

A study on avian cellulitis in broiler chickens

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ABSTRACT

Avian cellulitis in broiler chickens, especially on the thighs and abdominal wall, has been observed more frequently in recent years. In the present study, over a one-year period 98 broiler carcasses with cellulitis were diagnosed at slaughterhouse. The lesions were characterized by thickening and brown discoloration of the skin. A fibrinopurulent exudate with some caseation was seen in the subcutaneous tissues. Microscopically, hyperkeratosis, thickening of the dermis, infiltration of mononuclear cells and heterophils, along with fibrinocaseous exudates, were present. In 90 of the 98 (91.8%) broiler bacteriological samples *E. coli* was isolated, and in 82 (91.1%) of these samples it was the only bacterial species found. Serotyping results revealed that *E. coli* isolates were distributed among 6 different serotypes. The most prevalent serotype was O78 (52.2%). In addition, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Actinomyces pyogenes* were isolated from 12 and 2 cases, respectively. This study confirms the frequent association of *E. coli* with cellulitis lesions in broiler chickens, along with isolation of *S. aureus* and *A. pyogenes*. The latter have not been reported in the previous studies.

Key words: cellulitis, broiler chickens, *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Actinomyces pyogenes*

Introduction

Skin diseases are the main reason for condemnation of carcasses in slaughtered broilers (BERGMANN et al., 1995). However, the number of chickens condemned due to cellulitis during post-mortem examination in

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the slaughterhouses is increasing (MESSIER et al., 1993). Avian cellulitis, also known as inflammatory process, infectious process, or IP, is a chronic skin disease which is characterized by sheets of caseated, heterophilic exudate in subcutaneous tissues. Lesions are located in the skin between the thigh and midline (CALNEK et al., 1997). *E. coli* is that most often isolated from the lesions, although other agents, such as *Pasteurella multocida*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Enterobacter agglomerans*, *Proteus vulgaris*, and *Streptococcus dysgalactiae* have also been isolated (GOMIS et al., 2001; PEIGHAMBARI et al., 1995a). Usually, the lesions can be detected only after the feathers have been removed (MESSIER et al., 1993). No clinical signs are visible in the living flock (GLÜNDER, 1990).

The object of the present study was to determine the role of various serotypes of *E. coli* and possibly other bacteria in the development of lesions of cellulitis, as seen in a broiler slaughterhouse in Kerman.

Materials and methods

Selection of carcasses. Over a one-year period (2000-2001) a total of 98 defeathered broiler carcasses with non-lacerated lesions of cellulitis were sampled. The lesions were located in the thigh and abdominal area and characterized by brown discolouration of the skin. The skin was thickened and scabby. A fibrinopurulent exudate with some caseation was seen in the subcutaneous tissues. Ten carcasses with no visible lesions were also selected as controls. The carcasses were shipped in ice to the Kerman Veterinary College and were immediately examined. A sterile cotton swab was used to remove moist material from the lesion in subcutaneous tissue, without any contamination from the outer surface.

Bacteriology. A sterile swab was used to collect fibrinopurulent material for bacteriological examinations. All swabs were streaked onto MacConkey agar (Biolife Laboratories, Italy) and bovine blood agar (Biolife Laboratories, Italy). Plates were incubated at 37 °C for 24 hours under aerobic condition. *E. coli* isolates were identified by standard biochemical techniques (QUINN, et al., 1994) and were maintained on tryptic soy agar (Biolife Laboratories, Italy) slants until they were serotyped. For serotyping of *E. coli* isolates, Mast diagnostics Kit (Mast Group Ltd., Merseyside, UK) was used in

slide agglutination test. The other isolates (on blood agar) were identified as described by QUINN et al. (1994).

Pathology. Samples from both diseased and healthy skins were collected and fixed in 10% buffered formalin. After fixation the tissues were processed by standard methods and embedded in paraffin. Sections were cut at 5 μ m and stained by hematoxylin and eosin.

Results

Gross pathology. The colour of the skin around the inflamed area changed to brown. Carcasses with skin lesions were in good body condition. Thickening of the diseased skins was obvious. The size of the lesions ranged from 7 to 12 cm in diameter. The lesions were localized to the skin of the thigh and the side of the abdominal wall (Fig.1). Yellowish plaques were observed in the subcutaneous tissues.

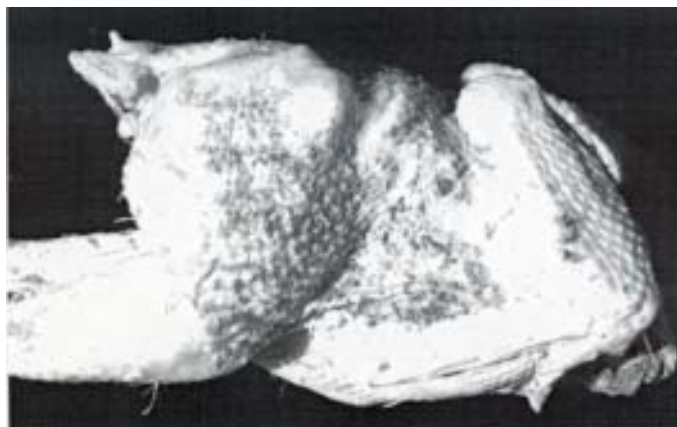


Fig. 1. Thickened and brown discolouration skin of a 7-week-old broiler chicken with cellulitis

Histopathology. Microscopically, the lesions were characterized by hyperkeratosis and thickening of the dermis with evidence of infiltration of mononuclear cells and heterophils. Necrotic cellular debris and fibrinocaseous exudates were present. In a few cases there was evidence of epidermis ulceration (Figs. 2, 3).

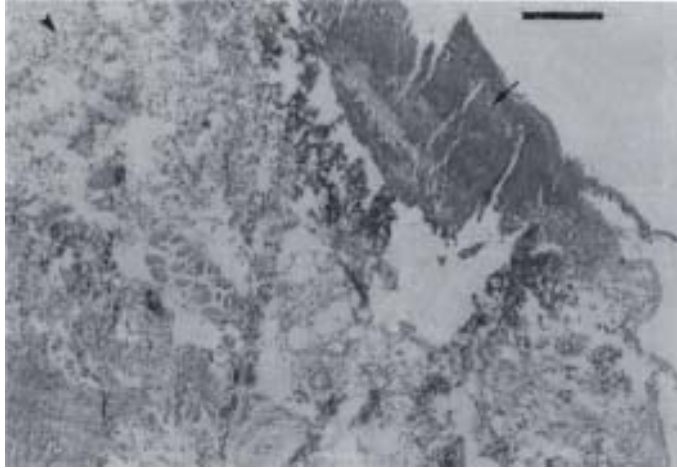


Fig. 2. Skin and subcutis of a 7-week-old broiler chicken with cellulitis. Note the presence of ulcer in the epidermis (short arrow) and infiltration of inflammatory cells (arrow heads) in the subcutaneous tissue. H&E, scale bar = 500 μ m.

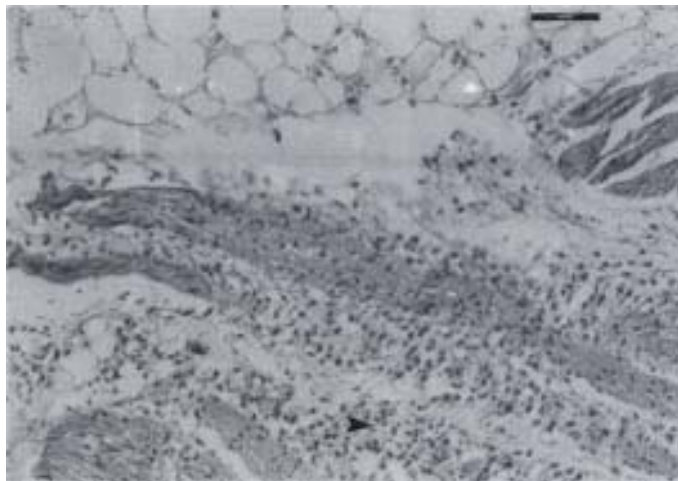


Fig. 3. Subcutis of a 7-week-old broiler chicken. Note the marked accumulation of heterophils and mononuclear cells (arrow head) in the subcutaneous fatty tissue. H&E, scale bar = 300 μ m.

Table 1. Specification of myomorphus mammals examined by renoculture and microscopic agglutination according to the trapping area with corresponding results

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Bacteriology. In 90 of the 98 (91.8%) broilers sampled, *E. coli* was isolated from the lesion, and in 82 (91.1%) of these samples it was the only bacterial species found. In one case *E. coli* and *Actinomyces pyogenes* were present. In addition, in one case *Actinomyces pyogenes* was the only microorganism which could be isolated. *Staphylococcus aureus* was the only bacterium, which grew in 5 cases. Additionally, *E. coli* along with *Staphylococcus aureus* observed in 7 cases. No bacteria were isolated from 2 instances. Table 1 shows the results of serotyping cellulitis isolates of *E. coli*. These isolates belong to 6 O groups, and 19 of them were untypable. The most frequent serotype was O78 (52.2%).

Table1. Results of serotyping cellulitis isolates of *E. coli*

O groups	N° of isolates
O1	5
O2	13
O20	3
O36	2
O78	47
O115	1
Untypable	19
Total	90

Discussion

Avian cellulitis in broiler chickens is characterized by a diffuse inflammatory reaction in the subcutaneous tissue which results in the complete or partial condemnation of the carcass at processing (SINGER et al., 1999). *E. coli* is most often isolated from the lesions, although a variety of other bacteria occasionally have been recovered (CALNEK et al., 1997; GOMIS et al., 2001). Pathogenicity of *E. coli* cellulitis strains has been determined in previous studies. Gross and microscopic findings showed that cellulitis isolates induced more severe lesions than airsacculitis and

faecal isolates (PEIGHAMBARI et al., 1995b). In the present study a total of 6 different O serogroups of *E. coli* were identified, with O78 serogroup being the most frequent. This serogroup is known to include virulent strains associated with severe *E. coli* infection in poultry. It is also recognized as one of the serogroups associated with enterotoxigenic *E. coli* strains that can affect humans. This could have public health implications since it has been demonstrated that *E. coli* strains colonizing the intestinal tract of poultry can be transmitted to humans in close contact with the birds, and these *E. coli* can be isolated from human faecal samples (MESSIER et al., 1993). Severe cephalic swelling and facial cellulitis in turkeys associated with fowl cholera was diagnosed. This unusual presentation of fowl cholera could be the result of local infection introduced by pecking trauma. Most turkeys with facial cellulitis had no internal lesions typical of fowl cholera, whereas birds with lung or liver lesions had facial cellulitis (JEFFREY et al., 1993). Some evidence exists indicating that certain clonal groups identified by multilocus enzyme electrophoresis may be specific to cellulitis *E. coli*, although in many cases the cellulitis *E. coli* were identified with other pathogenic strains (NGELEKA et al., 1996). Other observations of cellulitis-affected broiler carcasses support the hypothesis of cellulitis-type *E. coli*, because the vast majority of broilers with cellulitis lesions are otherwise normal at necropsy. Scratches and injuries to the skin, increase in relative bird density, litter and chick quality and onset of sexual maturity are predisposing factors for cellulitis (PEIGHAMBARI et al., 1995b; HARRIS et al., 1978; JEFFREY et al., 1999).

In the present study, *S. aureus* was isolated from 12 cases. *Staphylococcus* spp. is a normal inhabitant of skin and mucous membranes. Some have the potential to be pathogenic and produce disease if allowed entry through skin or mucous membranes (CALNEK et al., 1991). This organism was isolated from skin infection in chickens in industrialized poultry units (KOHLENER et al., 1980).

In this study, *Actinomyces pyogenes* was isolated from two cases. Although serious outbreaks of osteomyelitis caused by this organism in commercial turkeys have been reported (BARBOUR et al., 1991), none of the previous studies reported this species from poultry skin diseases. However, *A. pyogenes* should be considered an avian pathogen (CALNEK et al., 1991).

It seems that further investigations are needed to clarify the significance of this organism.

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SAŽETAK

Avijarni celulitis posebice na koži nogu i trbušne stijenke tovnih pilića često je opisan u posljednje vrijeme. U radu je tijekom jednogodišnjeg razdoblja celulitis dokazan u 98 tovnih pilića na jednoj klaonici. Promjene su se očitovale zadebljanjem i smeđkastom bojom kože. Utvrđen je fibrinopurulentni eksudat s kazeifikacijom u potkožnom tkivu. Mikroskopski je utvrđena hiperkeratoza, zadebljanje kože, infiltracija mononuklearnih stanica i heterofila zajedno s fibrinokazeoznim eksudatom. U 90 (91,8%) od 98 tovnih pilića izdvojena je bakterija *Escherichia coli*, a u 82 (91,1%) bila je jedina izdvojena vrsta. Serotipizacijom je potvrđen nalaz šest različitih serovarova. Najčešći serovar bio je O78 (52,2%). Bakterija *Staphylococcus aureus* bila je izdvojena iz 12 pilića dok je bakterija *Actinomyces pyogenes* izdvojena iz 2 pileta. Ovim istraživanjem je potvrđena česta povezanost bakterije *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus* i *Actinomyces pyogenes* sa znakovima avijarnog celulitisa, a po prvi put su dokazane i vrste *S. aureus* i *A. pyogenes*. To nije dokazano dosada.

Ključne riječi: celulitis, tovni pilići, *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Actinomyces pyogenes*
