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***Clostridium perfringens*: Lesions and Associated pathogens**

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Clostridium perfringens type A is considered part of the natural flora of the intestine in pigs. *C. perfringens* type A has been associated with high morbidity in neonatal pigs due to diarrhea but not mortality. Our objectives were to summarize what microbial pathogens, gross lesions, and microscopic lesions are associated with *C. perfringens* type A from a query of cases with a diagnosis of *C. perfringens* type A submitted to the University of Minnesota Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory in 2004. We selected those from neonatal pigs in Minnesota. We reviewed the pathology reports of our selected cases and summarized the gross lesions, microscopic lesions, and microbial pathogens identified. For microscopic lesions, presence of rod-shaped bacteria, presence of neutrophils, and villous atrophy were associated with 25 % of the selected cases. For gross lesions, flaccid intestine, colonic edema, and yellow colon contents were associated with 15% of the selected cases. Rotavirus, *C. difficile* and *E. coli* were the pathogens associated with 20% of the selected cases. The gross and microscopic lesions found are similar to what has been previously been described for *C. perfringens* type A enteritis. However, this study represents new information on pathogen association with *C. perfringens* type A.