



AgroLogic

Boehringer Ingelheim

Chore-Time

CID Lines

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Impextraco

Interheat

Jefo

Lubing

Natural Remedies

Gross lesions of H5N1 HPAI in ducks

In severely affected ducks the gross lesions often seen are those of dehydration, empty digestive tract, enlarged spleen, thymus atrophy and a flaccid heart with excess of fluid in the pericardial sac, pinpoint necrosis in the pancreas, air sacculitis and congestion of a malacic brain.

Histopathological lesions

The following microscopical lesions are often found in ducks infected with H5N1 HPAI:

- Mild/moderate localised mononuclear cell inflammation of the respiratory tract from the turbinate to the lungs
- Randomly scattered foci of malacia and gliosis accompanied by perivascular cuffing and oedema
- Severe swelling and necrosis of the pancreatic acinar epithelium
- Degeneration of adrenal corticotrophin and chromaffin cells
- Degeneration of individual myofibrils in skeletal and cardiac muscles
- A moderately severe proventriculitis
- A moderately severe lymphoid cell depletion in bursa of Fabricius and thymus
- Mild inflammatory changes in the intestinal mucosa

Viral antigen has been found in many tissues of the duck by staining methods.

H5N1 HPAI virus shedding is primarily by the oropharyngeal route.

Species effects

In both wild and domestic ducks, the species of duck has been shown to influence the outcome of HPAI H5N1 infection – with some species being more likely to show clinical signs and higher mortality. Muscovy ducks often show a more severe picture.

Age effects

The age of the duck significantly affects the outcome of H5N1 HPAI infection.

Olmix

R2 Agro

Wisium

Perstorp

Val-Co

Ziggity