of the spleen resembles anthrax, but the spleen is not too bulging.

The lung is usually hyperemic and cyanotic. It is decorated with edematous and ecchymotic hemorrhages up to 1 cm in diameter.

The lumen of the Trachea may have a mildly bloody or bloodless fluid (edema).

Pharynx is shaped by necrotic pharyngitis. Necrosis is plaque around the tonsils.

Lung :

Fibrinous, fibrinonecrosis pneumonia, serofibrinous pleuritis develops.

Subacute events are associated with adhesive pleuritis and abscesses in the lung.

Microscopic examination revealed microbial emboli and oat cells.

**Secondary Pasteurellosis
It's like cattle.**

Goat

Septicemic shape usually peracute

The shape of the pneumonia is mostly characterized by serofibrinous pleuropneumonia.

***P. multocida* is more common.**

In development, predisposing stress factors (especially vitamin A deficiency) are more important