

Chasing “PIX”

*Sally Isberg and many,
many more!*

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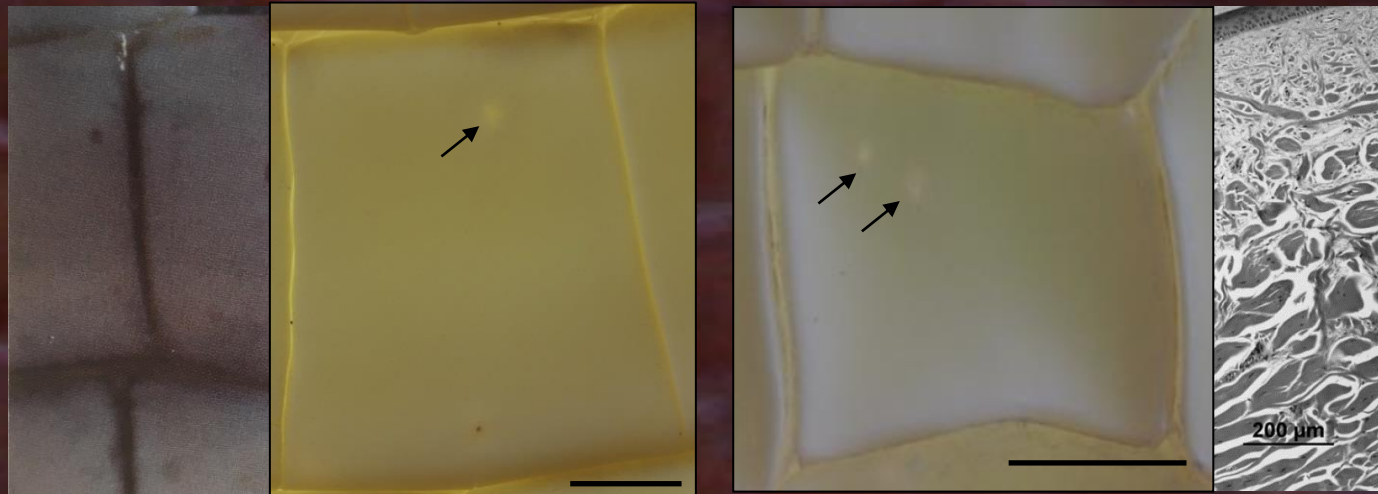
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“PIX” defined

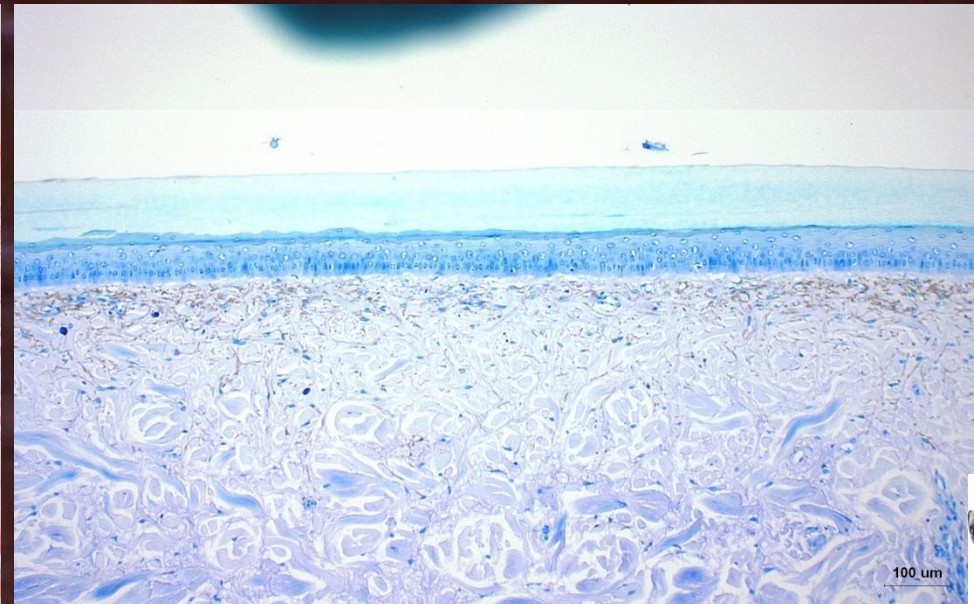
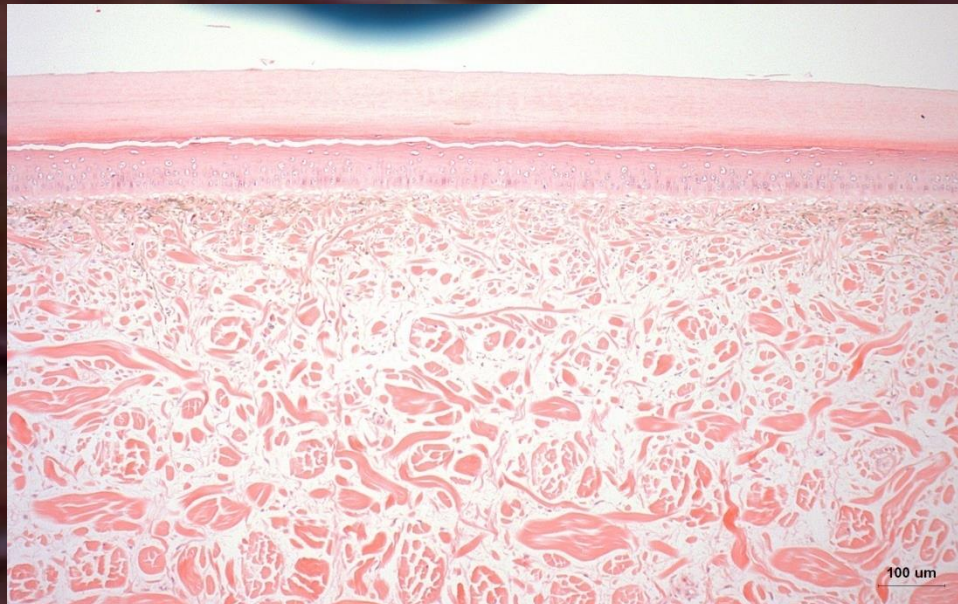
- <2 mm focal lesions
- Either singular or multiple (eg cloud pix, line pix,...)
- Normal or depressed contour
- Normal or abnormal keratin
- Name “pix” arose to describe the characteristic “ice pick” marks that occur on tanned skins from West Nile virus lesions.



Navarez *et al.* (2008)

Tasked to find “PIX”

- In 2009, skin acceptance rates went from 80% acceptance to 80% rejection overnight.
- NT Minister asked Berrimah Veterinary Laboratory to be involved.
- Herein began the journey chasing pix.



Gross poxvirus lesion stages

Early Active



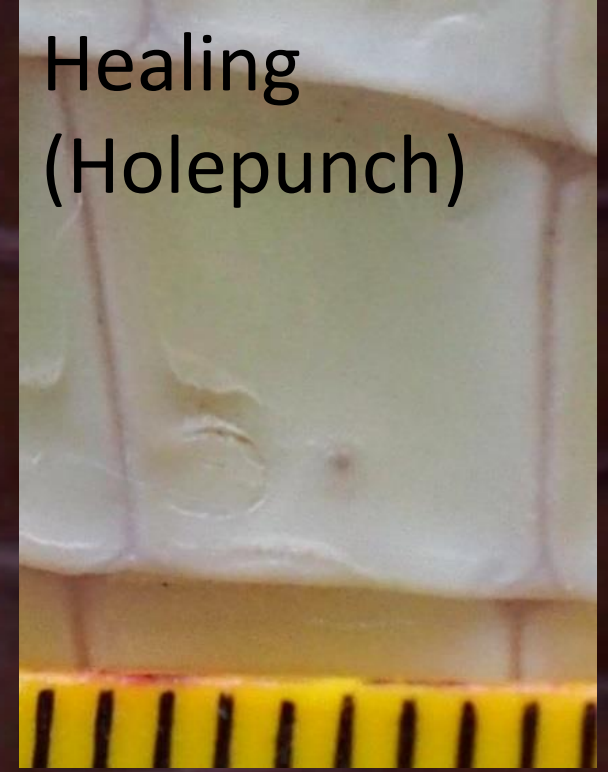
Active



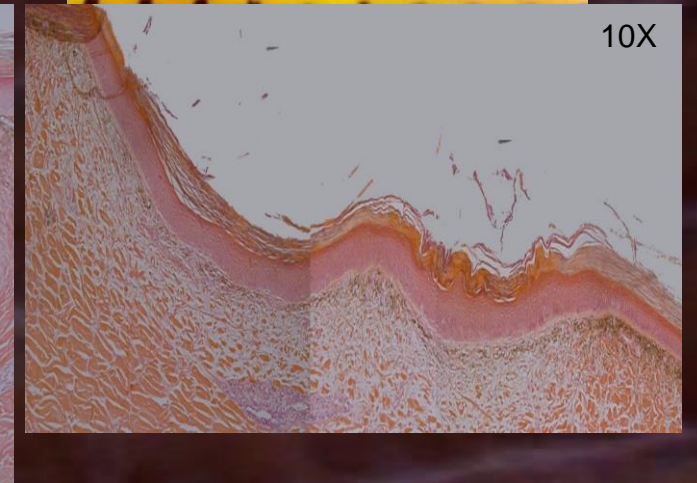
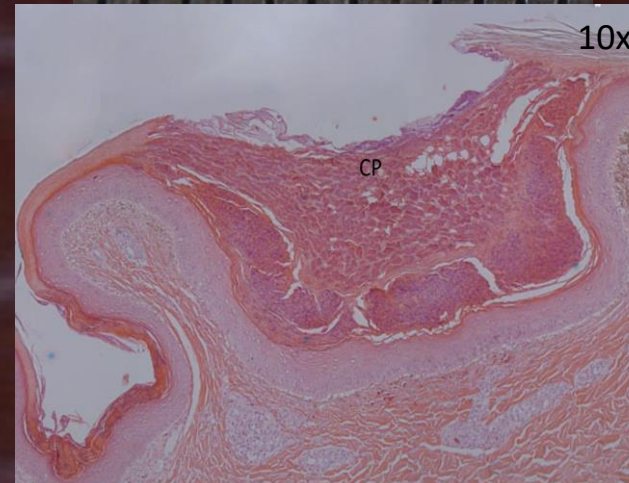
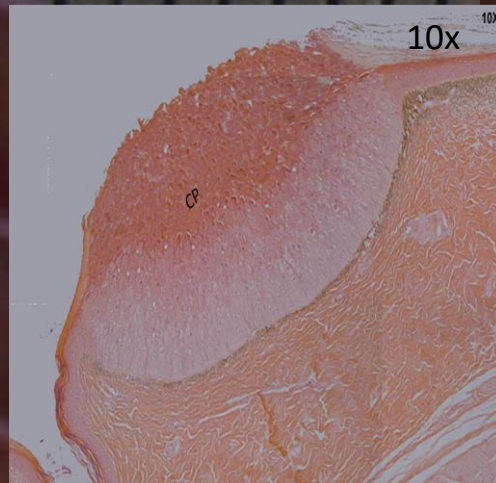
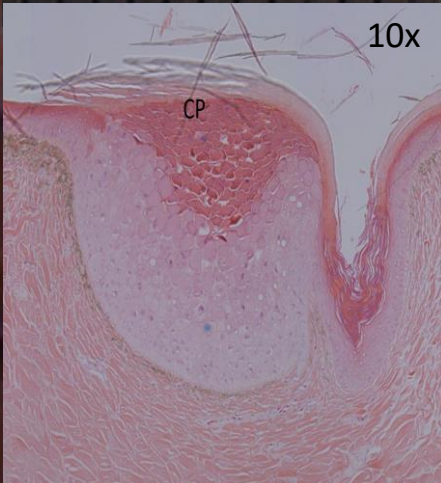
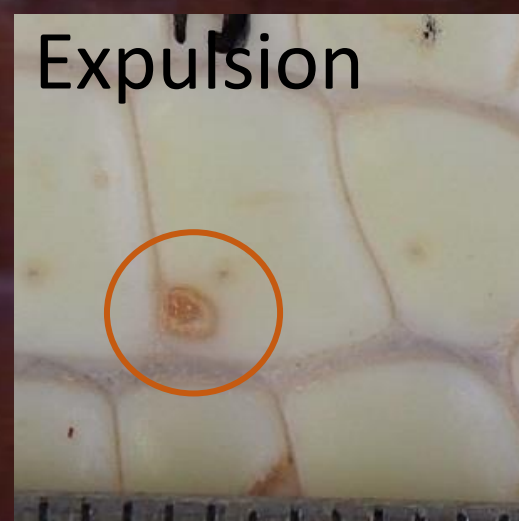
Expulsion



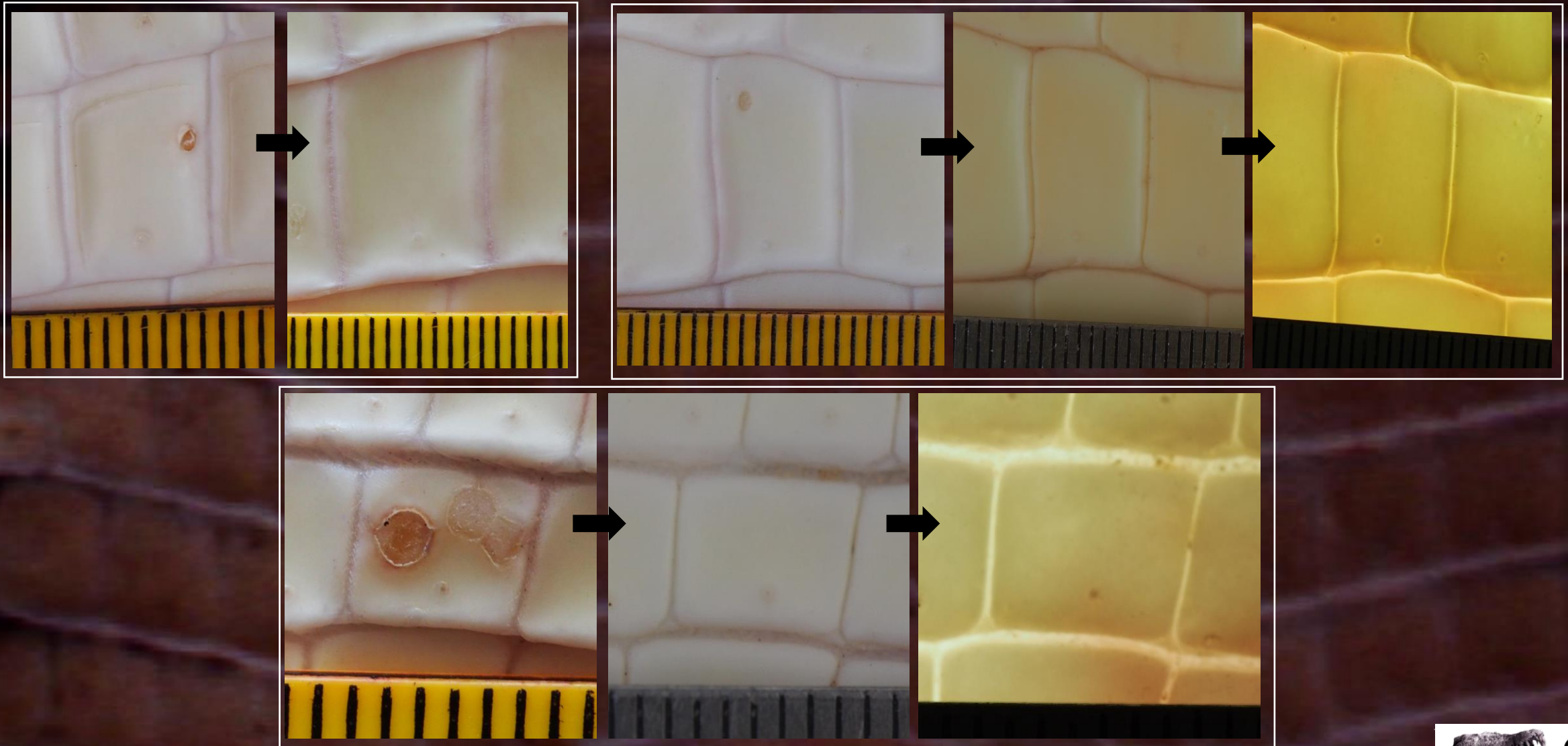
Healing
(Holepunch)



Histology of poxvirus lesion stages



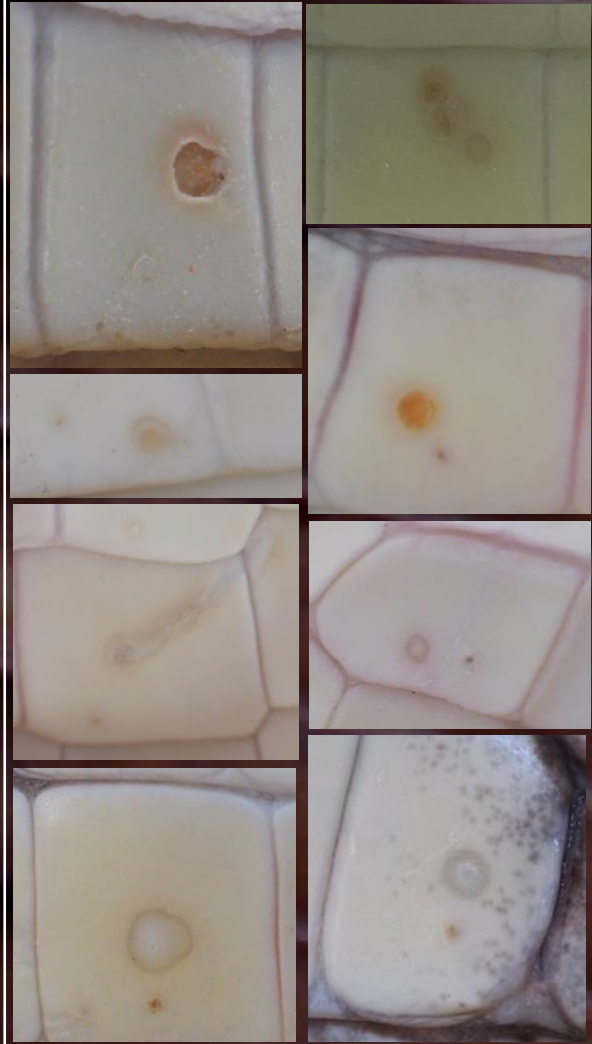
Examples of healed poxvirus lesions



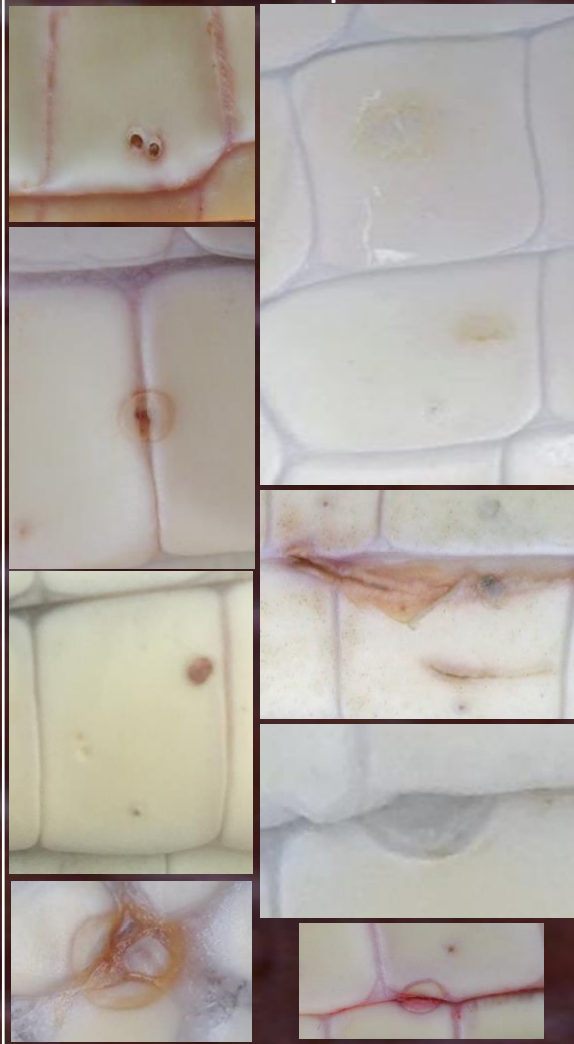
From Moore *et al.* (2017)

Defining the limits of poxvirus lesions

Poxvirus



Dermatophilus



Herpesvirus



West Nile virus – Kunjin strain



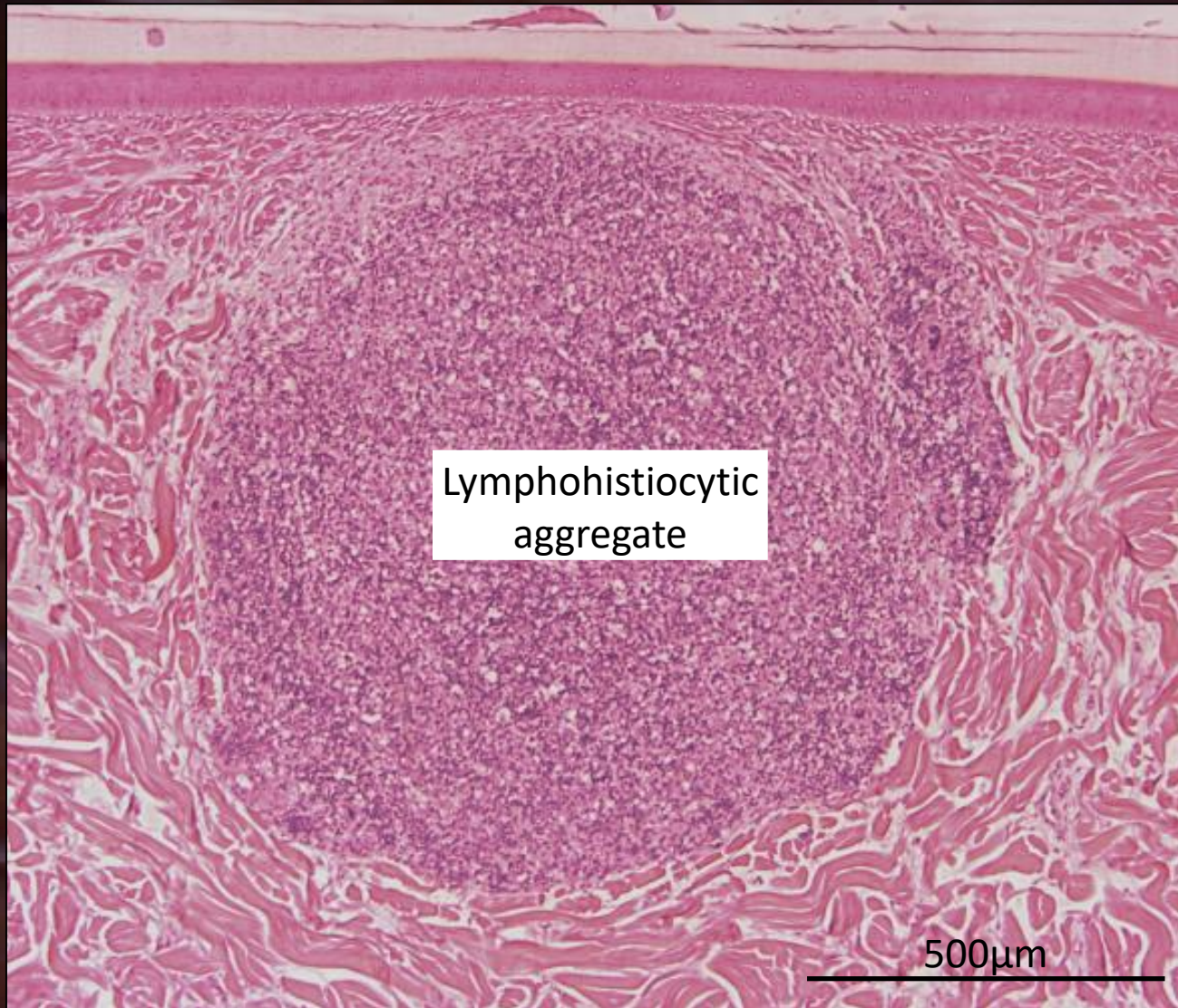
Herpesvirus & WNV

Gross appearance of WNV lesions

- 1-2 mm
- No contour
- Normal keratin
- Active lesions are red-grey and obvious
- Older lesions are less obvious
- Lucent on the light table



Gross dissection of WW lesions

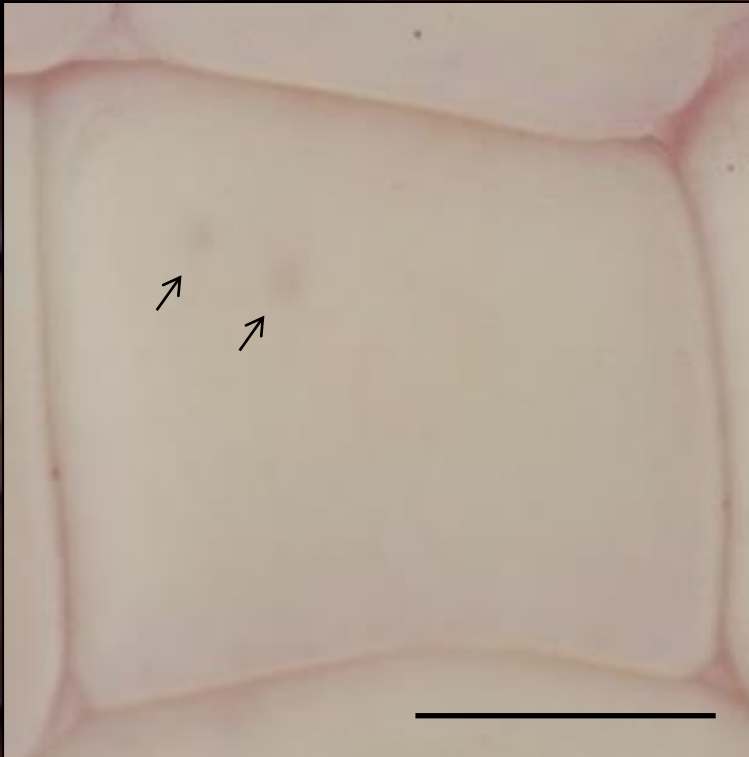


Light-table

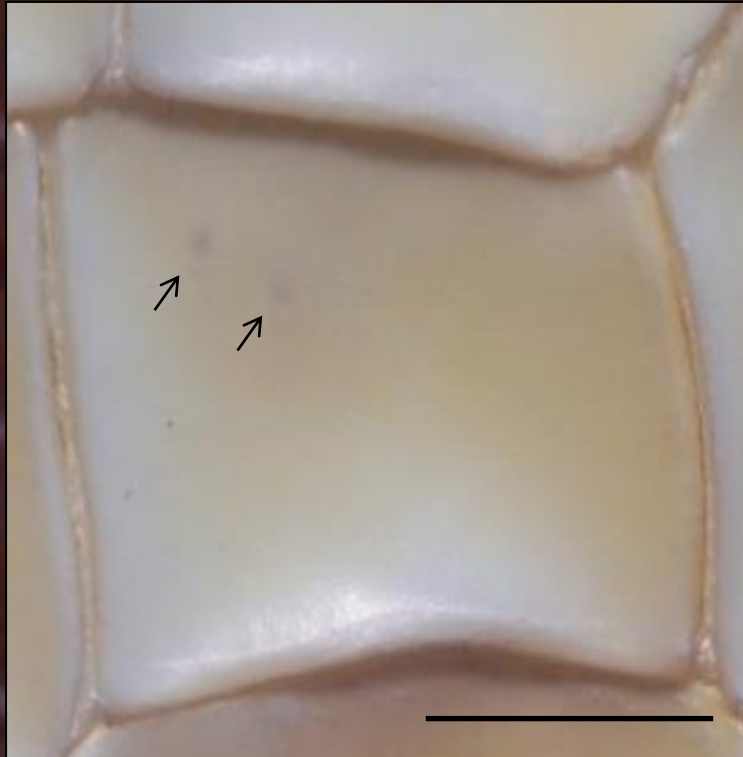


WNV time series

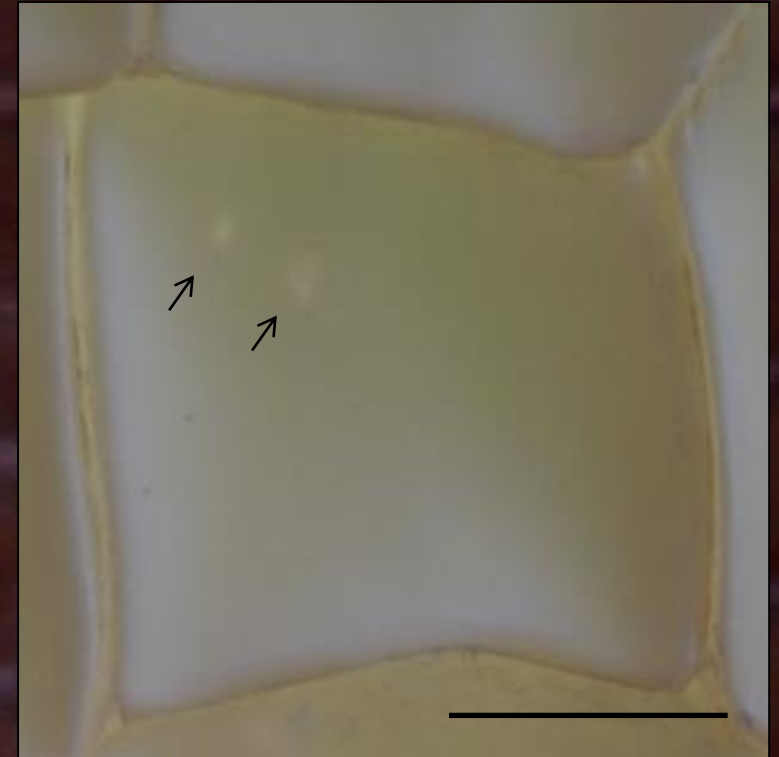
First identified



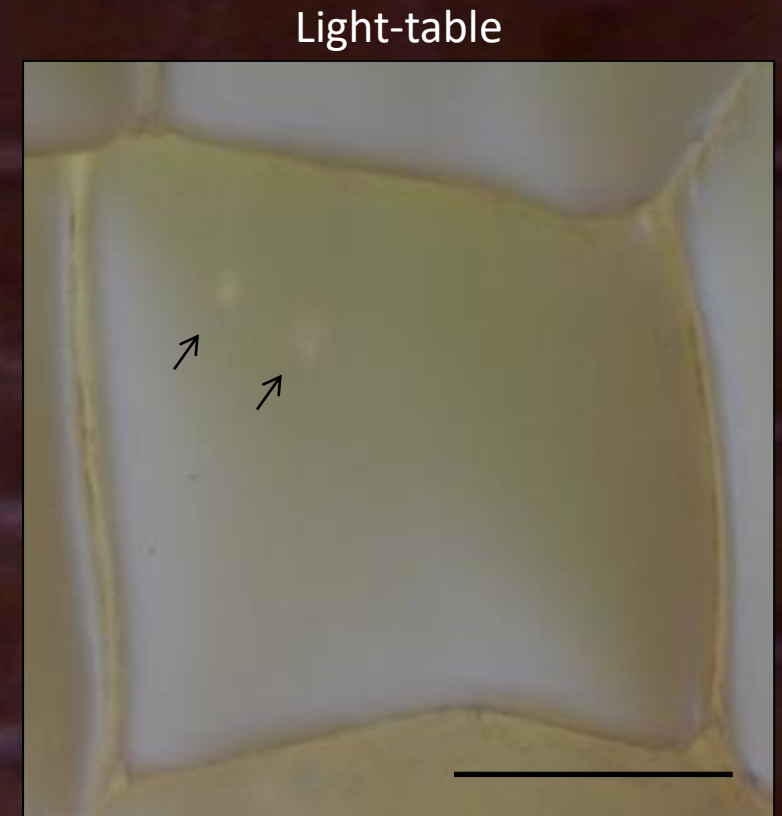
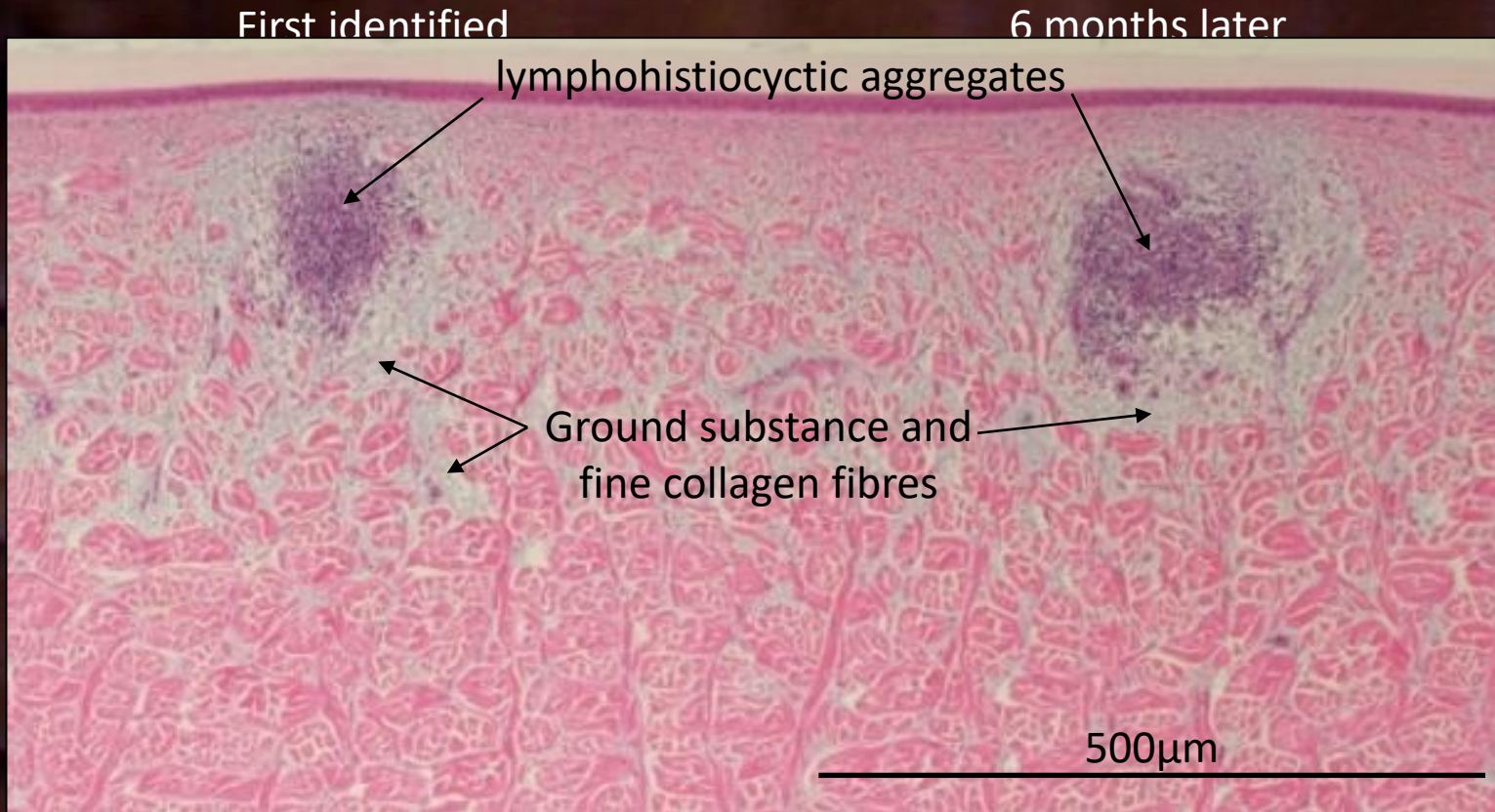
6 months later



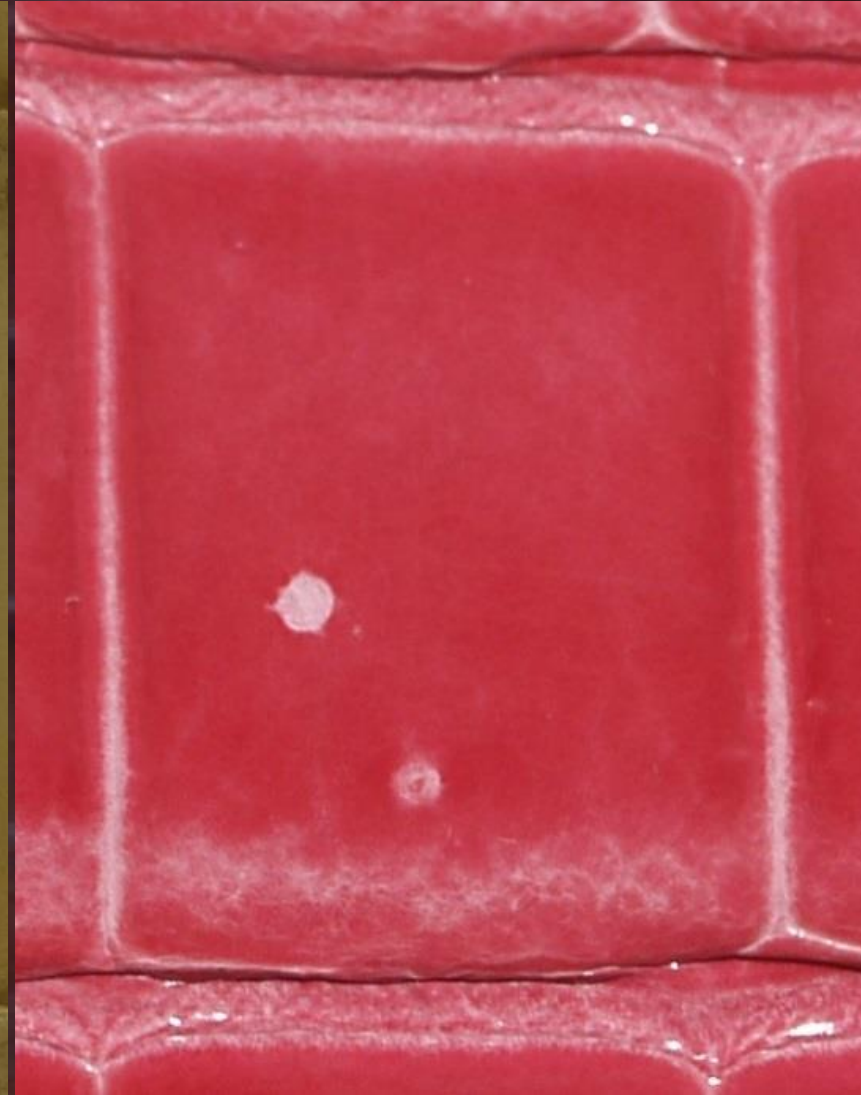
Light-table



Histology of the lesions



WNV = "PIX"



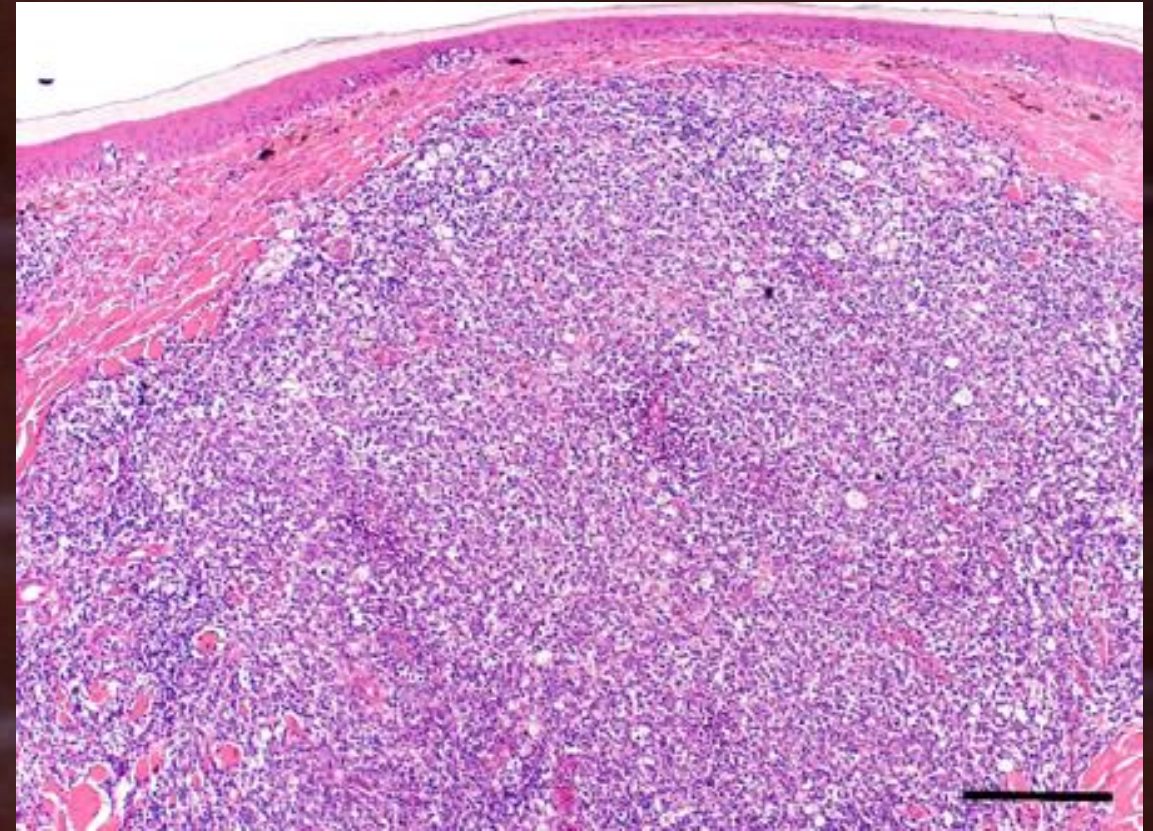
Gross appearance of Herpesvirus

- Lymphonodular skin lesions (LNS)
 - flank scales
 - belly scales.
- <5mm
- Normal - Raised contour
- Normal - Abnormal keratin
- Active lesions are red/grey and obvious



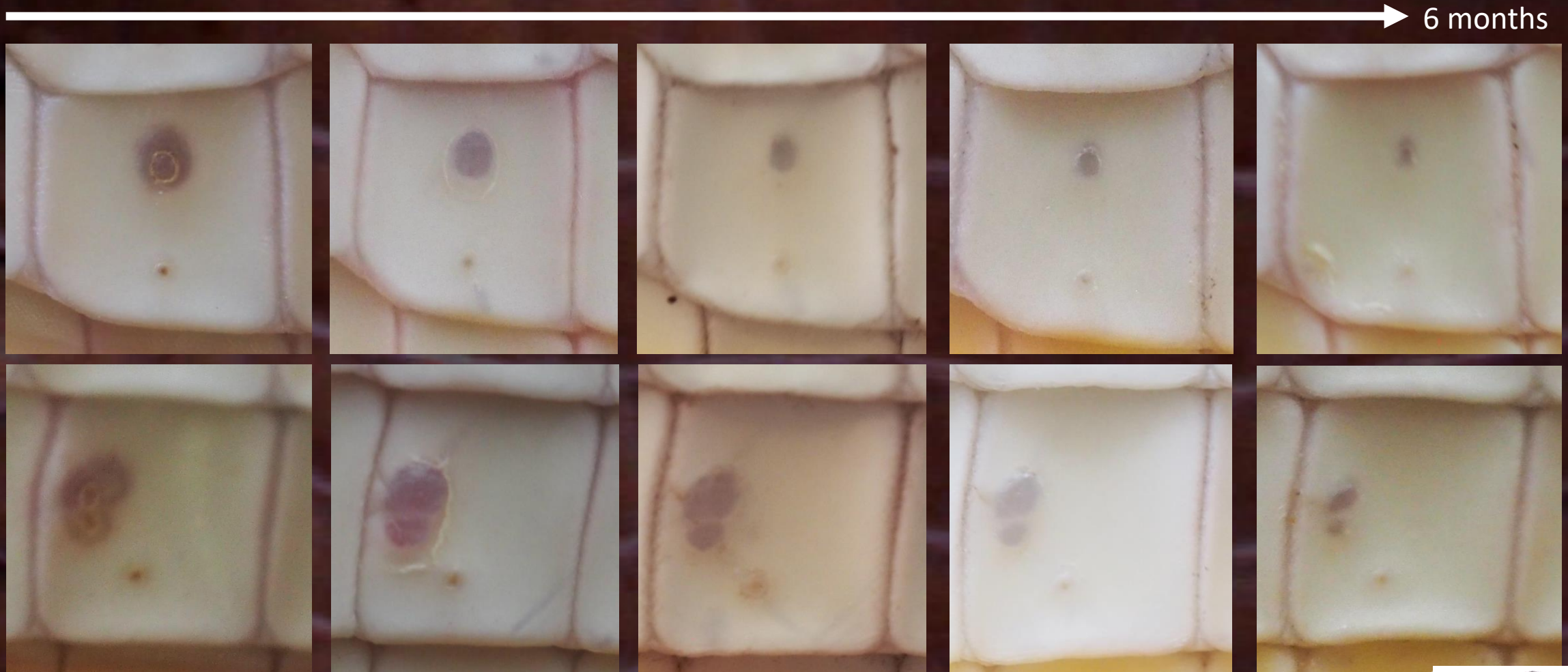
Histology of the dermis of *V. ferox*

- Dermis infiltrated by large dense aggregates of lymphocytes
- The significant displacement of the dermis causes restructuring of the collagen
- Lucent on the light table



From Lott *et al.* (2018)

Herpesvirus-like Bx's



From Moore (2013)

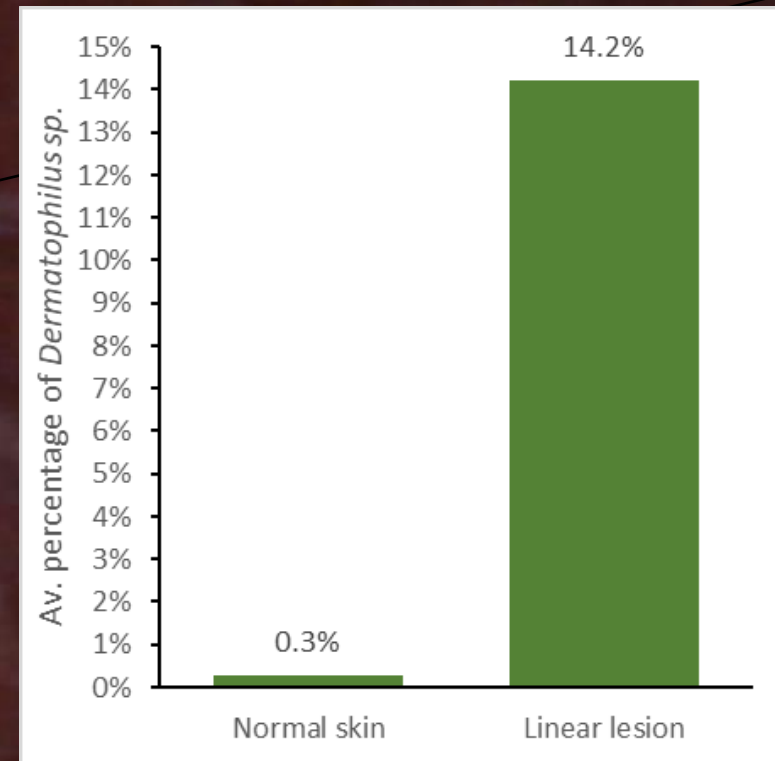
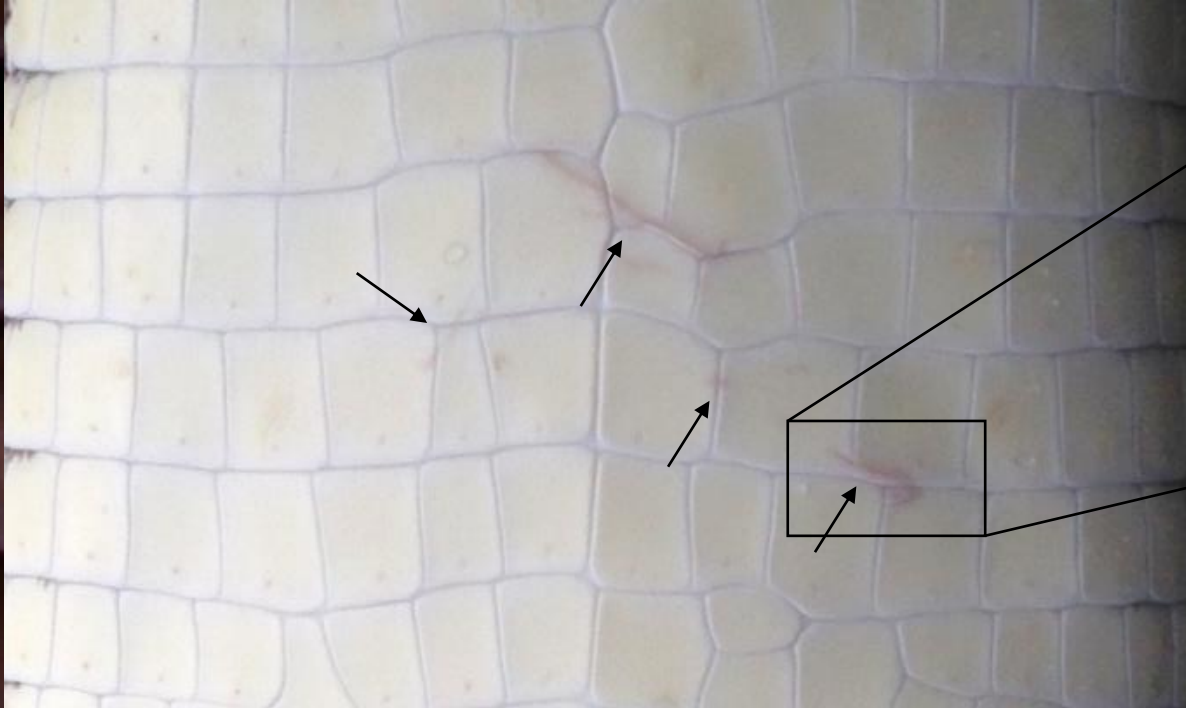
Dermatophilus

- First defined to be responsible for the condition dermatophilosis or 'brown spot' disease.
- Brown spot lesions are characterized by:
 - brown or red lesions;
 - abnormal keratin; and
 - 1-4 mm spots → 2 cm² ulcerations → 5cm linear erosions.
- Located predominantly over alpha-keratin regions (ISOs and hinges) on the abdomen, tail and head.

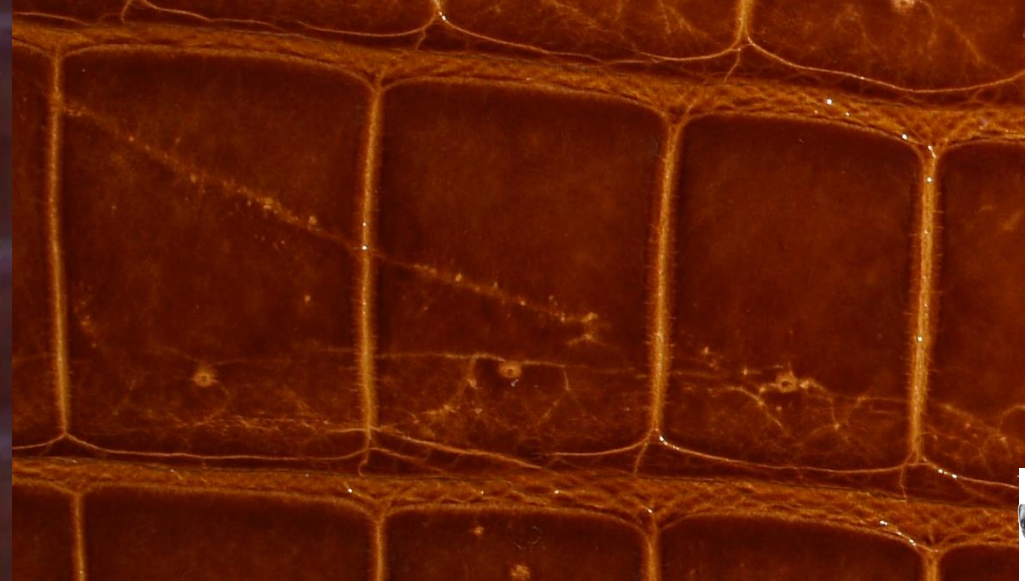
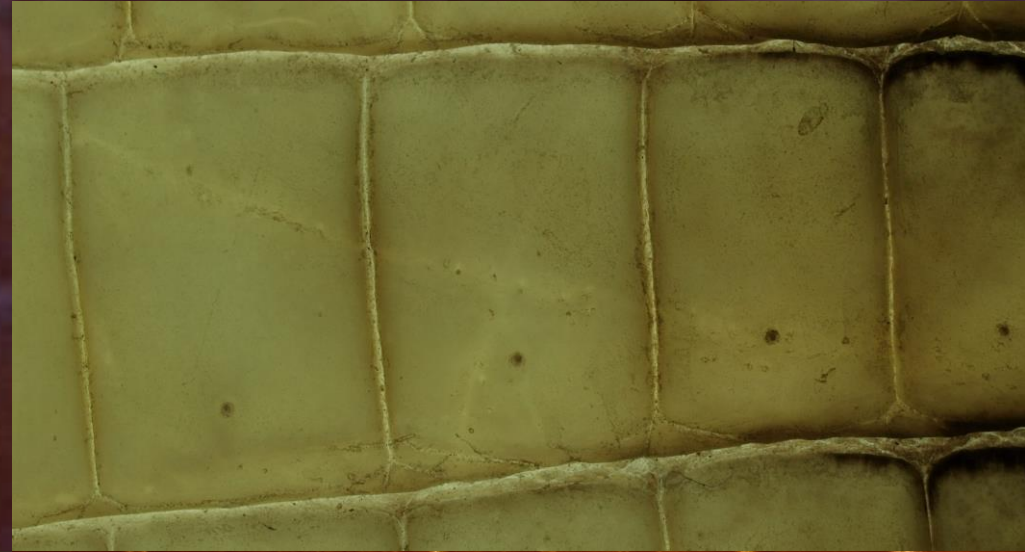


From Lott *et al.* (2018)

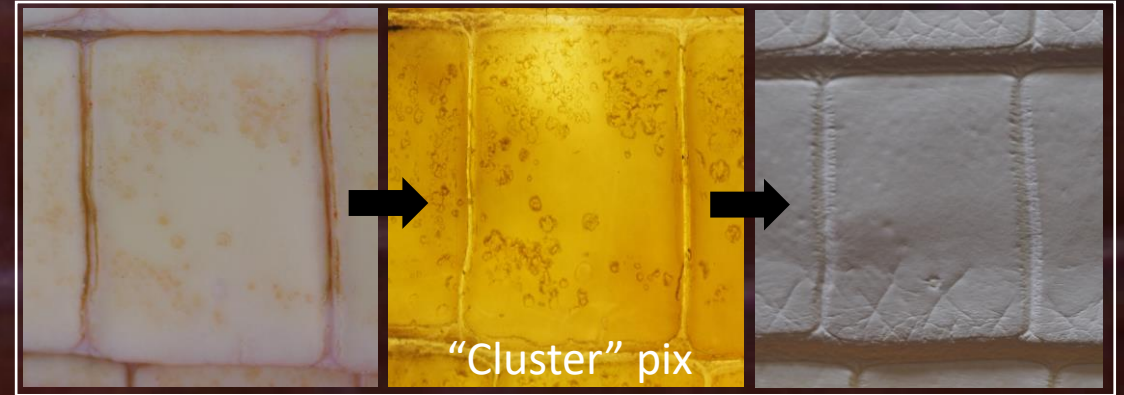
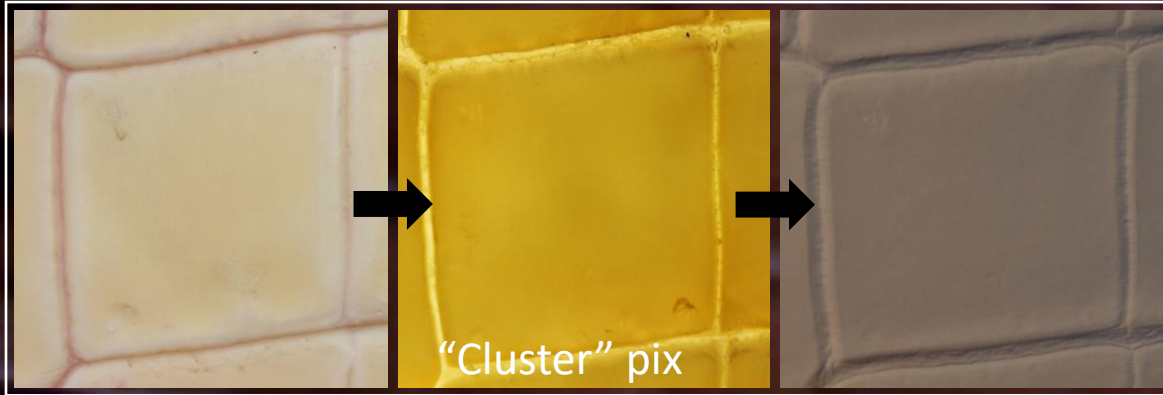
Dermatophilus in linear lesions



Dermatophilus \approx line pix



Bacterial pix



All of these lesions developed whilst in finishing pens!

“Pix” re-defined

- Collective term for any <2mm focal lesion that is lucent on the light-table; not just WNV as originally described.
- Their characteristics (keratin, contour) can be indicative of causation.
- How do determine what is causing your “pix”?

How do determine what is causing your “pix”?

1. Do my Crocodilian Skin in 3D course!

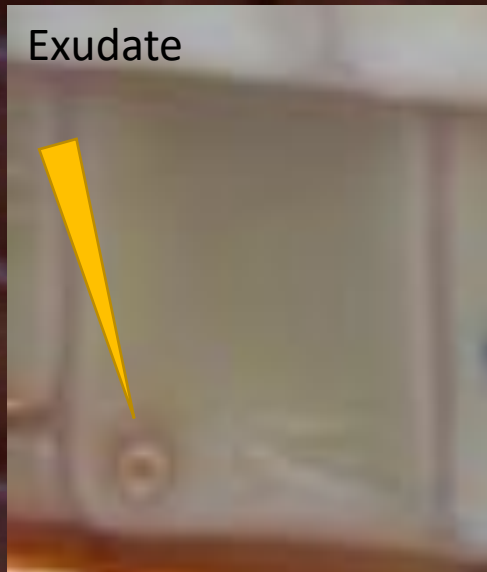
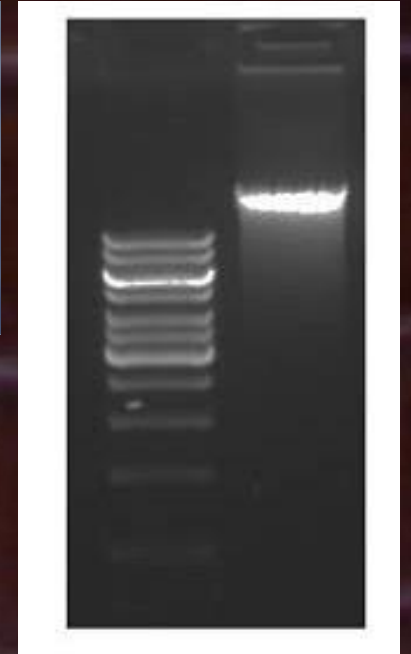
2. Standardise the terminology within your team!

- WNV pix
- Bacterial pix
- Line pix
- Thumbnail
- Cloud pix
- Herpesvirus
- PITS (very different from “pix”)

3. Determine what testing you require based on the above.

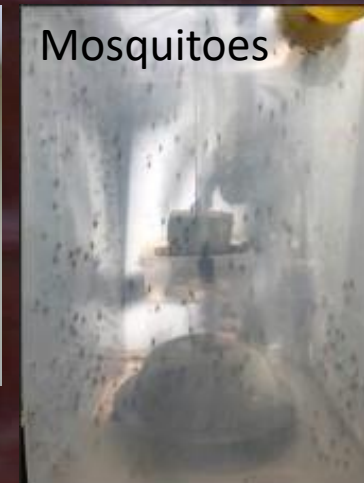
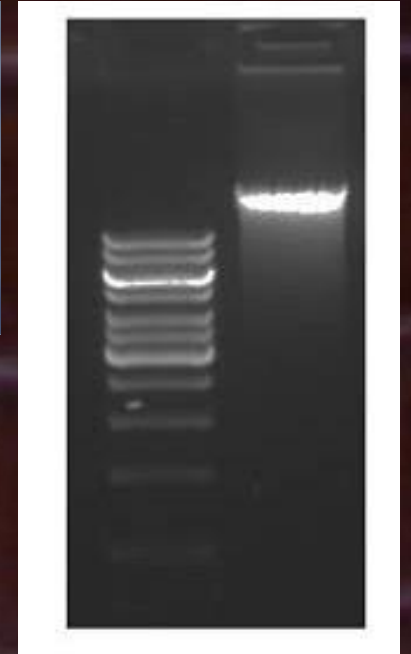
Diagnostics of the lesions

- Microbiology
- Genetic testing – specific PCRs
or 16S bacterial sequencing



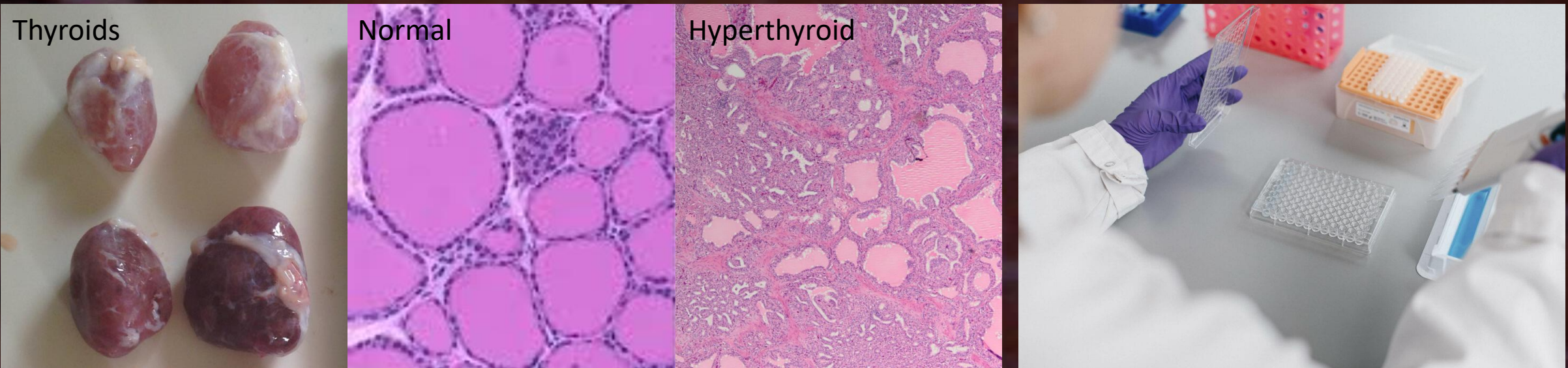
Diagnostics of the environment

- Microbiology
- Genetic testing – specific PCRs
or 16S bacterial sequencing
- Mosquitoes



Animal diagnostics

- Functioning thyroids – histology and hormone levels (ELISA)
- Antibody detection – serology (VNT, ELISAs)



Prevention

- Dependent on causative agents:
- WNV –
 - Biosecurity - bird and mosquito control and deterrents
 - Water monitoring
- Herpesvirus –
 - Water monitoring
 - Hygiene
 - Stress reduction
- Dermatophilus/bacterial pix/cluster pix/cloud pix
 - Water quality
 - Hygiene protocols

Managing water quality



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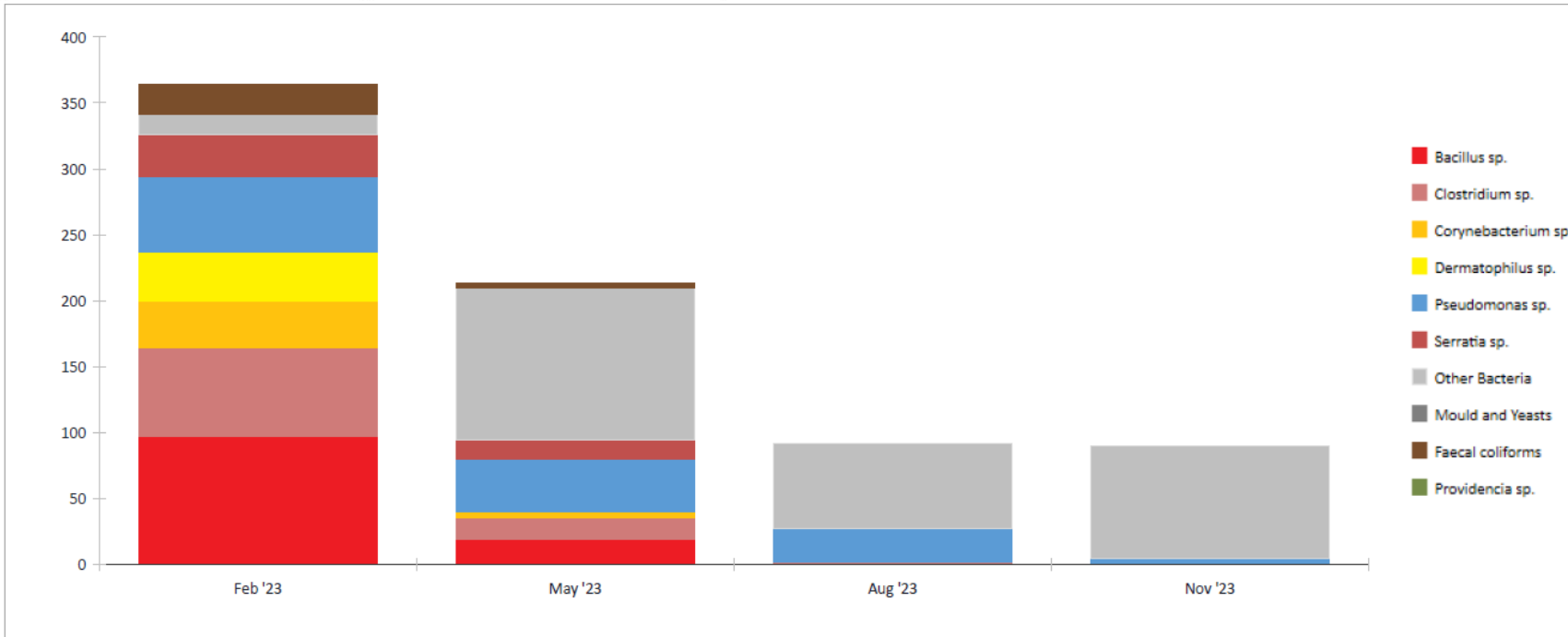
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Farm	Puk Puk Farming Inc
Area	Finishing Pen
Pen Name	ZHO77
Test Date	18/08/2023

Important skin quality indicator		
<i>Bacillus</i> sp.	0.0	cfu/ml
<i>Clostridium</i> sp.	2.0	cfu/ml
<i>Corynebacterium</i> sp.	0.0	cfu/ml
<i>Dermatophilus</i> sp.	0.0	cfu/ml
<i>Serratia</i> sp.	0.0	cfu/ml
Commensal		
<i>Pseudomonas</i> sp.	25	cfu/ml

Health/water quality indicators		
Faecal indicators	0	cfu/ml
<i>Providencia</i> sp.	0	cfu/ml
Total counts		
Bacteria	92	cfu/ml
Moulds	4	cfu/ml
Yeasts	6	cfu/ml
Total overall count	102	cfu/ml

Test Date	Since Water Change	Chemical Used	Free Cl	Last PP	Pen
Aug 2023	19 days prior	Chlorfoam	0	16/07/2023	ZHO77
Jul 2023	-	-	-	-	-
Jun 2023	-	-	-	-	-
May 2023	-	-	0	-	-
Aug 2022	-	-	-	-	-



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Summary

- Understand what the causative agents of your skin quality issues are.
- Develop and implement a strategic plan to reduce the prevalence of these organisms.
- Continue to monitor and assess these organisms through proactive monitoring strategies.
 - More frequent sampling in beginning.
 - Subsiding to less frequent maintenance checks once stabilized.
- We will continue to find new causations – no complacency!

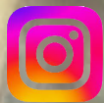
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