



A Monthly e Magazine
ISSN:2583-2212

Jan 2024 Vol.4(1), 404-408

Popular Article

Necropsy Procedures and its Interpretations Postmortem report of Chicken

Archana Choudhary,^{*1} Pradeep Hiremani² and Shivali Khandelwal, ³Satish⁴

Department of Veterinary Clinic Complex , Arawali Veterinary College, Sikar 332403, Rajasthan India¹

PG Scholar, Department of Veterinary Pathology Veterinary College Bidar Karnataka 585401 India²

PhD Scholar, Division of Veterinary Microbiology, ICAR-IVRI, Izatnagar, U.P. 243122 India³

Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics , Arawali Veterinary College, Sikar 332403, Rajasthan India⁴

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10576254> .

Introduction

Postmortem inspection covers the inspection of the carcasses and parts of poultry used for human food. It takes place after ante mortem inspection and after the poultry has been slaughtered, thus the term “Postmortem,” meaning “after death” in Latin. Postmortem inspection covers the steps in the slaughter process that begin at stunning and ends at the step where the poultry is packaged and is ready to be transported from the establishment. The purpose of postmortem inspection is to protect the public health by ensuring that the carcasses and parts that enter commerce are wholesome, not adulterated and properly marked, labeled and packaged. This means that any carcasses or parts that are unwholesome or adulterated and thereby unfit for human food do not enter commerce. The report encloses postmortem of an anemia suspected chicken.

Equipment needed for a chicken necropsy

- Standard post-mortem kit including scalpel, forceps, scissors
- Secateurs
- Dry swabs, jars for individual fresh samples and pooled formalin fixed tissues
- Swabs in media for bacterial culture
- 0.5 millilitre (mL) sterile saline (drip fluid) or viral transport media (VTM).



Animal details:

Species: Poultry
Breed: White Leghorn
Age : 20 days
Sex : Male
Colour : White

Post mortem changes observed are as follows:

1. Breast muscles – Congested
2. Distended intestines with severe catarrhal enteritis.
3. Kidneys were pale and oedematous.
4. Heart was congested with empty chambers.
5. Lungs showed consolidation.
6. Tracheal mucosa showed congestion and linear haemorrhages.
7. Liver was enlarged with patchy necrotic area on the surface.
8. Gall bladder was distended.

Post-mortem diagnosis: Suggestive of Pneumonia



Fig 1 Oral cavity –normal



Fig 2 Congested conjunctival mucous membrane



Fig 3 Oozing out of nasal discharge on pressing beak, Prominent ocular discharge.





Fig 4 Congested breast muscle.



Fig 5 Crop with feed material. No gross changes seen



Fig 6 Tracheal mucosa showing congestion





Fig 7 Enlarged Liver with patchy necrotic



Fig 8 Congested heart. Empty chambers.



Fig 9 Pale and oedematous kidney.



Fig 10 Caeca showing slight congestion.

Conclusion

The cause of death due to anemia in chicken.



Reference

- Dinev I. 2010. *Diseases of Poultry: A Color Atlas*. 2nd edition. CEVA Sante Animal, Bulgaria.
- Horner R.F. & Last R.D. 2012. *VDX Poultry Health and Food Safety Manual*. Vetlink, Pretoria.
- Saif Y.M. 2008. *Diseases of Poultry*. 12th Edition. Blackwell Publishing, Io

