

Pathologic and Bacteriologic Study of Hepatic Abscesses in Cattle Slaughtered in Rasht City

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Liver abscesses constitute a major economic problem and there exists very less information in association with liver abscesses in ovine. Objective: The purpose of this research was to determine frequency and bacterial agents of hepatic abscesses of cattle slaughtered at Rasht abattoir, Iran. Post-mortem examination of 29 out of 3435 cattle (2.38%) exhibited liver abscesses (n= 36). All abscesses were cultured for aerobic and anaerobic bacteria. Isolates were identified as follows: Arcanobacterium pyogenes, Fusobacterium necrophorum, Escherichia coli, Staphylococcus spp., Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Streptococcus spp. and Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis. This study revealed that A. pyogenes is the most important isolate of liver abscesses (58.33%) and F. necrophorum is the second important isolate of liver abscesses (25%) in cattle in Rasht. In the present study C. pseudotuberculosis is reported for the first time bovine liver abscesses (5.6%).

Keywords : Hepatic abscess, Cattle, bacteria

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