Cutaneous Mycobacteriosis caused by *Mycobacterium kansasii* in a Yellow-Naped Amazon Parrot (*Amazona auropalliata*)

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Abstract: An approximately 25-year-old female yellow-naped Amazon parrot (*Amazona auropalliata*) was evaluated for a chronic, raised, ulcerative mass on the lateral aspect of the left thigh. Histopathology of an excisional biopsy revealed severe, chronic, multifocal-to-coalescing, ulcerated dermal and subcutaneous granulomas. No infectious organisms were observed on Ziehl-Neelsen or Gomori methenamine silver stains. The parrot was treated with oral sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim and meloxicam. When reexamined 2 weeks later, the biopsy site had healed. Surgical biopsies were resubmitted 14 months after the original presentation due to recurrence of similar ulcerative lesions on the right leg. Histopathology revealed a similar inflammatory pattern, and hematoxylin-eosin, Ziehl-Neelsen, and silver stains on the biopsy samples were all negative. A Fite-Faraco stain revealed rare acid-fast bacilli throughout the lesion. Tissue PCR was negative for *Mycobacterium avium* and *M. genavense*. Mycobacterial culture and subsequent genotyping revealed *M kansasii*. *Mycobacterium kansasii* is a significant cause of mycobacteriosis in humans and therefore should be considered a potential zoonotic organism. This report describes an unusual primary cutaneous presentation of avian mycobacteriosis.