414 CSVP Contributor Diagnoses

Date: Dec 19, 2025
Time: 12 : 00~16 : 00
Place: NCHU
專題演講(12:00~13:00)：臺灣首例非洲豬瘟診斷 (陳彥彣助理研究員、張仁杰研究員兼組長)

本次會議組織病理切片資訊：http://140.120.114.107/slidecenter.php?id=575

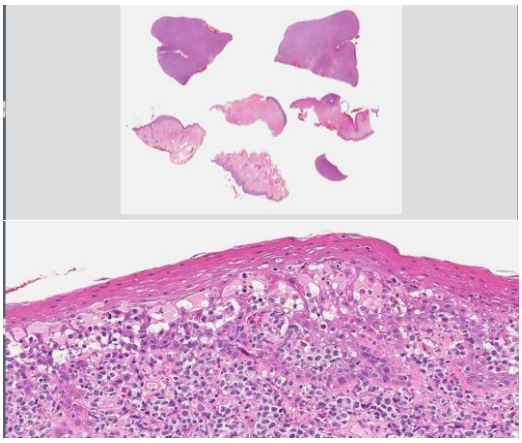
切片名稱：**NTU24-2372A**

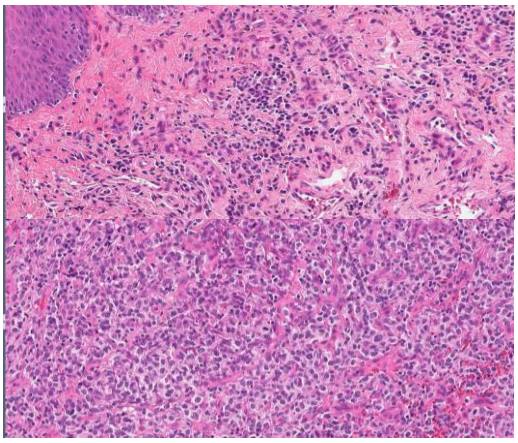
Case 1. CSVP 2025-3296 (NTU2024-2372, NTU GIMCP, Y.Y. Yang, H.W. Chang, Y.C. Chang, C.H. Shih, C.F. Kao, C.Y. Tsai, and W.H. Huang)

Canine, Golden Retriever, female spayed, 14-year-old. A lobulated mass was first noted at left lower lip 2 years ago, with enlarged bilateral submandibular lymph nodes. The lip mass appeared less erythematous and smaller after antibiotic treatment. FNA suggested inflammation with infection of the lip mass and reactive lymph nodes. Biopsy of the lip mass and excision of the bilateral submandibular lymph nodes were performed.

Morphological diagnosis:

lip mass: Infiltrating and expanding the epidermal-dermal junction, mucosa, and lamina propria. Non-encapsulated and poorly demarcated. Round or irregular cell with indistinct cell borders. Pale basophilic cytoplasm. Irregular nucleus with inconspicuous nucleoli. Nuclei about 2 times RBC in diameter. Moderate anisocytosis and anisokaryosis. Mitotic count 15 per 10 HPFs (2.37 mm^2).





Lab. examination :

IHC stain : CD3 (+), CD20 (-) for lymphoma
Melan A (-) ; SOX10 (-), PNL (-) for melanoma ;
Iba-1 (-) for histiocytosis

Dx. :

1. Lymphoma, T-cell, large cell, epitheliotropic, lower left lip biopsies
2. Lymphoma, T-cell, large cell, metastatic, bilateral submandibular lymph nodes

切片名稱：**Case 2. CU25037-134**

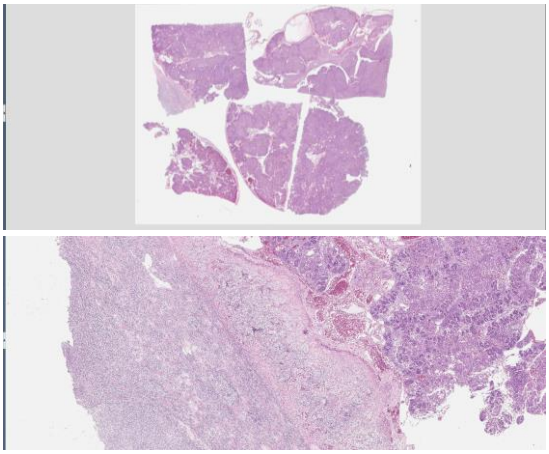
Case 2. CSVP 2025-3297 (CU25037, ADDC NCYU, Y.S. Ti, C.W. Wu, H.C. Kuo, and D.Y. Lo)

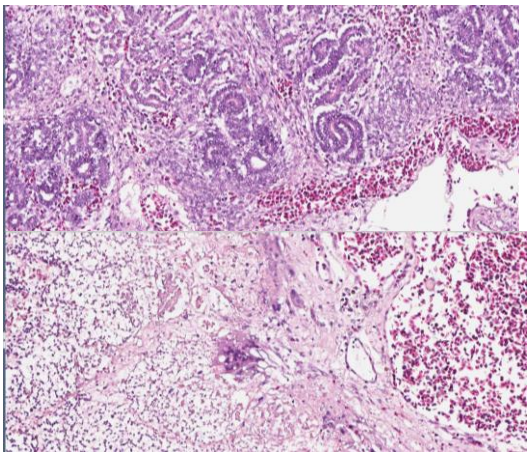
Native chicken, 17-week-old, showed signs of lethargy and abdominal mass.The prevalence was 4.3% (60/1,400).

Morphological diagnosis:

Kidney: tumors with primitive kidney cells (blastema) and myxomatous mesenchymal tissue, differentiated glomeruloid like tubules or cartilage, with urate deposition.

Serosa: Granuloma, necrotizing, focal, severe, chronic active with giant cells and intralesional bacteria





Lab. examination :

Microbiological examination: Kidney, liver: *Gallibacterium anatis* (+)

Polymerase chain reaction (PCR): Liver, spleen, kidney, renal mass: Avian leukosis virus A (-); Avian leukosis virus J (+); Avian leukosis virus K (+)

** Avian leukosis virus was First found in 1988, strain 1911 can cause myelocytomatosis, nephroblastoma, hemangioma and sarcoma as the most virulence strain.

Dx. : Nephroblastoma in native chicken breeders

切片名稱：**OT114068-2**

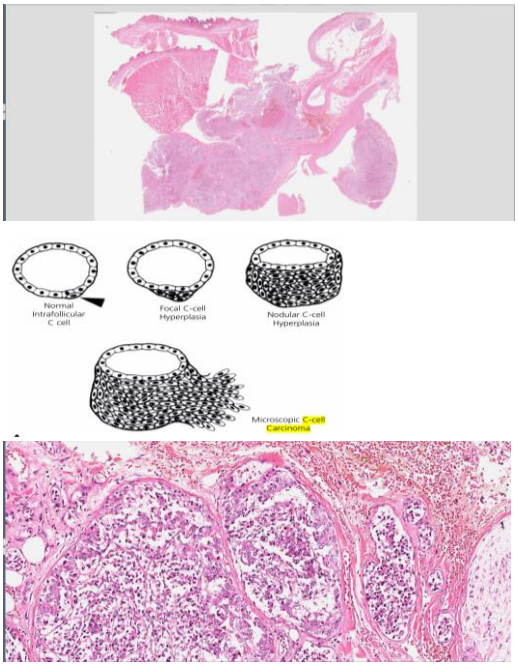
Case 3. CSVP 2025-3298 (OT114-068-2, ADDC NPUST, Y.H. Hsieh, Y.F. Wei, W.C. Lin, and Y.C. Li)

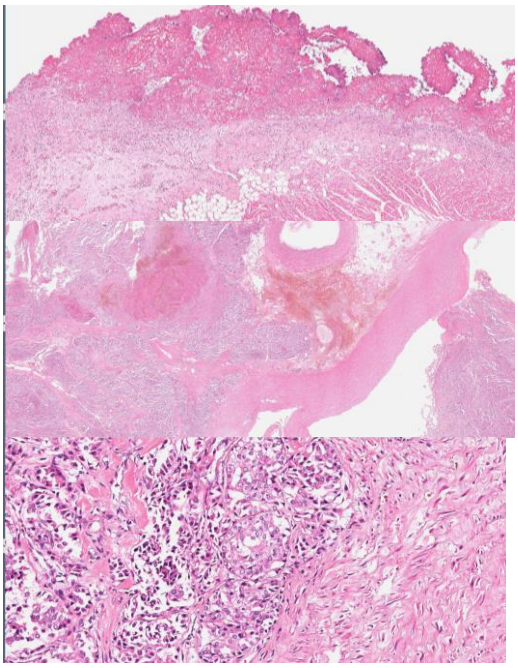
Canine, Dachshund, 12-year-old, male castrated. The animal developed depression and anorexia one month ago, followed by subcutaneous edema involving the limbs and thoracic region. Imaging diagnostics revealed multifocal nodular lesions throughout the lungs, a soft-tissue mass at the cardiac base, and pericardial effusion.

Morphological diagnosis:

Heart: Pericarditis, fibrinous, diffuse, chronic active, severe

Mass: The C cells in the focal aggregations have an abundant, lightly eosinophilic to amphophilic, finely granular cytoplasm and a spherical to oval nucleus. C-cell adenomas may be divided into packets of cells by fine connective tissue septate and capillaries ("neuroendocrine packeting"). Ectopic C-cell carcinoma, with vascular invasion and metastasis to lung





Lab. examination :

IHC: chromogranin A (+), TTF-1 (+), Calcitonin (+), Thyroglobulin (-), Synaptophysin (-)

Dx: Ectopic C-cell carcinoma

切片名稱：**PC114-08-7**

Case 4. CSVP 2025-3299 (PC114-08-7, AU PBVM, J.Z. Li, C.H. Yang, C.C. Huang, Y.L. Huang)

White-feathered peacock (Pavo cristatus), male, approximately 3~4-month -old, sudden death and found sulfur-yellow diarrhea in its roost. The mortality was 2/8 and the morbidity was 8/8. Necropsy revealed there were obvious lesions in cecum and liver

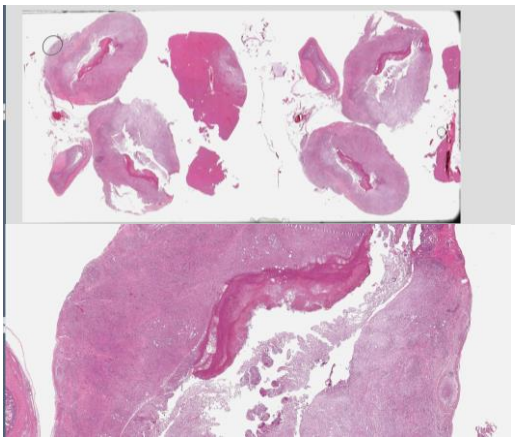
Morphological diagnosis:

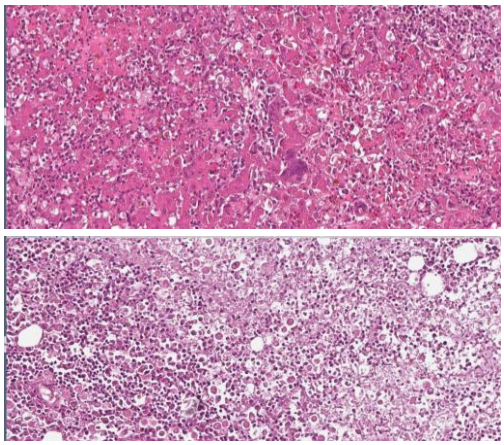
Liver : Hepatitis, necrotizing, granulomatous, multifocal to locally-extensive, chronic, severe with Histomonas spp.

Cecum : Typhlitis, heterophilic, necrotizing, granulomatous, transmural, diffuse, chronic-active, severe with Histomonas spp.

Jejunum : Mild enteritis with Capillaria like nematode

Ileum: Mild enteritis with Coccidia





Lab. examination:

PAS (+)

1. Heterakis infection: *Heterakis gallinarum*
2. Protozoa infection:
   Histomonas spp.=> probably *Histomonas meleagridis*; Blastocystis spp. ; *Amoeba coli*
3. Capillaria infection

4. Coccidia infection

Dx: *Heterakis gallinarum* and Histomonas spp. in Indian peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*)

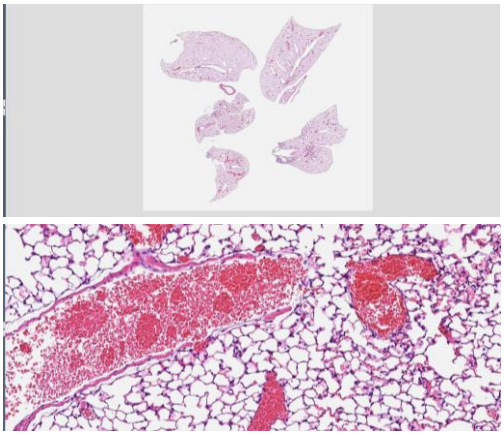
切片名稱：**BL2025110501**

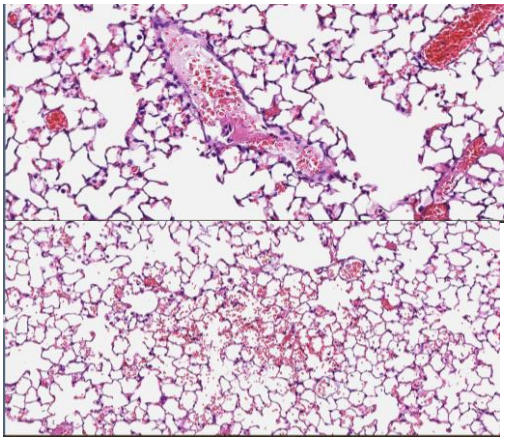
Case 5. CSVP 2025-3300 (BL2025110501, BioLASCO, C.L. Ho, W.R. Hsieh, S.I. Lin)

NPG mice, 5-week-old, NCI-H1975 xenograft model. The mice exhibited acute respiratory distress and subsequently died following intravenous (tail vein) injection of NCI-H1975 cells. The morbidity and the mortality were 100% (6/6).

Morphological diagnosis:

Lung : Pulmonary infarction, resulted from pulmonary H1975 cell embolism





Lab. examination:

Dx: NCI-H1975 xenograft model

切片名稱：**CM25-07008B**

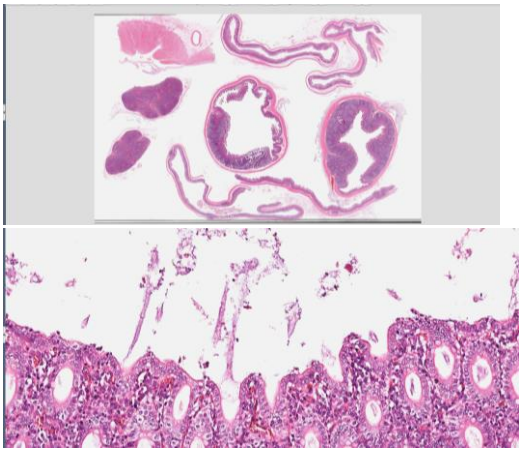
Case 6. CSVP 2025-3301 (CM25-07008, ADDC NCHU, Y.Y. Tu, Y.H. Lee, H.Y. Chiou, and F.H. Hou)

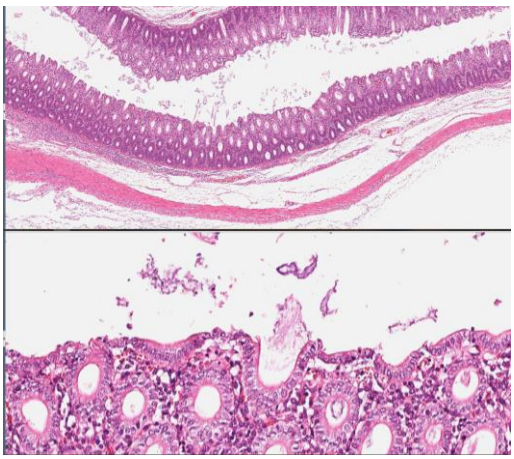
Nursery pigs, 5~8-week-old, developed greenish to brownish, pasty diarrhea. Morbidity during the nursery period reached 90%, with a mortality rate of 20%.

Morphological diagnosis:

1. Cecum and colon:
   Typhlocolitis, necrotizing, diffuse, mild to moderate, chronic, with high numerous of intracryptal spirochetes, abscesses, and ciliated large protozoa (*Balantidium coli*)
2. Jejunum and ileum:
   Enteritis, villous atrophy and fusion, diffuse, moderate, chronic, with numerous adhesion of bacilli at the brush border

5WK:





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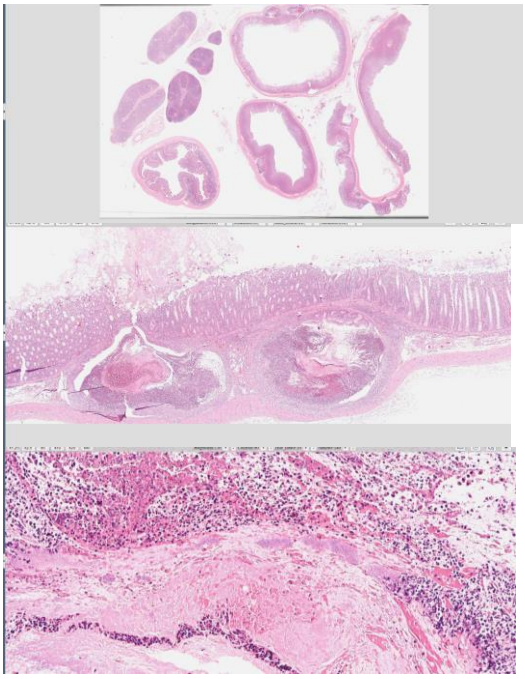

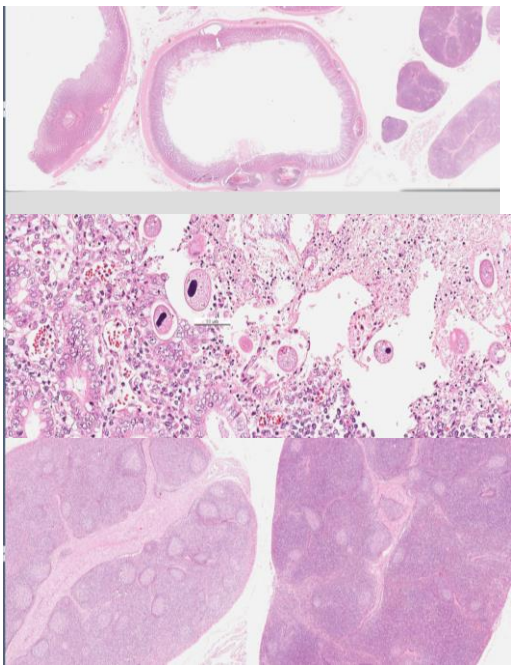

Lab. examination:

1. Silver stain: (+)
2. Bacterial Culture: (-)
3. Polymerase Chain Reaction:
   Porcine epidemic diarrhea virus, PEDV (-)
   Transmissible gastroenteritis virus, TGEV (-)
   porcine deltacoronavirus, PDCoV (-)
   Brachyspira hyodysenteriae (+)
   Samonella spp. (-)
   Lawsonia intracellularis (-))

Dx: Swine Dysentery in Nursery Pigs