





extensive lung consolidation. Additional findings included abomasal ulceration and bilateral 0.5 cm areas of necrosis on the mucosa of the arytenoid cartilages which were considered to be a result of dyspnoea. Bacteriology was unrewarding but *M haemolytica* was detected on PCR of lung and histopathology findings were consistent with pasteurella



pyaemia. The possibility of tick-borne disease should not be ruled out based solely on the past history of the land. (S432280)

Figure 3 Myocardial necrosis due to tick pyaemia

Musculo-Skeletal conditions

A neonatal blue Texel tup lamb born to a gimmer that had been purchased in-lamb was submitted to investigate congenital deformities. Postmortem findings included mandibular brachygnathia, incomplete ossification of the skull and bilateral fractures of the ribs, humerus, radius and ulna. The bones were soft and it was easy to bend the long bones. Osteogenesis imperfecta was suspected and confirmed on histopathology which revealed osteopaenia of trabecular and cortical bone, and a failure of normal trabecular bone formation. (S316225)

Nervous system disorders

A live two-week-old aberfield cross lamb was submitted for postmortem examination to investigate an annually recurring problem with recumbency and loss of muscle