American Association of Avian Pathologists
Guide for Disease Reporting

January 1982

Disease	Criteria
Acariasis	Observe and identify.
Adenovirus (unclassified)	This reporting category is for disorders caused by Adenovirus Infection for which there is no named syndrome. The following should be reported under their specific headings: Enteritis, Hemorrhagic (Turkey): Bronchitis, Quail: Hepatitis, Inclusion Body: Hepatitis - Anemia Syndrome: Marble Spleen Disease: Egg Drop Syndrome (Adenovirus - 127).
Airsacculitis	(Air Sac Disease) Inflamed air sac(s) in which MG infection, Aspergillosis, or other specific disease entity is not incriminated.
Alcaligenes rhinotracheitis	Isolation of Alcaligenes faecalis from upper respiratory tract with nasal exudation, conjuctivitis, and rales present.
Amyloidosis	Report under "Miscellaneous Conditions."
Anemia	Any condition of uncertain etiology characterized by paleness, low packed cell volume and/or hypoplastic bone marrow.
Anemia, infectious	Report under "Hepatitis, inclusion body."
Anatipestifer Infection	Report under "Pasteurellosis, P. anatipestitor."
Aneurysm, Dissecting	Observe gross hemorrhage in the abdominal cavity which can be traced to a spontaneous rupture of the aorta.
Arizonosis	Report under "Salmonellosis, Arizonae."
Arthritis	(Not to include arthritis caused by M. Synoviae, M. gallisepticum, P. multocida, S. pullorum. These are to be listed under the category of the specific etiological agent.)
E. coli	Report under "colibacillosis."
Staph	Arthritis in which Staph is incriminated as sole or primary etiological agent.
Unidentified	Arthritis in which no specific etiology is determined.
Viral	Report under "Tenosynovitis."
Ascaridiasis (Ascariasis)	Observe and identify ascaridia.

AAAP Guide for Disease Reporting (continued)

Aspergillosis	Characteristic gross and/or microscopic lesions. Culture or identification by morphology of Aspergillus species.
Bluecomb Complex	Typical history, symptoms, and lesions in the absence of diseases such as fowl cholera. Monocytic leukocytosis greater than 10% is pathognomonic; thus, leukocyte differential is encouraged. List turkey bluecomb under "Enteritis, transmissible."
Botulism	Typical history, signs, necropsy findings (suspicious ingesta) and absence of infectious CNS diseases. Confirmatory inoculation tests (chicken/mouse) are encouraged.
Bronchitis, Infectious	History, signs, lesions, and confirmatory tests (FA, VI, serology, IB challenge).
Bronchitis, Quail	History, signs, lesions, and positive FA, VI, and/or serology.
Cage Fatigue	Report under "Osteroporosis."
Candidiasis	Isolation and identification of Candida albicans from active lesions, or presence of mycelial elements of Candida in mucosa of digestive tract. Do not report unless clinically significant.
Capillariasis	Observe and identify Capillaria worms or eggs in digestive tract.
Chlamydiosis	History, gross lesions, and demonstration of Chlamydia in a stained smear of tissues. Confirm by isolation only if properly equipped facilities are availabel.
Cholera, fowl	Report under "Pasteurellosis, P. multocida."
Coccidiosis (chicken) E. tenella E. acervulina E. necatrix E. brunetti E. mivati E. maxima Mixed Undetermined	History, lesions, and demonstration of oocysts or other developmental stages. If there are adquate morphological and other criteria to make a reasonably accurate diagnosis according to species, do so. If not, place under "Undetermined" or "Mixed."
Coccidiosis (turkey) E. adenoides E. gallopavonis E. meleagridis E. meleagrimitis Mixed Undetermined	History, lesions, and demonstration of oocysts or other developmental stages. If there are adequate morphological and other criteria at your disposal to make a reasonably accurate diagnosis according to species, do so. If not, place under "Undetermined."

AAAP Guide for Disease Reporting (continued)

Coccidiosis (other)	Record coccidiosis in species other than chickens and turkeys here. History, lesions, and demonstration of oocysts or other developmental states.
Colibacillosis	Lesions and/or clinical syndrome suggesting bacteremia. Isolation and identification of E. coli. Record specific conditions as omphalitis in their respective places.
Coligranuloma	(Hjarre's Disease) Gross and microscopic lesions. Cultural procedures often fail here.
Conjunctivitis Keratifis, etc.	Include all inflammatory eye problems for which specific etiology that would fit it into other category cannot be established. Ammonia burn is included here.
Coryza, infectious	Demonstration of Hemophilus gallinarum essential. "Turkey Coryza" is reported under "Respiratory Conditions."
Dermatitis	
Nutritional	When nutritional involvement can be established (Ex. pantothenic acid).
Fungal	
Gangrenous	Identification of organism (Culture, F.A.) is encouraged. Clostridia or coagulase positive Staph. may be isolated.
Undetermined	No etiology or other than those above.
Egg Drop Syndrome	(Adenovirus - 127)
Encephalitis, viral	
Avian encephalomyclitis	Clinical signs (paresis and tremors) usually seen in birds under 6 weeks; cataracts during growing age or later, and dip in production in layers. Confirm diagnosis by virus isolation, histology, or serology if feasible or desirable. Eliminate Newcastle Disease, encephalomalacia, Marek's Disease.
Other	Include here: California, Eastern, St. Louis, and Western.
Encephalomalacia	History, symptoms, gross, and microscopic lesions. Characteristic gross lesions often visible in brain. Encephalomalacia is the most common manifestation in young chickens.
Enteritis	
Duck virus	Duck Plague

AAAP Guide for Disease Reporting (continued)

Hemorrhagic (turkey)	Gross lesions (massive hemorrhages, peracute mortality). Supported by confirming tests when developed.
Mycotic	Presence of hairlike filaments, often internally beaded, extending from the mucosa into the lumen of the intestine, as revealed by microscopic examination (100X-400X) of a wet mount preparation of a deep mucosal scraping.
Necrotic (chicken)	Diffuse necrosis of the intestinal nucosa, often with formation of diphtheritic membranes and casts.
Transmissible (turkey)	(Turkey bluecomb, Coronaviral infection) Gross lesions (intestines without tone, watery to frothy contents) acute with high mortality in young poults, significant weight loss in growing birds and young adults, differentiate from salmonellosis and hexamitiasis. Supported by confirming tests: direct and indirect fluorescent antibody.
Ulcerative	Focal to diffuse necrosis of posterior intestinal tract and ceca, often stellate in character. Lesions readily observed from serosal surface and often perforate the tract. Liver lesions frequently observed, particularly in peracute cases. Isolation of Clostridium colinum is encouraged.
Unidentified	Those conditions, enteric in nature, that do not fit the above categories or other specific disease conditions.
Erysipelas	Lesions, bacterial identification, serology.
Exudative diathesis	Report under "Selenium deficiency."
Fatty liver syndrome	Lesions.
Femoral head necrosis	Confirmed at necropsy; fragility of the femur at only the proximal end.
Gizzard erosion	Lesions. Differentiate from worm problems.
Gout	Lesions.
Hemorrhagic anemia syndrome	Lesions, age, bone marrow, and blood changes.
Hepatitis	
Avian Vibrionic	Lesions, vibrio identification.
Duck Virus	Historym, age, virus isolation.
Inclusion body	Histologically observe inclusion bodies. Virus isolation attempts are encouraged.

Turkey Virus	Lesions, poult infectivity.
Other	All other liver inflammations.
Herpes virus infectious	Marek's Disease is reported under "Neoplasms" and Cuck Virus Enteritis under "Enteritis."
Columbiformes (pigeons) Falconiformes (hawks and falcons) Meleagrididae (turkeys) Psittacines (parrots) Other	
Heterakiasis	Presence of heterakis worms in ceca.
Hexamitiasis	Ballooned thin-walled intestine of turkey poults. Microscopic demonstration of Hexamita. Elimination of other infective agents as primary agents (Salmonella, transmissible enteritis, etc.)
Histomoniasis	Intestinal and cecal lesions and demonstration of H. meleagridis, and/or typical liver lesions.
Impaction	Mechanical blockage of any part of the digestive tract.
Infectious Bursal Disease (Gumboro)	Sudden onset, rapid spread with moderate mortality in young chickens. Characteristic lesions in bursa. Identify virus if warranted.
Influenza, avian	Positive serology or isolation and identification of virus (FA or other definitive tests).
Larynogotracheitis, Infectious	Hemorrhagic pseudomembraneous exudate in trachea or caseous plug in larynx. (Eliminate pox). Mortality varies. Positive FA and/or isolation and identification of virus. Histopathology.
Leucocytozoonosis	Mortality during black-fly season. Identification of Leucocytozoon in blood smears.
Listeriosis	Report under "Miscellaneous Conditions."
Leukosis	See "Neoplasms."
Marble Spleen Disease	Histopathological examination.
Marek's Disease	See "Neoplasms."
Miscellaneous Conditions	As indicated.

AAAP Guide for Disease Reporting (continued)

Management factors	These conditions, being noninfectious, will of necessity be diagnosed mainly by history, signs, and lesions observed: Chilling Improper debeaking, dubbing, or toeclipping Lighting Obesity Overcrowding Overheating Other Starvation (feed or water) Trauma Ventilation
Mycoplasmosis	
M. gallisepticum	Characteristic respiratory signs and lesions. Positive serology or identification of agent.
M. meleagridis	Characteristic lesions. Identification of agent if feasible.
M. synoviae	Lameness and/or swollen joints, and possibly airsacculitis. Serology, or identificaiton of agent.
Unidentified	Isolation of a Mycoplasma species would have to be made.
Mycosis	Dactylaria, etc.
Neoplasms	
Lymphoid Leudosis	Absence of any nerve lesions. Intrafollicular proliferations of bursa. Differentiate from Marek's Disease and other neoplastic processes. Usually sexually mature birds, but not always. COFAL test.
Marek's Disease	Ataxia. Ovarian, testicular or skin lesions. Interfollicullar proliferation of bursa. FA. Differentiate from lymphoid leukosis and other neoplastic processes. Usually sexually immature birds.
Other	
Nephrosis	Gross and/or microscopic lesions.
Newcastle	Virus isolation and identification or serology, or FA.
Omphalitis	History, lesions.
Ornithosis/psittacosis	See "Chlamydiosis."
Osteochondrodystrophy	(Dyschondroplasia, cartilage abnormality) Large persistent "tongue" of cartilage located in the posterior, medial area of proximal growth plate of tibia.

AAAP Guide for Disease Reporting (continued)

Osteomyelitis	Lesions, isolation, and identification of agent (Staphylococcal, E. coli, other) (Involvement of bone).
Osteoporosis	Spontaneous vertebral fracture -- Cage fatigue. Lesions, identification of cause different from perosis (involvement of bone).
Pacheco's Disease	Report under "herpes virus infections, Psittacine."
Paracolon infection	Record under "Arizona Infection."
Parasites (Miscellaneous)	Any parasite not otherwise listed.
Ecto	
Internal	
Pasteurellosis	
P. Anatipestifer	P. anatipestifer must be isolated and identified.
P. multocida (Fowl cholera)	Isolation and identification of Pasteurella multocida.
Other	All species except P. multocida and P. anatipestifer.
Pediculosis	Identification of the parasite as a louse.
Peritonitis	Gross lesions and eliminatio of specific disease.
Perosis	Lesions.
Pox, Avian	Lesions and confirm by chick inoculation, or histopathology or virus identification.
Proteus infection	
Pseudomonas infection	
Psittacosis	See "Chlamydiosis."
Reovirus Infectious	Other than tenosynovitis.
Reproductive Disorders	Lesions or anomalies. Gross physical findings (impaction, shell-less eggs, salpingitis prolapse, etc.).
Respiratory conditions	
Miscellaneous	Conditions where specific etiology is unknown or respiratory conditions otherwise unlisted.
Turkey Coryza	
Riboflavin Deficiency	Symptoms and lesions. Eliminate neural lesions of Marek's Disease.

AAAP Guide for Disease Reporting (continued)

Rickets	History, age, symptoms, lesions. Record cage layer fatigue under "osteoperosis."
Roundheart	History and lesions.
Salmonellosis	
a) Arizonae	Isolate and identify organism.
b) Pullorum	Isolation of Salmonella pullorum.
c) Typhoid, Fowl	Isolation of S. gallinarum.
d) Paratyphoids	Isolation of Salmonella species other than S. pullorum or S. gallinarum.
Sarcosporidiosis	Whitish yellow muscle lesions with long axis parallel to muscle fibers. Demonstration of protozoan bodies in smear of lesions, using Wright-Giemsa staining is encouraged.
Selenium deficiency	Whitish yellow areas of gizzard or breast muscles. Greenish subcutaneous edema. Hyaline degeneration of striated musculature. Demonstration by chemical analysis of low selenium content of feed (below 0.1 ppm) is encouraged.
Sinusitis	Inflammation of sinus when etiology cannot be determined. Report sinusitis under specific etiology if possible.
Spondylitis	Report under "Miscellaneous Conditions."
Staphylococcosis	Isolation of mannitol positive, hemolytic, coagulase positive Staphylococcus from blood or lesion. Negative for other pathogenic conditions or selenium deficiency.
Streptococcosis	Isolation and identification of specific Streptococcus (S. gallinarum, S. zooepidemicus, S. faecalis) from blood or lesions. Negative for other known pathogens.
Synovitis	Report under specific etiology: MG, MS, Staph, Tenosynovitis, etc.
Taeniasis	Gross or microscopic demonstration of tapeworms.
Tendon, ruptured	Other than caused by tenosynovitis. Red, gree, or purple swellings above the hocks; birds walking on hocks. Demonstration of complete or partial rupture of gastrocnemius tendon.
Tenosynovitis	Swelling of leg tendons above and/or below hock joints. Sometimes swollen hock joints. Ruptured tendons with local skin discoloration may be present.

	Positive virus isolation and/or AGP test.
Toxicosis	
Drug	Signs and history of exposure. Histopath exam of kidney may identify sulfa granules.
Ag. Chemicals	Pesticides are included here. Can be diagnosed by signs plus history of exposure. If no known exposure, chemical analysis of tissue (Fat, brain, GI contents) is necessary.
Heavy Metals	Signs and history of exposure. Chemical analysis often necessary for confirmation.
Mycotoxicoxix	
Miscellaneous	Any toxic condition that cannot be classified as above.
Transient paralysis	Report under Neoplasms, Marek's.
Trichomoniasis	Microscopic exam necessary.
Tumors	Report under "Neoplasms."
Tuberculosis	Lesions, confirm with smear and acid-fast stain, or culture and identification.
Vitamin deficiencies	
Vitamin A	Characteristic gross lesions and/or microscopic lesions (epithelial deratinization and squamous cell metaplasia of glandular epithelium).
Vitamin D	Report under "Rickets."
Vitamin E	Report under "Encephalomalacia."
Xanthomatosis	Report under "Miscellaneous Conditions."