

396th CSVP Contributor Diagnosis

Date: May 19, 2023

Time: 12 : 00~16 : 00

Place: NCHU

專題演講(10:30~12:00)：獸醫師的法律風險 (劉子琦 獸醫師/律師)

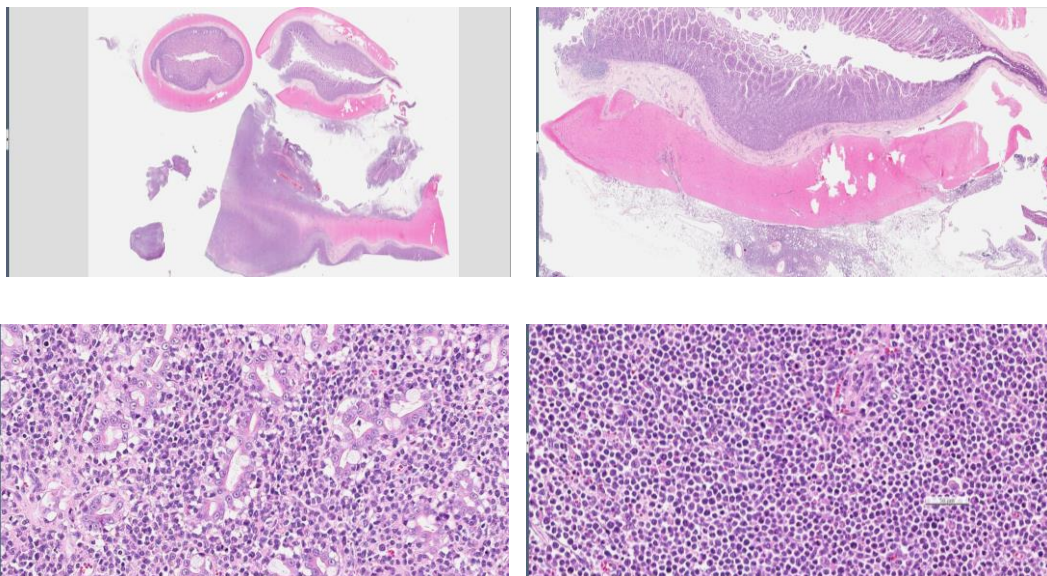
本次會議組織病理切片資訊：<http://140.120.114.107/slidecenter.php?id=533>

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:

Jejunum: Tumor cells nuclei are round to ovoid, high nucleus: cytoplasmic ration, 3-4 mitotic counts per high field. Tumors may arise from a clonal expansion of lymphocytes in Peyer's patches, lamina propria, or intraepithelial layers



Laboratory examinations:

IHC: CD3(+), Granzyme B(+), PAX5(-)

Granules are often easier to detect on cytology (Wright-Giemsa, Liu's) than histopathology (purple in PTAH stain, but not all tumors will react)

Etiological Dx.:

Large granular lymphocyte (LGL) lymphoma in a cat

Case 2. CSVP 2023-3189 (NTU21-3511, GIMCP, Y.J. Chuang, C.F. Lee, Y.C. Chang, C.R. Jeng)

Canine, Welsh Corgi, Male castrated, 11-year-old. The dog had a mass at the neck a month before multiple skin masses were found on the back. Surgical excision for the masses were performed

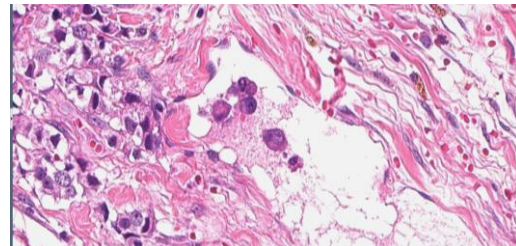
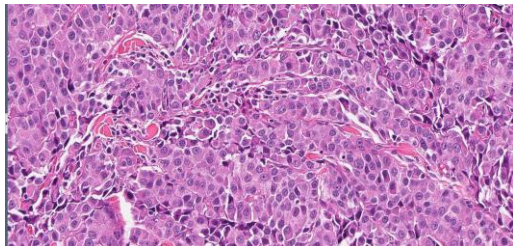
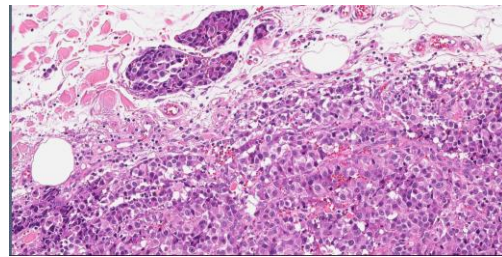
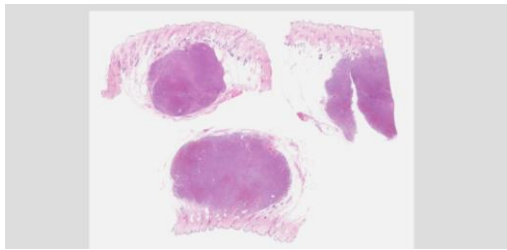
Morphological diagnosis:

Mass: (NTU2022-1699) 1st sample

1. Pheochromocytoma, with vena cava and soft tissue invasion, adrenal glands
2. Metastatic neuroendocrine tumors
3. IHC: Chromogranin A (+) NSE (+) Melan A (-)

(NTU21-3511) 2nd sample :

The neoplastic cells often have an extensive amount of eosinophilic cytoplasm, which rarely shows the apical blabbing so characteristic of apocrine epithelial cells. The nuclei are round to ovoid, normochromatic to hyperchromatic, with prominent nucleoli. Tumor cells had metastasis into lymphatic vessels.



Laboratory examinations:

IHC: CK(-)/Chromogranin A(+)

Etiological Dx.:

Multicentric cutaneous neuroendocrine tumor in a dog

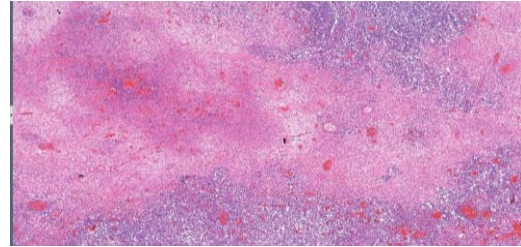
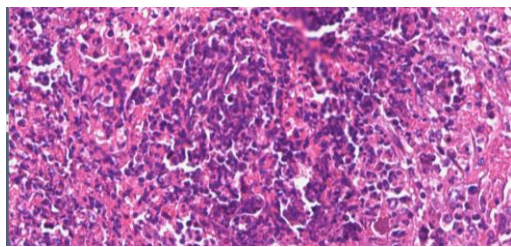
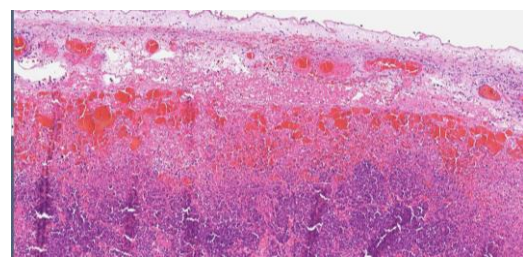
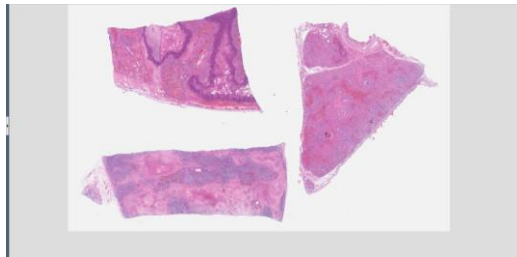
Case 3. CSVP 2023-3190 (BJ23001, ADDL NCYU, E.Z. Chang, H.C. Kuo, C.L. Chen, M.H. Chang, and D.Y. Lo)

Growing pig, 40-60 kg, showed signs of cyanosis and losing weight. The prevalence was 20% (800/4,000). The mortality was 4% (160/4,000).

Morphological diagnosis:

Lung: Pneumonia, necrotizing and hemorrhagic, diffuse, severe, acute, with edema. oat like cells and pleuritis

LN: Adenitis, necrotizing, extensive, severe, acute



Laboratory examinations:

IHC: PCV2 (+),

PCR: PRV, PRRSV, Salmonella spp. and suspected *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* (AP); SI (-)

Etiological Dx.

Co-infection of Pseudorabies virus (PRV), Porcine circovirus type 2 subclinical infection (PCV2-SI), Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus (PRRSV), Salmonella spp. and suspected *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* (AP) in growing pigs

Case 4. CSVP 2023-3191 (WA112-051-1, ADDC NPUST, Y.H. Hsieh, C.A. Yang, and Y.C. Li)

Otus lettia 領角鴞, female, juvenile. The animal exhibited hypothermia, emaciation, dehydration, and had pale mucous membrane when it was sent to animal hospital. It died 6 days after being hospitalized and was suspected to have sepsis.

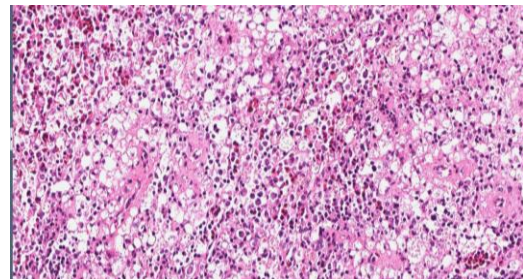
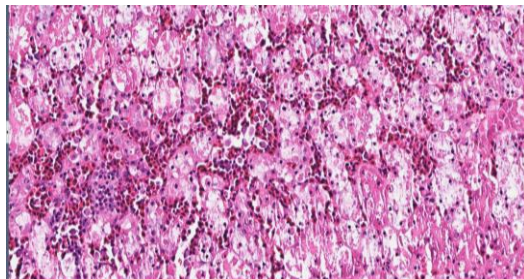
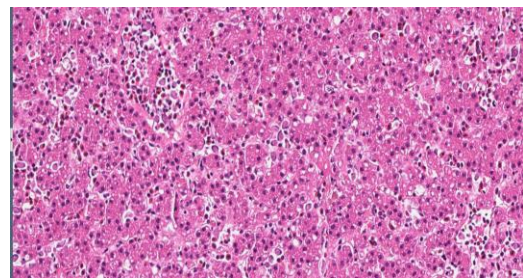
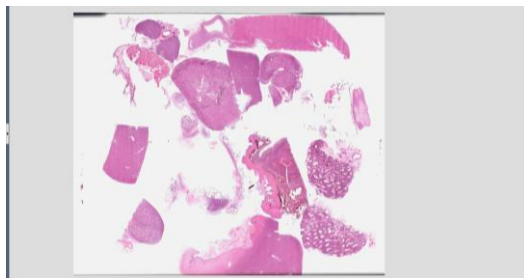
Morphological diagnosis:

Brain: Fibrinoid necrosis of vascular walls and fibrin thrombi formation, multifocal, with myriads of intraerythrocytic gametocytes infestation

Lung: Interstitial pneumonia, diffuse, subacute, severe, with marked pulmonary edema and myriads of intraerythrocytic gametocytes infestation

Spleen: Red and white pulp depletion, with myriads of intraerythrocytic gametocytes infestation

Liver, kidney, and bone marrow: Myriads of intraerythrocytic gametocytes infestation



Etiological Dx.

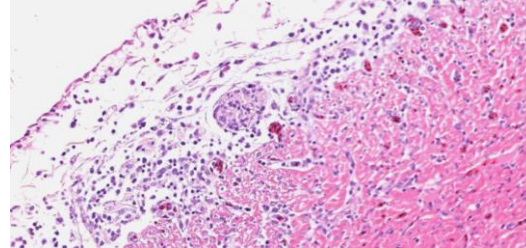
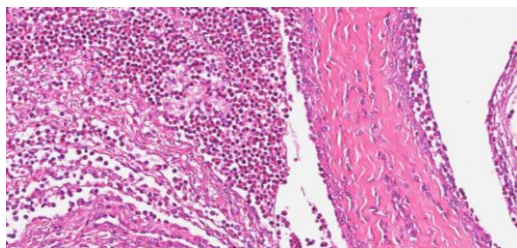
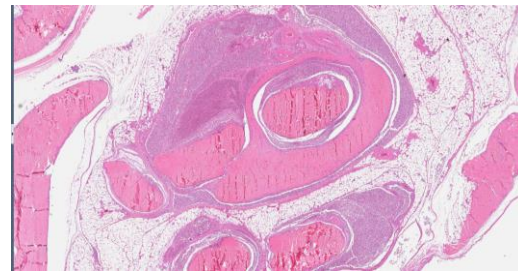
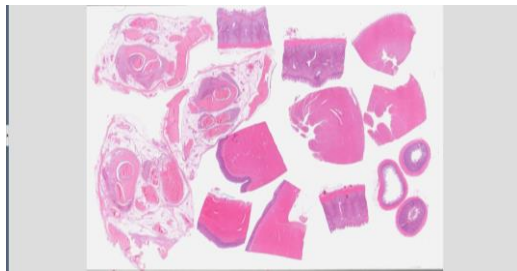
Leucocytozoonosis in a *Collared scops owl*

Case 5. CSVP 2023-3192 (CP23-02003, ADDC NCHU, C.J. Ni, Y.H. Liu, H.Y. Chiou, J.W. Liao, and S.C. Ou)

Native chickens, 42-day-old, showed clinical signs of lameness, reluctance to stand, and swollen hock joints and foot pads. The morbidity rate was about 1% (50/5,000).

Morphological diagnosis:

1. Tenosynovitis, heterophilic, severe, chronic-active, diffuse, with mild synovial epithelial cell hyperplasia, tendon
2. Epicarditis, mild, chronic, diffuse, epicardium
3. Myeloblastomatosis, mild, chronic, multifocal, liver, kidney, and spleen



Laboratory examinations:

Joint fluid, Pericardial fluid: *Mycoplasma synoviae* (+)

PCR : ALV-J(+)

Etiological Dx.:

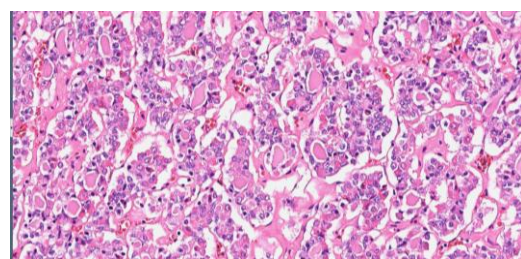
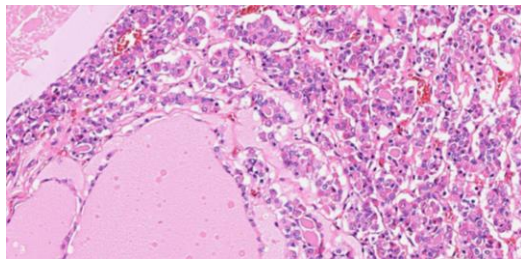
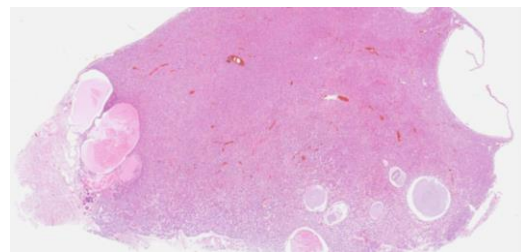
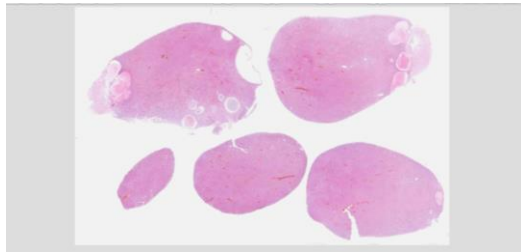
Infectious Synovitis and Suspected Neoplastic Disease in Native Chickens

Case 6. CSVP 2023-3193 (CM23-03002, ADDC NCHU, H.H. Yeh, S.W. Chen, J.W. Liao, C.Y. Chang, and H.Y. Chiou)

Hippo 河馬(*Hippopotamus amphibious*), >43-year-old female, showed decreased appetite in Dec. 2022, which improved with antibiotics and NSAIDs but worsened again in Jan. 2023 and showed clinical signs of weight loss, abnormal lactation, and vaginal discharge. On Mar. 4, 2023, the hippo could not stand after regaining consciousness from anesthesia. Due to the poor prognosis, the animal was euthanized.

Morphological diagnosis:

1. Adenoma, with calcification, pars distalis, pituitary gland
2. Pituitary cysts, pars intermedia/pars distalis (anterior lobe), pituitary gland



Laboratory examinations:

CAM5.2 keratin stain: (-), no positive control in Hippo

Etiological Dx.:

Pituitary Gland Adenoma and Chronic kidney disease in Hippo