Coliform infections occur regularly in captive as well as wild birds, and can be either gastrointestinal or respiratory in nature (Barnes et al., 2003). While *E. coli* is a normal part of the gut flora in many birds, it can become pathogenic at times of stress. The Peacock is found in many countries including Myanmar, India, and Sri Lanka. They tend to live in locations that offer them access to low trees and plants. They also live in regions where they have access to farm grounds for feeding as well. *E. coli* infection was also reported in other wild birds like granivores (Glunder, 1982), Psittacines and Granivores (Graham and Graham, 1975), Semi-feral Peacock (Rao et al. 1981) and Peacock (Subramanian et al. 2010). Any deviation from their natural habitat requirements leads to stress. Due to stress the bird eventually gets access to the *E. coli* infection. The present paper describes the unusual case report of colisepticemia in peacock.

**Case Details**
The adult male Peacock was reported to have clinical signs of abnormal gait and loss of appetite prior to death. The carcass was brought to the Department of Veterinary Pathology by the reference of Range Forest Officer, Anand for confirmation of the cause of mortality. Carcass presented was emaciated and dehydrated. The post-mortem was performed. During the post-mortem, the affected tissue samples were collected in 10% neutral buffer solution and sterile petridish for further histopathological examination and bacteriological investigations.

**Result**
The post-mortem findings revealed deposition of yellowish thick layer of fibrin on the surface of pericardium, liver and serosal surface of other visceral organs (Fig 1). Spleen was enlarged and haemorrhagic (Fig 2). Liver was fragile, pale, and showed multifocal areas of necrosis.
Histopathological examination of liver revealed fibrinous perihepatitis with multifocal necrosis and mononuclear cell infiltration of the hepatic parenchyma (Fig 3). Section of heart revealed presence of fibrin layer on pericardium with infiltration of inflammatory cells (Fig 4). Spleen showed multifocal areas of necrosis and haemorrhages. Bacteriological investigation confirmed the presence of *E. coli* via selective media and biochemical test results.

**Discussion**

_E. coli_ is being a ubiquitous opportunistic microbe is easily accessible to many animal species. Colisepticemia can be associated with stress of the bird. Barbieri et al., (2012) reported presence of extraintestinal _E. coli_ from a peacock suffering colisepticemia. These findings would aid attract the human intervention for healthcare and management of Peacocks.

**References**


