Objective is to provide current scientific information on malabsorption syndrome. Poultry industry suffers significant economic losses annually for malabsorption syndrome in many countries. Multifactorial disease, typical of young birds, caused by different infectious agents such as viruses, bacteria, mycotoxins and other environmental factors. Reovirus is the organism that is reported more frequently associated with this. From the clinical point of view is characterized by prostration, lameness, diarrhea, poor weight gain, poor feathering and growth retardation. Among the main gross pathological lesions were found, necrosis of the upper epiphysis of the femoral head, bone fragility, enteritis, pancreatic atrophy, proventriculitis, atrophy of the thymus and bursa of Fabricius and microscopic changes are seen on the disk epiphyseal and metaphyseal proximal femur with perivascular lymphocytic infiltration, which is present in other organs of interest, further characterized by the presence of atrophy of the villi of the small intestine and focal hepatic necrosis. The diagnosis is made on clinical, pathological lesions and epidemiological factors, also relies on the use of molecular and conventional techniques to demonstrate the associated infectious agents. In different countries, there are several vaccines for the control of reovirus, but these do not confer complete protection to the bird population, however there are management practices and biosecurity measures, designed to minimize losses by this syndrome.

Keywords
Malabsorption, syndrome, avian reovirus.