

PATHOLOGY OF OESOPHAGOSTOMIASIS IN THE GOAT**Rajesh Kumar and V.K. Gupta**

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Oesophagostomiasis is an important parasitic disease of goat caused by *Oesophagostomum columbianum*. Burdens of only a few hundred worms are associated with anorexia, diarrhea and ill thrift, resulting in poor growth of the animal. Pimply gut alone accounts for 3.16% intestinal condemnation (Kusiluka *et al.*, 1995).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present investigation was carried out using slaughter house materials collected from Municipal Slaughter House Shimla Among 228 goats examined, two cases of adult female goats revealed gross lesions suggestive of oesophagostomiasis. The gross lesions were recorded using a standard proforma and the representative tissue samples were collected in 10% buffered neutral formalin. The formalin fixed tissues were conventionally processed to obtain paraffin embedded tissue block which were cut into 6 micron thick section and stained by hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) method for histopathology.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Grossly, the cecum revealed multifocal (20 to 30 in number), raised, round, grey coloured nodules on serosal (Fig.1) as well as on the mucosal surfaces varying in size from 0.5 to 1.5 cm in diameters. Cut surface of the raised nodular mass revealed yellowish to greenish necrotic contents. Microscopically, the tissue sections from the affected cecum revealed parasitic remnants in the serosa (Fig. 2) as well as fibrous encapsulations at the periphery of central caseous necrosis surrounded by inflammatory reaction.



Figure 1



Figure 2

The nodules of 0.5 to 3 cm. in diameter comprising central caseous or mineralized core were also reported by Jubb *et al.* (1993). The gross pathological findings like variable sized nodule on serosa

of intestine, presence of larger number of nodules on large intestine were also reported earlier by Sharma *et al.* (1997). Histopathological findings like granuloma with fibrous wall were in close conformity with the findings of Tongson (1977) and Mondal *et al.* (1996)

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