(Columba livia)

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Study of pathological changes in digestive system of domestic pigeons (*Columba livia*) in Mosul city

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Abstract

One hundred diseased cases of pigeons (*Columba livia*) in Mosul city were examined, 67 birds (67%) showed pathological lesions in digestive system. Most of the gross and histopathological lesions occurred in intestine (29.3%) followed by oropharynx, liver, esophagus, crop, proventriculus, and pancreas the values (20.8%, 16.6%, 12.5%, 10.4%, 6.2%, 4.2%) respectively. Gross lesions of intestine showed severe tape worms infestation with petechial hemorrhage in some cases, histopathologically there were catarrhal enteritis, necrotic and hemorrhagic enteritis were less, and desquamation of mucosa with bacterial colonies. Gross lesions of oropharynx, esophagus and crop in most cases were yellow caseated masses or necrotic material. In some cases white diphtheritic membrane with thickening of mucosa in esophagus, crop and proventriculus were founded, petichial hemorrhage on the mucosa of proventriculus were less some cases. Histopathological lesions of oropharynx and esophagus were thickening of mucosa and presence of necrotic caseated foci on the submucosa. In crop there were epithelial hyperplasia and in some cases infiltration of inflammatory cells with cocobacilli bacteria and desquamation of epithelial cells were founded. In proventriculus desquamation and necrosis of epithelial cells of mucus glands with infiltration of inflammatory cells. Gross lesions in liver and pancreas were limited represented by enlargement and congestion,

histopathologically coagulative necrosis of hepatic cells with cocobacilli bacteria, pancreas showed two types of inflammation one was non-suppurative and another was suppurative.

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	Columba livia	()
(() Columba livia -) -	.() Canker Trichomonias gallini ()
%	Microtome ()	Paramyxovirus 65- Newcastle disease %60 () Adenovirus type 2
·	()	Pigeon Pox .() Diphtheritic Form .() Salmonellosis E.coli ()
		Thrush Candida albicans ()



%

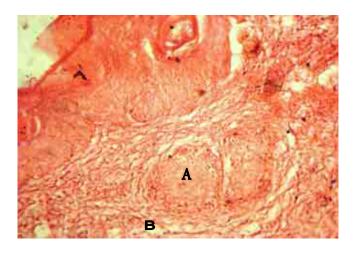
.

() Diphtheritic membrane

.()

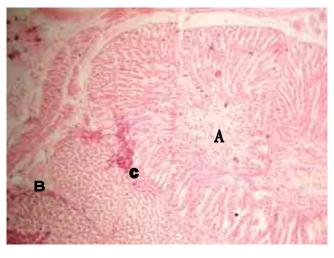
Granulomatous inflammation

.() Giant cell



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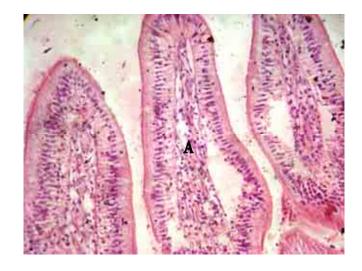
X .H & E



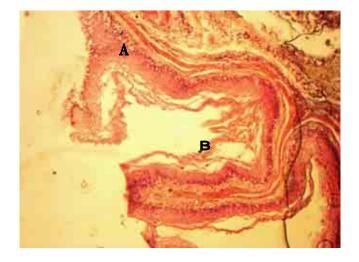
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()

.H & E .(C) (A) (B) . X



.()

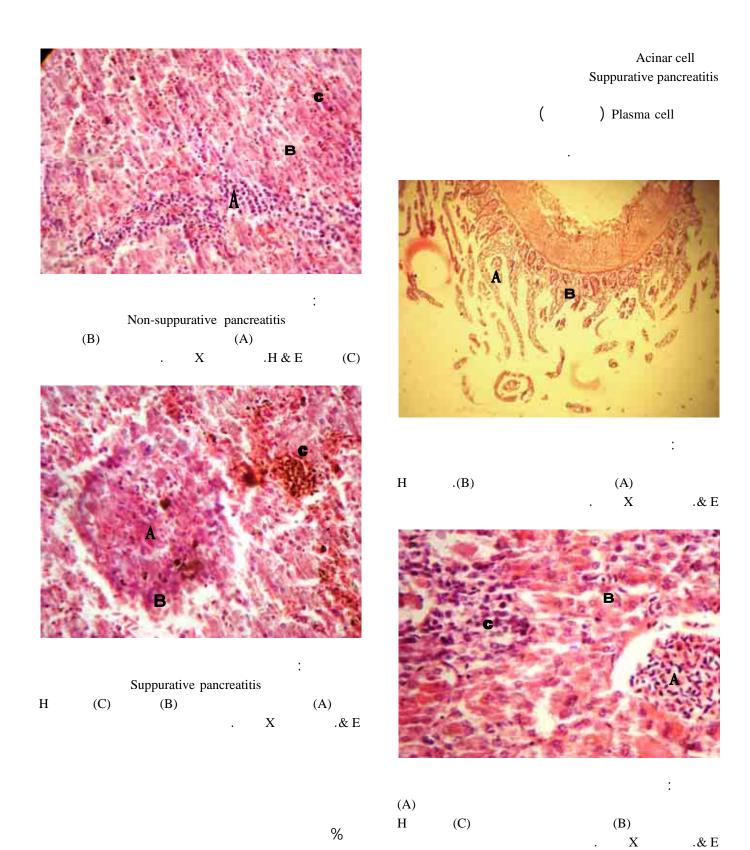


X .H & E .(A)

Non-suppurative pancreatitis

Cystic dilation ()

(A)
.H & E . (B)
. X



()		()
Ingluvitis		Candidiasis E.coli
Candida	Thrush	.() Pathogen
() %,	() Proventriculus	Stress factor
		.()
	.()	Catarrhal enteritis () Hemorrhagic enteritis
.()		Salmonellosis () E.coli
Avian Encephalomyelitis		(Adenovirus-type1) Paramxovirus .() % ,
Chlamydia	.()	() () Trichomoniasis (Canker) Morbidity Mortality
: .		.()
		diphtheritic form

Avian		
	Columba livia	trichomoniasis
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