Glossary

**Antigen**
A substance, usually a protein, on the surface of a cell or bacterium that stimulates the production of an antibody.

**Antibody**
A protein produced by B cells in the body in response to the presence of an antigen, e.g. a bacterium or virus. Antibodies are a primary form of immune response in resistance to disease and act by attaching themselves to a foreign antigen and weakening or destroying it.

**Ataxia**
The inability to coordinate the movements of muscles.

**Acute**
Severe and of short duration.

**Conjunctival Sac**
A delicate mucous membrane that covers the internal part of the eyelid and is attached to the cornea.

**Clinical Signs**
Based on or involving medical treatment, practice, observation, or diagnosis.

**Cyanotic**
A condition in which the skin and mucous membranes take on a bluish color.

**Etiology**
The science of dealing with the causes of disease.

**Enteric**
Relating to or situated in the intestine.

**Edematous**
A buildup of excess serous fluid between tissue cells.

**Ecchymotic**
Small hemorrhagic spot, larger than petechia.

**Exudate**
Fluid with a high content of protein, usually as a result of inflammation.

**Fulminating**
To occur suddenly with great intensity.

**Gallinaceous**
Birds of the order, Gallinae, which includes domestic fowl, pheasants, grouse and quail. "Chicken-like"

**Nucleoprotein**
A substance composed of a simple basic protein combined with a nucleic acid.

**Neuraminidase**
An enzyme of the surface of a virus that destroys the neuraminic acid of the cell surface during attachment preventing hemagglutination.

**Nares**
Openings or passages leading out of the nose or nasal cavity.

**Necrosis**
The death of cells in a tissue or organ caused by disease or injury.

**Pathogenic**
Causing disease, or able to cause disease.

**Petechial**
Minute red spot due to the escape of a small amount of blood.

**Periorbital**
Around the eye socket.

**Peritoneum**
A smooth transparent membrane that lines the abdomen and doubles back over the surfaces of the internal organs to form a continuous sac.

**Peracute**
Very acute, having severe symptoms and a short course.
**Strain**
A subgroup of a species of organism distinguished by specific characteristics.

**Seroconversion**
To produce specific antibodies in response to the presence of an antigen such as a bacterium or virus.

**Torticollis**
A twisting of the neck to one side, resulting in the head being tilted.

**Virus**
Submicroscopic parasite particle of a nucleic acid surrounded by protein that can only replicate within a host cell. Viruses are not considered to be independent living organisms.

**Virulent**
Extremely poisonous, infectious, or damaging to organisms.