379th CSVP Contributor Diagnosis

Date: Nov 13, 2020

Time: 12:00~16:00

Place: NCHU

專題演講(12:00~13:00)：國內野生動物/特殊寵物新興傳染病 (李文達 病理獸醫師)

本次會議組織病理切片資訊：http://140.120.114.107/slidecenter.php?id=490

Case 1. CSVP 2020-3086 (NTU2020-2371B, NTU GIMCP, T.W. Lee, and H.W. Chang)

Feline, mixed, 3-month-old, male. The patient performed hyporexia and decreased activity. Severe anemia (HCT 10.6%) and elevated liver index (ALT 2924U/L) were noted on 109.7.2. Blood transfusion with pRBC was performed. The patient died on 109.7.20 and the necropsy was performed.

Morphological diagnosis:

1. Pneumonia, interstitial and proliferating, diffuse, subacute, severe, with edema and protozoal cysts, lung
2. Pancreatitis and steatitis, necrotizing, locally extensively, acute, severe, with protozoal cysts, pancreas and the adjacent adipose tissue
3. Hepatitis and portal triaditis, necrotizing, multifocal, subacute, moderate, with protozoal cysts and extramedullary hematopoiesis, liver
4. Splenitis, with extramedullary hematopoiesis and protozoal cysts, spleen
5. Gastritis, lymphoplasmacytic, focal, subacute, mild, with protozoal cysts, stomach

Laboratory examinations:

IHC & PCR: Toxoplasma (+)

Etiological Dx.: Toxoplasmosis infection in a kitten

Case 2. CSVP 2020-3087 (NTU2020-1695A, NTU GIMCP, C.F. Lee and W.H. Huang)

Canine, Dachshund, 14-year-old, male. A right submandibular mass was noted on 2020/05/04. The mass was firm, movable and about 3*2*2 cm in size. Prescribed with Augmentin and meloxicam at LVH but without improvement. Surgical removal of the mass was performed on 6/3. Cytology on the excised mass revealed moderate cellularity of epithelial cells in cluster. Epithelial cell tumor was suspected. Chest radiography showed that no metastasis was noted.

Morphological diagnosis:

1. Carcinoma, favor epithelial-myoepithelial carcinoma, with locally extensive necrosis and hemorrhage, right submandibular mass

2. Reactive lymph node, with draining hemorrhage, right submandibular lymph node

Laboratory examinations:

Alcian blue: (-); IHC: CK, Calponin and p63 for myoepithelial cells (+);TTF-1 for ectopic thyroid and neuroendocrine origin (-)

Etiological Dx.:

Epithelial-myoepithelial Carcinoma in Canine

Case 3. CSVP 2020-3088 (CP20020, ADDC NCYU, Y. D. Wang, H.C. Kuo, M.H. Chang, and D.Y. Lo)

Suckling pigs, 4-week-old, showed signs of lameness and prostrate. The morbidity and the mortality were both 5%.

Morphological diagnosis:

1. Osteomyelitis, suppurative, multifocal, subacute, severe, with osteolysis
2. Dermatitis, ulcerative, locally extensive, chronic active, severe
3. Synovitis, fibrinosuppurative, locally extensive, chronic active, severe
4. Meningitis, suppurative, locally extensive, subacute, severe

Laboratory examinations:

Bact: Streptococcus spp (+), PCR: *Streptococcus dysgalactiae subsp. equisimilis* (+), MHR, SS, and HP Negative (-)

Etiological Dx.

Infection of *Streptococcus dysgalactiae subsp. equisimilis* causing osteomyelitis and meningitis in pigs

Case 4. CSVP 2020-3089 (2020-523, AHRI, YC Tu, LJ Ting, WC Hsu, SC Hu, and YW Chen)

Cattle, yellow and hybrid, 3-year-old. There was sudden onset of firm, superficially situated, circular nodules in the skin, ranging in size from 10 to 30 mm in diameter. The nodules had a characteristically flat surface and a central depression. The rectal temperature was 39.1℃. The morbidity was 20% (1/5)

Morphological diagnosis:

1. Haired skin: Dermatitis, superficial, necrotizing, acute, severe, with syncytial cells and intranuclear eosinophilic inclusion bodies.

Laboratory examinations:

PCR, Transmission electronic microscopy, Viral isolation: Bovine herpesvirus 2 (+)

Etiological Dx.

Pseudo-lumpy skin disease/ Bovine herpes mammilitis (Herpes 2) in a cattle

Case 5. CSVP 2020-3090 (CS20-09157, ADDC NCHU, F.Y. Tsai, P.C. Shih, H.Y.

Chiou, and J.W. Liao)

Canine, Chihuahua, 10-year-old, spayed female, showed clinical signs of chronic vomiting 2-3 months ago. A gastric pyloric mass was detected under ultrasound examination. Gastropylorectomy and gastroduodenal anastomosis were performed.

Morphological diagnosis:

1. As spindle-shaped GISTs histologically resemble leiomyosarcoma or schwannoma, definitive identification of a GIST is not possible using only morphological features.
2. Tumor cells are originated from interstitial cell of Cajal
3. Pacemaker system and in myenteric plexus
4. Both smooth muscle or neural differentiation
5. LOW grade: Tumor size: 1.5 cm in diameter; Necrosis and mitosis: No

Laboratory examinations:

IHC: KIT, α-SMA (+)

Etiological Dx.

Grastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) in a dog

Case 6. CSVP 2020-3091 (CM20-09001, GIVP & ADDC NCHU, Y.F. Hung, Y.X. Lin, H.M. Yeh, C.Y. Yang, J. W. Liao, and H.Y. Chiou)

Pigs, 3-day-old, showed clinical signs of whole body trembling in newborn piglets.

Morphological diagnosis:

1. Demyelination and axon degeneration, acute, moderate, with gliosis, spinal cord
2. Gliosis, acute, mild, multifocal, cerebrum

Lab. examined:

Brain: RT-PCR APPV Positive control (368 bp): positive

Etiological Dx.

Atypical Porcine Pestivirus Infection in Neonatal Piglets