

Figure 5.8 :

Isolation of *Chlamydia* in cell culture. Layer of cells stained by ELISA-immunophosphatase alkaline-BCIP-NBT, taken from cell culture 48 hours after infection with *C. psittaci*. Inclusion bodies are stained black. This staining method has the advantage of being specific, not requiring a fluorescent microscope and will keep better than immunofluorescence.

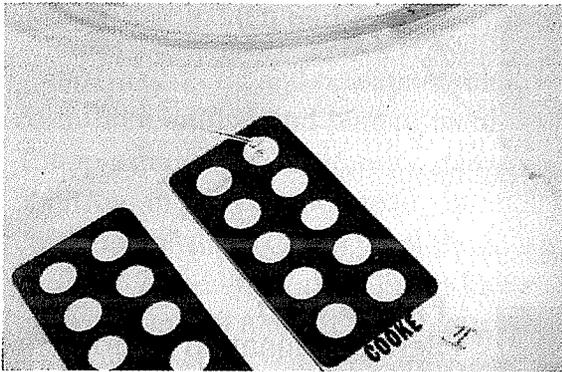
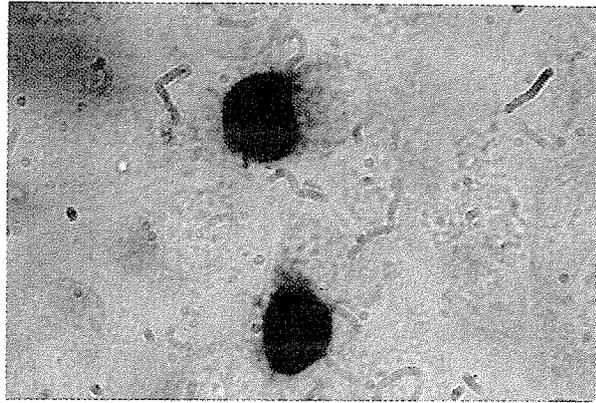


Figure 5.10 :

Immunofluorescence. Teflon coated slides suitable for coating with chlamydial antigen.

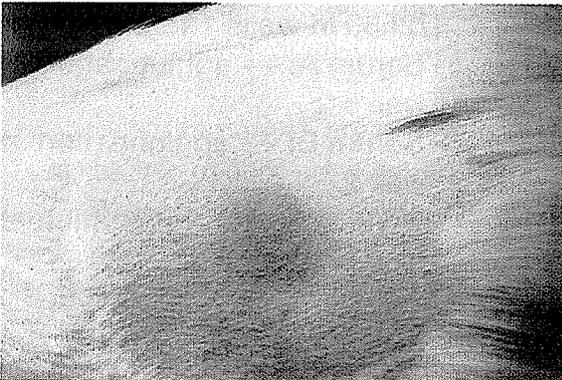


Figure 5.12 :

Delayed hypersensitivity reaction. Appearance of a positive reaction (A) on a guinea-pig, the reaction has similar appearance as that on the neck of a goat (B).

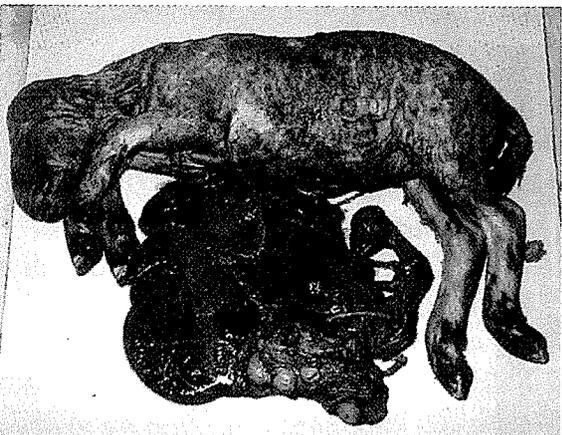


Figure 6.1 : Placenta from a case of *Toxoplasma* abortion in a ewe. (Note the characteristic white spots on the cotyledons denoting foci of necrosis and the normal appearance of the intercotyledonary membrane.)

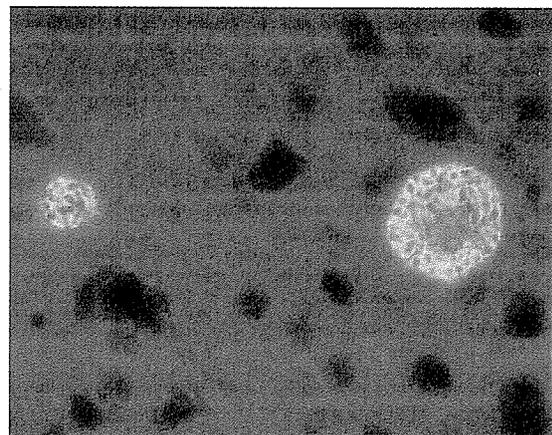


Figure 6.2 :

Toxoplasma gondii tissue cysts filled with bradyzoites, in the brain of a mouse.

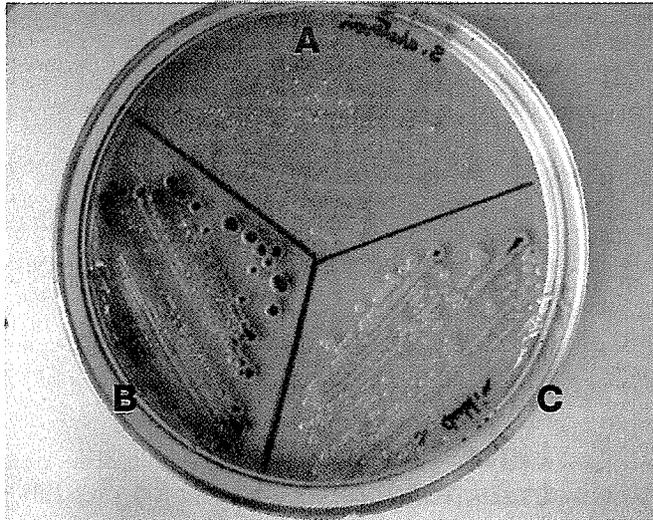


Figure 9.2 :
Cultures of different *Salmonella* serotypes:
- *S. abortus ovis* (A)
- *S. typhimurium* (B)
- *S. dublin* (C)

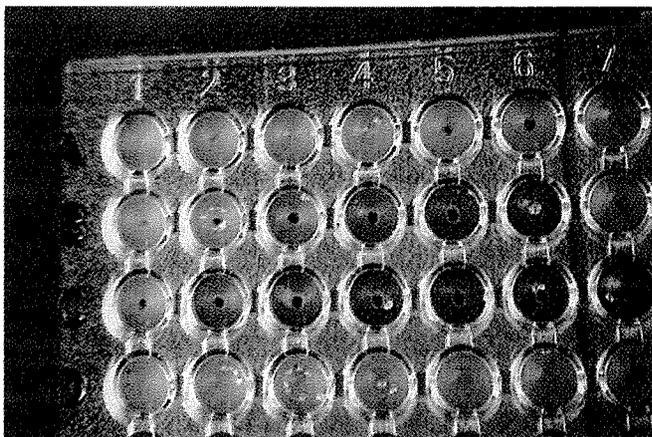


Figure 9.4 :
Seroagglutination microtechnique. Sera are diluted between 1/80 and 1/2560 in wells 1 to 6.
- Serum A: ++ agglutination at 1/1280 well 5
- Serum B: ++ agglutination at 1/160, well 2
- Serum C: ++ agglutination at 1/80, well 1
- Serum A: agglutination at > 1/2560, well 6



Figure 13.1 :
Cells infected with Border disease virus and stained by IFT.