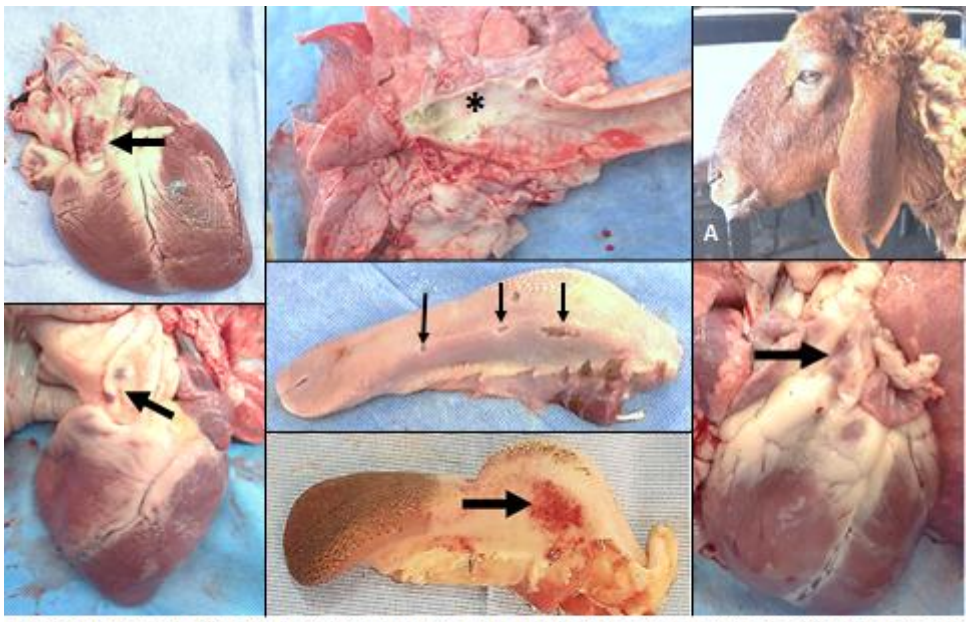
Case history:

During early fall, November 2019, an outbreak among sheep appeared at Qassem Region, Saudi Arabia. The apparent clinical signs were fever, depression, salivation, facial edema, particularly around the eyes, respiratory distress, hemorrhages in the oral mucosa with some mortalities were recorded and abortions. In addition, marked unusual hyperactivity of insects was noticed by the clients associated with stagnant rain water pools. As a result of the far distance between the sheep farms and the Veterinary Teaching Hospital, all the submitted codavers were not fit for necropsy because of postmortem changes, So, I request moribund cases. Later on, approximately 12 moribund cases were submitted from 3 diffesrent farms. Neither pregnant ewes nor aborted feti were submitted. Necropsy of all the submitted cases revealed widespread lesions of circulatory nature including petechial and ecchymotic hemorrhages, particularly at the wall of the base of the pulmonary artery (PA) that was noticed in all the necropsied cseses (n=12). Furthermore, lung edema was noticed evidenced by white froths inside the trachea and moist cut surface of the lungs. The tongue appeared normal in color and size except for small ulcers located on its lateral aspect together with petechiations (see the attached figure).

Presumptive diagnosis:

Suspect bluetongue based upon the consistent lesion closest to pathognomonic “hemorrhages at the base of PA besides the noticeable circulatory lesions attributed to the endotheliotropism of the causal reovirus in addition to the unusual obvios insects hyperactivity.



Bluetongue: presumptive diagnosis based on pathologic point of view, as a result of endotheliotropism of the causative reovirus, circulatory lesions occur as facial edema (A), tracheal froths indicative of lung edema (asterisk), infarcts along the lateral margins of the tongue (thin arrows), and widespread hemorrhages (thick arrows), particularly at the base of the pulmonary artery that considered nearly pathognomonic lesion.