

Date: Nov 10, 2023

Time: 12 : 00~16 : 00

Place: NCHU

專題演講(12:00~13:00)：幹細胞在獸醫臨床上的應用 (江明憲 博士/獸醫師)

本次會議組織病理切片資訊：<http://140.120.114.107/slidecenter.php?id=537>

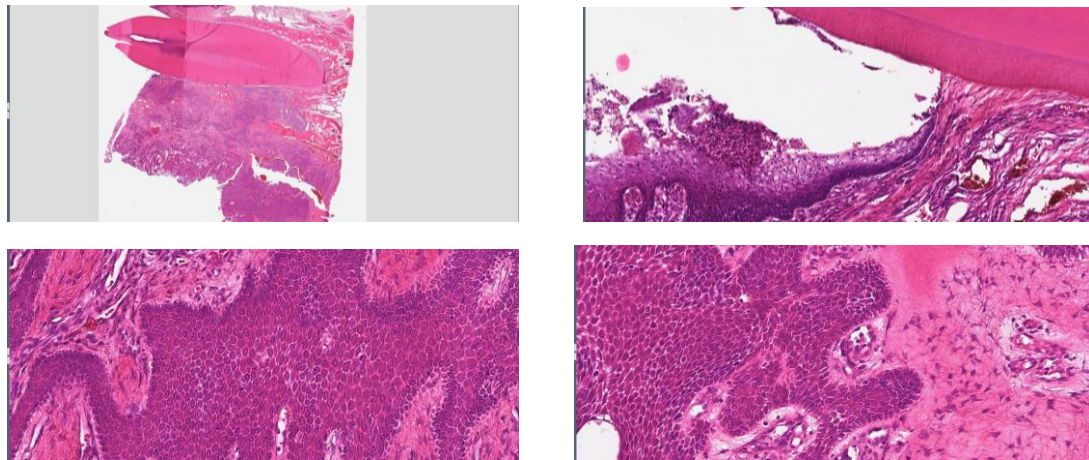
切片名稱：Case 1. NTU23-947C

Case 1. CSVP 2023-3206 (NTU2023-0947, NTU GIMCP, J.L. Ku and W.H. Huang)
Canine, Golden Retriever, Mc. An oral mass was first noticed last October, and it rapidly grew in size, accompanied by bleeding. On April 24, 2023, a rostral mandibulectomy was performed, and the excised specimen was sent for pathological examination and evaluation of surgical margins.

Morphological diagnosis:

Mass: A locally extensive region of complete loss of stratified squamous epithelium covered by degenerative neutrophils, fibrin, and red blood cells is noted.

Multifocally, mild infiltrations of inflammatory cells, including mainly plasma cells, lymphocytes, and neutrophils are noted in the lamina propria. The surgical margins are free of neoplastic cells



Laboratory examinations:

IHC:

High-molecular-weight cytokeratin 34 β E12

Pancytokeratin AE1/AE3

p63

Calretinin

ALP, MT, Vankosa

Etiological Dx.

Canine acanthomatous ameloblastomas

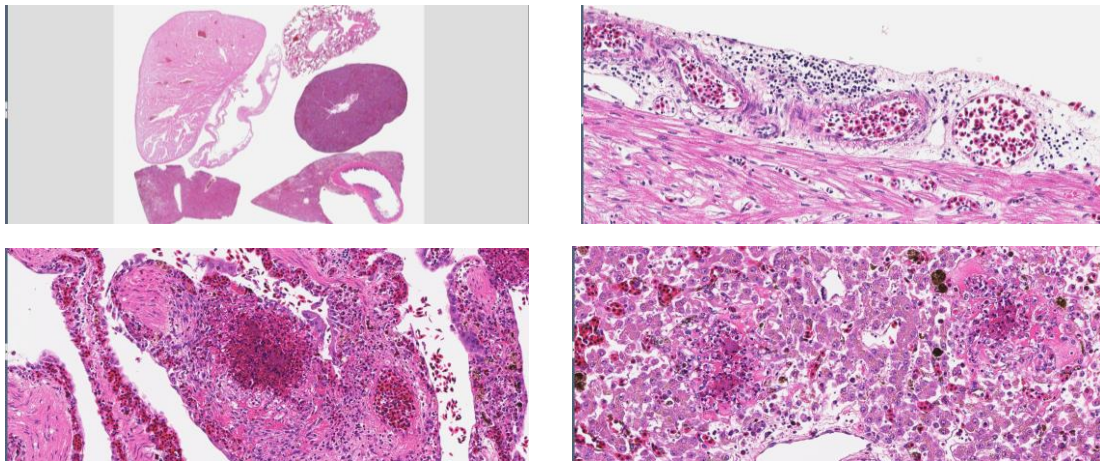
切片名稱：Case 2. NTU2023-844A

Case 2. CSVP 2023-3207 (NTU2023-0844, NTU GIMCP, H.H. Yeh, H.Y. Wang, and W.H. Huang)

Chinese three-keeled pond turtle (*Mauremys reevesii*), 3-year-old, male. On March 13th, the patient was discovered smuggled by customs in Keelung. Initially, it was in poor health and had to be isolated in a tank. Later, *Mycoplasma* was detected, and it underwent medical treatment. As its health improved, it regained the ability to enter the water independently and started eating on its own. Few days later, it was found dead ashore with some nasal secretions.

Morphological diagnosis:

1. Vasculitis, necrotizing, moderate to severe, acute, multifocal, vessels in multiple organs (heart, liver, spleen, lung, kidney, small intestine, large intestine, pancreas, cloaca, brain, gallbladder, adrenal gland and gonad)



Laboratory examinations:

1. Acid fast stain: +
2. PCR: *Mycobacterium abscessus* (+) 442 bp

Etiological Dx.

Mycobacterium abscessus infection in a Chinese Pond Turtle

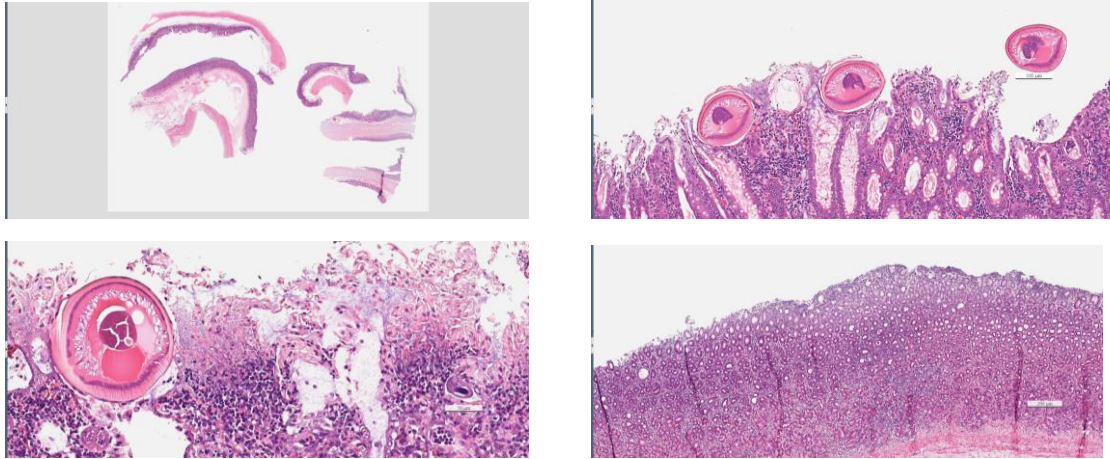
切片名稱：Case 3. MP23111C

Case 3. CSVP 2023-3208 (MP23111, ADDL NCYU, E.Z. Chang, H.C. Kuo, C.L. Chen, M.H. Chang, and D.Y. Lo)

Growing pigs, 10~15-week-old, showed clinical signs of diarrhea.

Morphological diagnosis:

Intestine: cecocolitis, multi-focal, necrotic, catarrhal, hemorrhagic, severe, cecum



Laboratory examinations:

Bacterial isolations: *Salmonella* spp. (+); *Brachyspira intracellularis* (+);

Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) (+)

Trichuriasis (+)

Etiological Dx.

Co-infection of swine dysentery, salmonellosis and trichuriasis of growing pigs

切片名稱：Case 4. 2023-0354-6

Case 4. CSVP 2023-3209 (2023-0354-6, NTU and ADDC-VRI, G.S. Chen, Y.C.

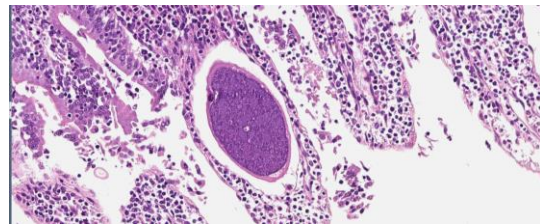
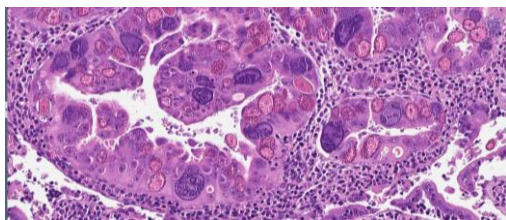
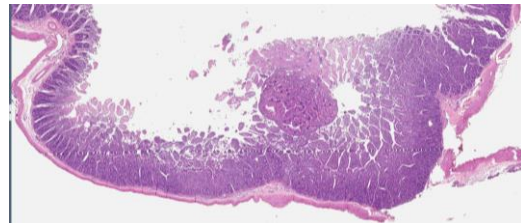
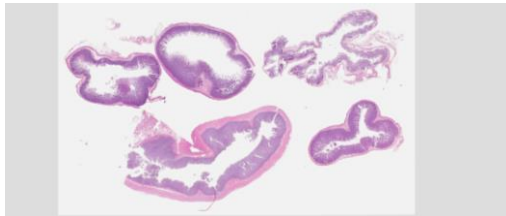
Chuang, Y.C. Tu, S.C. Hu, F. Lee, H.Y. Chiou, and Y.W. Chen)

Domestic goat (*Capra aegagrus hircus*), male, subadult. The goat was in a poor body condition (BCS=1.5/5). Numerous small white foci were noted in the mucosa of small intestines. The mesenteric lymph nodes were significantly swollen.

Morphological diagnosis:

Small intestine:

Enteritis, lymphoplasmacytic and eosinophilic, segmental, subacute, severe, with apicomplexan gametes, and oocysts



Laboratory examinations:

Small intestine: PCR: *Eimeria* 18s rRNA: +

Etiological Dx.:

Coccidiosis in a goat

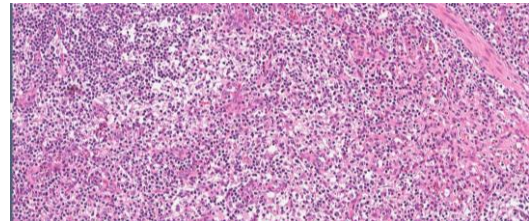
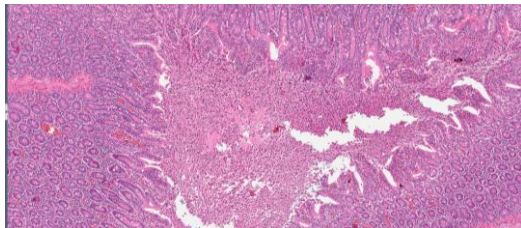
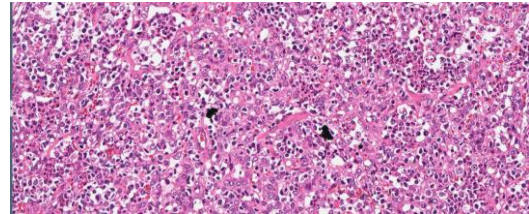
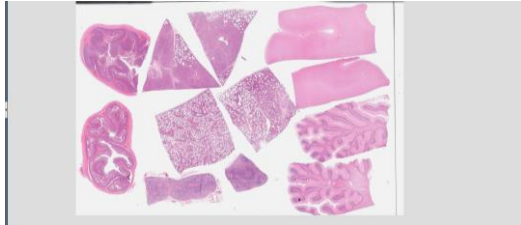
切片名稱：Case 5. CM23-07003B

Case 5. CSVP 2023-3210 (CM23-07003, ADDC NCHU, H.P. Hsiao, C.J. Wang, Y.H. Liu, H.Y. Chiou, and C.Y. Chang)

Nursery pigs, 10-week-old, showed clinical signs of panting and wet-coughing. The morbidity was about 60% (150/250) with no deaths.

Morphological diagnosis:

1. Interstitial pneumonia, lymphocytic and histiocytic, diffuse, severe, chronic, with type II pneumocyte hyperplasia, lungs
2. Bronchopneumonia, purulent, multifocal, severe, chronic-active, with BALT hyperplasia, apical and cardiac lobes, lung
3. Lymphoid depletion, mild, chronic, with peripheral hemorrhage, inguinal, mesenteric and hilar lymph nodes



Laboratory examinations:

Microbiological Examination:

Lung: *Glaesserella parasuis*; Bronchus: *Glaesserella parasuis*

RT-PCR: PRRSV (North American genotype) (+);

PCR: *Mycoplasma hyorhinis* (+); *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* (-); PCV2 (-)

Etiological Dx.:

Porcine Respiratory Disease Complex (PRDC) in Nursery Pigs

(Infection of Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome Virus (PRRSV),

Glaesserella parasuis and *Mycoplasma hyorhinis*)

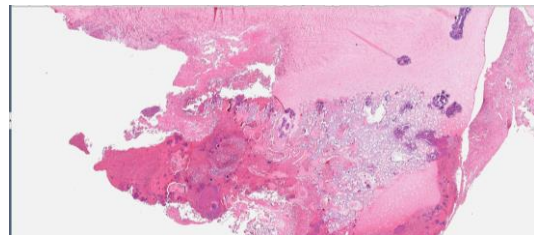
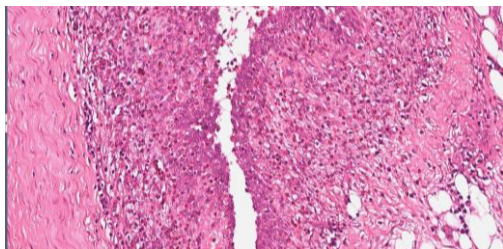
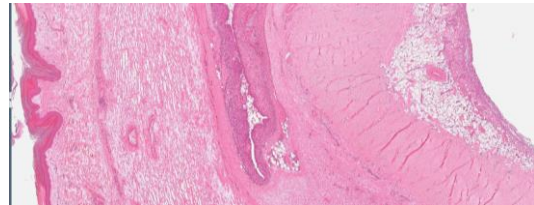
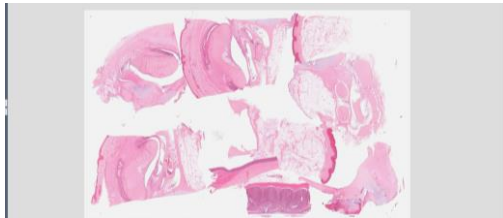
切片名稱：Case 6. CP22-11002

Case 6. CSVP 2023-3211 (CW22-11002, ADDC NCHU, Y.C. Yao, R.H. Shen, J.W. Liao, and H.Y. Chiou)

Capon, 87-day-old, showed clinical sign of lameness. The morbidity was 3% (270/9,000).

Morphological diagnosis:

1. Arthritis, fibrinopurulent and ulcerative, diffuse, severe, acute, with intralesional bacterial colonies, elbow joint.
2. Synovitis, proliferative and fibrinopurulent, diffuse, severe, chronic-active, synovial cavity, elbow and hock joints.
3. Lymphodepletion and atrophy, diffuse, severe, chronic, bursa of Fabricius.
4. Pneumonia, necrogranulomatous, multifocal, moderate, chronic, lung.



Laboratory examinations:

PCR: *Mycoplasma synoviae* (+) 295 bp

Etiological Dx.:

Infectious Synovitis in Capons