

## عنوان مقاله:

Report of lesion of septicemic Salmonellosis in a sheep

## محل انتشار:

بیستمین کنگره بین المللی میکروب شناسی ایران (سال: 1398)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 1

## نویسندگان:

Reza Kheirandish - *Department of Pathobiology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman, Kerman*

Javad Tajik - *Department of clinical sciences, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman, Kerman*

.Ali Homayooni - *Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman, Kerman, Iran*

Shahrzad Azizi - *Department of Pathobiology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman, Kerman*

Reza Ghanbarpour - *Department of Pathobiology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman, Kerman*

## خلاصه مقاله:

**Introduction and Objectives:** Salmonellosis is a common bacterial enteric infection with significant economic losses for the intensive production of cattle, sheep, and poultry. It is a food born disease. Salmonella species are zoonotic and human may be infected by contaminated animal products or direct contact. Clinical disease is characterized by two major forms including septicemia and enteritis. Salmonella enterica is a food pathogen causes infections associated with systemic infections including diarrhea and septicemia and may even lead to death in severe cases. **Materials and methods:** A 5-year old sheep was referred to the Veterinary Clinic of Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman. In the clinical examination, body temperature was 38.5 °C and the heart rate was 84/minute with Muffled sounds. Dyspnea, reduced appetite, depression, seizure, neck stiffness and dehydration were other signs. This case died after primary treatment. Samples of affected tissues were referred to microbiological laboratory for detection of pathogen and are cultured directly onto Nutrient agar, Blood agar, MacConkey agar were used. **Results:** In the necropsy examination, fibrinopurulent pericarditis and pleuritis, purulent peritoneum with adhesion and abscess. Also, thickening of the meninges and necrotic area of cerebrum were observed. In the microbiological examination pathogen was founded in Blood agar and MacConkey agar. The suspicious Salmonella strain was tested with biochemical methods including urea test, TSI agar, citrate, indole and motility. After examination and serological confirmation Salmonella enterica was found. Salmonella enterica is a gram-negative bacterium, non-hemolytic, lactose negative and urease negative. **Conclusion:** Prevention and control of salmonellosis is a major problem because of carrier animals and contaminated feedstuffs. The principles of control include preventing the introduction of carrier animals by maintaining a closed herd .or by purchasing from a herd of a known health status

## کلمات کلیدی:

**لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:**

<https://civilica.com/doc/987268>

