

CASE NUMBER: O16898

DATE: 5.10 2017

PATIENT: Pinscher, female, 1.5 years old

NECROPSY REPORT

MACROSCOPIC FINDINGS:

1 § Post mortal changes: Discrete

2 § Nutritional status: Normal

3 § Excretions from natural orifices and visible mucosal areas:
No significant pathological changes.

4 § Fur coat, skin, subcutaneous tissues and lymph nodes of the trunk and head:
No significant pathological changes.

5 § Muscles, bone structure, joints and adipose tissue:
No significant pathological changes.

6 § Topography of internal organs, contents of body cavities, serosal surfaces:
No significant pathological changes.

7 § Organs of the head (oral cavity, tongue, teeth, salivary glands, sinuses, pharynx & larynx): No significant pathological changes.

8 § Circulatory organs (heart & pericardium, spleen, thymus, blood, bone marrow, vessels and lymph nodes of the internal organs): No significant pathological changes.

9 § Respiratory organs (lungs, pleura and trachea): No significant pathological changes.

10 § Digestive organs (oesophagus, forestomachs, stomach, gut, mesenterium, liver, gallbladder, bile ducts and pancreas): No significant pathological changes.

11 § Urogenitals (kidneys, bladder, ureters, male and female genitals and mammary gland):
No significant pathological changes.

12 § Endocrine organs (adrenals, thyroid, parathyreoid, etc.):
No significant pathological changes.

13 § Central nervous system: No significant pathological changes.

HISTOLOGICAL FINDINGS:

Cerebral cortex: mild shrinkage and degeneration of scattered pyramidal neurons, mild cortical gliosis, focal meningeal perivascular lymphoplasmacytic infiltration in the frontal cortex.

Mesencephalon: mild gliosis scattered spheroids, occasional chromatolytic neurons within the periaqueductal grey.

Stomach, jejunum: mild diffuse chronic lymphoplasmacytic gastroenteritis.

Ileum: moderate reactive hyperplasia of lymphatic tissue.

Caecum: mild diffuse lymphoplasmacytic typhlitis, colon normal.

Lung: multifocal mild chronic lymphohistiocytic pneumonia.

Eye: mild retinal folding, the retinal layers are normal.

OTHER FINDINGS (BACTERIOLOGY, VIROLOGY, and SEROLOGY):

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PATHOLOGISTS CONCLUSIONS:

The main autopsy findings are the mild degenerative changes in the brain. Considering the anamnesis and the young age of the animal, these could be the first lesions of a primary neurodegenerative disease. In addition, mild inflammatory changes and lymphoid hyperplasia were present in the GI-tract, which can be linked to the young age. Retinal folding can be corrected during growth in young animals. However, similar lesions are regarded as hereditary dysplasia in Collies and English Springer spaniels.

Tissues not recommended for further use: brain, lung, stomach, jejunum, ileum, uterine cervix.

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