

دليل أمراض الدواجن شركة سيف - شرح وتعليق د/السيد صبحي

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

الأمراض البكتيرية التي تصيب الدواجن

خامسا:- عدوى الإستاف Staphylococcus aureus

التعريف :- مرض بكتيري يصيب جميع أنواع الطيور ، وتكون الإصابة في جميع الأعمار ، وهو من الأمراض التي تسبب تسمم دموي

المسبب:-

الإستاف كوكس أوريس

Staphylococcus aureus

فترة الحضانة:-

تتراوح بين ٢-٣ يوم. .

الوقاية :-

الإهتمام بالأمن الحيوي في المزرعة

العلاج :-

- إعطاء المضادات الحيوية مثل الإريثرومايسين ، التيلوزين ، الإنزوفلوكساسين ، الأمبسلين ، الأموكسيسلين لمدة ٥ أيام.

ملحوظة :- يتواجد الميكروب طبيعي علي سطح الجلد والفجوات الأنفية وأمعاء الطيور.

الأعراض والعلامات التشريحية :-

Staphylococcus aureus infections

(التهابات وورم في مفصل العرقوب)



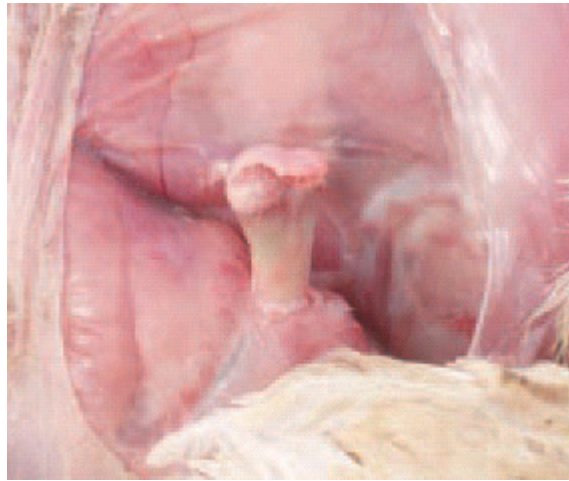
(التهابات وورم في مفصل العرقوب مع ارتشاح صديدي في المفصل)



84. 85. Staphylococcus aureus infections are commonly seen in poultry. Usually, bones, tendon

sheaths and joints, particularly coxofemoral and tibiotarsal joints are affected. The clinical signs include unilateral or bilateral lameness, reluctance to move and lying down. When the tibiotarsal joints are affected, swellings, fever and sometimes necroses of overlying tissues and purulent exudation are observed.

(تآكل فى رأس عظمة الفخذ)



86. 87.As a sequel to septicaemia, osteomyelitis could occur. The lesions are usually detected in the region of the proximal femur, where inflammatory necrotic foci in the bone marrow and partial or complete fracture of the femoral head are observed.

(التهاب جلدي مع تكوين مواد صديدية)



88. The outcomes of skin injuries are the appearance of cellulites, characterized by extensive purulent inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue. Most staphylococcal isolates are identified as *Staphylococcus aureus*, Gram-positive cocci, arranged in clusters.

(التهاب فى الأصابع مع تكوين خراج)



(التهاب فى الأصابع مع تكوين خراج)



89. 90. Plantar abscesses are a kind of local purulent inflammation. They are located on the plantar surface or adjacently to it and appear following puncture wounds. Staphylococci are moderately resistant to common disinfectants. Chlorine-containing disinfectants are efficient in the absence of organic matter.

(التهابات في عظمة القص مع تكوين مواد صديدية)

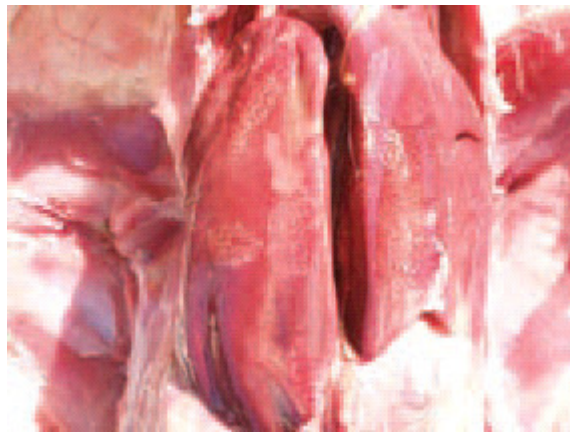


(التهابات في عظمة القص مع تكوين مواد صديدية)



91. 92.. Other local forms of staphylococcosis are sternal bursitis. The sternal bursa is enlarged at a various extent because of gathering of purulent substance. Sometimes, the covering skin is necrotized. The microorganism is widely distributed in the environment and mainly on the skin. Most of Staphylococcus aureus-induced lesions are associated with skin injuries, debeaking, finger cuts. All categories of birds are affected. Toxicogenic strains are able to induce food intoxications.

(تضخم واحتقان في الكبد نتيجة التسمم الدموي)



93. In a septicemic staphylococcal infection,

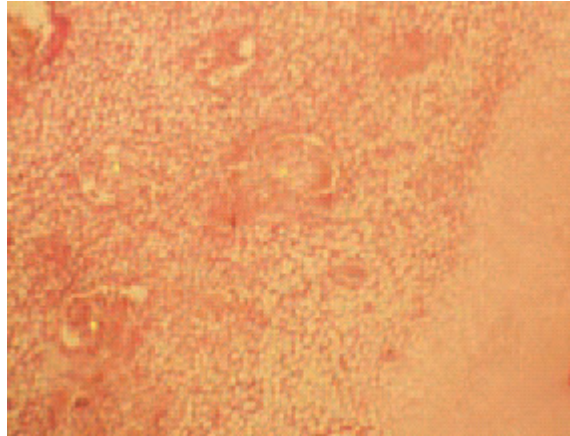
hyperaemia, enlargement and various-degree coagulation necroses in the liver or the spleen are observed. As staphylococci are ubiquitous, their presence could not be prevented. The measures should be directed toward minimizing the possibilities for traumas of skin, respiratory and intestinal mucosa.

(التهاب جلدي غرغريني في حالات العدوى الثانوية)



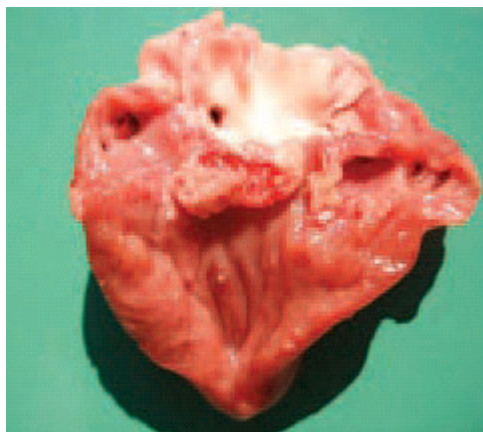
94. A typical secondary infection is staphylococcal gangrenous dermatitis that is usually resulting from immunosuppressive infections (IBD, CIA). Affected skin areas are dark red to blue-greenish, moist and sharply defined from the adjacent healthy skin.

(صورة هستولوجية توضح علامات الإصابة بالإستاف)



95. Histologically, staphylococcal lesions consist of necroses, bacterial colonization and heterophilic infiltration. The isolation and identification of Staphylococcus spp. confirms the diagnosis. From a differential diagnostical point of view, infections with E. coli, S. gallinarum, P. multocida, M. synoviae and reoviruses should be considered.

(التهابات في صمامات وعضلات القلب)



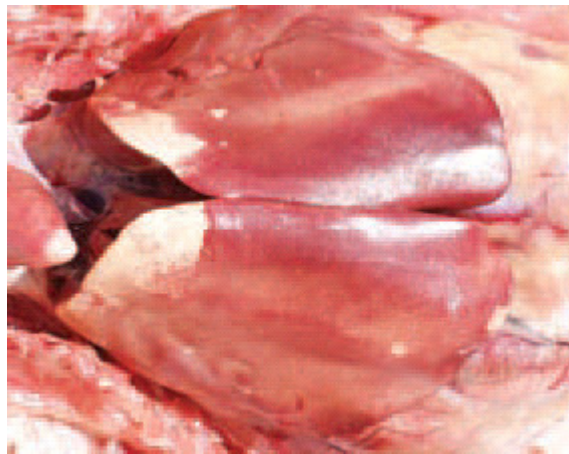
96. . Streptococcosis in poultry is encountered as acute septicaemia or chronic infections with a death rate between 0.5 and 50%. The agent that is

most commonly associated with several pathological conditions in poultry is 5. zooepidemicus. The lesions in chronic streptococcal infections include arthrites, tenosynovites, myocardites and valve endocardites. Endocardites affect predominantly mitral valves and less frequently, aortal and tricuspid valves.

(احتقان فى الطحال)



(احتقان فى الكبد مع تغير لون الحواف الى لون كريمى)



97. 98. Other lesions related to endocardites, are heart, liver and spleen infarctions. Liver infarctions are usually peripherally located on margins, have a pale creamy colour and are sharply demarcated. The penetration of the infection occurs mainly via the oral or aerogenic route, but could also enter through the injured skin, especially in battery cage layer hens. The differential diagnosis includes other bacterial septicaemias as staphylococcosis, fowl cholera, E. coli infections etc.

المصدر :- دليل أمراض الدواجن شركة سيفا

(جروب أمراض الدواجن وكيفية الوقاية منها)

الشرح والتعليق :- د/السيد صبحي موسى

طبيب أمراض الدواجن والأرانب

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/Poultry.Diseases/>