

Conclusion

Due to the severe economic importance of rabbit *Clostridial* enteritis especially *C. perfringens* infections, this study was focused on studying the epidemiology and the pathogenesis of the disease as well as detecting some preventive measures that could be used in the rabbitaries against the infection.

For that, the following conclusion points must be mentioned;

1. This work proves that *Clostridial* microorganisms play an important role in infection of weaned rabbits causing enteritis through intestinal proliferation and production of several exotoxins as alpha, beta, epsilon and iota. So, the samples of the diseased rabbits should be subjected to anaerobic bacteriological examination as a routine work in the research laboratories.
2. The *Clostridial* contamination of rabbits' feed and water could establish an outbreak of the disease without successful response to enteritis drug therapy. So that, developing of new management strategies including testing feed and feed ingredients periodically for spore contamination as well as checking the water sources may be useful for monitoring management programs.
3. There are some *Clostridial* spp. other than *C. perfringens* circulating in rabbits farms at different Egyptian governorates, so it should be taken in consideration during the research work.

4. Conventional and multiplex PCR is used as a recent confirmatory technique beside the traditional microbiological methods for detection of *Clostridial* strains. Also, it has been proved to be a reliable, sensitive and specific protocol for detection of genes encoding alpha, beta, epsilon and iota exotoxins of *C. perfringens*. Moreover, it can be applied to identify the recovered un-typable *Clostridial* strains.
5. It is found that *C. perfringens* type (A) is the highly pathogenic type of among *C. perfringens* spp. in rabbits regarding the highest rate of mortalities, the severest clinical and pathological pictures and the lowest performance parameters.
6. Choosing the best drug for treatment of rabbit's *Clostridial* enteritis using *in-vitro* antibiotic sensitivity test is a must to avoid the occurrence of drug resistant phenomenon as a result from a hazardous usage of antimicrobials in the field.
7. Vaccine should be prepared from most prevalent toxinogenic *C. perfringens* to avoid economic losses that resulted from *Clostridial* enteric infection.