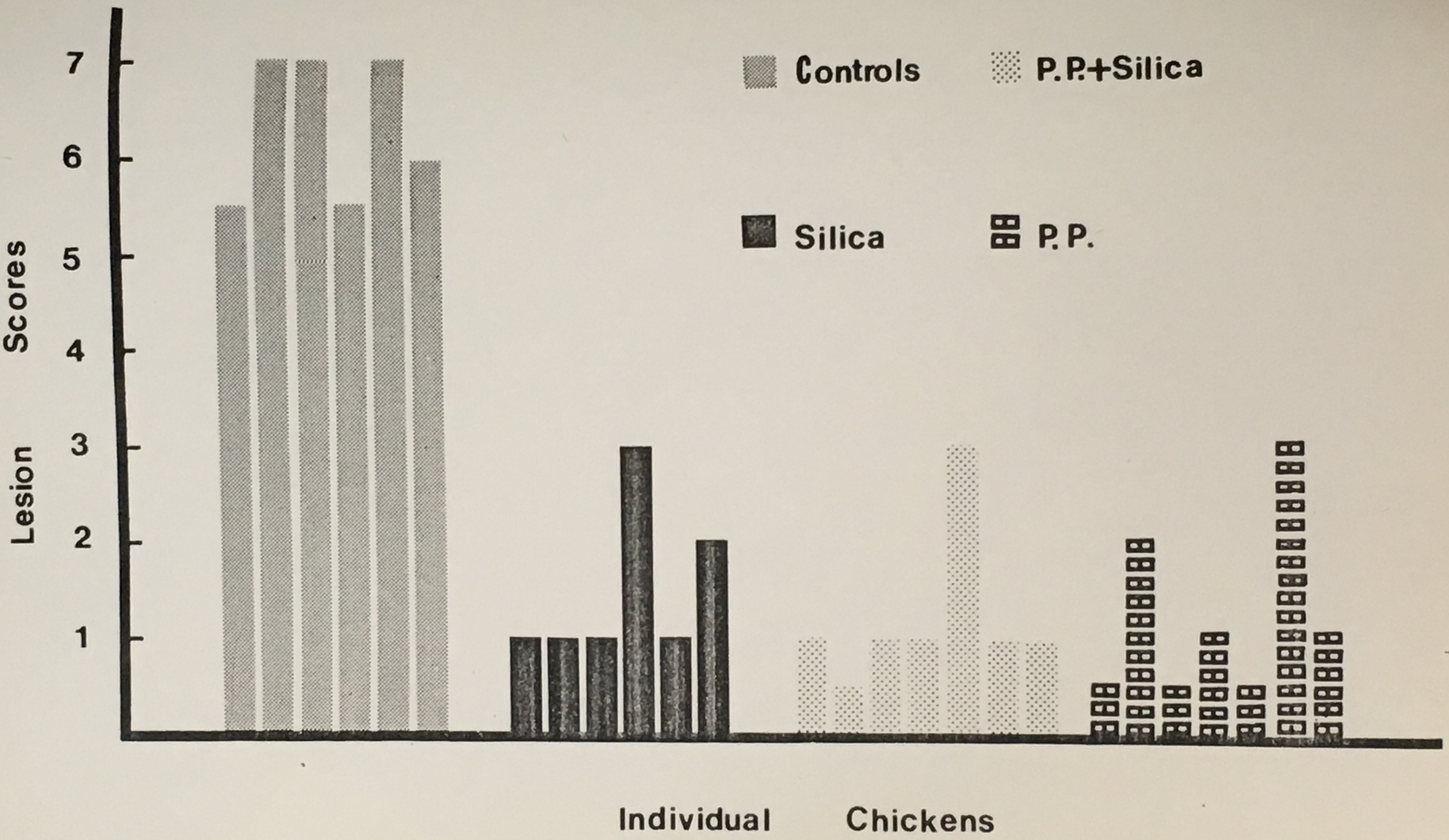
Controls
P.P.+Silica
Silica
P.P.
Lesion Scores
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
Individual Chickens

Figure 3-29. Lesion scores of infected chickens that received an intraperitoneal injection of silica, proteose peptone (pp) or a combination of silica and proteose peptone at time of infection, compared to uninjected infected controls. Chickens were killed and lesions scored at 5 days post infection.

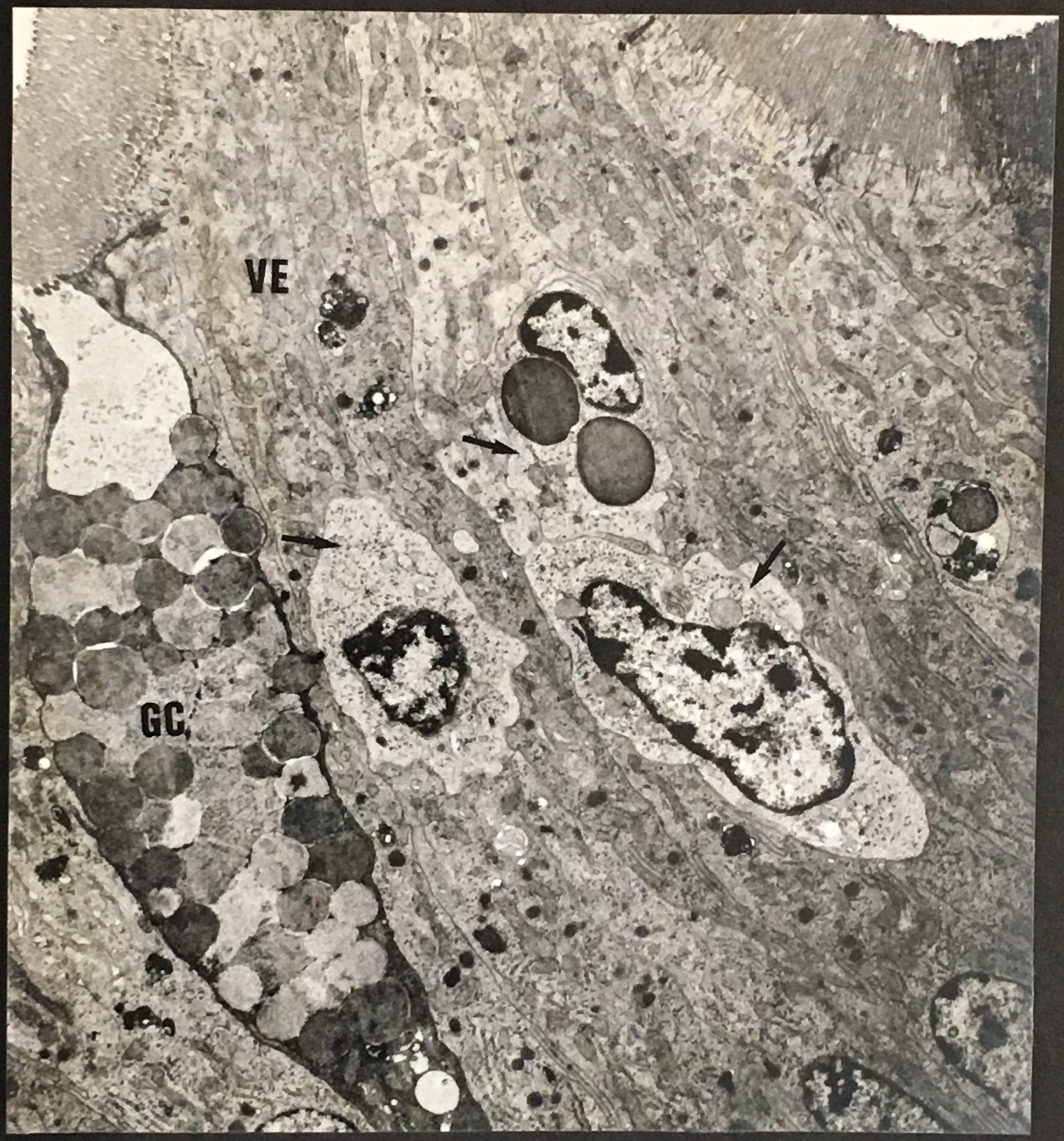
VE
GC

Figure 3-28. Three uninfected normal intraepithelial lymphocytes between villous epithelial cells, showing the characteristic structure and pleomorphism of this cell. (x 7200)

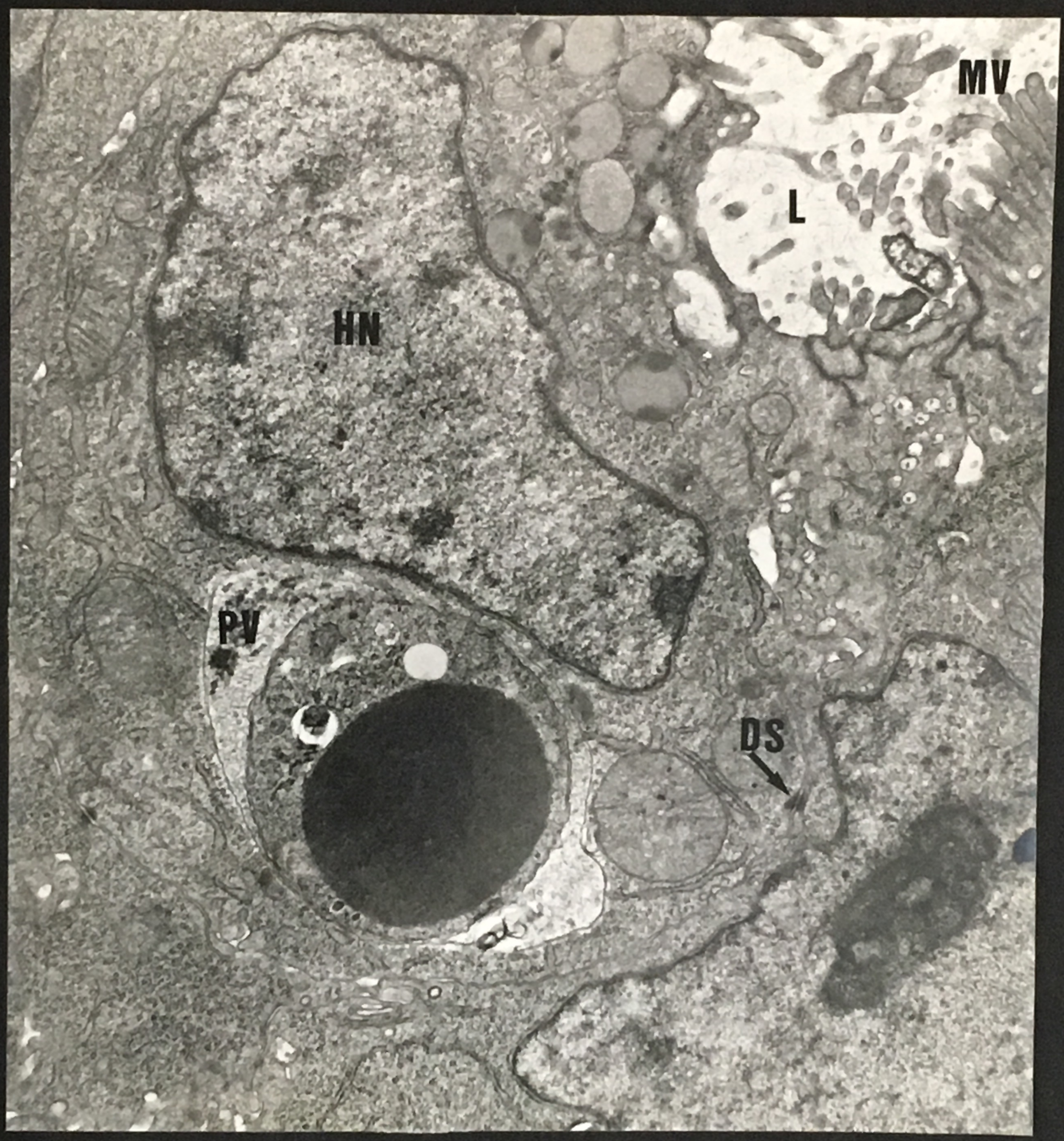
MV
L
HN
PV
DS

Figure 3-27. Higher magnification of Figure 3-26 to show the epithelial nature of parasitized cells as demonstrated by the presence of desmosome between the two infected crypt epithelial cells. The structure of sporozoite has started to change. As well, there is some enlargement of the nucleus and loss of microvilli of the infected cell. (x 16800)

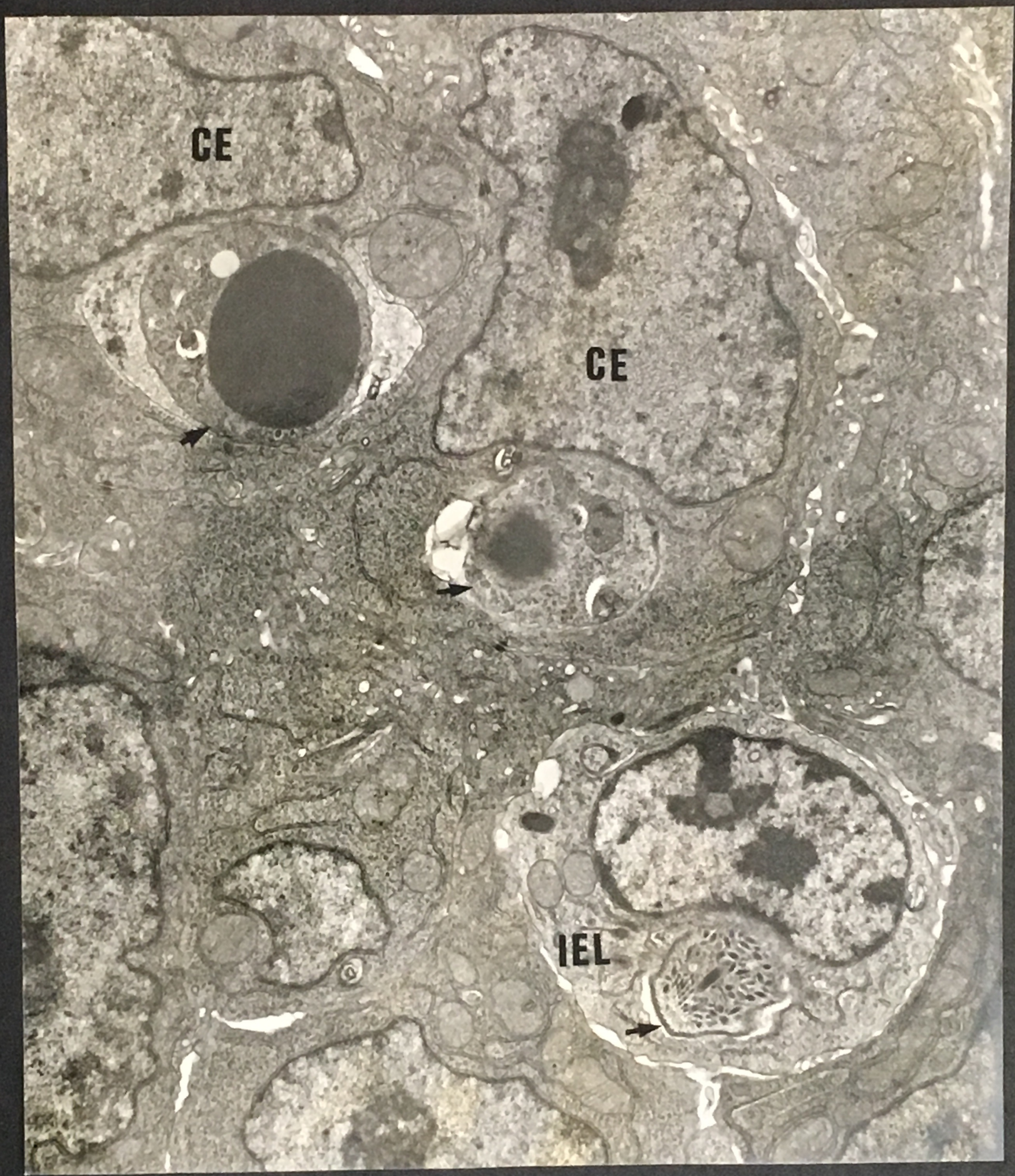
CE
CE
IEL

Figure 3-26. Three sporozoites can be seen in the picture. One of them is in an intraepithelial lymphocyte while the other two are in crypt epithelial cells (24 hours post infection). (x 10,000)

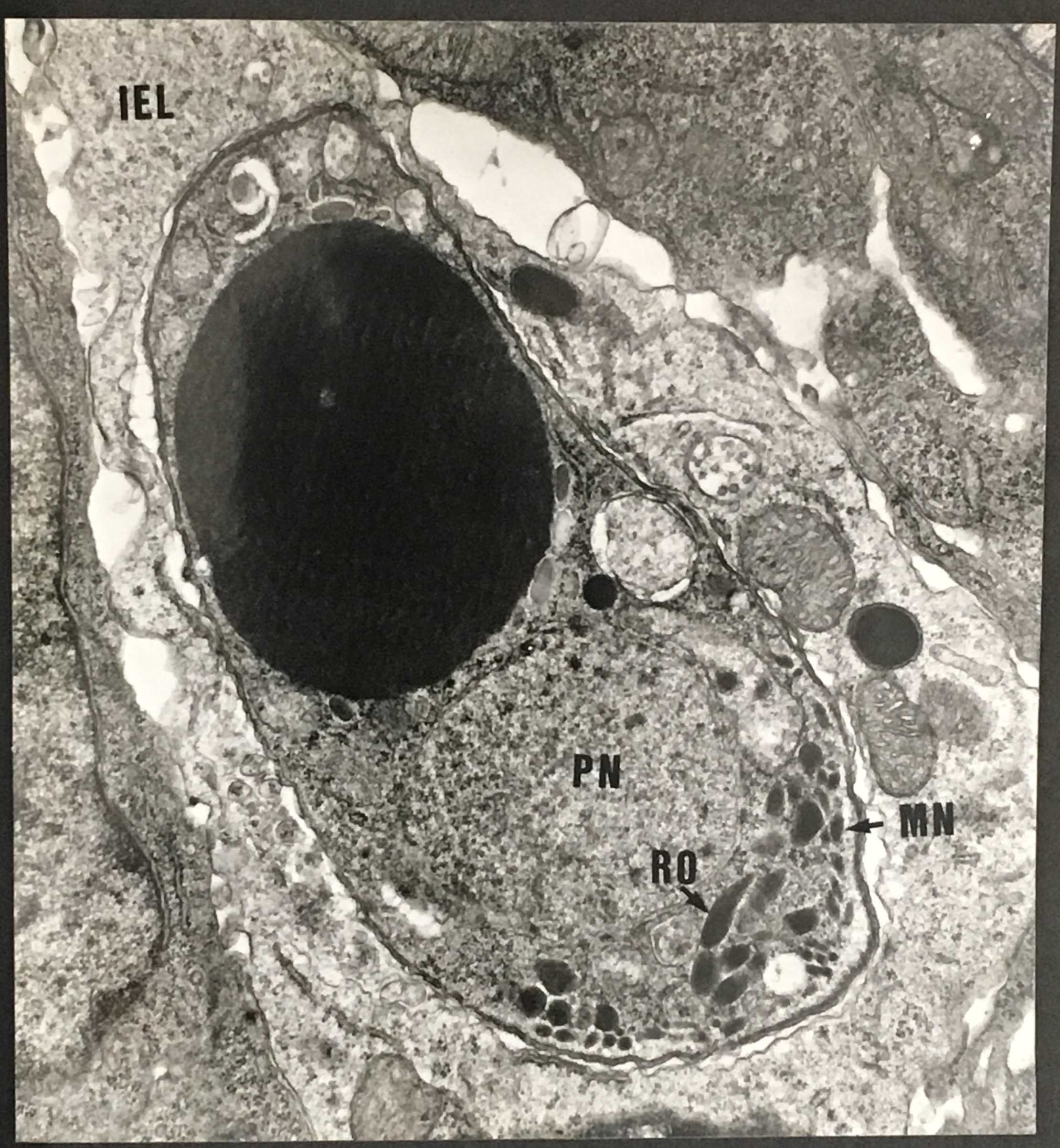
IEL
PN
MN
RO

Figure 3-25. Higher magnification of Figure 3-24 to show that the typical ultrastructure of sporozoite has not changed at 18 hours post infection even when it is in the crypt area. (x 161800)

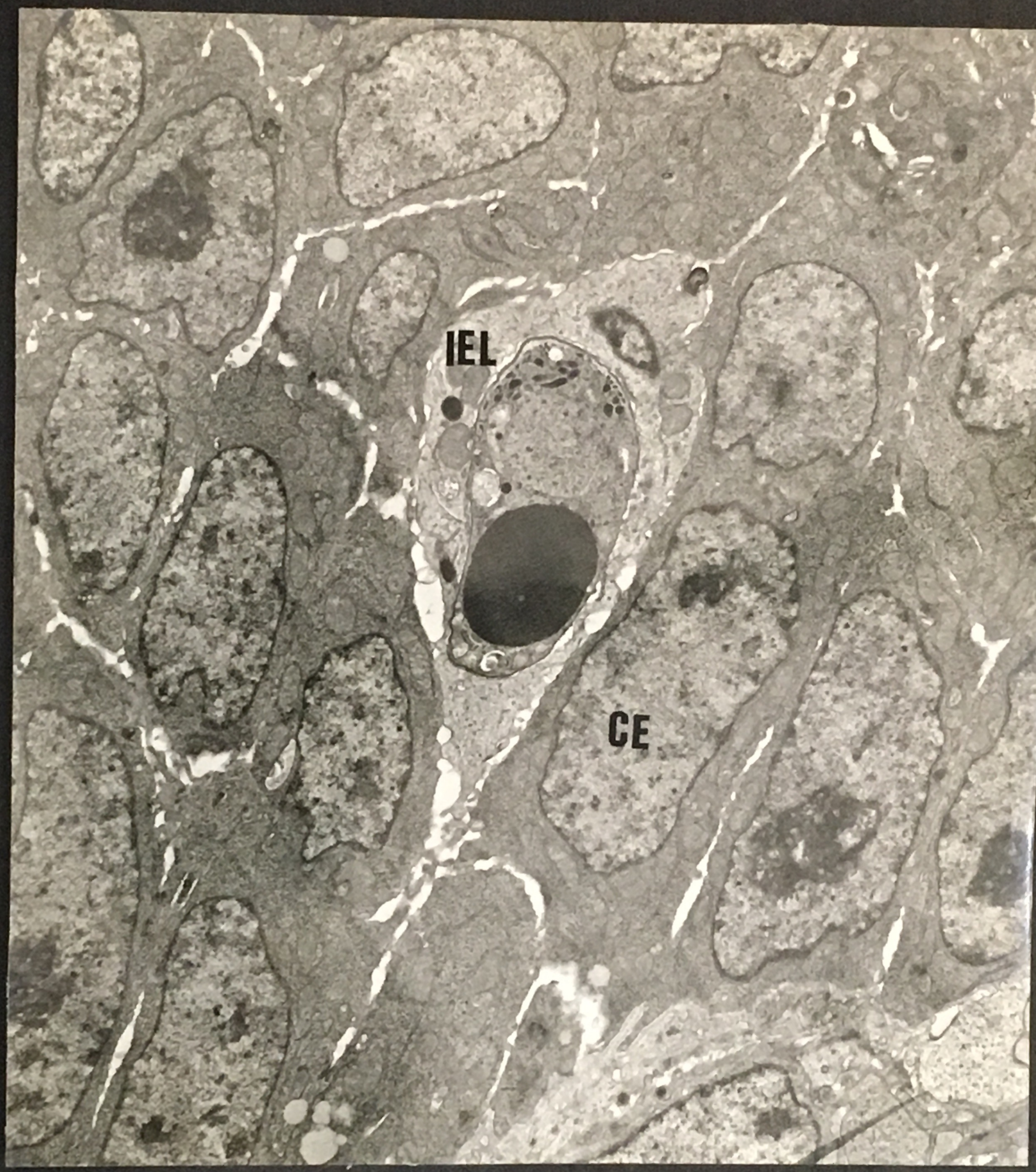
IEL
CE

Figure 3-24. Sporozoite in intraepithelial lymphocyte between crypt epithelial cells at 18 hours post infection. (x 7200)