



:MORTALITY IN NILGAI (*BOSELAPHUS TRAGOCAMELUS*): A CASE REPORT

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ABSTRACT

A carcass of Nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*) was presented to the Department of Pathology, NVC, Nagpur. Detail postmortem examination was conducted. On the gross observation it is noted that lungs, kidneys and liver were severely congested. There were multiple dog bite injuries on tail, thigh, back and thorax region. There was fracture at 9th to 12th rib with formation of pus cavity. Microscopically, lung and liver showed severe congestion. On the basis of gross observation sample from pus cavity was collected for microbiological examination which on colony characteristics and grams staining confirmed as *Escherichia coli*.

KEYWORDS :

Introduction

Wildlife is an open ecosystem which consists of levels from top to bottom. Key rule of this ecosystem is one animal survives on other which means every single animal in the ecosystem is a prey as well as hunter also at same time. With such complex and interdependent ecosystem there are always clashes among same and different species for survival.

In present case wild dogs were the attackers while Nilgai was the prey. The mortality caused in Nilgai was due to the violent physical assault and present reports describes the pathophysiology of the event occurred.

Material and method

A carcass of Nilgai was presented to Department of Pathology, NVC, Nagpur with the history of multiple dog bite on tail, back and thigh region. Detail postmortem was conducted according to standard necropsy procedure. Gross lesions were noted. Morbid tissues were collected in 10% formalin for histopathology (Luna, 1968). On the basis of gross lesions samples from the pus cavity were collected in nutrient broth for microbiological examination which were further streaked on EMB agar and stained with gram stain for identification.

Result and Discussion

The gross examination of liver, lung and kidney revealed severe congestion while the heart showed mild congestion. On histopathological examination lung revealed congestion and pulmonary edema (Fig.1) while liver revealed portal congestion (Fig.2) Ribs (9th to 12th) were fractured and cavity filled with pus was formed just below it. Samples from the pus cavity were submitted for microbiological examination which on streaking on EMB agar revealed pink coloured flat colonies with metallic shine. Colonies were confirmed as *E.coli* on grams staining which showed gram negative pink coloured rods. The results were similar to the earlier reports (Quinn, Markey, Carfer, Donnelly and Leonard. 2002).

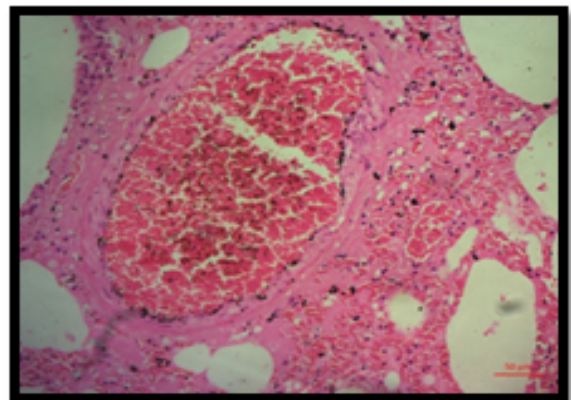


Fig.1 Lung showing Congestion and edema

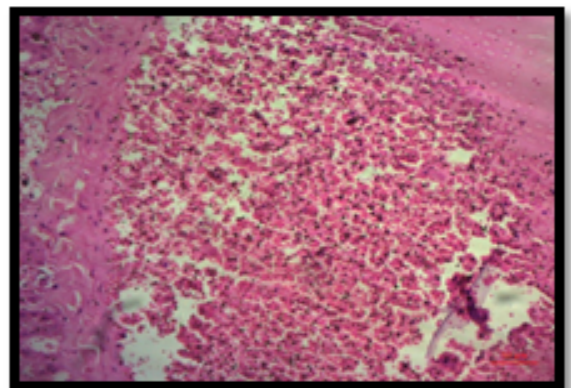


Fig.2 Liver Showing congestion

References

1. Luna LG (1968). Manual of Histologic Staining Methods of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. 3rd edn. McGraw Hill Book Co. New York, 71 – 98.
2. Quinn PJ, Markey BK, Carter ME, Donnelly WJ and Leonard FC (2002). Veterinary Microbiology and Microbial Disease. (1st ed., pp: 43-122). Cornwall, Great Britain. Blackwell Science Ltd.