

### Summary

Great emphasis is been paid at present to increase livestock production so as to meet the animal protein requirement of the country. In order to obtain maximum production levels it is essential that major diseases affecting our livestock are identified, underlying causes determined and effective control measures adopted. Respiratory diseases in farm animals have been identified as an important disease affecting the livestock industry in Sri Lanka. This study reports the results of an investigation carried out to determine the incidence and pathology of some of the pulmonary disease in cattle, goats and pigs. The material described in this study was collected at the Colombo and Kandy Municipal abattoirs during the 1978 - 1982 period.

Three thousand three hundred and fifty four lungs were examined for pulmonary lesions at the Kandy Municipal abattoir. Fifty three (1.6%) had pulmonary lesions. These lesions were classified on a pathological basis viz. Haemorrhage 20, Haemolymph nodes 12, Hydratidiosis 11, Adhesion and Pleurisy 6, Abscesses 2, Emphysema 2.

A total of 9526 goat lungs were examined at the Colombo Municipal abattoir(CMA). Pulmonary lesions were present in 625 (6.56%) lungs; 483 (77.28%) had pneumonic lesions while 142 (22.72%) had pulmonary lesions which were classified as follows: pulmonary abscesses 76 (12.16%); pulmonary cyst 24 (3.84%); haemorrhage 23 (3.68%); pleurisy and adhesions 19 (3.04%).

An abattoir study conducted on lungworm infection in pig revealed a high incidence (58.06%). M. apri was the only lung worm species present in the specimens examined. The distribution of parasites in the lungs were determined; the diaphragmatic lobes had the largest concentration of lungworms. Pulmonary vesicular emphysema on the caudal border of the lungs; enlarged bronchial lymph nodes were some of the characteristic macroscopic features. Mucoid metaplasia of the bronchial epithelium, peri bronchiolar lymphoid cuffing, hypertrophy of the smooth muscles and vesicular emphysema were observed on microscopic examination. The high incidence of lungworm infection recorded in this study emphasizes the need for further investigation on the epidemiology, and economic losses caused by this parasite.