

WILDLIFE INCIDENT UNIT

WILDLIFE INCIDENT REPORT



138/13

The Food & Environment
Research Agency

INCIDENT NUMBER 138/13
PART OF STUDY FSGD-190
REGIONAL NUMBER W/13/05
OTHER REFERENCES 29-B0167-02-12

SENDER

LOCATION Newbridge-on-Wye
Radnorshire

GRID REFERENCE



INCIDENT DATE 25 February 2013

SUSPECTED CAUSE OF INCIDENT trichomonosis

DATE OF REPORT 30 January 2014

REPORTING OFFICER



SIGNED :

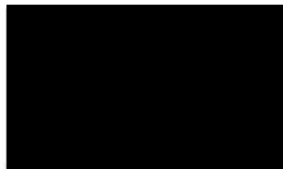
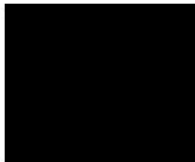


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NUMBERS AND SPECIES INVOLVED

1 buzzard

COPIED TO



Direct Phone Number 01904 462456

E-mail: wiis@fera.gsi.gov.uk



Summary of field data

One buzzard was found dead in a field next to a recently sawn timber log. On examining the bird on site no signs of trauma were noted. The neighbouring farm is organic and the person who found the bird only uses Ivermectin to treat ponies. There is a local syndicate shoot in the area. The incident occurred on the edge of a wooded stream near a farm house

Summary of post mortem report

One adult female buzzard weighing 0.7kg was submitted for post mortem. The carcass had undergone a mild degree of autolysis. In the musculo-skeletal system there was poor musculature over the keel bone. In the alimentary system there was a large yellow conical mass attached to the mucosa of the crop. The exterior of the mass was yellow with an irregular surface and the cut surface revealed white amorphous tissue. This mass was also adjacent to the trachea but causing no constriction to the trachea. The rest of the intestinal tract was relatively empty of ingesta. No other lesions were seen in other organs examined but the endocrine system was not examined. However, the appearance of the mass in the alimentary system was consistent with it being a tumour, which obstructed the crop and probably resulted in the bird being unable to eat properly. Results of histological examination of the crop and trachea show an extensive area of necrosis with abundant necrotic cell debris serofibrinous exudation and dense clusters of bacteria. This is effacing most of the oesophagus/crop epithelial lining and extends throughout the submucosal and muscular layers towards the trachea. At the margins between necrotic and living tissue there were numerous palisading macrophages, multinucleated giant cells and numerous clusters of plumped basophilic pear shaped protozoal like organisms consistent in shape and size with *Trichomonads* sp. The tracheal tissue represented is intact and well ciliated. The pathological diagnosis of the crop indicates severe chronic fibrinogranulocytic and necrotizing ingluvitis with protozoal like organisms. This severe necrotizing lesion in the crop is consistent with trichomonosis due to infection with *Trichomonas gallinae*.

Conclusion

This report is for information only. Initially it was suspected that this buzzard had been poisoned. However, following a post-mortem, it appeared that this buzzard had died from natural causes. There is a severe necrotizing lesion in the crop which is consistent with trichomonosis due to infection with *Trichomonas gallinae*. Therefore, no samples were forwarded to the Wildlife Incident Unit for laboratory tests.