



Our ref: CORP F2025/000321  
Receipt No: 22504058

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24 December 2025

The Hon Tammy Franks MLC  
Member of the Legislative Council  
Parliament House  
ADELAIDE SA 5000

Dear Ms Franks

### **Determination under the *Freedom of Information Act 1991***

I refer to your application made under the *Freedom of Information Act 1991* which was received by the Department of Primary Industries and Regions (PIRSA) on 7 November 2025, seeking access to the following:

*“Copies of any necropsy reports on mammals found dead.”*

On 7 November 2025, PIRSA’s Senior Freedom of Information Advisor contacted your office seeking clarification and the date range of your application.

On 11 November 2025, it was confirmed by your office that the date range of your application is 1/3/2025 to 7/11/2025. Further clarification was sought from your office on the scope of your request.

Following further communications with your office, on 27 November 2025, your application was amended and confirmed as follows:

*“Copies of all unpublished necropsy reports conducted on mammals between 1/3/2025 and 7/11/2025”.*

Accordingly, your application became valid on 27 November 2025.

The following determination has been finalised.

I have located eleven documents that are captured within the scope of your request.

**Determination**

I have determined that access to the following documents is **granted in part**:

| Doc No. | Description of document  | No. of Pages |
|---------|--|--------------|
| 1       | PIIMS Laboratory Results – Necropsy Report – Cattle - Dated 6/3/2025               | 2            |
| 2       | PIIMS Laboratory Results – Necropsy Report – Rabbit - Dated 28/3/2025              | 2            |
| 3       | PIIMS Laboratory Results – Necropsy Report – Bottle Nose Dolphin - Dated 20/3/2025 | 4            |
| 4       | PIIMS Laboratory Results – Necropsy Report – Cattle - Dated 12/4/2025              | 1            |
| 5       | PIIMS Laboratory Results – Necropsy Report – Sheep - Dated 9/5/2025                | 2            |
| 6       | PIIMS Laboratory Results – Necropsy Report – Rabbit - Dated 14/5/2025              | 2            |
| 7       | PIIMS Laboratory Results – Necropsy Report – Fur Seal - Dated 13/6/2025            | 3            |
| 8       | PIIMS Laboratory Results – Necropsy Report – Cattle - Dated 22/8/2025              | 3            |
| 9       | PIIMS Laboratory Results – Necropsy Report – Pig - Dated 26/7/2025                 | 2            |
| 10      | PIIMS Laboratory Results – Necropsy Report – Flying Fox - Dated 13/9/2025          | 2            |
| 11      | PIIMS Laboratory Results – Necropsy Report – Bat - Dated 16/9/2025                 | 2            |

Please note, the necropsy reports are technical documents and require interpretation by a veterinarian or veterinary pathologist.

The information removed from the above documents is pursuant to Clause 6(1) and Clause 7(1)(c) of Schedule 1 of the Freedom of Information Act.

Clause 6(1) states:

***“6 - Documents affecting personal affairs***

*(1) A document is an exempt document if it contains matter the disclosure of which would involve the unreasonable disclosure of information concerning the personal affairs of any person (living or dead).”*

The information removed pursuant to Clause 6(1) consists of the following:

- Names and email addresses of staff from a private pathology laboratory
- Names, submitter IDs and other identifying details of veterinary staff
- Names and addresses of individuals (in some of the documents)
- PIC Numbers (in some of the documents)

Consent has not been provided to disclose the names of the staff members concerned and, accordingly, there would be an expectation that their personal information would not be released in this way.

Accordingly, it is considered that disclosure of this information would be an unreasonable intrusion into the privacy rights of the individuals concerned.

Clause 7(1)(c) states:

***“7 – Documents affecting business affairs***

*(1) A document is an exempt document –*

*(c) if it contains matter –*

*(i) consisting of information (other than trade secrets or information referred to in paragraph (b)) concerning the business, professional, commercial or financial affairs of any agency or any other person; and*

*(ii) the disclosure of which –*

*(A) could reasonably be expected to have an adverse effect on those affairs or to prejudice the future supply of such information to the Government or to an agency; and*

*(B) would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest”*

The information removed pursuant to Clause 7(1)(c) consists of the following:

- Name of a private pathology laboratory and other identifying information as follows:
  - Names of staff members
  - Email addresses
  - Submission Numbers
  - Lab Numbers

Additional information has been removed from the following documents:

- Document 1: Pricing of laboratory tests
- Documents 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 and 11: Names of third parties
- Document 9: Other identifying information of a third party

In addressing the public interest test requirement for the Clause 7(1)(c) exemption, I have balanced the following factors:

*In favour of the public interest:*

- Meeting the objects of the Freedom of Information Act favouring access to documents.
- Ensuring optimal use of public resources.
- High level of interest in the accountability of public office holders.
- The importance of transparency and openness and the interest that the public has in the decision-making processes of Government.

*Contrary to the public interest:*

- Consent has not been provided from the third parties concerned to release this information.
- The recent age of the documents and the ongoing relevance of the matter was considered.
- Protecting the business interests of third parties.
- Ensuring that strong working relationships are retained for the betterment of South Australia.
- The release of this information would result in severe consequences for the future of pathology testing for PIRSA.
- With respect to the identification of the laboratory and other third parties, it is expected that disclosure would harm business relationships with PIRSA resulting in the companies re-considering their future engagement with the agency.
- Disclosure would be expected to prejudice the future supply of information to PIRSA, as the level of trust in handling such information would be substantially compromised.
- Disclosure of the information removed from Document 1 relating to pricing may identify the company concerned.
- Removing the material does not restrict the key information contained within the documents.

Having considered the various factors weighing for and against disclosure, I have determined that disclosure of this information would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest.

If you are dissatisfied with this determination, you are entitled to exercise your right of review and appeal as outlined in the attached documentation [Making a Freedom of Information Application | State Records of South Australia \(archives.sa.gov.au\)](#), by completing the "FOI Application Form for Internal Review of a Determination" and returning the completed form to:

Freedom of Information Principal Officer  
Department of Primary Industries and Regions  
GPO Box 1671  
ADELAIDE SA 5001

or via email [PIRSA.FOI@sa.gov.au](mailto:PIRSA.FOI@sa.gov.au)

In accordance with the requirements of Premier and Cabinet Circular PC045, details of your application, and the documents to which you are given access, will be published in PIRSA's disclosure log. A copy of PC045 can be found at [http://dpc.sa.gov.au/data/assets/pdf\\_file/0019/20818/PC045-Disclosure-Log-Policy.pdf](http://dpc.sa.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0019/20818/PC045-Disclosure-Log-Policy.pdf)

If you disagree with publication, please advise the undersigned in writing within fourteen calendar days from the date of this determination.

OFFICIAL

Should you require further information or clarification with respect to this matter, please contact Ms Lisa Farley, Senior Freedom of Information Advisor on 8429 0422 or email [PIRSA.FOI@sa.gov.au](mailto:PIRSA.FOI@sa.gov.au).

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. Griffiths', written in a cursive style.

Michelle Griffiths  
**Accredited Freedom of Information Officer**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND REGIONS**

## PIIMS Laboratory Results Viewer



## Result Details Page

|                  |                      |                 |                  |
|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Submission No:   | Clause 7(1)(c)       | Lab No. - Test: | Clause 7(1)(c)   |
| Animal/Batch Id: | Clause 6(1)          |                 | Clause 6(1)      |
| Owner:           |                      | Submitter:      |                  |
| PIC:             | Clause 6(1)          | Submitter Id:   | Clause 6(1)      |
| Species:         | Cattle               | Clinic Phone:   |                  |
| Age:             | 4 Years              | Submitted:      | 06/03/2025       |
| Test:            | GP - GROSS PATHOLOGY | Reported:       | 06/03/2025 17:16 |

## NECROPSY REPORT

## CLINICAL HISTORY

This is a transcript from the request form;  
 Recurrent pyrexia episodes over the last month  
 Epistaxis 1 week ago  
 Today aborted foetus

## SAMPLES SUBMITTED

Two bull foetuses are received.

## NECROPSY FINDINGS

The descriptions refer to both foetuses. The foetuses are in moderate body condition. Their crown to rump length is 370mm (estimated 160 days in gestation). Each foetus weighs 1.5kg. The thyroids weigh 0.3g for each foetus. The thyroid to body weight ratio is 0.2g thyroid to 1kg body weight.

## GROSS SUMMARY

Aborted foetuses

## SAMPLES COLLECTED &amp; TESTING

Abomasal content from both foetuses will be submitted for microbiological culture, including examination for Brucella abortus.

There is no heart blood available for B. abortus CFT serology.

From both animals, fresh brain, lung, liver, thoracic fluid, aqueous humour (foetus 1 only) and formalin fixed tissues are stored.

## COMMENTS

As you have requested microbiological cultures from both fetuses are in progress.

Bracken fern can cause thrombocytopaenia which could present as epistaxis. Was this cow grazing on bracken fern ?

Please contact the laboratory within the next few days if additional tests (suggestions are listed below) are required and if the testing will be funded by Clause 7(1)(c).

As a guide, other tests, for each foetus may include

Neospora PCR on brain (Clause 7(1)(c) ex GST)

Leptospira PCR on kidney (Clause 7(1)(c) ex GST)

BVDV antigen capture ELISA on ear (Clause 7(1)(c) ex GST)

Chlamydia sp. PCR on stomach (Clause 7(1)(c) ex GST)

Histopathology, estimated 6 slides (Clause 7(1)(c) first slide and Clause 7(1)(c) ex GST)

Nitrate testing on Aqueous humour (Clause 7(1)(c) ex GST)

There are no gross findings consistent with thyroid deficiency and goitre. The thyroid to body weight ratios for bovine foetuses are not readily available in the peer reviewed literature.

Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)

Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)

Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)

Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)

Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)

Validated by Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c).

This request has other tests in progress at the time of reporting

Test: GP - GROSS PATHOLOGY

Reported: 06/03/2025 17:16

Validated by Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c).



Validated by Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c).

Test: GP - GROSS PATHOLOGY

Reported: 28/03/2025 15:06

#### NECROPSY REPORT

##### CLINICAL HISTORY

Please refer to the clinical history on the request form and the clinical notes sent with the request form. A brief summary of the clinical history;

The rabbit presumably died from coccidiosis

##### SAMPLES SUBMITTED

One dead juvenile rabbit

##### NECROPSY FINDINGS

The rabbit weighs 400g. There are minimal post mortem autolytic changes. Multifocally the bile ducts are pale white, firm and enlarged in the liver.

##### MICROSCOPY

On wet mount there are large numbers of oval coccidial oocysts, 10-20 micron in diameter.

##### GROSS SUMMARY

Hepatic coccidiosis (*Eimeria stiedae*)

##### SAMPLES COLLECTED & TESTING

Formalin fixed tissues, fresh liver, lung, kidney and brain are stored. The samples are stored for 30 days then discarded if no further testing is requested, in line with the laboratory's quality assurance guidelines.

##### COMMENTS

*Eimeria stiedae* contributed to the death of this rabbit. Faecal oral transmission is the most common route of infection. Unsporulated oocysts are shed by carrier animals. The oocysts are ingested, then sporulate in the intestinal tract, migrate to the liver and multiply by sexual reproduction. Juvenile rabbits appear to be more susceptible than adults.

Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)

Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)

Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)

Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)

Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)

Validated by Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c).

This request has other tests in progress at the time of reporting

Test: GP - GROSS PATHOLOGY

Reported: 28/03/2025 15:06

Validated by Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c).

# PIIMS Laboratory Results Viewer



## Result Details Page

|                  |                               |                 |                  |
|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Submission No:   | Clause 6(1), 7(1)(c)          | Lab No. - Test: | Clause 7(1)(c)   |
| Animal/Batch Id: | DOLPHIN BOTTLE NOSE           |                 | Clause 6(1)      |
| Owner:           | SKYE AVE<br>MIDDLETON SA 5213 | Submitter:      |                  |
| PIC:             |                               | Submitter Id:   | Clause 6(1)      |
| Species:         | Mammal - marine               | Clinic Phone:   |                  |
| Age:             |                               | Submitted:      | 19/03/2025       |
| Test:            | GP - GROSS PATHOLOGY          | Reported:       | 20/03/2025 18:57 |

### NECROPSY REPORT

#### CLINICAL HISTORY

Please refer to the clinical history on the request form and the clinical notes sent with the request form. A brief summary of the clinical history;

Microalgae (dinoflagellate) *Karenia mikimotoi* was detected in the water samples from Victor Harbour. Algal counts in the water sample from Victor Harbor were low, however this was the less impacted site at time of collection.

A previous fish kill at Coffin Bay in 2016 was linked to this species, which persisted for approximately six days.

Water testing results from Waitpinga are pending.

*Karenia mikimotoi* can cause mass mortalities of marine species at varying concentrations, species dependent. *Karenia mikimotoi* causes excessive mucous production in the gills, gill lesions and sloughing of the oedematous epithelium of fish causing suffocation, but has a range of other impacts on other species such as liver lesions, immune function issues and gut tissue damage.

#### SAMPLES SUBMITTED

One bottle nosed dolphin foetus; The bag is labelled "18/3/2025 dolphin Middleton Chapman Rd"

#### NECROPSY FINDINGS

There are moderate freeze artefact and putrefactive changes.

The crown to rump length is approximately 70cm and the animal weighs 7.1kg.

There are no mandibles / lower jaw. Multifocal the skin has peeled from the dermis.

There is an umbilical cord attached at the umbilicus but no placenta.

Due the putrefactive changes the sex cannot be determined.

The lungs do no float in water (non-aerated lungs).

#### GROSS SUMMARY

One aborted foetus

#### SAMPLES COLLECTED & TESTING

As outlined by the WOAHP guide for HPAI investigation in marine mammals, an oropharyngeal swab in virus transport medium will be tested for AI by qPCR.

With the approval of the acting Chief Veterinary Officer, paired oropharyngeal swab in virus transport medium, lung, brain and other tissues will be sent to ACDP for AI testing. This is because a dolphin is an uncommon species for AI testing at [redacted].

Formalin fixed and fresh brain, heart, lung, kidney, liver are stored at the laboratory. Please note spleen was not found due to putrefactive changes.

**COMMENTS**

As [redacted] outlined in [redacted] email, *Karenia mikimotoi*, a dinoflagellate which causes harmful algal blooms, releases toxins (not yet identified) leading to fish kills and deaths of other marine animals (Li et al 2019). This dolphin foetus could have been aborted due to the stress of the *Karenia* bloom on its dam.

As requested testing for Avian influenza is in progress.

Due to the freeze artifact and putrefactive changes, other ancillary tests are not recommended. The tissues are stored for one month and then will be discarded if no further testing is required.

Li, X., Yan, T., Yu, R. and Zhou, M., 2019. A review of *Karenia mikimotoi*: Bloom events, physiology, toxicity and toxic mechanism. *Harmful Algae*, 90, p.101702.

WOAH Practical guide for authorized field responders; HPAI in marine mammals (<https://www.woah.org/app/uploads/2024/02/practicalguide-forauthorisedfieldresponders-hpaimarinemammals-feb24-1.pdf>)

[redacted] Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)

[redacted] Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)

[redacted] Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)

[redacted] Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)

[redacted] Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)

Validated by [redacted] Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c).

This request has other tests in progress at the time of reporting

Test: **GP - GROSS PATHOLOGY** Reported: **20/03/2025 18:57**

Validated by [redacted] Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c).

Test: **GP - GROSS PATHOLOGY** Reported: **20/03/2025 18:57**

**NECROPSY REPORT**

**CLINICAL HISTORY**

Please refer to the clinical history on the request form and the clinical notes sent with the request form. A brief summary of the clinical history;

Microalgae (dinoflagellate) *Karenia mikimotoi* was detected in the water samples from Victor Harbour. Algal counts in the water sample from Victor Harbor were low, however this was the less impacted site at time of collection.

A previous fish kill at Coffin Bay in 2016 was linked to this species, which persisted for approximately six days.

Water testing results from Waitpinga are pending.

*Karenia mikimotoi* can cause mass mortalities of marine species at varying concentrations, species dependent. *Karenia mikimotoi* causes excessive mucous production in the gills, gill lesions and sloughing of the oedematous epithelium of fish causing suffocation, but has a range

of other impacts on other species such as liver lesions, immune function issues and gut tissue damage.

#### SAMPLES SUBMITTED

One bottle nosed dolphin foetus; The bag is labelled "18/3/2025 dolphin Middleton Chapman Rd"

#### NECROPSY FINDINGS

There are moderate freeze artefact and putrefactive changes.

The crown to rump length is approximately 70cm and the animal weighs 7.1kg.

There are no mandibles / lower jaw. Multifocal the skin has peeled from the dermis.

There is an umbilical cord attached at the umbilicus but no placenta.

Due the putrefactive changes the sex cannot be determined.

The lungs do no float in water (non-aerated lungs).

#### GROSS SUMMARY

One aborted foetus

#### SAMPLES COLLECTED & TESTING

As outlined by the WOAHP guide for HPAI investigation in marine mammals, an oropharyngeal swab in virus transport medium will be tested for AI by qPCR.

With the approval of the acting Chief Veterinary Officer, paired oropharyngeal swab in virus transport medium, lung, brain and other tissues will be sent to Clauses 6(1) 7(1) for AI testing. This is because a dolphin is an uncommon species for AI testing at Clause 7(1)(c).

Formalin fixed and fresh brain, heart, lung, kidney, liver are stored at the laboratory. Please note spleen was not found due to putrefactive changes.

#### COMMENTS

As Clause 6(1) outlined in Clause 6(1) email, *Karenia mikimotoi*, a dinoflagellate which causes harmful algal blooms, releases toxins (not yet identified) leading to fish kills and deaths of other marine animals (Li et al 2019). This dolphin foetus could have been aborted due to the stress of the *Karenia* bloom on its dam.

As requested testing for Avian influenza is in progress.

Due to the freeze artifact and putrefactive changes, other ancillary tests are not recommended. The tissues are stored for one month and then will be discarded if no further testing is required.

Li, X., Yan, T., Yu, R. and Zhou, M., 2019. A review of *Karenia mikimotoi*: Bloom events, physiology, toxicity and toxic mechanism. *Harmful Algae*, 90, p.101702.

WOAH Practical guide for authorized field responders; HPAI in marine mammals (<https://www.woah.org/app/uploads/2024/02/practicalguide-forauthorisedfieldresponders-hpaimarinemammals-feb24-1.pdf> )

Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)

Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)

Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)

Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)

Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)

Validated by Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c).

This request has other tests in progress at the time of reporting

Test: GP - GROSS PATHOLOGY

Reported: 20/03/2025 18:57

Validated by Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c).

# PIIMS Laboratory Results Viewer



## Result Details Page

|                  |                |                 |                |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Submission No:   | Clause 7(1)(c) | Lab No. - Test: | Clause 7(1)(c) |
| Animal/Batch Id: | Clause 7(1)(c) |                 | Clause 6(1)    |
| Owner:           | Clause 7(1)(c) | Submitter:      | Clause 6(1)    |
| PIC:             |                | Submitter Id:   | Clause 6(1)    |
| Species:         | Cattle         | Clinic Phone:   |                |
| Age:             |                | Submitted:      | 11/04/2025     |

Test: GP - GROSS PATHOLOGY      Reported: 12/04/2025 10:56

### NECROPSY REPORT

#### CLINICAL HISTORY

Please refer to the clinical history on the request form and the clinical notes sent with the request form. A brief summary of the clinical history;  
 lesions noted on tongue  
 Provisional diagnoses: FMD, Actinobacillosis

#### SAMPLES SUBMITTED

One bovine tongue

#### NECROPSY FINDINGS

On the underside of the tongue there are multiple raised firm variably sized (5-15mm across) firm pale yellow nodules extending from just under the mucosal epithelium into the connective tissue and muscle of the tongue.  
 Vesicles are not evident.

#### GROSS SUMMARY

Probable granulomatous glossitis

#### SAMPLES COLLECTED & TESTING

Fresh samples are taken for FMD qPCR testing at Clause 7(1)(c) and Clause 7(1)(c) Samples will be dispatched to Clause 7(1)(c) on Monday 14 April 2025.

Formalin fixed and fresh lung are stored in case histopathology and microbiology are required.

#### COMMENTS

The gross findings are characteristic of Actinobacillus lignieresii but other differential diagnoses include Staphylococcus sp. (botryomycosis), Nocardia sp. etc.

Clases 6(1), 7(1)(c)  
 Clases 6(1), 7(1)(c)  
 Clases 6(1), 7(1)(c)  
 Clases 6(1), 7(1)(c)  
 Clases 6(1), 7(1)(c)

Validated by Clases 6(1), 7(1)(c) .

This request has other tests in progress at the time of reporting

Test: GP - GROSS PATHOLOGY      Reported: 12/04/2025 10:56

Validated by Clases 6(1), 7(1)(c) .

# PIIMS Laboratory Results Viewer



## Result Details Page

|                  |                      |                 |                  |
|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Submission No:   | Clause 7(1)(c)       | Lab No. - Test: | Clause 7(1)(c)   |
| Animal/Batch Id: |                      |                 | Clause 7(1)(c)   |
|                  | Clause 6(1)          |                 | Clause 7(1)(c)   |
| Owner:           |                      | Submitter:      | Clause 7(1)(c)   |
|                  |                      |                 |                  |
| PIC:             | Clause 6(1)          | Submitter Id:   | Clause 7(1)(c)   |
| Species:         | Sheep                | Clinic Phone:   |                  |
| Age:             |                      | Submitted:      | 09/05/2025       |
| Test:            | GP - GROSS PATHOLOGY | Reported:       | 09/05/2025 13:43 |

### NECROPSY REPORT

#### CLINICAL HISTORY

Please refer to the clinical history on the request form and the clinical notes sent with the request form. A brief summary of the clinical history;

From a flock of 3000 mixed sex crossbred ewes there were 5 aborted lambs in the past 6 days. The flock was vaccinated and given Vitamin B12 at lambing last year. They were fed straw, canola hay , grain

Provisional diagnosis: Campylobacter, Leptospirosis, Toxoplasmosis, Neosporosis

#### SAMPLES SUBMITTED

3 foetuses

#### NECROPSY FINDINGS

The foetuses are allocated numbers 1-3 at the laboratory.

##### Foetus 1-2

There are twin ewe foetuses, each 350mm crown to rump length (estimated 3 months gestation). There is moderate autolysis of the foetuses. Each foetus weighs approximately 0.9 kg. Foetus 2 has a placenta with abundant soil contamination.

##### Foetus 3

The ram foetus is in moderate body condition and weighs 4.8 kg. There are mild post-mortem autolytic changes. The crown to rump length is 500 mm (near term). The placenta is markedly soiled. The thyroids for each foetus weigh 0.1g. The thyroid to body weight ratio is 0.1 (<0.4g per kg body weight is within normal limits Clark RG et al 1998)

Multifocally over the hepatic serosa there are multiple variably sized (10 to 20 mm across) pale red foci with dark red centres. There is abundant fibrin within the pleural cavity. The thyroids weigh 1.5g. The The thyroid to body weight ratio is 0.3 (<0.4g per kg body weight is within normal limits Clark RG et al 1998).

#### Reference

Clark RG et al NZ Vet J 1998; 46:216

#### GROSS SUMMARY

Foetuses 1-2

Unremarkable gross findings

Foetus 3

Necrotizing hepatitis

Fibrinous pleuritis

**SAMPLES COLLECTED & TESTING**

As you have requested abomasal contents from foetus 1 and 3 will be cultured. There was no abomasal contents suitable for culture from foetus 2 due to autolytic changes.

Fresh liver (3), lung, brain, kidney, thoracic fluid are stored for each foetus.

Formalin fixed tissues are stored for each animal.

**COMMENTS**

The necrotizing hepatitis and pleuritis are strongly suggestive of Campylobacteriosis. Differential diagnosis include Listeriosis and other bacterial pathogens.

Cultures are in progress.

Clause 7(1)(c) [Redacted]  
Clause 7(1)(c) [Redacted]  
Clause 7(1)(c) [Redacted]  
Clause 7(1)(c) [Redacted]  
Clause 7(1)(c) [Redacted]

Clause 7(1)(c) [Redacted]  
Clause 7(1)(c) [Redacted]  
Clause 7(1)(c) [Redacted]  
Clause 7(1)(c) [Redacted]  
Clause 7(1)(c) [Redacted]

Validated by Clause 7(1)(c) [Redacted].

This request has other tests in progress at the time of reporting

Test: GP - GROSS PATHOLOGY Reported: 09/05/2025 13:43

Validated by Clause 7(1)(c) [Redacted].

## PIIMS Laboratory Results Viewer



## Result Details Page

|                  |                      |                 |                  |
|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Submission No:   | Clause 7(1)(c)       | Lab No. - Test: | Clause 7(1)(c)   |
| Animal/Batch Id: | Clause 6(1)          |                 | Clause 6(1)      |
| Owner:           | Clause 6(1)          | Submitter:      |                  |
| PIC:             | Clause 6(1)          | Submitter Id:   | Clause 6(1)      |
| Species:         | Sheep                | Clinic Phone:   |                  |
| Age:             |                      | Submitted:      | 14/05/2025       |
| Test:            | GP - GROSS PATHOLOGY | Reported:       | 14/05/2025 15:21 |

## CLINICAL HISTORY

This is a summary of the clinical history. Please refer to the request form for the full history.

3500 x Composite-bred ewes (greater than 2 years-old), across multiple pens, were confined for approximately 2 weeks prior to lambing. There were approximately 450 ewes in this pen.

The ewes were noted to be aborting.

These fetuses were collected this morning.

## SAMPLES SUBMITTED

2 x lamb fetuses

## NECROPSY FINDINGS

The foetuses are allocated numbers at the laboratory.

1

The animal weighs 2.2 kg and the crown to rump length is approximately 330mm (equivalent to 80-100 days gestation). The body is moderately autolysed and covered with abundant amounts of dirt and faeces. The placenta is multifocally torn and also covered with abundant amounts of dirt and faeces.

Both eye sockets are empty (both eyes are missing).

There are two puncture wounds, one, approximately 15 x 9mm at the ventral right axilla and the other 10 x 5 x 5 near ventral abdomen near the pelvis, exposing the abdominal cavity. There are no abdominal organs or diaphragm evident. Only the heart is present within the thoracic cavity (predation).

The soft tissue around the ventral neck is swollen and gelatinous (post mortem autolysis).

The thyroid is small and inconspicuous.

The cranium is intact and the brain is entire but moderately autolyzed.

2

The animal weighs 0.8 kg and the crown to rump length is approximately 280mm (equivalent to 80-100 days gestation).

The body is markedly autolyzed and covered with abundant amounts of dirt and faeces. There is no placenta.

Both eye sockets are empty (both eyes are missing).

The ventral abdominal skin is absent, exposing the abdominal cavity (predation).

The caudal 1/2 abdominal cavity contains dirt and faeces (similar to the skin surface).

There are no abdominal and thoracic organs.

The thyroids are small (each < 10mm long) and inconspicuous.

The cranium is intact and contains a markedly autolyzed brain.

## GROSS DIAGNOSIS

Foetuses 1 and 2

No diagnosis is concluded

**SAMPLES COLLECTED & TESTING**

You requested microbiological culture. Because only the brain is available, microbiological culture will be done on brains from foetuses 1 and 2.

Fresh placenta will be stored from foetus 1 because it has marked soiling and is unsuitable for microbiological culture.

Formalin fixed heart (1) and brain (from both foetuses) will be stored.

**COMMENTS**

Both foetuses are moderately to markedly autolyzed, with evidence of predation. Foetus 2 has more advanced autolysis compared to foetus 1 and for this reason, foetus 1 may have died earlier in utero than foetus 2 and before both fetuses were aborted.

Gross interpretation of the findings is limited at this stage due to the autolysis and predation. Although the fetuses are too autolyzed to weigh the thyroids, there is no evidence of thyroid enlargement.

If microbiological culture is unremarkable, please contact the laboratory if Toxoplasma PCR of brain (recommend foetus 1) is required. The initial <sup>Clause 6(1)</sup> funding may not cover the cost of the Toxoplasma PCR and further funding may need to be approved by the <sup>Clause 6(1)</sup>. Histopathology may also be considered but autolysis will confound most histological findings.

If abortions continue, you may consider necropsying aborted fetuses on farm or submitting whole fetuses and placentas to the laboratory for necropsy. Please contact your <sup>Clause 6(1)</sup> if you believe further <sup>Clause 6(1)</sup> funding to support testing is required.

Please don't hesitate to contact me by phone (08 82023300) or refer to the <sup>Clause 7(1)(c)</sup> website where there is detailed information regarding sample collection for ovine abortions;

<sup>Clause 7(1)(c)</sup>

<sup>Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)</sup>

<sup>Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)</sup>

<sup>Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)</sup>

<sup>Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)</sup>

<sup>Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)</sup>

<sup>Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)</sup>

Validated by <sup>Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)</sup>.

This request has other tests in progress at the time of reporting

Test: GP - GROSS PATHOLOGY

Reported: 14/05/2025 15:21

Validated by <sup>Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)</sup>.

## PIIMS Laboratory Results Viewer



### Result Details Page

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><b>Submission No:</b> <span style="background-color: #cccccc; color: red; font-size: small;">Clause 7(1)(c)</span></p> <p><b>Animal/Batch Id:</b></p> <p><b>Owner:</b> <span style="background-color: #cccccc; color: blue; font-size: small;">FUR SEAL<br/>BRANFORD ROAD<br/>GOOLWA BEACH SA 5214</span></p> <p><b>PIC:</b> <span style="background-color: #cccccc; color: #000000; font-size: small;">[REDACTED]</span></p> <p><b>Species:</b> <span style="color: blue;">Mammal - marine</span></p> <p><b>Age:</b></p> | <p><b>Lab No. - Test:</b> <span style="background-color: #cccccc; color: red; font-size: small;">Clause 7(1)(c)</span></p> <p><span style="background-color: #cccccc; color: red; font-size: small;">Clause 6(1)</span></p> <p><b>Submitter:</b></p> <p><b>Submitter Id:</b> <span style="background-color: #cccccc; color: red; font-size: small;">Clause 6(1)</span></p> <p><b>Clinic Phone:</b></p> <p><b>Submitted:</b> <span style="color: blue;">11/06/2025</span></p> <p><b>Test:</b> <span style="color: blue;">GP - GROSS PATHOLOGY</span></p> <p><b>Reported:</b> <span style="color: blue;">13/06/2025 21:38</span></p> |
|--|--|

#### NECROPSY REPORT

The clinical history is added 13/6/2025

#### CLINICAL HISTORY

Please refer to the clinical history on the request form and the clinical notes sent with the request form. A brief summary of the clinical history;  
Deep juvenile lung-noticed first seal at the end of Bradford Rd, Goolwa Beach was found. The animal was seen alive the night before on the beach but was very emaciated.

#### SAMPLES SUBMITTED

One dead juvenile female long nosed fur seal, *Arctocephalus forsteri*

#### NECROPSY FINDINGS

There are mild to moderate post mortem autolytic changes.

The animal is in moderate body condition and weighs 12.3kg. There is minimal subcutaneous fat. Abdominal fat and peri-renal fat is not evident.

The stomach contains scant brown mucoid material and there are low numbers of ascarids within the lumen. The intestines contains scant brown mucoid ingesta and there are scant dark brown faeces.

#### GROSS SUMMARY

Chronic weight loss  
Gastric ascaridiasis

#### SAMPLES COLLECTED & TESTING

Fresh liver, heart, spleen, kidney, lung, brain and oropharyngeal swabs in virus transport medium are collected for AI PCR at Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c) and Clause 7(1)(c)

Formalin fixed tissues will be processed for histopathology to examined for intercurrent diseases which could have caused chronic weight loss and for evidence of disease due to *Mycobacterium pinnepedi*.

Liver, lung, kidney, brain are stored frozen for one month if biotoxin testing is required.

#### COMMENTS

There are no gross findings to explain the cause of death or chronic weight loss. Histopathology and PCR testing for Avian influenza are in progress.

Gastric ascarids (such as *Contracaecum* and *Anisakis* sp.) are normal findings in seals.

Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)

Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)

Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)

Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)

Validated by [redacted] .

This request has other tests in progress at the time of reporting

Test: GP - GROSS PATHOLOGY

Reported: 13/06/2025 21:38

Validated by [redacted] .

Test: GP - GROSS PATHOLOGY

Reported: 12/06/2025 20:13

## NECROPSY REPORT

### CLINICAL HISTORY

Please refer to the clinical history on the request form and the clinical notes sent with the request form. A brief summary of the clinical history;

### SAMPLES SUBMITTED

One dead juvenile female long nosed fur seal, *Arctocephalus forsteri*

### NECROPSY FINDINGS

There are mild to moderate post mortem autolytic changes.

The animal is in moderate body condition and weighs 12.3kg. There is minimal subcutaneous fat. Abdominal fat and peri-renal fat is not evident.

The stomach contains scant brown mucoid material and there are low numbers of ascarids within the lumen. The intestines contains scant brown mucoid ingesta and there are scant dark brown faeces.

### GROSS SUMMARY

Chronic weight loss

Gastric ascaridiasis

### SAMPLES COLLECTED & TESTING

Fresh liver, heart, spleen, kidney, lung, brain and oropharyngeal swabs in virus transport medium are collected for AI PCR at [redacted] and [redacted]

Formalin fixed tissues will be processed for histopathology to examined for intercurrent diseases which could have caused chronic weight loss and for evidence of disease due to *Mycobacterium pinnepedi*.

Liver, lung, kidney, brain are stored frozen for one month if biotoxin testing is required.

### COMMENTS

There are no gross findings to explain the cause of death or chronic weight loss. Histopathology and PCR testing for Avian influenza are in progress.

Gastric ascarids (such as *Contracaecum* and *Anisakis* sp.) are normal findings in seals.

Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)  
Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)

Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)

Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)

Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)

Validated by [redacted] .

This request has other tests in progress at the time of reporting

Test: GP - GROSS PATHOLOGY

Reported: 12/06/2025 20:13

Validated by Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)

## PIIMS Laboratory Results Viewer



### Result Details Page

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|---|--|
| Submission No: <span style="background-color: #cccccc; color: red;">Clause 7(1)(c)</span> | Lab No. - Test: <span style="background-color: #cccccc; color: red;">Clause 7(1)(c)</span> |
| Animal/Batch Id: <span style="background-color: #cccccc; color: red;">Clause 6(1)</span>  | <span style="background-color: #cccccc; color: red;">Clause 7(1)(c)</span>                 |
| Owner: <span style="background-color: #cccccc; color: red;">Clause 6(1)</span>            | Submitter: <span style="background-color: #cccccc; color: red;">Clause 7(1)(c)</span>      |
| PIC: <span style="background-color: #cccccc; color: red;">Clause 6(1)</span>              | Submitter Id: <span style="background-color: #cccccc; color: red;">Clause 7(1)(c)</span>   |
| Species: <b>Cattle</b>  | Clinic Phone: <span style="background-color: #cccccc; color: red;">Clause 7(1)(c)</span>   |
| Age: <span style="background-color: #cccccc; color: red;">Clause 6(1)</span>              | Submitted: <b>20/08/2025</b>   |
| Test: <b>GP - GROSS PATHOLOGY</b>   | Reported: <b>22/08/2025 17:16</b>  |

#### NECROPSY REPORT

22/8/25

The typographical error is corrected

#### CLINICAL HISTORY

Please refer to the clinical history on the request form. A brief summary of the clinical history;

This is a follow-on submission from 25-33226249  
10 out of 16 Angus x Murray grey calves born to Angus heifers were euthanized due to arthrogryposis, ataxia or were aborted.

The herd was grazing irrigated sorghum pasture.

#### SAMPLES SUBMITTED

One dead Angus x Murray grey bull calf

#### NECROPSY FINDINGS

The animal is in moderate body condition and weighs 30.5kg. There are no post mortem autolytic changes.

Both front limbs are contracted.

There is no feed in the reticulo-rumen. There is scant mucus in the lumen of the intestinal tract.

The brain, spinal cord, sciatic and branchial nerves appear grossly normal.

#### GROSS SUMMARY

Arthrogryposis

#### SAMPLES COLLECTED & TESTING

Formalin fixed brain, spinal cord, sciatic and branchial nerves, liver, spleen, heart, lung, kidney, rumen, reticulum, abomasum, duodenum, jejunum, ileum, caecum, colon, triceps and biceps muscle will be processed for histopathology.

Fresh brain, heart, lung, kidney, spleen, liver are stored frozen if molecular biology testing is required.

A fresh swabs of brain is stored if microbiological culture is required.

#### COMMENTS

Thanks for taking the time to deliver this animal to the laboratory. A wide range of anatomical sites in the nervous system include brain, spinal cord, peripheral (branchial) nerves will be examined histologically. These are targeted in order to find the degenerative nervous tissue changes due to Sorghum toxicosis as outlined by Bradley et al 1995, de Sousa et al 2025, and de Sousa et al 2025.

Bradley, G.A., Metcalf, H.C., Reggiardo, C., Noon, T.H., Bicknell, E.J., Lozano-Alarcon, F., Reed, R.E. and Riggs, M.W., 1995. Neuroaxonal degeneration in sheep grazing Sorghum pastures. Journal of Veterinary Diagnostic Investigation, 7(2), pp.229-236.

de Sousa, A.L.V., de Sousa, D.E.R., Queiroz-Machado, C.R.R., Contel, I.J., Hataka, A., Martins, M.C., Saravia, A., Colodel, E.M., Armin, A.G., Riet-Correa, F. and de Castro, M.B., 2025. Arthrogryposis and axonopathy in the spinal cord in offspring of beef cattle grazing regrowth Sorghum spp. in Brazil. Toxicon, p.108439.

de Sousa, A.L.V., Riet-Correa, F., de Castro, M.B. and Machado, M., 2025. Sorghum poisoning in ruminants and horses: a review. Toxicon, p.108375.

Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)

Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)

Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)

Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)

Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)

Validated by Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c).

This request has other tests in progress at the time of reporting

Test: **GP - GROSS PATHOLOGY**

Reported: **22/08/2025 17:16**

Validated by Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c).

Test: **GP - GROSS PATHOLOGY**

Reported: **21/08/2025 18:13**

#### NECROPSY REPORT

##### CLINICAL HISTORY

Please refer to the clinical history on the request form. A brief summary of the clinical history;

This is a follow-on submission from Clause 7(1)(c)  
10 out of 16 Angus x Murray grey calves born to Angus heifers were euthanized due to arthrogryposis, ataxia or were aborted.

The haired was grazing irrigated sorghum pasture.

##### SAMPLES SUBMITTED

One dead Angus x Murray grey bull calf

##### NECROPSY FINDINGS

The animal is in moderate body condition and weighs 30.5kg. There are no post mortem autolytic changes.

Both front limbs are contracted.

There is no feed in the reticulo-rumen. There is scant mucus in the lumen of the intestinal tract.

The brain, spinal cord, sciatic and branchial nerves appear grossly normal.

##### GROSS SUMMARY

Arthrogryposis

##### SAMPLES COLLECTED & TESTING

Formalin fixed brain, spinal cord, sciatic and branchial nerves, liver, spleen, heart, lung, kidney, rumen, reticulum, abomasum, duodenum, jejunum, ileum, caecum, colon, triceps and biceps muscle will be processed for histopathology.

Fresh brain, heart, lung, kidney, spleen, liver are stored frozen if molecular biology testing is required.

A fresh swabs of brain is stored if microbiological culture is required.

COMMENTS

Thanks for taking the time to deliver this animal to the laboratory. A wide range of anatomical sites in the nervous system include brain, spinal cord, peripheral (branchial) nerves will be examined histologically. These are targeted in order to find the degenerative nervous tissue changes due to Sorghum toxicosis as outlined by Bradley et al 1995, de Sousa et al 2025, and de Sousa et al 2025.

Bradley, G.A., Metcalf, H.C., Reggiardo, C., Noon, T.H., Bicknell, E.J., Lozano-Alarcon, F., Reed, R.E. and Riggs, M.W., 1995. Neuroaxonal degeneration in sheep grazing Sorghum pastures. Journal of Veterinary Diagnostic Investigation, 7(2), pp.229-236.

de Sousa, A.L.V., de Sousa, D.E.R., Queiroz-Machado, C.R.R., Contel, I.J., Hataka, A., Martins, M.C., Saravia, A., Colodel, E.M., Armin, A.G., Riet-Correa, F. and de Castro, M.B., 2025. Arthrogryposis and axonopathy in the spinal cord in offspring of beef cattle grazing regrowth Sorghum spp. in Brazil. Toxicon, p.108439.

de Sousa, A.L.V., Riet-Correa, F., de Castro, M.B. and Machado, M., 2025. Sorghum poisoning in ruminants and horses: a review. Toxicon, p.108375.

Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)

Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)

Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)

Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)

Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)

Validated by Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c).

This request has other tests in progress at the time of reporting

Test: GP - GROSS PATHOLOGY

Reported: 21/08/2025 18:13

Validated by Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c).

# PIIMS Laboratory Results Viewer



## Result Details Page

|                  |                      |                 |                  |
|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Submission No:   | Clause 7(1)(c)       | Lab No. - Test: | Clause 7(1)(c)   |
| Animal/Batch Id: | Clause 7(1)(c)       |                 | Clause 7(1)(c)   |
| Owner:           | Clause 7(1)(c)       | Submitter:      |                  |
| PIC:             | Clause 7(1)(c)       | Submitter Id:   | Clause 7(1)(c)   |
| Species:         | Pig                  | Clinic Phone:   |                  |
| Age:             | 1 Day                | Submitted:      | 25/07/2025       |
| Test:            | GP - GROSS PATHOLOGY | Reported:       | 26/07/2025 20:19 |

### NECROPSY REPORT

#### CLINICAL HISTORY

Please refer to the clinical history on the request form and the clinical notes sent with the request form. This is a transcription from the request form;

From a Clause 7(1)(c) breeder sow unit, there were increased numbers of mummified piglets  
 2 shaky pigs - 6%  
 3 x mummified piglets were submitted.

#### SAMPLES SUBMITTED

4 piglets are received in a bag labeled "Clause 7(1)(c) Parity 1 BA2 MUM4 M30/3 F 24/7"

On the request form there are animal ID; Clause 7(1)(c) 1-3 but the fetuses are no labeled on their bags.

#### NECROPSY FINDINGS

The foetuses are allocated numbers at the laboratory

1  
 The female foetus has a crown to rump length of approximately 170mm.  
 There is marked putrefaction of all organs.  
 There are portions of placenta attached around the foetus

2  
 The female foetus has a crown to rump length of approximately 220 mm.  
 There are moderate post mortem autolytic changes in all organs.  
 There are portions of placenta attached around the foetus

3  
 The female foetus has a crown to rump length of approximately 290 mm.  
 There are mild to moderate post mortem autolytic changes in all organs.  
 There are portions of placenta attached around the foetus.

4  
 The foetus cannot be sexed. The crown to rump length is 100 mm. The foetus is mummified and no organs can be discerned.

#### GROSS SUMMARY

4 x mummified / aborted foetuses

#### SAMPLES COLLECTED & TESTING

Foetuses 1-3

Placenta and brain will be tested by Japanese encephalitis PCR at Clause 7(1)(c) as a priority early next week.

Foetuses 1-3

Placenta, brain, heart, lung, kidney, liver, spleen, tonsil, thoracic fluid (foetus 1 only), abdominal fluid (foetuses 1 and 2) will be sent to Aust. Centre for Disease Preparedness for Japanese encephalitis tests. (Please note, no spleen or kidney is available from foetus 1)

Fresh stomach content from foetuses 2 and 3 and additional fresh liver, spleen, kidney, heart, lung are stored at the laboratory.

Please contact the laboratory within the next 3-4 working days if microbiological culture of stomach content, parvovirus PCR, Leptospira PCR, PCV2 PCR testing is required (please specify which animal requires testing). Additional charges will apply. Please contact the laboratory for the costs of these tests. Some tests are listed on the Clause 7(1)(c) price list.

Samples are stored for one month only. If no further tests are requested the samples are discarded in line with the laboratory's quality assurance manual.

COMMENTS

There are no gross findings to explain the cause of the abortions. JEV testing is in progress, as requested.

Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)

Clause 7(1)(c)

Clause 7(1)(c)

Clause 7(1)(c)

Clause 7(1)(c)

Validated by Clause 7(1)(c).

This request has other tests in progress at the time of reporting

Test: GP - GROSS PATHOLOGY

Reported: 26/07/2025 20:19

Validated by Clause 7(1)(c).

# PIIMS Laboratory Results Viewer



## Result Details Page

Submission No: Clause 7(1)(c) Lab No. - Test: Clause 7(1)(c)  
 Animal/Batch Id: Clause 7(1)(c)  
**FLYING FOX**  
 Owner: Submitter:  
 PIC: Submitter Id: Clause 7(1)(c)  
 Species: **Bat** Clinic Phone:  
 Age: Submitted: **12/09/2025**  
 Test: **GP - GROSS PATHOLOGY** Reported: **13/09/2025 17:37**

### NECROPSY REPORT

#### CLINICAL HISTORY

Please refer to the clinical history on the request form.  
 4 x bats are submitted for Australian bat lyssavirus testing.  
 2 were found dead and 2 x were alive. One died before arrival and the other passed away after convulsing.  
 All bats were found at Clause 7(1)(c) area on 11/9/2025

The animals are allocated numbers at the laboratory, 1-4.  
 A note with additional history was inserted into each bag for each animal.

1  
 Found alive 11/9/25 outside of Clause 7(1)(c) opposite the colony,  
Clause 7(1)(c)

Alert and hanging in cage  
 Trip home around Pt Wakefield the bat started convulsing and passed away within 10 mins

2  
 Found alive on 11/9/25 on oval at Clause 7(1)(c),  
Clause 7(1)(c)

One road behind hospital and colony  
 Died before we arrived to rescue

3  
 Found deceased 11/9/25 outside of Clause 7(1)(c)  
 Opposite the colony  
Clause 7(1)(c)

4  
 Found deceased on 11/9/25 outside of Clause 7(1)(c) opposite colony  
 Squashed on road  
Clause 7(1)(c)

#### SAMPLES SUBMITTED

Four dead adult grey headed flying foxes, *Pteropus poliocephalus*

#### NECROPSY FINDINGS

The animals are allocated numbers at the laboratory.  
 All animals are in good body condition. There is no ingesta in the stomach. The intestines contain scant brown ingesta.

#### Additional findings

1.  
The adult male weighs 500g. There are mild post mortem autolytic changes.
- 2.

The adult female weighs 487g. There are mild post mortem autolytic changes.

3.

The adult male weighs 493g. There are moderate post mortem autolytic changes.

4.

The adult female weighs 407g. There are moderate post mortem autolytic changes. There are multiple fractures of the cranium, and the brain is macerated. There is a transverse fracture of the distal humerus. There are multiple fractures of the pelvic bones and there is a tear in the ventral abdominal wall. Only scant amount of liver is present in the abdomen. There is clotted blood in the chest over the lungs and the diaphragm has multiple tears.

#### GROSS SUMMARY

Grey headed flying foxes 1-3  
Unremarkable gross findings

Grey headed flying fox 4  
Multiple fracture across cranium, left humerus and pelvic bones  
Pulmonary haemorrhage  
Ruptured diaphragm

#### SAMPLES COLLECTED & TESTING

Flying foxes 1-4

As requested brain and salivary gland will be sent to Clause 7(1)(c) for Australian bat lyssavirus testing.

Liver and kidney from flying foxes 1-3 and liver from flying fox 4 are stored frozen if toxicology testing is required.

Fresh liver, spleen, heart, lung, kidney, brain (1-3) and liver, lung, heart, brain (4) are stored frozen.

Formalin fixed tissues are held.

#### COMMENTS

Trauma (probably a road accident) contributed to the death of flying fox 4.

There are no gross findings to explain the cause of convulsions for flying fox 1 or the cause of death for flying foxes 1-3.

If the animal's are negative to ABL, further suggested tests could include histopathology.

As requested samples will be sent to ACDP for testing.

Clause 7(1)(c)

Clause 7(1)(c)

Clause 7(1)(c)

Clause 7(1)(c)

Clause 7(1)(c)

Validated by Clause 7(1)(c).

This request has other tests in progress at the time of reporting

Test: GP - GROSS PATHOLOGY

Reported: 13/09/2025 17:37

Validated by Clause 7(1)(c).

## PIIMS Laboratory Results Viewer



### Result Details Page

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|--|---|
| Submission No: <span style="color: red;">Clause 7(1)(c)</span>   | Lab No. - Test: <span style="color: red;">Clause 7(1)(c)</span> |
| Animal/Batch Id: <span style="color: red;">Clause 7(1)(c)</span> | <span style="color: red;">Clause 7(1)(c)</span>                 |
| Owner:   | Submitter:  |
| PIC:   | Submitter Id: <span style="color: red;">Clause 7(1)(c)</span>   |
| Species: <b>Bat</b>  | Clinic Phone:   |
| Age:   | Submitted: <b>16/09/2025</b>                                    |
| Test: <b>GP - GROSS PATHOLOGY</b>                                | Reported: <b>16/09/2025 18:10</b>                               |

#### NECROPSY REPORT

##### CLINICAL HISTORY

Please refer to the clinical history on the request form and the email from Clause 6(1). A brief summary of the clinical history; The bat was found convulsing and making strange noises and then soon died. The animal was found at the Clause 7(1)(c) bat colony.

##### SAMPLES SUBMITTED

One dead adult grey headed flying foxes, Pteropus poliocephalus

##### NECROPSY FINDINGS

The animal is in moderate body condition and weighs 385g. There are mild post mortem autolytic changes. There is no ingesta in the stomach. The intestines contain scant brown ingesta.

##### GROSS SUMMARY

Unremarkable gross findings

##### SAMPLES COLLECTED & TESTING

As requested brain and salivary gland will be sent to Clause 7(1)(c) Clause 7(1)(c) for Australian bat lyssavirus testing.

Liver and kidney are stored frozen if toxicology testing is required.

Fresh liver, spleen, heart, lung, kidney, brain, and tracheal swab in virus transport medium are stored frozen.

Formalin fixed tissues are processed for histopathology.

##### COMMENTS

There are no gross findings to explain the cause of convulsions for flying fox

Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)

Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)

Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)

Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)

Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c)

Validated by Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c).

This request has other tests in progress at the time of reporting

Test: **GP - GROSS PATHOLOGY**

Reported: **16/09/2025 18:10**

Validated by Clauses 6(1), 7(1)(c).