

Pathological changes in turkeys liver associated with *Histomoniasis* in Duhok City, Kurdistan Region, Iraq

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Abstract

Histomoniasis were detected and described among naturally affected of twenty three young Turkeys poult compared with the adults. Sample for study were collected from different areas of Duhok city in Kurdistan region/Iraq. Giemsa stain were used for identification of parasite from specimens of liver and cecum samples, then specimen, where fixed in 10% neutral buffered formalin for routine histopathological study. The affected birds showed clinical signs of lethargic, drooping of head and wings with progressive emaciation and a clear distinctive signs in live ones, and appearance of continuous yellowish diarrhea. Pathologically there is an enlargement and discoloration of the liver associated with appearance of white to yellow multifocal nodules in the surface of the liver. While the result of histopathological changes showed severe inflammatory reaction around necrotic tissues with degenerative and necrotic changes of the liver cells.

Keywords: Pathology; Histomoniasis; Turkeys
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التغيرات المرضية لأكباد الرومي المصاحبة لداء الهستومونياسز في مدينة دهوك، اقليم كردستان العراق

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الخلاصة

تم تشخيص ووصف داء الهستومونياسز في ثلاث وعشون من صغار افراخ الرومي بالمقارنة مع الرومي البالغ والمصابة طبيعياً، حيث جمعت عينات الدراسة من مناطق مختلفة من مدينة دهوك في اقليم كردستان العراق، حيث استخدمت صبغة الكيمزا للتعرف على الطفيلي من عينات الكبد والاعورين. وبعدها تم تثبيت العينات بمحلول ١٠% فورمالين دارئ متعادل للدراسة النسيجية. اظهرت الطيور المصابة علامات الوهن وتدلي الراس والاجنحة مع الهزال المستمر مترافقا بإسهال مستمر اصفر اللون. كما وأظهرت الدراسة المرضية وجود تضخما وتغيرا في لون الكبد مع ظهور بقع متعدد بيضاء الى صفراء اللون على سطح الكبد. بينما اوضحت نتائج الدراسة للتغيرات النسيجية وجود تفاعل التهابي شديد حول الانسجة المتنخرة مع ظهور التغيرات النخرية والتكسية.

Introduction

Histomoniasis is also called blackhead, enterohepatitis, is an infectious disease of gallinaceous birds caused by the protozoan *Histomonas meleagridis* belonging to the trichomonas group which occurs at all over the world (1). In 1893, Cushman first brief described histomoniasis (2).

The parasite causes high morbidity and mortality in turkeys and the disease is manifested by a diphtheroid inflammation of the caeca and by necrosis in the liver (3,4).

Histomonas meleagridis is usually transmitted by the caecal worm called *Heterakis gallinarum* (5). While other confirmed that histomoniasis can be transmitted by direct

exposed young turkeys to other in absence of the caecal worm vector (6,7).

Clinically the Symptoms include depression, reduced appetite, poor growth, increased thirst, sulphur-yellowish diarrhea, listlessness and dry, ruffled feathers. The head may become cyanotic (bluish in color) (8).

The diagnosis of disease depend mainly on pathological appearance of liver, presence of small nodules in the surface of liver which representing a necrotic changes and regarded a pathognomic lesions of histomoniasis (9).

Due to the scant information about the disease in Duhok area as well as occurrence of disease, therefore, the aim of our research is to study the pathological observation of Histomoniasis, further study is needed to know about incidence, epidemiology and the role of vector and caecal worm eggs in the transmission of disease.

Material and methods

Sample collection

A total of 42 cases of turkey affected clinically were obtained from different flocks in Duhok governorate, 23 of death birds was examined by post-mortem examination after manifestation a clinically and the changes were recorded, organs which showed lesions were fixed especially liver and cecum. The mortality rate was recorded among young poult rather than adults. Diagnosis of disease was done according to history, clinical signs and detection of histomonas by Giemsa staining smears from liver and cecum, in addition to gross and histopathological changes. Histopathology was performed in Pathology and Molecular Laboratory at Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Duhok Research Center. Specimen were collected and fixed in neutral buffered formalin saline solution 10%. Tissues were then dehydrated in different concentration of ethanol, cleared in xylene, embedded in white paraffin wax at melting point 56-58°C for preparation of paraffin block. Sections were made at 3-4 micrometers with leica microtome (leica, Germany). Haematoxylin and Eosin were used for staining tissue as per standard staining technique according to (10). The stained slides were examined under light microscopes with photography (leica, Germany).

Results

Clinical signs

During this study clinical signs were recorded in an infected birds just be a sudden rise in mortality especially among poult, the infected bird was appeared lethargic, with drooping head and wings most of birds showing marked decrease of body weight with progressive emaciation and a clear distinctive signs in the live bird is the appearance of Sulphur-yellow droppings diarrhea.

Post-Mortem Observations

The typical important lesions associated with Histomoniasis are thickened cecal wall pouches containing yellowish, firm cores, and enlargement of livers (hepatomegaly) with spotted nodules target lesions representing the area of necrosis which appears as yellowish to yellowish-green with depressed below the surface especially in advanced cases as showing in (figure 1).

To confirm the diagnosis smears from liver and cecum stain with Giemsa showing a typical feature known as double-eyed with infected cells as well as flagellated form of parasite as showing in (figure 2A, B and C). Result also showing a cecal worm parasite *Heterakis gallinarum* from direct smears of cecum as showing in (figure 2D).



Figure 1: Showing enlargement of liver (hepatomegaly) spotted target lesions representing an areas of necrosis red arrow which appears as nodules in the surface of liver infected with *Histomonas meleagridis*.

Histopathological appearance

Histopathological examination of the livers showed dense areas of cellular infiltration with lymphocytes, macrophages, and giant cells which surrounded the necrotic area and the latter on contained *Histomonas meleagridis* as showing in (figure 3, 4), Cell swelling, fatty changes, coagulative necrosis of hepatic cells as showing in (figure 5, 6, and 7). There was congestion of the blood vessel and sinusoids as showing in (figure 8).

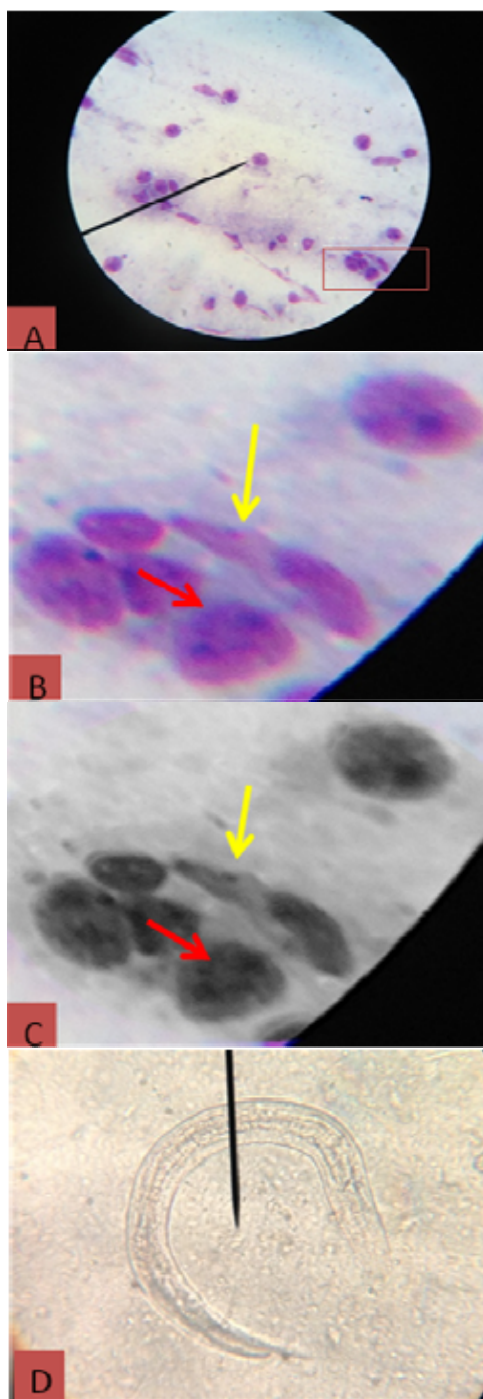


Figure 2: Giemsa staining from smear of liver showing typical characteristic features of *Histomonas meleagridis* double-eyed appearance B and C red arrow, flagellated form B and C yellow arrow and larvae of parasite *heteraks gallinarum* D.



Figure 3: Histopathological examination of liver section showing a focal area of necrosis red arrow which surrounded by a zone of inflammatory cells black arrow, H & E 20x.

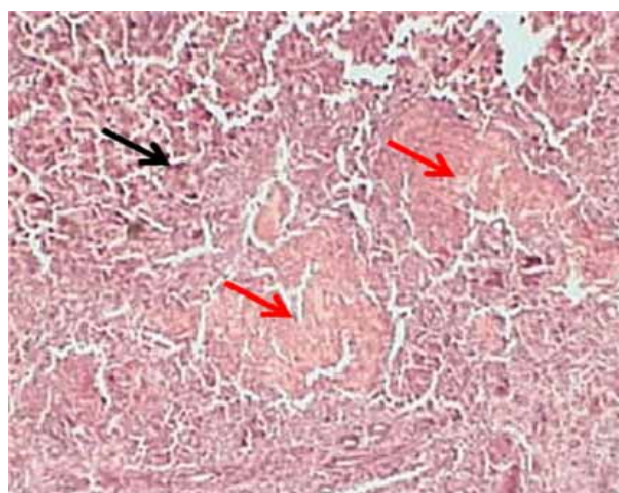


Figure 4: Histopathological examination of liver section showing small multi focal areas of necrosis red arrow surrounded by a zone of inflammatory cells black arrow, H & E 4x.

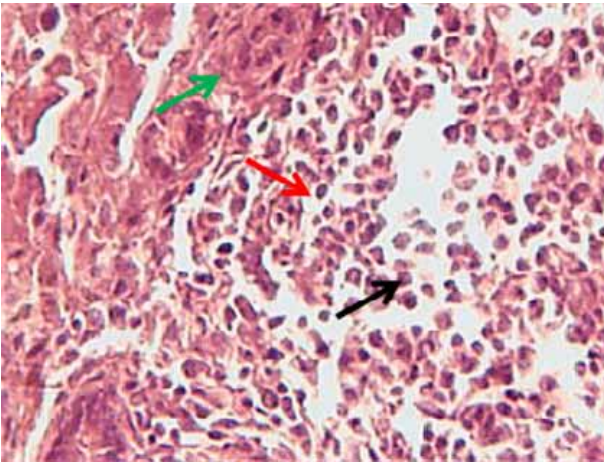


Figure 5: Histopathological examination of liver section showing cellular infiltration of lymphocytes red arrow, macrophages black arrow and giant cells green arrow, H & E 40x.

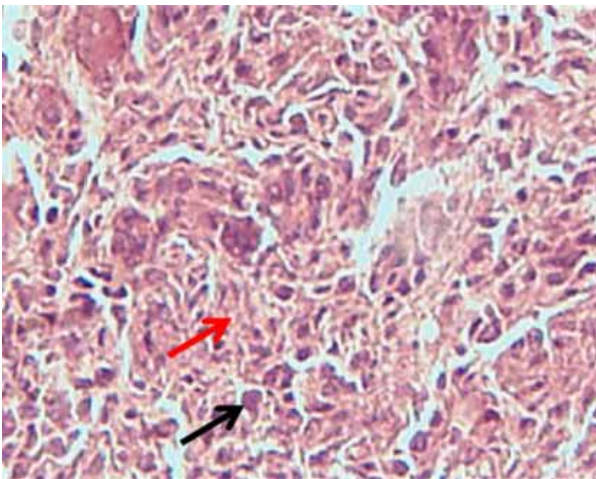


Figure 6: Histopathological examination of liver section showing coagulative necrosis red arrow and intracellular parasite black arrow, H & E 40x.

Discussion

Histomoniasis is regarded as a systemic disease in turkey (3), therefore, the invading of histomonads go deeper through the caecal mucosa, then take the hepatic portal route and carried out to the liver, where they cause multi focal necrosis which is clear in this study as a many reaction in the area of portal artery and this was agreement with other study (11). Histopathological studies have shown that many individual and clustered histomonads are visible in the periphery of lesions confirming the results of (12). Liver

necrosis and degeneration with histomoniasis might be due to inflammatory reaction and toxic damage of protozoan. Since the discovery of *H. meleagridis* in 1895, researchers have used a variety of approaches for the prevention and diagnosis of histomoniasis. Diagnosis is initially made at onset of clinical symptoms and pathologic changes. However, the use of traditional methods of pathogen detection or epidemiologic investigations. Furthermore, microscopic examination which helpful for identification of lesions as well as characterization of histomoniasis, Further study is needed to confirm the diagnosis of histomoniasis such as molecular taxonomy of parasites and molecular genetics.

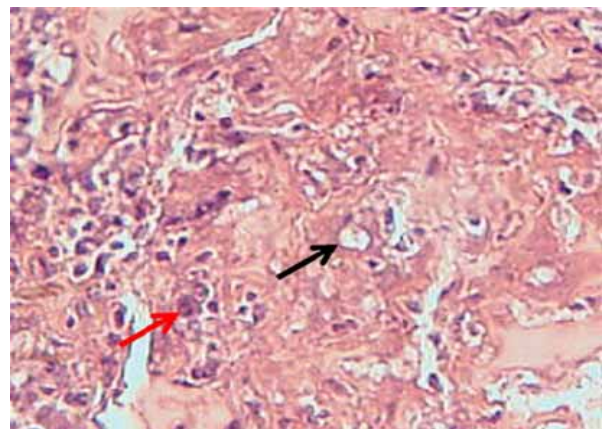


Figure 7: Histopathological examination of liver section showing amoeboid shape of *Histomonas meleagridis* red arrow and fatty changes black arrow, H & E 40x.

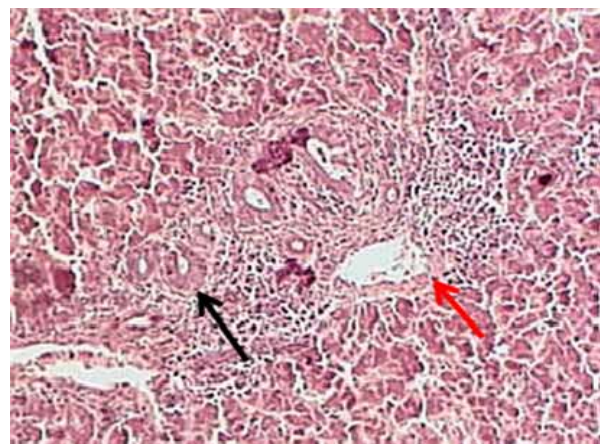


Figure 8: Histopathological examination of liver section showing infiltration of inflammatory cells around the portal vein and hepatic artery in the portal area red arrow and congestion of blood vessels with sinusoids black arrow, H & E 4x.

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