

## دليل أمراض الدواجن شركة سيفا - شرح وتعليق د/السيد صبحي

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

الأمراض البكتيرية التي تصيب الدواجن

سادسا :- عدوى الكولستيريديا Clostridium infection

الإلتهاب المعوي التقرحي Ulcerative enteritis

**التعريف :-** مرض بكتيري يصيب السمان اساسا كما يصيب الدجاج والرومي والحمام ، وسببه ميكروب الكولستيريديم الذي لديه القدرة علي افراز السموم الكافية لتسبب تقرحات في الأمعاء ، تصل فيه نسبة النفوق ٢-١٠ % في الدجاج وتصل الي ١٠٠% في السمان .

**المسبب :-**

الكولستيريديم كولينم  
.Colstridium colinums

**فترة الحضانة :-**

تتراوح من ١-٣ أيام

**الوقاية :-**

اتباع اجراءات الأمن الحيوي ، اضافة الزنك باستراسين في العليقة لمدة ٢-٤ أسبوع بمعدل ٤٠-٦٠ جم / طن تمنع ظهور المرض

**العلاج :-**

- إعطاء المُضادات الحيوية مثل اللينكومايسين ، الفلوريكول ، الأموكسيسيلين ، الزنك باستراسين لمدة ٥ أيام.

## الأعراض والعلامات التشريحية :-

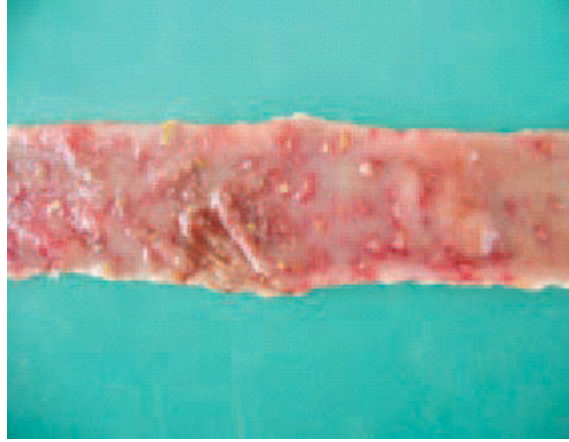
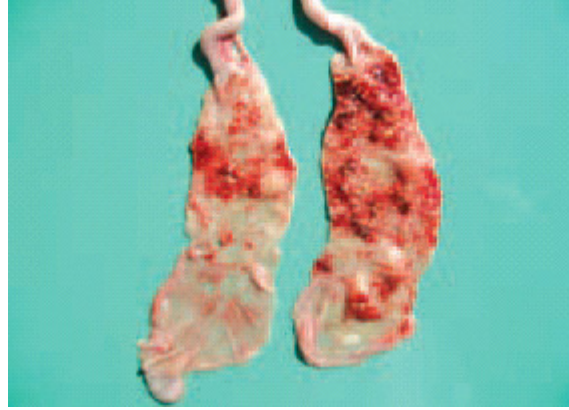
### Ulcerative enteritis

(نخر وتقرحات مع انتفاخات فى الأمعاء)



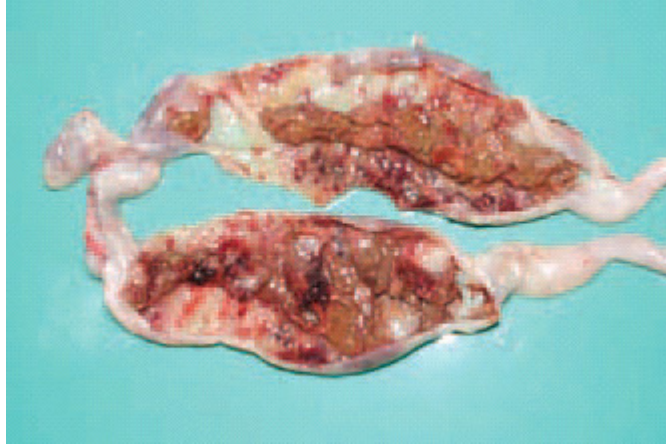
**134. 135. Ulcerative enteritis (UE) is characterized by inflammatory ulcerative and necrotic changes in intestinal mucosa and dystrophic necrobiotic lesions of the liver and the spleen. The clinical signs include a general malaise, ruffled feathers, diarrhoea and anaemia. In many instances, the disease begins with a sudden death. Pathoanatomically, deep button-like ulcers are observed, mainly in caeca and less frequently, in some parts of the small intestine, usually visible through the wall.**

(بداية تكوين التقرحات تظهر على شكل نقاط صفراء محاطة بأنزفة دموية)



**136.137.U.E is a problem in all world regions with extensive poultry breeding. Young birds are infected more frequently although the disease is also common among adult quails. The early lesions appear like yellowish foci with haemorrhagic boundaries that could be seen from both the serous and the mucosal surfaces.**

(اختلاط محتويات الأمعاء مع الدم)



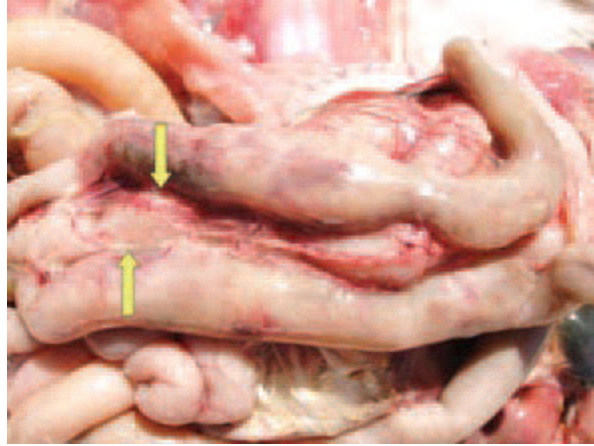
**138. The aetiological agent is Clostridium colinum, a spore-forming organism, highly resistant to chemical agents and physical alterations. The intestinal content is often mixed with blood.**

**تقرحات واضحة على جدار الأمعاء**



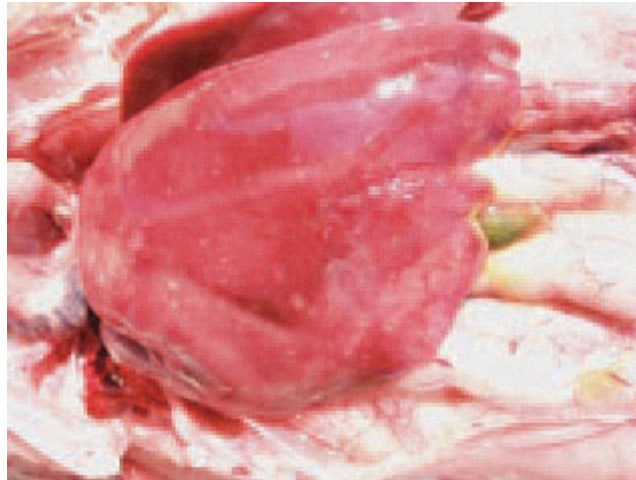
**139. In older and larger ulcers, the haemorrhagic zones tend to disappear. The ulcers could have an irregular round or elongated shape and are covered by large necrotic diphtheritic membranes.**

**تقرحات واضحة على جدار الأمعاء مع وجود انتفاخات وأنزفة دموية**



**140. Frequently, adhesive peritonitis due to inflammatory involvement of adjacent serous coats is observed. Numerous domestic and wild birds (chickens, quails, turkeys, rock partridges, geese, partridges etc.) are susceptible. The chickens and the quails are the most vulnerable between 4 and 12 weeks of age where as turkeys between 3 and 8 weeks of age.**

**(وجود نقط نكرزية على سطح الكبد)**



**141. liver, a variety of dystrophic changes and necroses with different size and shape are detected. Necrotic foci in some cases are milliary.**

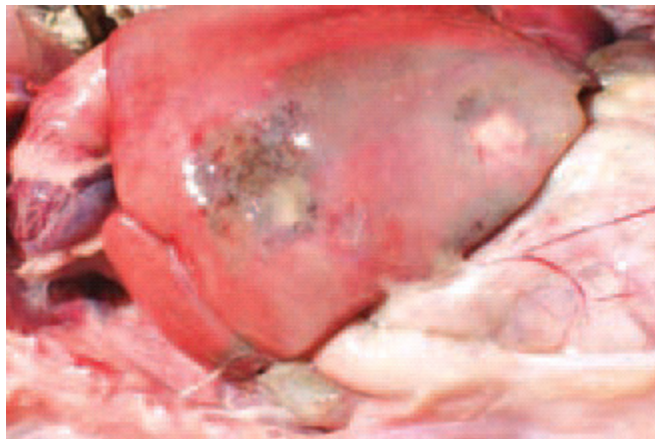
**(بقع نكرزية محاطة بأنزفة دموية)**





**142.Sometimes, liver necroses reach 1 - 2 cm. in diameter and are surrounded by a haemorrhagic zone.**

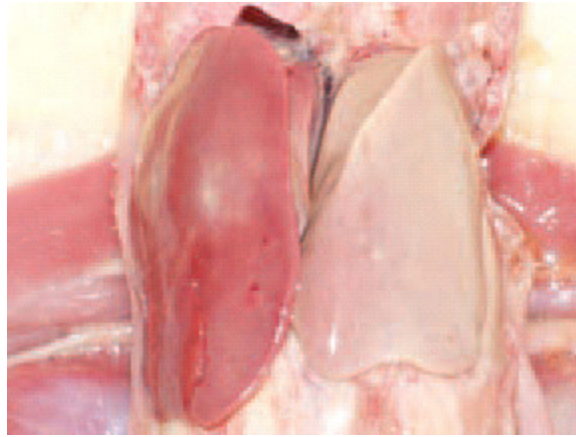
**(تهتك واضح ويقع نكرزية على سطح الكبد)**



**143.144.In some instances, necrotic foci involve large parts of**

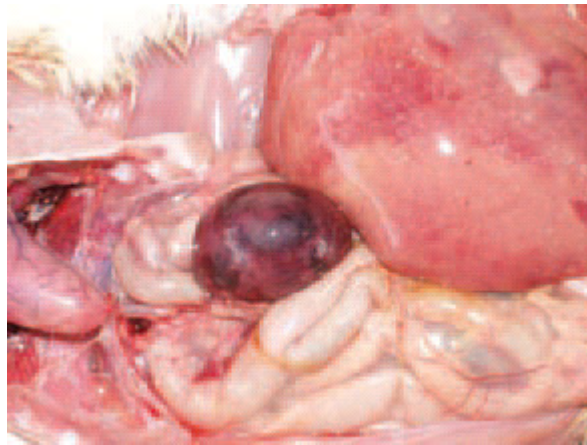
the liver and are infiltrated by haemorrhages. The aetiological agent is distributed with the excreta of acutely ill and recovered birds and persists in soil for many months. The incubation period is 1 - 3 days. The death rate in chickens varies from 2% to 10% and in quails reaches 100%. The outbreaks of UE in chickens are often associated with or come after coccidiosis, CIA, IBD or stress conditions.

(اصابة جزيئة فى احد فصى الكبد مع تهتك شديد فى سطح الكبد المصاب)



145.. Most commonly, necroses are distinguished on the background of a marked parenchymatous dystrophy, affecting partially or totally (uni- or bilaterally) the liver.

(تضخم واحتقان دموى شديد فى الطحال)



146.The spleen could be enlarged, hyperaemic, haemorrhagic

and some-times, with necroses. The diagnosis is based on the typical gross lesions. When needed, imprint preparations are made, a histological study is performed or attempts for isolation and identification of the aetiological agent are made. UE should be differentiated from NE, coccidiosis and histomonosis (typhlo-hepatitis).

(تقرحات دموية على جدار القونصة )



147.some cases, haemorrhages with various intensities are detected in the mucous coat of the gizzard. Prevention - separate housing of the different age groups of birds, avoiding the contact with other avian species. The pre-medication of forages with some antibiotics and their rotation would prevent the reproduction of CI. colinum. A good effect is achieved with oxytetra-cycline dihydrate (OTC 50% premix). UE could be effectively treated with doxycycline hydrochloride, amoxycillin 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/>