

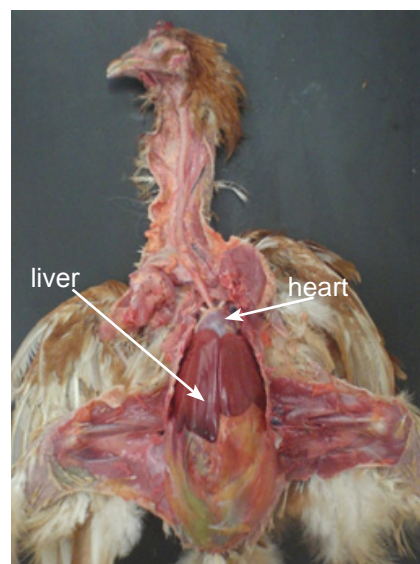
Equipment needed for a chicken necropsy:

- 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 mL sterile saline (drip fluid) or viral transport media (VTM).

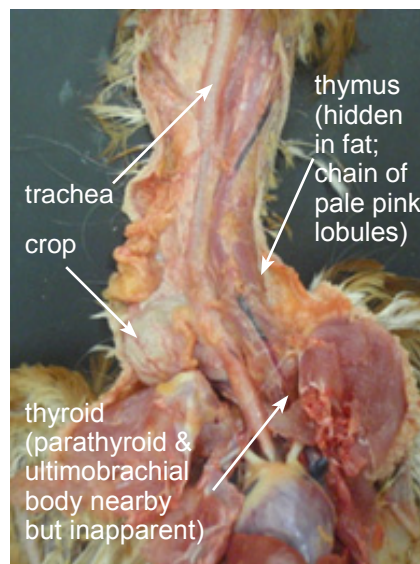
Below is a visual guide to a thorough chicken necropsy. Correct necropsy and sampling will increase the likelihood of a definitive diagnosis. Always include a detailed history and description of lesions on the Animal Health Laboratories (AHL) Submission Form when submitting samples. For more information, contact the AHL on (08) 9368 3351.

Skin and feathers removed displaying:

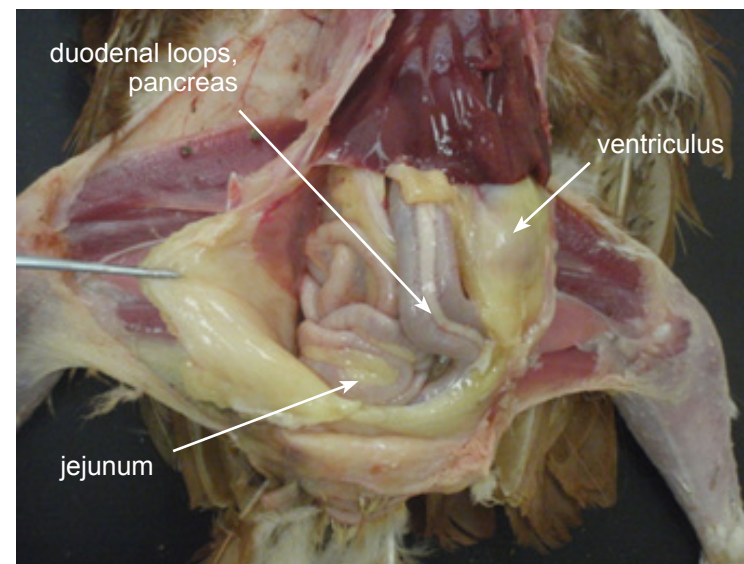
a) coelomic musculature



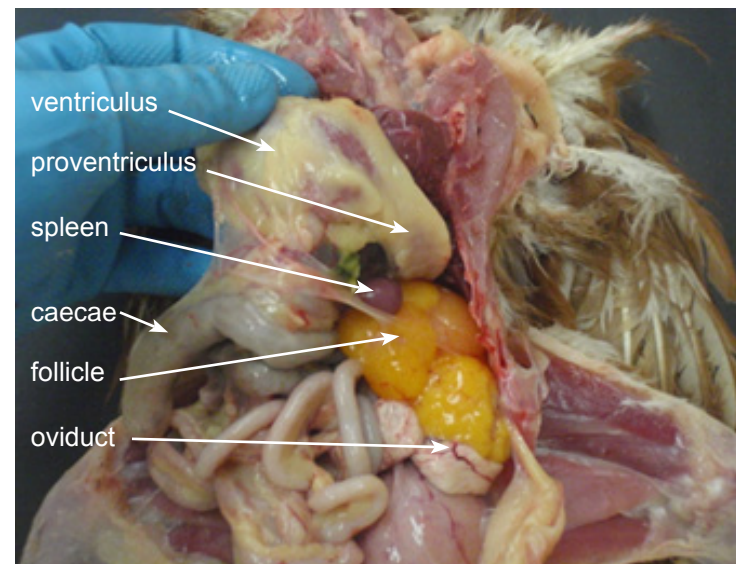
b) neck and cranial coelom



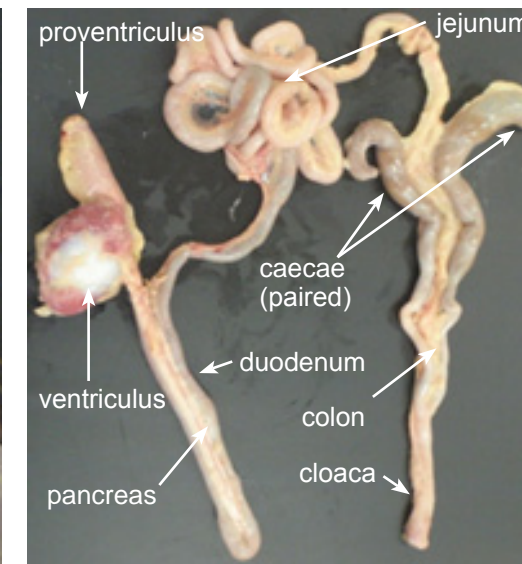
Coelomic cavity



Coelomic cavity with gastrointestinal tract reflected



Gastrointestinal tract anatomy



External examination

Use dry swabs to firmly swab the cloaca and trachea mucosa, then snap swab heads into separate viral transport media (VTM) or saline for avian influenza and Newcastle disease virus testing. (VTM is available from AHL or district veterinary officers.)

Examine the feathers, skin and limbs. Use sticky tape to collect mites and tape to a microscope slide for identification. Take skin scrapes of crusting lesions to reveal mites.

Collect a tracheal swab



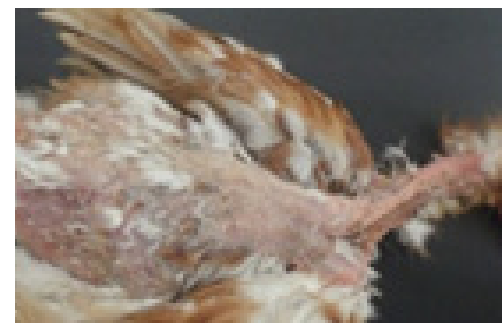
A scissor cut at the corners of the mouth helps expose the trachea.

Collect a cloacal swab



Post-mortem approach

1: Pluck the feathers from the dorsum and ventrum



Check for trauma, dog bites and dermatitis.

3: Expose the pectoral muscle



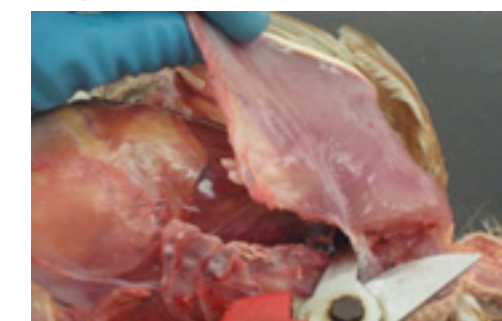
Reflect or remove the coelomic skin cranially over the sternum and up to the neck to the intermandibular space.

2: Disarticulate the legs



Reflect the legs laterally by incising ventral thigh and disarticulating the femoral head.

4: Visualise the air sacs while removing keel/ pectoral muscle



Cut the ribs from the lateral chest and the clavicle and coracoids bones at the thoracic inlet. Lift the keel and pectoral muscles to expose the air sacs. Check the air sacs – they should be clear/cling film like. Opacity in the air sacs may be airsacculitis.

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5: Remove the sternum



9: Cut the base of the oesophagus



Sever the oesophagus just cranial to liver. Grasp the oesophagus firmly then reflect liver/gut caudally, cutting the mesentery – this will leave the kidneys and reproductive organs in situ.

13: Open the crop and oesophagus



Check for exudates/ plaques that may indicate Trichomonas or Candida infection or hypovitaminosis A. Check the crop content as a clue to recent food intake.

6: Reflect the coelomic musculature



Reveal the gastrointestinal tract. If fibrinous exudate is present in the coelom or air sacs, a swab should be placed into bacterial transport media.

10: Retract the gastrointestinal tract to expose the reproductive tract



The spleen is present on the newly exposed, dorsal surface of the ventriculus. Sample the liver and spleen for fresh and fixed samples.

Cut the colon distally. Remove the entire gastrointestinal tract and collect fixed samples of the duodenum and pancreas, jejunum, ileum, colon and caecum.

14: Location of larynx



Examine the upper respiratory tract and alimentary tract. Examine the larynx and trachea for caseous exudate of infectious laryngeotracheitis (ILT). Sample both fresh and fixed trachea. Examine upper respiratory and alimentary tract for plaques (fowl pox).

7: Visualise the bursa in dorsal cloacal wall



Reflect the ventriculus cranially and to the right. Visualise the bursa/remnant by moving distal colon to the right. The bursa will have regressed in sexually mature birds. Fixed bursa should be taken in younger birds.

11: Anatomy after removal of the reproductive tract



If gut content is abnormal (very fluid, reddened etc), collect a fresh sample or swab.

If toxicity is suspected, sample fresh proventricular and ventricular content.

A fresh faecal or distal colon sample can be used to check for enteric parasites like coccidia.

Sample the kidneys (fresh and fixed) and reproductive tract (fixed/fresh ovary and oviduct).

15: Swab the sinuses for exudates



Remove the head with the secateurs. Cut across the upper beak/nares.

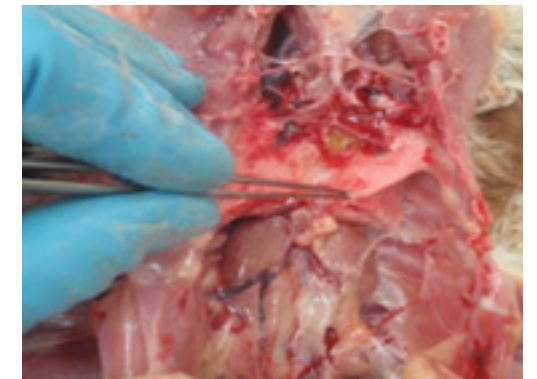
Examine the sinuses for caseous exudate – swab for bacteria and/or Mycoplasma (chronic respiratory disease)

8: Remove the heart



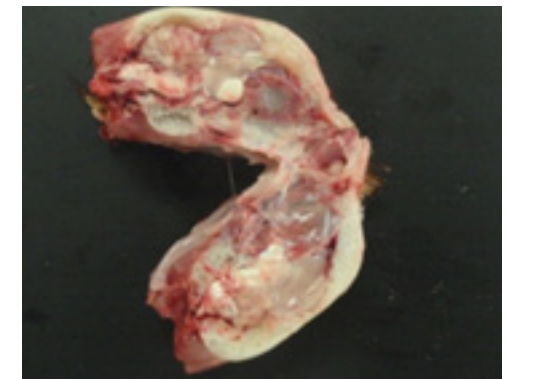
Remove the heart at base (collect a fixed and fresh sample). Examine the dorsal air sacs once the heart is removed.

12: Gently peel the lungs from the rib cage



Grasp the caudolateral edge of the lung and apply traction medially. Incise or blunt dissect between the lungs and ribs to remove the lungs. Note the lungs are normally closely moulded to the ribs. Sample the lungs (fresh/fixed).

16: Brain exposed for sampling



Skin the head and remove the lower beak. Split the skull to expose the brain by placing a heavy knife or cleaver on the midline.

Swab or shell out half the brain for a fresh sample. Fix the skull with remaining brain for histopathology.