CSVP 378 Diagnosis

Date: Oct 16 , 2020

Time: 12 : 00~16 : 00

Place: AHRI

專題演講(12:00~13:00)：組織化學染色及免疫組織化學染色應用及常見問題(張皓凱 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=481

Case 1. CSVP 2020-3080 (NTU2019-3105A, NTU GIMCP, F.H. Yang, C.L. Hsiou, Y.C. Chien, and C.R. Jeng)

Canine, Maltese, 10-year-old, spayed female. Surgical excision of bilateral mandibular mass with lymph nodes was performed.

Morphological diagnosis:

1. Round cell tumor, most likely lymphoma, with vascular invasion, the left and right mandibular lymph nodes
2. Round cell tumor, most likely lymphoma, focal metastatic, the left mandibular salivary gland

Laboratory examinations:

IHC: CD3 (+); CD20 (-)

Etiological Dx.

Bilateral mandibular lymph nodes: T-zone(paracortical) lymphoma, with vascular invasion and salivary gland metastasis.

Case 2. CSVP 2020-3081 (NTU2020-2276A, NTU GIMCP, C.L. Hsiou, C.H. Shih, and Y.C. Chang)

Feline, Norwegian forest cat, 13-year-old, castrated male. Swelling of the right hock with enlarged right popliteal lymph node was noted. Mid diaphyseal femoral amputation of the right hindlimb was performed.

Morphological diagnosis:

1. Mass of right hock: Neoplastic growth, expands in the dermis and invades into the deep muscles, non-encapsulated, poorly-demarcated, and highly infiltrative; Neoplastic cells: arranged in solid sheet pattern, interspersed with multifocal to coalescent necrosis. Round to polygonal, Vesicular and highly pleomorphic nuclei: cleaved, multilobulated, binucleated, or multinucleated. Prominent nucleolus, Marked anisokaryosis and anisocytosis. Mitotic count: 107 per 10 HPF
2. Similar neoplastic cells infiltrate the cranial tibial muscle
3. Vascular invasion: Similar neoplastic cells and macrophage engulfing neoplastic cells in the vessels

4. Suspected neoplastic cells: Vesicular/cleaved/multilobulated nucleus with prominent nucleolus

Laboratory examinations:

IHC: CD3, CD20 (-); MUM-1 (for B cell line, plasma cell) (+); Alpha-smooth muscle actin, Desmin (+); Congo red stain (-)

Etiological Dx.

The right hindlimb: Malignant cutaneous extramedullary plasmacytoma, with lymphovascular and bone invasion in a cat

Case 3. CSVP 2020-3082 (107026-A, NTUCM LAC, Y.T. Tsai, I.S. Yu, and W.P. Chen)

Mouse, C57BL/6, 11-month-old, male. The mouse presented a 2 × 2 × 1.5 cm mass arising from the left chest wall near the axilla.

Morphological diagnosis:

1. Tumor cells expressed as spindle, storiform pattern, highly atypical mitosis, bizarre bizarre multinucleated giant cells, metastasis to the lungs and liver

Laboratory examinations:

IHC: vimentin (+), desmin (-), SMA (-), S100 (-), (-), MAC-2 (-), CD31 (-), CD45 (-) pan-cytokeratin

Etiological Dx.

Undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcoma, with pulmonary and hepatic metastases

Case 4. CSVP 2020-3083 (CU20036, ADDC NCYU, M. Y. Sun, H.C. Kuo, C.L. Chen, M.H. Chang, and D.Y. Lo.)

Leghorn chickens, 140-day-old, were submitted to ADDC for disease diagnosis. They had showed clinical signs of sudden death and daily number of deaths was 10~20. The blood clots in the trachea of dead chickens were founded at necropsy

Morphological diagnosis:

1. Congestion and hemorrhage of larynx and upper trachea, Blood or diphtheritic cast in the trachea
2. Respiratory and conjunctiva epithelial cells enlarge and syncytial cells are formed Eosinophilic intranuclear inclusion body
3. Pododermatitis, moderate, chronic, multifocal, bilateral plantar

Laboratory examinations:

Polymerase chain reaction; PCR Results

ILTV:Positive; IBV: Positive; MG:Positive; MS:Positive

Etiological Dx.

Infectious Laryngotracheitis、Infectious bronchitis and bacterial pneumonia in Leghorn

chicken

Case 5. CSVP 2020-3084 (CS20-07161, ADDC NCHU, Y.X. Lin, S.W. Chang, Y.H. Su, Y.C. Chang, Y.C.Wu, H.Y. Chiou, and J.W. Liao)
Mice, ICR strain, 8-week-old, female, showed clinical signs of swelling of hind limbs and wounds on the tails. The morbidity is about 90%.
Morphological diagnosis:

1. Dermatitis, myositis and osteomyelitis, severe, chronic-active, locally extensive, with ulcer, osteolysis and remodeling, thigh and tail
2. Reactive hyperplasia, spleen, popliteal and internal iliac lymph nodes
   Lab. examined: Streptobacillus notomytis Identity 100%

Etiological Dx.
Streptobacillosis in ICR mice

Case 6. CSVP 2020-3085 (CP19-0902, ADDC NCHU, H.M. Yeh, Y.X. Lin, Y.C. Chang, H.Y. Chiou, and J.W. Liao)
Harlequin Macaw, 6-month-old, male, showed clinical signs of weakness, vomiting, indigestion, weight loss with dark green stools. The patient was died one month later
Morphological diagnosis:

1. Encephalitis, non-purulent, chronic, multifocal, moderate, cerebrum
2. Ganglioneuritis, chronic, multifocal, moderate, heart and proventriculus
3. Myocarditis, subacute, multifocal, moderate, with necrosis and fibrosis, heart
4. Pneumonia, acute, multifocal, severe, with proteinaceous foreign bodies, lung
   Lab. examined:

Brain: RT-PCR Avian Bornavirus 533 bp: positive
Lung: Klebsiella pneumoniae 、 *Escherichia coli*、Mold and yeast
Air sac: Candida sp.
Etiological Dx.
Proventricular Dilatation Disease and Foreign-body Pneumonia in a Macaw