

397th CSVP Contributor Diagnosis

Date: Jun 16, 2023

Time: 12 : 00~16 : 00

Place: NCHU

專題演講(12:00~12:00)：野生動物疾病調查的皮膚病理學研究(李文達 獸醫師/律師)

本次會議組織病理切片資訊：<http://140.120.114.107/slidecenter.php?id=534>

Case 1. CSVP 2023-3188 (NTU2022-2195, NTU GIMCP, C.H. Shih and H.W.

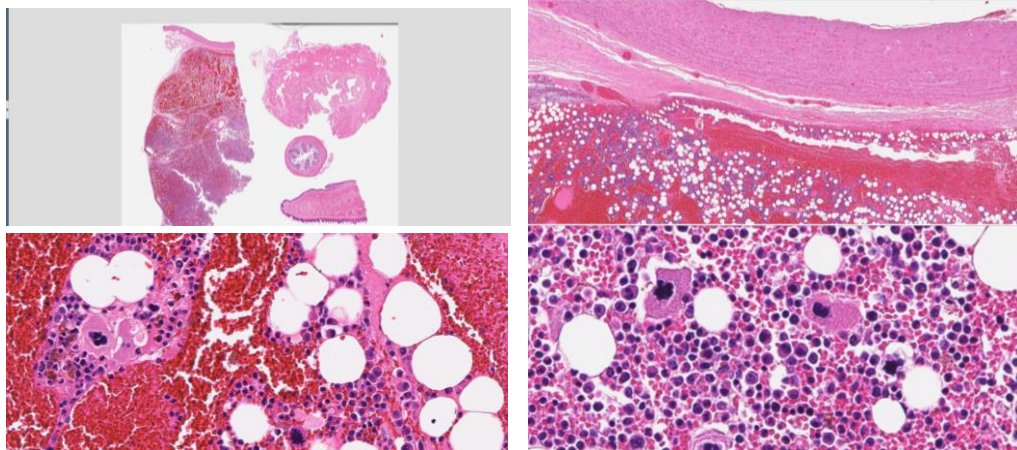
Chang)

Feline, domestic short hair, 7-year-old, spayed female. The patient was presented with depression and anorexia. Image examination revealed an abdominal mass and laparotomy was performed. There was a mass at distal jejunum with swollen mesenteric lymph node. Intestinal resection and anastomosis was performed.

Morphological diagnosis:

Thoracic mass:

1. The mass is an encapsulated and expansile growth consisting of adipocytes and variably dilated spaces filled with abundant hemopoietic cells without involvement of the vertebral column and the aorta.
2. The mass is an exophytic and expansile growth consists of adipocytes and variably dilated spaces filled with abundant hemopoietic cells without involvement of the vertebral column and aorta.
3. Abundant red blood cells as well as many erythroid and myeloid hematopoietic cells, and megakaryocytes



Histologic features of EMH: Adipose tissue<70%; Trilineage hematopoietic cells admixed with variable amounts of adipose tissue: Myeloid precursors, Erythroid precursors, Megakaryocytes

Etiological Dx.:

Intrathoracic mass due to extramedullary hematopoiesis in a Eulemur fulvus

Case 2. CSVP 2023-3195 (NTU 2022-2454, NTU GIMCP, C.Y. Hsu and W.S.

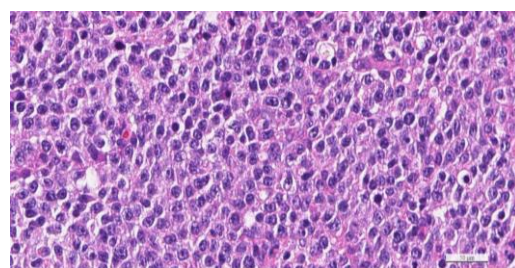
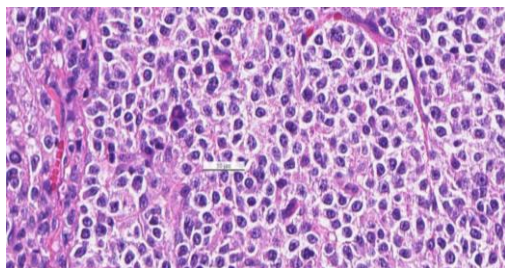
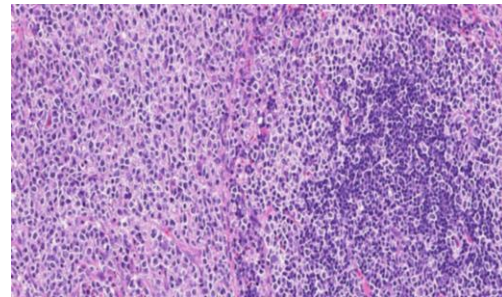
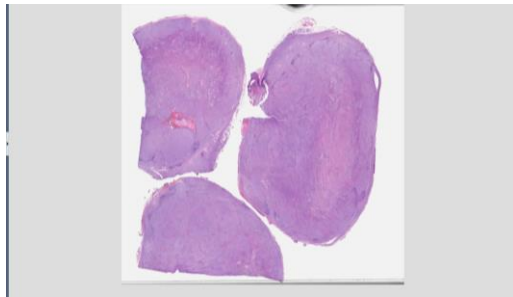
Huang)

Feline, domestic short hair, castrated male, 11-year-old. The size of the left submandibular lymph node had gradually increased in a month. FNA revealed a cell population predominated by intermediate to large lymphocytes. Lymphadenectomy was performed.

Morphological diagnosis:

Mass:

1. Diffuse infiltration of round cells arranged in sheets. The cells have high N/C ratio, round to oval indented nuclei (1.5-2X size of erythrocyte in diameter), coarse chromatin, 1-3 prominent nucleoli, scant to moderate amount of eosinophilic cytoplasm.
2. Some cells display plasmacytic morphology with eccentric single or binucleate nuclei, moderate amount of cytoplasm and pale perinuclear zone. Mott cells are also found



Laboratory examinations:

IHC: MUM1, CD3 (+) for T cells; Granzyme B (+) for Large granular lymphocytic (LGL) lymphoma

PAX5 (-) for B cells

Cytology in 91 (83.5%) cats, and by cytology and histopathology in 18 (16.5%) cats.

The morphology of neoplastic cells, especially the presence of azurophilic cytoplasmic granules is more obvious in cytologic than histologic slides (Sapierzyński et al., 2015)

Etiological Dx.:

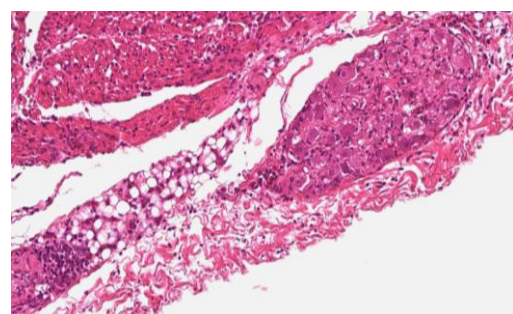
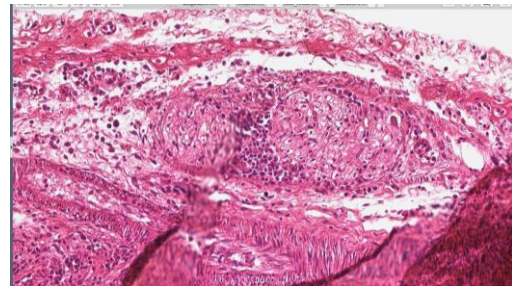
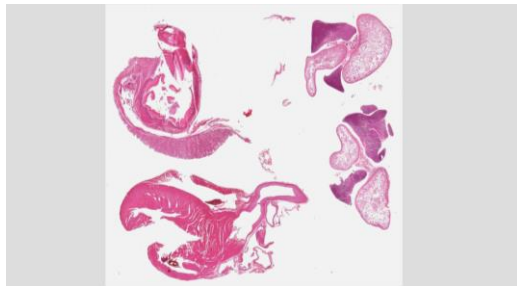
Large granular lymphocytic lymphoma in cat

Case 3. CSVP 2023-3196 (109P70-1, Kaohsiung APO, C. Y. Ma)

White-bellied Caiques 白腹凱克鸚鵡(*Pionites xanthomerius*), 4-month-old, showed clinical signs of anorexia and depression. Gross examination revealed nothing unusual.

Morphological diagnosis:

1. Cerebrum: nonsuppurative meningoencephalitis, severe, multifocal, chronic, with gliosis and perivascular cuffing.
2. Proventriculus: myositis, serositis, myenteric ganglioneuritis, necrotizing, severe, locally extensive, chronic, with mononuclear inflammatory cell infiltration
3. Gizzard: myositis, serositis, myenteric ganglioneuritis, necrotizing, severe, locally extensive, chronic, with mononuclear inflammatory cell infiltration



Laboratory examinations:

PCR: Avian bornavirus (AP) (+)

Etiological Dx.

Avian Bornaviral Ganglioneuritis in Juvenile White-bellied Caiques

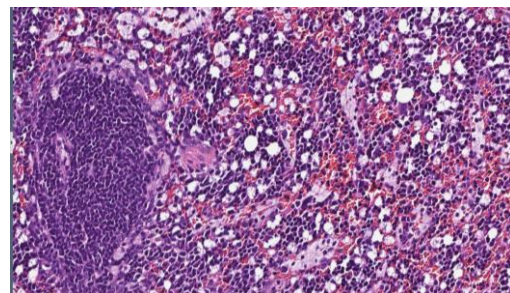
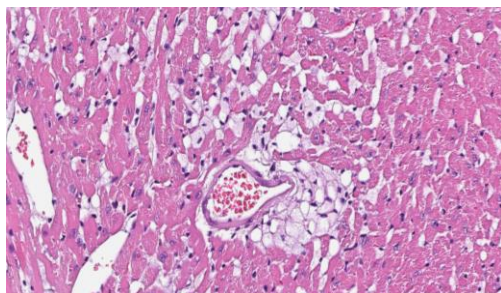
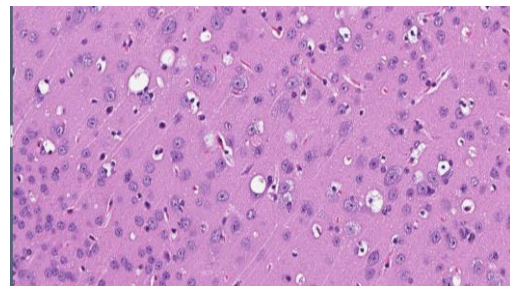
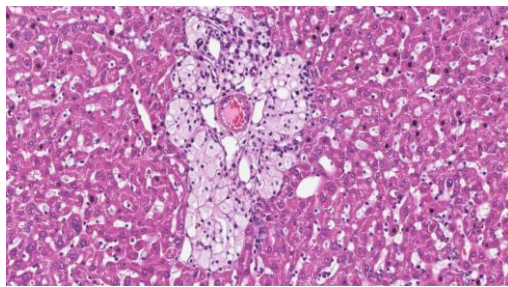
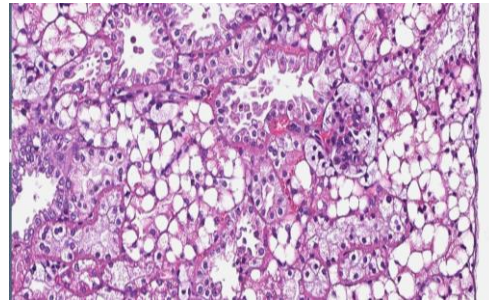
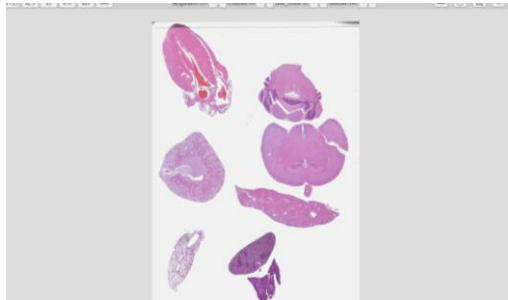
Case 4. CSVP 2023-3197 (111038, NTUCMLAC, Y.T. Tsai, I.S. Yu, and W.P. Chen)

Mouse, Neu1 knockout, 6-month-old, male. The mouse presented rectal prolapse.

Morphological diagnosis:

Brain, heart, liver, kidney, spleen, lung, pancreas:

Lipidosis and histiocytosis, with intracytoplasmic vacuoles, multifocal to diffuse, mild to severe, chronic



Laboratory examinations:

PAS: (+); IHC: Iba1 (+)

Etiological Dx.

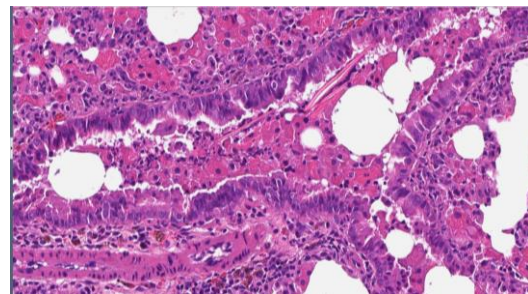
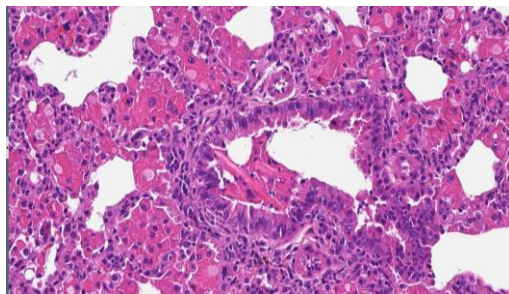
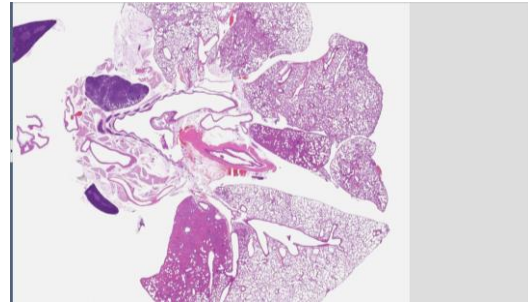
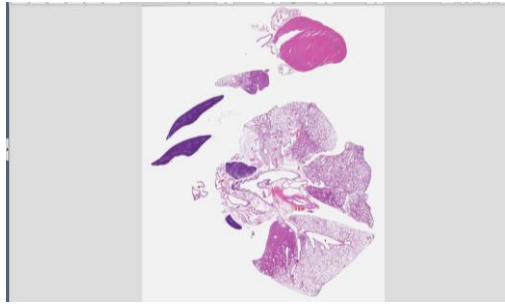
Knockout Mouse Model of Sialidosis

Case 5. CSVP 2023-3198 (200888, NARL NLAC, T.Y. Chen and K.H. Lee)

Mouse, C57BL/6JNarl, 14-week-old, female. The mouse was submitted for health monitoring. No clinical signs were noted.

Morphological diagnosis:

Lung: Eosinophilic and granulomatous pneumonia, multifocal to coalescing, chronic, moderate, with numerous intracytoplasmic eosinophilic crystals.



Etiological Dx.:

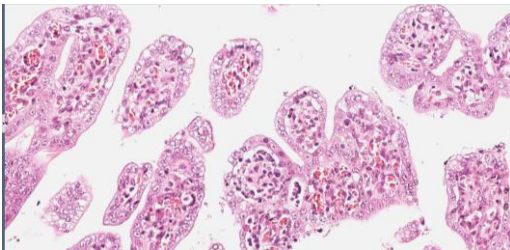
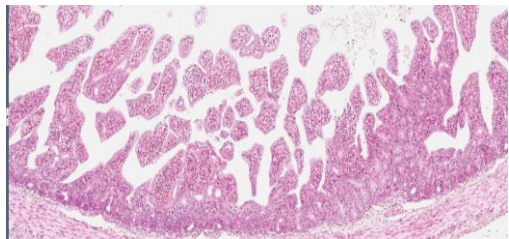
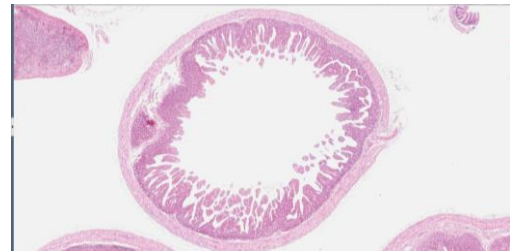
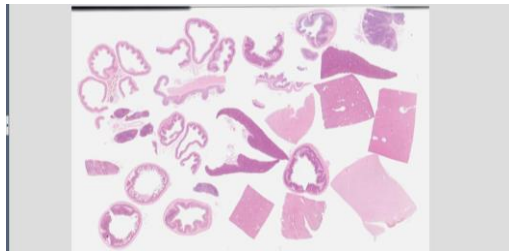
Eosinophilic crystalline pneumonia (acidophilic macrophage pneumonia) in C57BL/6JNarl mouse

Case 6. CSVP 2023-3199 (CM22-09006, ADDC NCHU, B.Y. Lai, H.Y. Chiou, J.W. Liao, and M.Y. Chia)

Suckling pigs, 2-day-old, clinical signs included emaciation, with yellow-green and watery diarrhea. The morbidity was about 20% (80/400) and the fatality was 100%.

Morphological diagnosis:

1. Ileitis, necrotizing, acute, diffuse, severe, with villous fusion and enterocyte vacuolar degeneration, ileum.
2. Villous enterocyte vacuolar degeneration, acute, mild, jejunum
3. Hepatocellular vacuolar degeneration, acute, diffuse, moderate, liver.
4. Endocardial hemorrhage, acute, focal, moderate, endocardium.



Laboratory examinations:

Bact: *E. coli*, *Clostridium perfringens* (+)

RT-PCR: PEDV(+), RVC(+),

Nest-PCR: PCV3(+)

RT-PCR: PRRS(-),

PCR: PCV2(-),

Etiological Dx.:

Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea in Suckling Pigs