

Occurrence of Fibrinous Bronchopneumonia in South American Sea Lion

Da-Hee Jeong, Won-II Jeong, Sun-Hee Do, Dong-Hwan Kim, Gi-Ppeum Lee,
Myung-Hee Sohn, Hai-Jie Yang, Dong-Wei Yuan, Tae-Hwan Kim, Young-Ju lee,
Chang-Woo Lee, Oh-Deog Kim and Kyu-Shik Jeong

*Department of Veterinary Pathology, College of Veterinary Medicine,
Kyungpook National University, Daegu*

An 11-year-old male South American sea lion (*Otaria Byronia*) found dead in the near commercial aquarium. This animal had been shown chronic diarrhea, and had one weeks history of anorexia. At necropsy, lung revealed severe hyperemia, hemorrhage diffusely and decolorization. Stomach and small intestine had hyperemia and mild hemorrhage grossly. Histopathological findings were significant hyperemia and fibrinous bronchopneumonia of lung, chronic catarrhal enteritis, and hyperplasia of lymphoid tissue. Morphological diagnosis was determined fibrinous bronchopneumonia due to secondary infectious disease in asthenia state. Moreover, immune deficiency may be caused by chronic diarrhea and malnutrition, and environmental stress. In this study, necropsy case of sea lion was few occurred in our country. Therefore, our report may be useful for diagnosis clinically and interested veterinary practitioner.

Corresponding author : Kyu-Shik Jeong (053-950-5975, E-mail:jeongks@knu.ac.kr)