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Necrotic entents (NE) is an entenc bacterial disease of chickens, turkeys, and a few other avian species caused by *Clastridium performents*. The disease is characterized by damage to the intestinal mucosa by toxins produced by the causative bacteria. It occurs worldwide and causes considerable financial losses to bloifer producers due to mortality, treatment cost, and, in its milder subclinical form, poor growth and feed utilization. The assase was first reported in chickens in 1961.

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Etiology

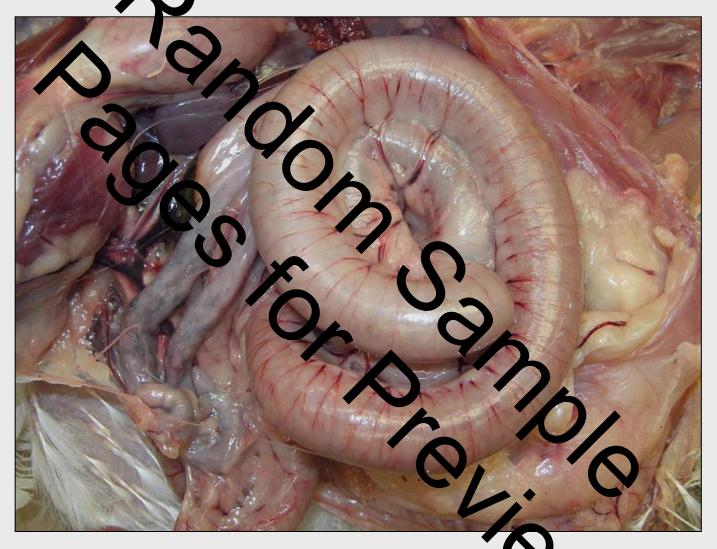
Clostridium perfringens

- Gram-positive, charactery anaerobe normotile, rod-shaped, spore-forming bacterium.
- Grows at a temperature between 15°C and 55°C, with an optimum growth at 45°C for most strains.
- Generation time for most strains is less than 20 minutes at 33°C to 49°C; a generation time of 8 minutes has been reported.
- Spores can withstand 100°C for two four
- On blood agar, colonies usually show dovole-zone hemoly as with a clear inner theta-toxin zone and a hazy outer zone caused by alpha-toxin.



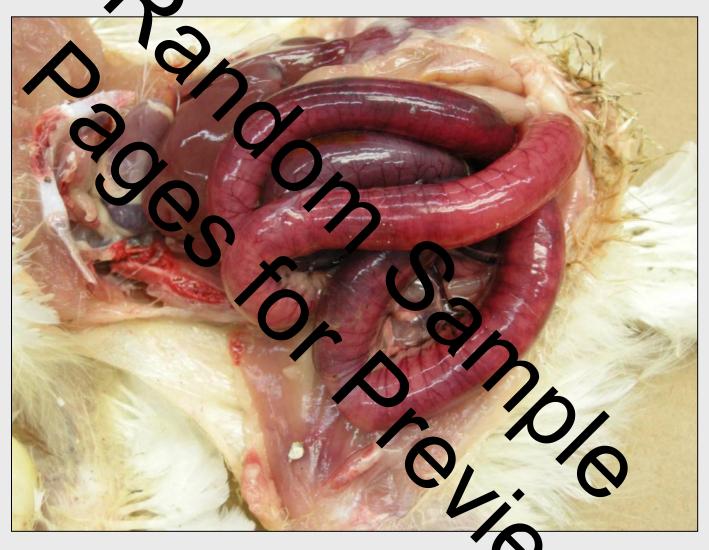
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Broiler chicken, 35 days, jejunum/ileum, necrotic enteritis. Jejunum and iteum are dilated, have firm walls, and are distended with fluid contents.

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Broiler chicken, 15 days, jejunum/ileum, necrotic enteritis. Jejunum and leum are dilated and markedly reddened. Such an appearance for the intestine is unusur, in birds with necrotic enteritis. The bird was negative for coccidiosis.

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Broiler chicken, 38 days, jejunum/ileum, necrotic enteritis and corciciosis (*Eimeria maxima*). Jejunum and ileum are dilated, markedly hemorrhagic, and filled with blocity contents.

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Broiler chicken, 28 days, jejunum/ileum, necrotic enteritis. Mucc a heroarsely roughened and has a velvety appearance that is sometimes referred to as a "Turkish toypel".