

ADHESIVE PLEURISY OF BOTH LUNGS IN A DROMEDARY CAMEL CAUSED BY *Streptococcus agalactiae*: A CASE REPORT

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Streptococcus (Str.) agalactiae is an obligate bacteria of the mammary gland of cattle and camels and a well-known agent of chronic contagious mastitis. This microorganism may also cause occasionally neonatal septicaemias, kidney and uterine infections in dogs and cats (Markey *et al*, 2013).

A carcass of a 350 kg female, non-pregnant, non-lactating dromedary in poor condition was presented to CVRL for necropsy. The owner reported that he

saw the camel in lateral recumbency before it died 2 hours later.

During necropsy it was observed that both lungs were glued to the costal pleura and it was impossible to remove the lungs from the rib cage without loss of lung tissue (Fig 1). Additionally, on the right side of the lung attached to the ribs, a 20 cm long and 10 cm wide abscess containing necrotic brownish mass with severe capsule induration was found (Fig 2). From both lesions, the adhesive pleurisy and the abscess, *Str. agalactiae* was isolated in pure culture as well as from spleen and lung indicating a septicaemia.



Fig 1. Adhesive pleurisy of a camel caused by *Str. agalactiae*.



Fig 2. *Str. agalactiae* abscess containing necrotic brown mass with 3 cm indurated capsule.



Fig 3. A conglomerate of 5 kg of plastic (plastic lith) from C1.

There were no external lesions found in this dromedary camel. However, when the compartment 1 was opened, 5 kg of solid plastic was found (Fig 3).

In summary, it is believed that this dromedary camel contracted a *Str. agalactiae* sepsis including a severe adhesive pleurisy with abscess formation due to the ingestion of plastic.

References

Markey B, Leonard F, Archambault M, Cullinane A and Maguire D (2013). Clinical Veterinary Microbiology, Mosby Elsevier. pp 121-145.

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