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التهاب ناحیه انتهای ایلئوم گوسفند در ایران

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علائم التهاب دراین قسمت از روده گوسفند ضخیم شدن مخاط و بزرگ شدن غدد لنفاوی دراین ناحیه و مزانتر است.

این اولین گزارش از این نوع بیماری درایران است.

گله‌ای شامل ۸۰۰ راس گوسفند بومی در نزدیکی اهواز با اسهال در بره‌های ١٦ــ٦ هفته مشاهده که بتدریج به‌لاغری منتهی می‌گردیدکه با درمان سولفانامید و تتراسیکلین پاسخ نداد.

٦ راس ازگوسفندان بحالت زمین‌گیر به‌آزمایشگاه سازمان دامپزشکی اهواز انتقال و پس از معاینات پاتولوژیکی، مخاط ایلئوم پرخون و غدد لنفاوی بزرگ بود. بررسی‌های پاتولوژیك مولف دراین ضایعات با سایر مقالات محققین دیگر دراین زمینه یکی می‌باشد.

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of chronic enterocolitis was more appropriate than that of so far called regional enteritis(4) or terminal ileitis(2). Out of six lambs examined in this report, two showed varying degrees of mucosal thickening of the cecum.

Present preliminary observation of the condition from this country warrants a further work to find out the presence of terminal ileitis in Iranian sheep.

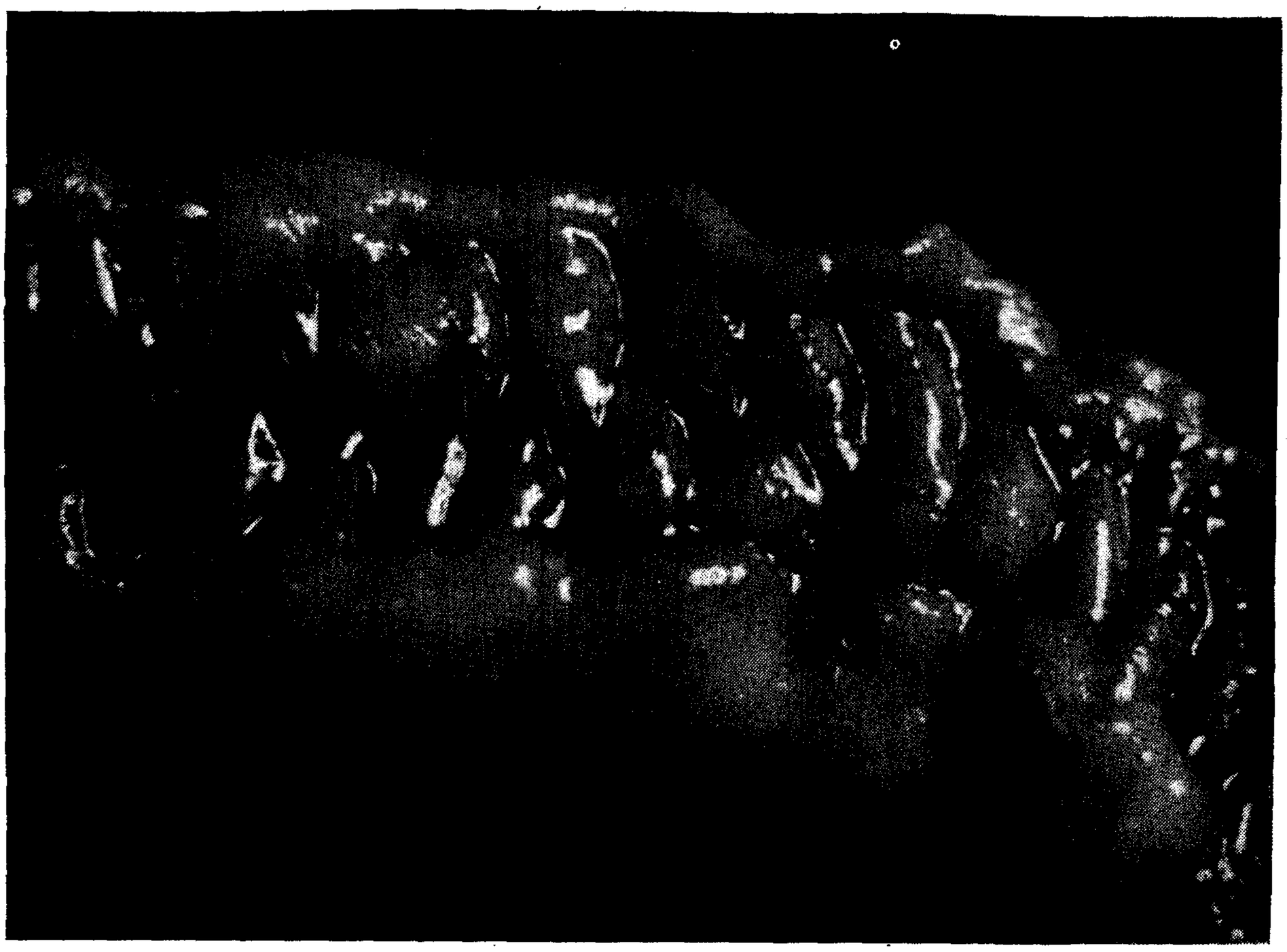

Figure 1.Open d ileum showing thickened rugose epithelium

In all six lambs the significant lesions were found in the intestine and mesentric lymph nodes.The mucosal surface of 25-40 cm of the terminal ileum was hypermic and became thick with numerous transverse folds(Fig 1). The mesentric lymph nodes were congested and enlarged, approximately twice of their normal size. In two lambs, the cecal mucosa also had some degrees of thickness.

Faecal direct smears revealed coccidia and cryptosporidia oocysts and giardia tropho zoites in 3,1,1, lambs respectively. Impression smears from the intestine and lymph nodes were found negative for mycobacterium on acid fast staining.Unfortunately, the histological examination was not carried out.

The clinical signs and gross pathological lesions observed by the author were similar to those reported by others(1,4).Chalmers et al(1) have described lesions in jujenum,colon and rectum in addition to lesions in in terminal ileum, in lambs of one of the three affected flocks.These authors have also investigated the histological aspects of this intestinal disease and found various degrees of villi blunting, crypt epithelium hyperplasia with edema of the lamina propria, and a diffuse reactive cells consisted lymphocytes, with fewer numbers of eosinophils, neutrophils and plasma cells. They have also shown a various degree of thickness in other parts of intestine such as mucosa of the cecum , spiral colon, in addition to that of ilium. In view of this findings Chalmers et al(1) suggested that the name

Terminal ileitis in lambs in Iran

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Terminal ileitis of sheep is characterised by distinct thickening of the distal portion of the ileum and marked enlargment of terminal lymph nodes or mesentric chain.Following the first report of terminal ileitis from Netherlands in 1962(5), the condition has been reported from United States(2), Belgium(3), Canada(1) and Norway(4). This report puts on record the occurence of lesions silmulating to terminal ileitis in sheep in Iran.

The flock consisted of 800 native sheep located near Ahvaz city of Khuzestan province.The flock belonged to a nomadic shepherd who practice winter moving from hills to Khuzestan plains.Sheep were on ground barely and pasture grass.During the month of February,1989, twelve lambs of 6-16 weeks old developed diarrhea,became unthrifty and showed gradual emaciation.Condition did not improve after the treatment with sulfonamides and oxytetracyclin.

Six emaciated lambs were brought to Ahvaz veterinary laboratory of veterinary,organization, ministry of agriculture, for diagnosis. Lambs were recumbent and dehydrated.They were slaughtered and thorought postmortem examination was done.

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