It is more often associated with joint infections, synovia.

When infection occurs in combination with severe cyanosis of the unfeathered areas, creased activity, respiratory signs, nervousness, inflamed trachea, sneezing, and posturing, the involvement of the nasal passages and sinuses. Notice the exudate (Picture 1 & 2). Infection with _Salmonella pullorum_ and _Salmonella enteritidis_ can produce similar lesions. Picture 1 shows white, necrotic plaques on the comb of a breeder. Picture 2 shows dark, moist skin on an infected bird. In Picture 2, it is a typical sign of _Salmonella pullorum_. In Picture 1, it is a typical sign of _Salmonella enteritidis_.

**Bacterial Encephalitis:**

Encephalitis is a non-specific term for a number of diseases affecting the brain and peripheral nerves. The effects can be caused by viruses, bacteria, fungi, and parasites. The symptoms can include fever, headache, and changes in behavior or consciousness. In birds, encephalitis can be caused by _Newcastle disease virus_, _Avian leukosis virus_, or _Avian adeno virus_.

**Viral Encephalitis:**

Viral encephalitis is a type of encephalitis that is caused by viruses. There are many different types of viruses that can cause encephalitis in birds, including _Newcastle disease virus_, _Avian leukosis virus_, and _Avian adeno virus_. The symptoms can include fever, headache, and changes in behavior or consciousness. In birds, viral encephalitis can be caused by _Newcastle disease virus_, _Avian leukosis virus_, or _Avian adeno virus_.

**Aplastic Anemia:**

Aplastic anemia is a condition in which the bone marrow produces too few blood cells. This can lead to fatigue, weakness, and bruising. In birds, aplastic anemia can be caused by _Newcastle disease virus_ or _Mycoplasma gallisepticum_. The symptoms can include anemia, weakness, and increased susceptibility to infection.

**Bursitis:**

Bursitis is a condition in which the bursa, a fluid-filled sac, is inflamed. Bursitis can be caused by infection, injury, or overuse. In birds, bursitis can be caused by _Newcastle disease virus_ or _Mycoplasma gallisepticum_. The symptoms can include swelling, pain, and reduced mobility.

**Lymphoid Leukosis:**

Lymphoid leukemia is a type of leukemia that affects the lymphatic system. It is caused by the _Avian leukosis virus_. The symptoms can include anemia, weight loss, and increased susceptibility to infection.

**Ratios of Placental Vessels:**

The ratio of placental vessels is a measure of the ratio of umbilical vessels to the number of blood vessels branching off of the umbilical cord. The ratio of placental vessels can be used to diagnose or rule out certain conditions. In birds, this ratio can be used to diagnose or rule out certain conditions, such as _Newcastle disease_.

**Newcastle Disease:**

Newcastle disease is a type of viral pneumonia that affects the respiratory system. It is caused by the _Newcastle disease virus_. The symptoms can include respiratory distress, coughing, and sneezing. In birds, Newcastle disease can be caused by _Newcastle disease virus_.

**Lymphoid Leukosis:**

Lymphoid leukemia is a type of leukemia that affects the lymphatic system. It is caused by the _Avian leukosis virus_. The symptoms can include anemia, weight loss, and increased susceptibility to infection.

**Mycoplasma:**

Mycoplasma is a type of bacteria that can cause respiratory infections. In birds, mycoplasma can cause respiratory infections, such as _Mycoplasma gallisepticum_. The symptoms can include coughing, sneezing, and increased respiratory distress.

**Avian Influenza:**

Avian influenza is a type of viral infection that affects the respiratory system. It is caused by the _Avian influenza virus_. The symptoms can include respiratory distress, coughing, sneezing, and increased susceptibility to infection. In birds, avian influenza can be caused by _Avian influenza virus_.

**Rickets:**

Rickets is a condition in which the bones fail to harden properly. It is caused by a deficiency in vitamin D, calcium, or phosphorus. In birds, rickets can be caused by a deficiency in vitamin D, calcium, or phosphorus. The symptoms can include bone deformities, muscle weakness, and reduced mobility.

**Vitamin A Deficiency:**

Vitamin A deficiency is a condition in which the body does not have enough vitamin A. It is caused by a deficiency in vitamin A. In birds, vitamin A deficiency can be caused by a deficiency in vitamin A. The symptoms can include dry skin, impaired vision, and increased susceptibility to infection.

**Infectious Laryngotracheitis:**

Infectious laryngotracheitis is a type of viral infection that affects the respiratory system. It is caused by the _Galliformes_ virus. The symptoms can include coughing, sneezing, and increased respiratory distress. In birds, infectious laryngotracheitis can be caused by _Galliformes_ virus. The symptoms can include coughing, sneezing, and increased respiratory distress.

**Coccidiosis:**

Coccidiosis is a type of parasitic infection that affects the digestive system. It is caused by the _Eimeria_ protozoa. In birds, coccidiosis can be caused by the _Eimeria_ protozoa. The symptoms can include diarrhea, vomiting, and increased susceptibility to infection.

**Salmonellosis:**

Salmonellosis is a type of bacterial infection that affects the digestive system. It is caused by the _Salmonella_ bacteria. In birds, salmonellosis can be caused by the _Salmonella_ bacteria. The symptoms can include diarrhea, vomiting, and increased susceptibility to infection.

**Mycoplasmosis:**

Mycoplasmosis is a type of parasitic infection that affects the respiratory system. It is caused by the _Mycoplasma_ bacteria. In birds, mycoplasmosis can be caused by the _Mycoplasma_ bacteria. The symptoms can include coughing, sneezing, and increased respiratory distress.