

Other diseases occurred with lesser frequency. Among these, cryptococcosis of the central nervous system, melanoma and aneurysm of the aorta were observed for the first time in Brazil. Animals between the ages of zero and twelve months and over forty-nine months had the highest incidence of gastrointestinal parasitism and bronchopneumonia. A correlation existed between the period of maximum rainfall and the occurrence of gastrointestinal parasitism and bronchopneumonia.

KEY WORDS: goat diseases, gastrointestinal, parasites, bronchopneumonia, malnutrition, melanoma, cryptococcosis, aneurysm.

- *doenças caprinas, gastrointestinais, parasitas, broncopneumonia*

- *dermatite, melanoma, aneurisma*

85 ANATOMICAL AND HISTOPATHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE GENITAL SYSTEM OF NON-PREGNANT DOES

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Three hundred eighteen genital tracts of does ranging in age from 36 to 48 months and belonging to the breeds Anglo-nubian (27), Bhuj (14), Caninde (21), Marota (65), Moxoto (96), Repartida (7), and non-descript types (88) were examined to assess the occurrence of anatomical-histopathological lesions. Lesions were observed in 27.04% of the genitals with 6.60% restricted to the ovaries and 20.44% to the uterus. Uterine lesions observed were: hydrometra (6.92%), cystic hyperplasia of the endometrium (0.94%) and syctis of the uterus serosa (12.58%). Ovarian lesions were: paraovarian cysts (1.98%), ovarion cysts (1.26%), unilateral and bilateral hypoplasia (1.89 and 1.57%). The frequency of the lesions among the breed were 0.63% (Anglo-nubian), 0.63% (Bhuj), 0.00% (Caninde), 5.97% (Marota), 8.81% (Moxoto), 0.31% (Repartida) and 10.69% (non-descript types).

KEY WORDS: goats, genital system, pathology

Caprinus, aparelho genital, patologia

86 IMMUNOGENIC EVALUATION OF AN INACTIVATED VACCINE AGAINST CASEOUS LYMPHADENTIS OF GOATS IN THE FIELD

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The study was undertaken using 163 goats of both sexes, 6 to 12 months of age, and was during a two year period (Oct. 1981 to Oct. 1983). The objective was to evaluate the immunogenicity of a vaccine against Caseous Lymphadenitis, in northeastern Bahia. The vaccine was developed, utilizing a strain called 1002, isolated from an abscess of a goat from the municipality of Curaca, Bahia. For the preparation, tryptose broth, enriched