



Figure 278.—Necrobacillosis of the heart of an 8-year-old Hereford cow (B155-D2827). Multiple buff-colored foci of coagulation necrosis are present in the myocardium.



Figure 279.—Necrobacillosis of the liver of a 2-year-old steer (B8-127054). Multiple yellowish-gray areas of coagulative necrosis are present in the liver. Note that no zone of inflammation is visible around the necrotic areas.



Figure 280.—Necrobacillosis of the first and second thoracic vertebrae in a 6-month-old calf (B138-130413). The abscess has invaded the bodies and spinal processes of the vertebrae and the vertebral canal.

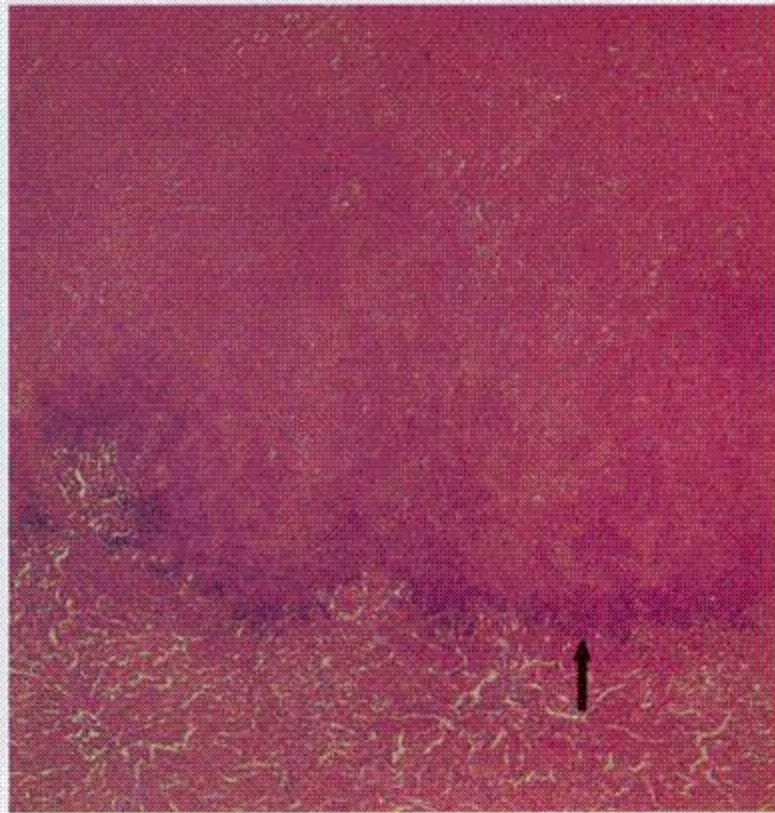


Figure 281.—Necrobacillosis of the liver of an old ewe (D2244). A narrow zone (arrow) of inflammation separates an area of coagulative necrosis from the normal liver parenchyma. Hematoxylin-eosin stain. $\times 50$.

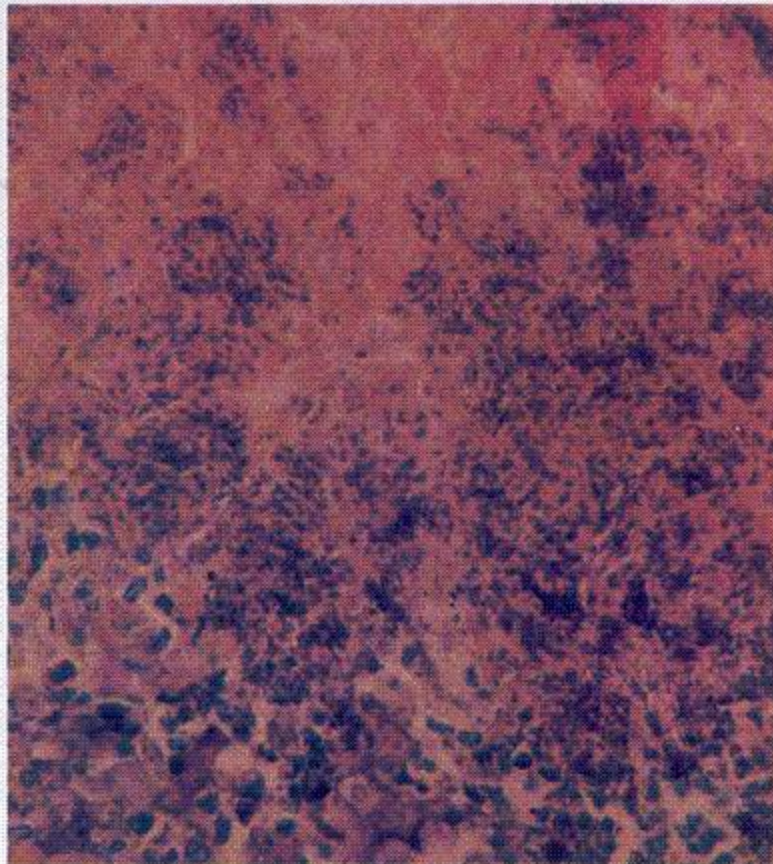


Figure 282.—Necrobacillosis of the liver of an old ewe (D2244). Many blue-staining organisms can be seen in the photograph. The preparation is from the periphery of a necrotic area adjacent to a zone of inflammation between the living and dead liver tissue. Giemsa stain. $\times 500$.

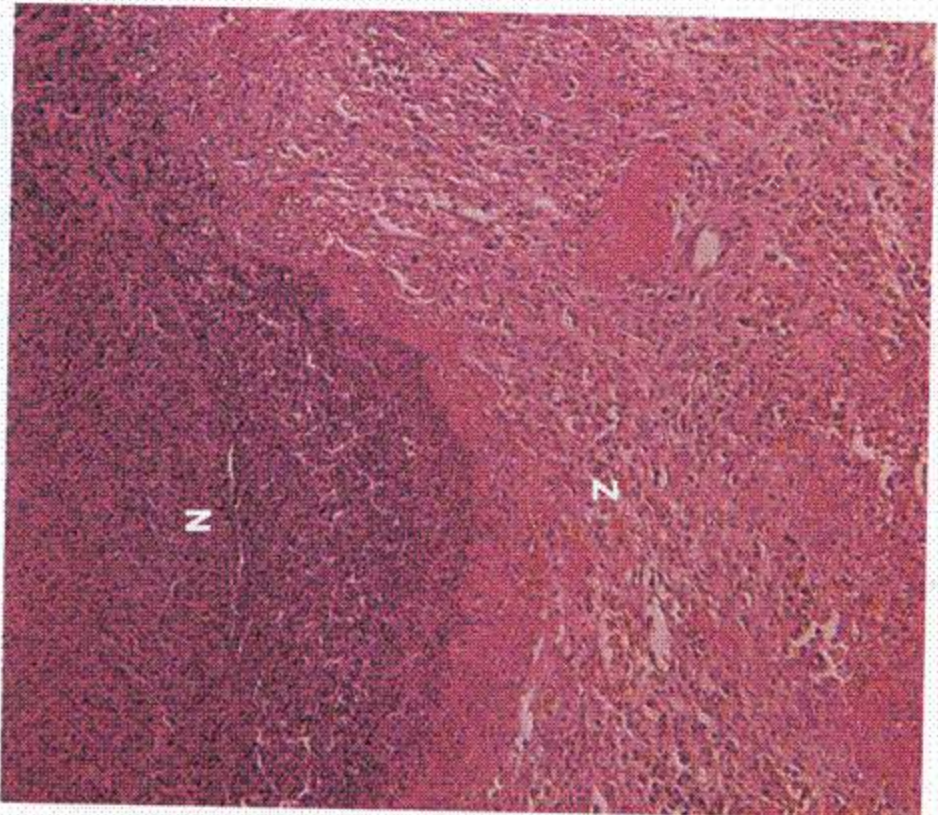


Figure 283.—Necrobacillosis of the spleen of an 8-year-old Hereford cow (D2827). The necrotic tissue (N) is undergoing liquefaction and has been infiltrated with lymphocytes, macrophages, and neutrophils. A zone (Z) of chronic inflammatory tissue composed of connective tissue, capillaries, and leukocytes is adjacent to the mass of necrotic tissue. Hematoxylin-eosin stain. X 125.