

Figure 4.13 :
Appearance of an allergic reaction in sheep, 48 hours after inoculation of the brucelline into the lower eyelid.

Figure 5.4:
Isolation of *Chlamydia* in embryonated hen's eggs. Appearance of embryos at autopsy : (A) normal embryo, (B) embryo that died as a result of chlamydial infection. The feet and claws of the embryo are cyanotic, the yolk sac membrane is congested.



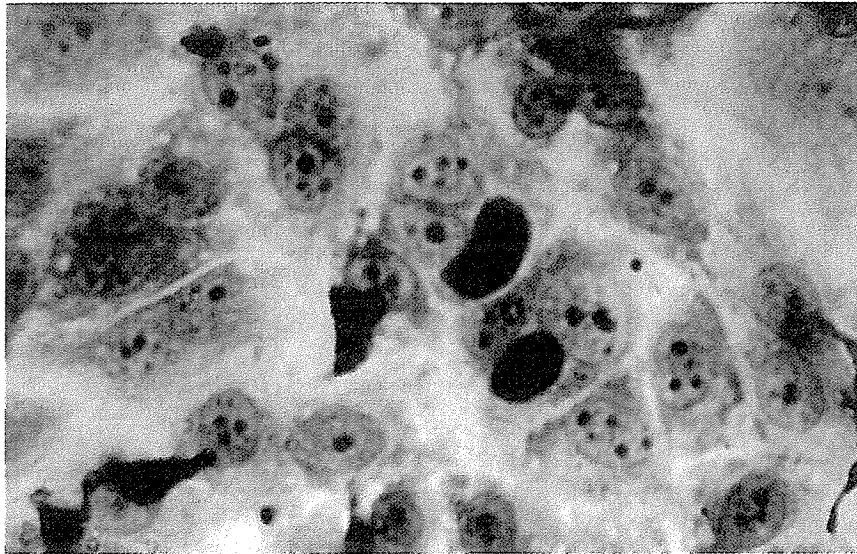


Figure 5.5 :
Isolation of *Chlamydia* in cell culture. Layer of cells stained by May-Grunwald Giemsa.

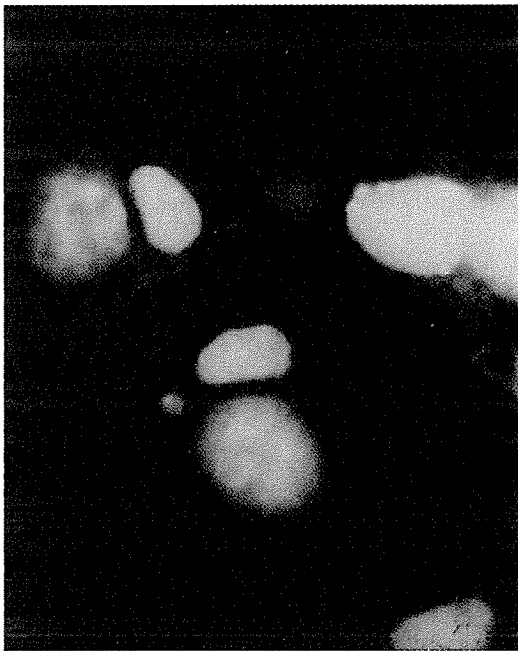


Figure 5.6 :
Isolation of *Chlamydia* in cell culture. Layer of cells stained by Acridine orange 48 hours after infection with *C.psittaci*. Inclusion bodies containing *Chlamydia* appear red and the nuclei of the cells green. If left for 72 hours after infection, the inclusion bodies containing *Chlamydia* turn green and are difficult to distinguish from the cell nuclei.



Figure 5.7 :
Isolation of *Chlamydia* in cell culture. Acridine orange stain of a culture of McCoy cells treated with 1 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ cyclohexamide 72 hours after infection with *C.psittaci*. Large yellow inclusion bodies can be observed. Some orange inclusion bodies are also visible but the earlier the cells are stained after infection (minimum of 24 hours otherwise the inclusion are too small), the more orange colouration is formed.