AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference 1973-74
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#	Date of Conference	Contr. #	AFIP #	Contributor	Species	Organ	Diagnosis
1.	10 Oct 73	A73-127	1455887	Brooks AFB	Dog	Kidney, liver, spleen	Acute rejection of liver allograft
2.	"	50251	1454829	L. A. County	Dog	Sk., muscle	Toxoplasmosis
3.	"	73-S-551	1456882	Hershey Med. Ctr.	Dog	Pancreas	Dysgerminoma
4.	"	73-1005	1456803	Bionetics	Chimp	Colon, L. N.	Colitis & Enterobius sp.
5.	17 Oct 73	70N1489	1456802	Un. of Col.	Lamb	Dental pad	Bluetongue
6.	"	A12040	1458480	AMC	Cat	Spleen, duodenum	Mastocytosis
7.	"	7300	1457376	Tenn.	Mouse	Liver	Sch. mansoni
8.	"	V-17452	1456807	Merck	Mouse	Thymus	Immunoreactive hyperplasia
9.	24 Oct 73	72P572	1458485	Col. St. U.	Heifer	Skin	BVD
10.	"	72-759	1457236	Edgewood	Pig	Liver, heart, sk. muscle	Vit. E - Se def.
11.	"	K73-221	1455799	Ontario	Perch	Eye	Lymphocystis
12.	"	12113	1455880	Ft. Detrick	G. pig	Skin	Trichofolliculoma
13.	31 Oct 73	MK6-2	1457371	NIH	Rhesus	Spleen	Sim. Hem. F.

14.	31 Oct 73	19516	1456891	U. of Ariz.	Steer	Liver	Fascioliosis Bac. Hemoglobinuria
15.	"	L1795-1		Ohio St. U.	Bull	Mass	Ultimobranchial adenoma
16.	"	6689	1457230	WRAIR	Dog	Cord	Granulomatous pachy-miningitis
17.	7 Nov 73	A-73-285	1455886	Brooks AFB	Monkey	Lung	Post-infection meta-plasia
18.	"	44229	1456890	Cornell	Foal	Lung	Pneumocystosis
19.	"	23652-10	1455790	Fitzsimons	Rat	Liver	Murine leukemia/ granulocytic sarcoma
20.	"	6978-17	1456903	Johns Hopkins	Monkey	Colon	(Salmonella?) Colitis
21.	14 Nov 73	2168-72	1455895	Oregon St. U.	Hereford	Mes. L. Node	Paratuberculosis
22.	"	12041	1455786	Ft. Detrick	Rhesus	Nares	Anatrichosoma sp.
23.	"	72407	1457375	Tuskegee	Cat	Liver	Reticuloendotheliosis
24.	"	73-405	1456407	U. of Nebraska	Calf	Intest.	Reovirus
25.	21 Nov 73	S5095-1	1457380	Ohio St. U.	Puppy	Lung	Adenovirus
26.	"	73S-319	1458491	Colo. St. U.	Dog	Uterus, ovary	Granulosa cell T. pyometra
27.	"	6634	1457234	WRAIR	Dog	Skin	Cushing's with Calcinosis cutis
28.	"	19088	1455787	Fitzsimons	Rat	Lung, liver	Angiostrongylus canto-nensis and Capillaria hepatica

29.	5 Dec 73	72-R-531	1456893	Hershey Med. Ctr.	Rabbit	Sheath	Treponema cuniculi
30.	"	11738	1455884	Ft. Detrick	Rat	Liver, spleen	Tularemia
31.	"	Squirrel	1456768	Bionetics	Squirrel	Skin	Squirrel fibroma
32.	"	13480	1454833	NCI	Mouse	Liver	Dimethylhydrazine hepatopathy
33.	"	4322	1454832	NCI	Rat	Liver	Dimethylnitrosamine hepatocarcinoma & hyperplasia
34.	12 Dec 73	7647-1	1456886	Hopkins	Sheep	Kidney	Copper poisoning
35.	"	72-97	1457373	Tuskegee	Cow	Brain	Listeriosis
36.	"	A-9005	1458482	Ani. Med. Ctr.	Cat	Pituitary	Chromophobe adenoma
37.	"	50775	1454836	L. A. County	Rabbit	Liver, int.	Coccidiosis
38.	2 Jan 74	73-276	1455894	U. Nebraska	Steer	Brain	Polioencephalomalacia
39.	"	73-1195or97	1457303	S. Dak. St.	Duck	Liver, int.	Duck virus enteritis
40.	"	7350-1	1456767	NADL	Bovine fetus	Heart	Epithelial inclusions
41.	"	73-834	1455882	U. of Wisc.	Dog	Tonsil	Squamous cell car.
42.	9 Jan 74	S-2649	1457220	C. L. Davis Fdn.	Marmoset	Spleen	Herpesvirus T
43.	"	73-3803	1457382	Tenn.	Puppy	Lung, kidney, liver	Herpesvirus canis
44.	"	69-192	1460825	AFRRI	Rhesus	Lung	Pulmonary hydatid & pneumonia
45.	"	A73-366-3	1456329	Brooks AFB	Primate	Spleen	Amyloidosis

			1471339	Hopkins	Snake	Viscera	Gout
46.	16 Jan 74	6226-1	1456885	Hopkins	Dog	Sinus	Carcinoma
47.	"	6531-23	1455879	Oregon St. U.	Dog	Colon	Ulcerative colitis
48.	"	2526-73	1455888	Oregon St. U.	Chicken	Liver	Inclusion body hepatitis
49.	"	1426-73	1455878	Oregon St. U.	Cat	Spleen	Plasma cell myeloma
50.	23 Jan 74	2146-72	1454835	L. A. County	Puppy	Liver, kidney, bladder	ICH & distemper
51.	"	40831	1455892	U. of Nebraska	Lamb	Lung	Pasteurella & Mycoplasma
52.	"	71-884	1456892	Cornell U.	Pony	Lung	Hypervitaminosis D.
53.	"	43140	1455883	Ft. Detrick	Rhesus	Nares testicle	Rocky Mtn. spotted fever
54.	30 Jan 74	11875	1455800	Ontario	Trout	Kidney	Corynebacterium
55.	"	K73-1015	1456804	Bionetics	Mouse	Ovary	Teratoma
56.	"	73-1013	1455893	U. of Nebraska	Calf	Intestine	Corona virus
57.	"	71-767	1457379	Ohio St. U.	Pig	Nose	Inclusion body & rhinitis
58.	6 Feb 74	73-0865-2	1457381	Ohio St. U.	Dog	Uterus	Subinvolution
59.	"	T-824-1	1457374	Tuskegee	Foal	Kidney	Actinobacillus equuli
60.	"	72-239	1456902	U. of Arizona	Parrot	Liver	Salmonella
61.	"	73-366	1458488	Oklahoma St. U.	Calf	Lung	Hemophilus septicemia
62.	13 Feb 74	22307	1460591	U. of Alabama	Mouse	Lung	Sendai virus
63.	"	4652					

64.	13 Feb 74	4765	1460592	U. of Alabama	Dog	Liver	Hepatoma
	"	72-339	1460664	Letterman	Monkey	Intestine (esophagus)*	Molineus torulosis (Candidiasis)? *
65.					Dog	Skin	Sweat gland tumor
66.	20 Feb 74	39845	1454830	L. A. County	Dog	Kidney	1 CH
	"	72-332	1458511	Tuskegee	Sucker	Body	Myxosporidiosis
67.	"	K73-1108	1455877	Ontario	Pony	Heart	Fibroelastosis or Strongyles
68.	"	72-2483	1455897	U. of Wisc.			
69.					Cat	L. node sm. int.	Feline Inf. Peritonitis
70.	27 Feb 74	73-839	1455885	U. of Wisc.	Dog	Lung	Amyloidosis
	"	20779	1455789	Fitzsimons	Guinea pig	Liver	Hepatitis. Herpes plus Diplococcus
71.	"	73-D-286	1459688	Hershey			
72.					Cat	Mammary gland	Hyperplasia or adenoma
73.	"	73-S-228	1456889	Hershey	Pig	Liver	Gossypol toxicity
74.	6 Mar 74	73-6572-1	1490752	Kansas St. U.	Pig	Liver	Midzonal necrosis-aflatoxin
75.	"	72-965	1491312	Kansas St. U.	Monkey	Liver	Pseudotubercusosis
76.	"	S-2651	1457302	C. L. Davis Fdn.	Chicken	Liver	Fatty liver syndrome
77.	"	CK73-163	1457377	NIH, Comp. Path.	Pig	Spleen, liver	Chr. granulomatous dis
78.	20 Mar 74	22985	1491979	USDA (B)	Chicken	Skin & muscle	Neurofibroma
79.	"	15449	1460594	USDA (B)			

80.	2[illegible] Mar 74	S73-142	1491767	FDA	Dog	Skin	Sebaceous adenoc
81.	"	22292	1458487	Okla. St. U.	Steer	Brain	Hypoderma lineatum
82.	27 Mar 74	0-965	1460661	Pfizer	Dog	SubQ	Liposarcoma
83.	"	1905-A	1460355	NZP	Cat	Gums	Giant cell epulis
84.	"	71-121	1460663	Letterman	Guinea pig	Lung, etc	Cytomegalovirus
85.	"	73-226	1464088	AFRRI	Pig	Heart	Mycoplasma pericarditis
86.	3 Apr 74	73532-1	1456894	USDA (Ames)	Steer	Rumen	Mycotic rumenitis
87.	"	73N335	1456801	U. of Calif.	Ewe	Brain	Phalaris toxicity
88.	"	73N162	1459422	U. of Calif.	Cat	Liver	Bile duct ca.
89.	"	73-1840	1457378	Tenn.	Deer	Brain, liver	Mal. catarrhal fever or epiz. hem. dis.
90.	10 Apr 74	54803	1456805	Merck	Rat	Spine	Renal osteodystrophy
91.	"	763-72	1457228	Edgewood	Horse	Skin	Habronemiasis
92.	"	425-73	1457233	Edgewood	Sheep	Kidney	Enterotoxemia nephritis
93.	"	73-1192	1457372	Tenn.	Dog	Mediastinum	Parathyroid adenoma
94.	17 Apr 74		1450754	Geog. Zoon., AFIP	Pig	Kidney	Lepto
95.	"	3227	1464087	U. of Ala.	Mouse	Lung	CRD
96.	"	2594	1460826	"	"	"	"
97.	"	73-1006	1456888	U. of Arizona	Dog	Mammary gland	Osteosarcoma
98.	"	73-6844	1457218	S. Dakota St.	Steer	Liver	Acute iron toxicity

99.	24 Apr 74	4499	1454834	NCI	Rat	Int.	Enteritis-azoxym ane
	"	L22511	1454831	NCI	Rat	Colon	Adenoca.
100.	"	6842	1457232	WRAIR	Rat	Lung	Pneumonia - Yersinia
101.	"	MS72-2-4582	1457238	NIH	Mouse	Heart	Myocarditis, rupture
102.	"	69-1092	1456810	Bionetics	Rat	Liver	Hepatoma
103.	"	A73-299-17	1455896	Brooks AFB	Cat	Bone	Panleuk
104.	1 May 74	15477	1460595	USDA, Beltsville	Chicken	Bone	Osteopetrosis
105.	"	13546	1460598	"	Cow	Skin	Hypoderma bovis
106.	"	S-3628	1458479	Ani. Med. Ctr.	Cat	Bone	Fibrous dysplasia
107.	"	K73-1103	1455798	Ontario	Fish	Abdomen	Flukes
108.	8 May 74	46211	1459687	Cornell	Fish	Back	Neurofibroma
109.	"	71-447	1460596	Pfizer	Fish	Viscera	Visceral granuloma
110.	"	73-364	1453928	NZP	Blackbird	Aorta	Arteritis & aneurysm
111.	"	73N559	1456800	U. Cal.	Horse	Lung	Adenovirus & pneumocysti
112.	15 May 74	73-1022-35	1490764	KSU	Horse	Salivary gl.	Adenoviral adenitis
113.	"	73P308	1458492	Col. St. U.	Horse	Stifle joint	Synovitis, vasculitis
114.	"	73-598-12	1490751	KSU	Pig	Colon	Dysentery
115.	"	P72-683	1457370	NIH	Monkey	Nose	Sim. Hem. F. & Anatrichosoma
116.	22 May 74	S2650	1457229	C. L. Davis	Monkey	Lung	Kaolin granulomas
117.	"						

118.	22 May 74	A17482	1460599	Pfizer	Monkey	Kidney	Acute tubular necrosis
119.	"	46126	1459689	Cornell	Raccoon	Liver	Hepatic necrosis - Herpesvirus
120.	29 May 74	23828	1455788	Fitzsimons	Dog	Liver & bone	Adenoca, bile duct?
121.	"	518-73	1457368	Edgewood	Dog	Lymph node	Reticulum cell sarcoma
122.	"	72-287	1460600	LAIR	Dog	Heart	Hemangiosarcoma
123.	"	73064	1491978	FDA	Dog	3rd eyelid	Adenoca, gland of 3rd lid
124.	5 Jun 74	73-333	1456884	Arizona	Cat	Mammary gl.	Hypertrophy
125.	"	V-21461	1456811	Merck	Hamster	Abdomen	Teratoma
126.	"	22192	1458493	Okla. St.	Cow	Rumen	Rumenitis-overeating
127.	"	73D108	1458486	Colo. St.	Calf	Colon	Coccidiosis
128.	"	73-394	1455881	Wisc.	Dog	Kidney	Glomerulonephritis, plus

Pictures
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10 October 1973

Case I - A73-127 - These tissues are from a dog which died 8 days after an experimental surgical procedure. Some of the lesions were probably secondary to drugs given in conjunction with surgery.

Case II - 50251 - This tissue section is from the rear leg of a dog which had rear leg lameness followed by paralysis.

Case III - 73-S-551 - This tissue is from an 8-1/2 year old female miniature pinscher with an abdominal mass.

Case IV - 73-1005 - (2 slides) - An 11-year-old female chimpanzee died following an intractable diarrhea.

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Results
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Case I - A73-127 - The dog in this case had received a liver allograph 8 days prior to death. Surgery was uncomplicated. The dog maintained a low grade fever and became increasingly icteric. He had received 4 doses of antilymphocyte globulin. Necropsy showed a "nutmeg" liver, hemorrhage into the small intestine, and "Coca Cola" (contributor's term) colored urine. All anastomoses were open and functioning.

The liver demonstrates an acute rejection syndrome. The spleen shows necrosis of lymphocytes which is probably secondary to the action of antilymphocyte globulin. The kidney shows a severe glomerulonephritis.

Ref.: Taylor, Harold E.: Pathology of organ transplantation on man. pp. 173-199, IN: Pathology Annual. New York, Appleton-Century-Crofts Educational Division of Meredith Corp., 1972.

Chase, William H., et al.: Ultrastructural study of the glomerulonephritis produced by antilymphocyte globulin in monkeys. Lab. Invest. 27: 393-399, 1972.

Case II - 50251 - This dog had a chronic inflammation of the skeletal muscle in the rear leg and Toxoplasma gondii organisms were present in and around the lesion. These organisms could be seen within cysts and as single organisms which were loose in the lesion. Numerous toxoplasma organisms were also present within the alveolar lining cells in the lungs.(lung section not seen).

Case III - 73-S-521 - The neoplasm is an ovarian dysgerminoma, which had metastasized to the pancreas. Several lymph nodes were also involved. Most attendees at the conference believed this neoplasm to be of pancreatic islet cell origin. The primary lesion in the ovary was not present in the conference material.

Ref.: Andrews, E. J., Stookey, J. L., Helland, D. and Slaughter, L. J.: A histopathologic study of canine and feline ovarian dysgerminoma. Canad. J. Comp. Med. (In Press) 1973.

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Case IV - 73-1095 - Given history of 4-year-old pharmacopoeia [illegible] Limited mainly to the lower intestinal tract and associated [illegible] colic lymph nodes. The intestinal lesions were characterized by hemorrhage in the colon and cecum with pseudomembrane formation. The lymph nodes contained numerous firm yellowish nodules with caseous, semi-liquid or liquid centers.

Pseudomonas sp. was cultured from the large intestine. The contributor presumed the numerous nematode parasites to be Strongylus sp. Most conference attendees thought the parasites were Strongylus vulgaris. The diagnosis of S. vulgaris was also the opinion of a parasitologist who was consulted.

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Histories
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
17 October 1973

Case I - 70N1489 - This feeder lamb was one of a flock of 350 animals. Four lambs including the subject case were showing signs of excessive salivation, anorexia, fever and lameness for several days.

Case II - A-12040 - These tissues are from a 10-year-old cat that had a poor appetite and was vomiting. During examination, a palpable abdominal mass was discovered.

Case III - 7300 - This tissue is from a mouse with an experimental infection.

Case IV - V-17452 - This section is from an incidental finding in a 14-month-old, female ICR/Ha mouse.

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Results
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17 October 1973

Case I - 70N1489 - This lamb had a hemorrhagic ulcerative stomatitis with proliferative vasculitis in the dental pad. A necrotizing vasculitis was present within the pulmonary artery. Bluetongue virus was isolated from tissues of this animal.

Case II A-12040 - This cat was diagnosed as having malignant mastocytosis with duodenal ulcers. Duodenal ulcers are commonly found in conjunction with malignant mast cell tumors in cats.

Case III - 7300 - This mouse has a granulomatous hepatitis caused by an experimental infection with Schistosoma mansoni.

Ref.: Von Lichtenberg, F., Erickson, D. G., Sadun, E. H.: Comparative histopathology of Schistosome granulomas in the hamster. Am. J. of Path. 72: 149-178, Aug. 1973.

Case IV - V-17452 - The constributor diagnosed this mouse as having immunoreactive thymic hyperplasia. Many well developed germinal centers were present within the thymic medulla, and the cortex was marked by atrophy. This type of change occurs in most female mice of this strain at this age. The males of the same age invariably have normal thymuses. Many of these female ICR/Ha mice had changes in their kidneys suggestive of membranous glomerulonephritis.

Ref.: J. Path. Bact. 88: 229, 1964.

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Results

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24 October 1973

Case 1. 72P572- This section of skin was taken from the axillary area of a 1-year-old heifer. All of those present at the conference diagnosed the lesion as a dermatitis, and several people mentioned the presence on individual cell necrosis within the epidermis. Several possible causes were considered by the attendees, including thallium toxicity, bacteria, and viruses. As to the latter, 2 individuals thought that the lesion may have resulted from a virus diarrhea infection.

Contributors Diagnosis: Necrotic dermatitis characteristic of virus diarrhea. This animal was one of 300 that had been vaccinated 2-3 weeks previously for BVD, while an outbreak of the disease was in progress. At necropsy there were scattered erosions in the oral cavity, esophagus, and rumen. In addition, there was catarrhal enteritis and a hyperplastic enlargement of the spleen and mesenteric lymph nodes.

Contributor: Colorado State University

Reference: Chenekatu, P., Tyler, D., and Ramsey, F. (1967). Characteristics of a Condition Following Vaccination With Bovine Virus Diarrhea Vaccine. JAVMA 150:46.

Case 2. 759-72- These tissues were from one of many dead feeder pigs in a group of 200. No clinical signs were noted prior to death. There was complete agreement among those at the conference that the lesions in the myocardium and skeletal muscle were representative of a nutritional myopathy.

The liver was characterized by midzonal necrosis and congestion. Most thought that the condition was due to a vitamin E and/or Selenium deficiency.

Contributors Diagnosis: Hepatosis dietetica, cardiac microangiopathy, and muscular dystrophy due to vitamin E and/or Selenium deficiency.

Contributor: Edgewood Arsenal

Case 3. K73-221- This section of eye was taken from a Silver Perch (Bairdiella chrysura) caught in the Gulf of Mexico. Grossly the fish was covered by white egg-like masses. All of those present diagnosed the lesion as ocular lymphocystis disease.

Contributors Diagnosis: Ocular Lymphocystis Disease.

Contributor: Ministry of Agriculture, Ontario, Canada.

Case 4. 12113- This section of skin was taken from the dorsal cervical region of an 11-year-old male standard poodle. The mass was approximately 11 cm in diameter, ulcerated and hemorrhagic. A number of diagnoses were offered for this tumor including; hair matrix tumor, calcifying epithelioma, trichoepithelioma, squamous cell carcinoma, and trichocarcinoma. Everyone agreed that the inflammation present was in response to the keratin debris.

Contributors Diagnosis: Trichofolliculoma

Contributor: Ft. Detrick, Md.

Reference: Ediger, R., Dill, G., and Kovatch, R.(1971). Trichofolliculoma of the Guinea Pig. J. Natl. Cancer Inst. 46: 517-523.

Histories
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31 October 1973

Case I - MKG-2 - This tissue was taken at necropsy from a Rhesus monkey with an acute, febrile disease.

Case II - 19516 - A feedlot steer showing respiratory distress and acute abdominal discomfort died within 20 minutes after removal from its pen for an antibiotic injection. At necropsy, a large dark spot was noted in a friable, bile covered liver.

Case III - This tissue section is from an 11-year-old Jersey bull which had developed a progressive skeletal disease during the past 3 years. The animal had posterior lameness and palpable swellings in the anterior cervical area.

Case IV - 6689 - These tissue sections are from a 9-year-old dog which had exhibited posterior paralysis for one month.

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Results
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Case I - Mk6-2 - This tissue was taken from a rhesus monkey that had an acute febrile, hemorrhagic disease. The majority of those present diagnosed the condition as Simian hemorrhagic fever and thought that one of the most characteristic features of the disease was the large amount of fibrin present in the splenic sinusoids.

Contributors diagnosis: Simian hemorrhagic fever.
Contributor: National Institutes of Health.

Ref.: Polner, A., et al.: Simian hemorrhagic fever. I. Clinical and epizootiologic aspects of an outbreak among quarantined monkeys. Amer. J. Trop. Med. Hyg. 17: 404-412, 1968.

Allen, A., et al.: Simian hemorrhagic fever. II. Studies in pathology. Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg. 17: 413-421, 1968.

Tauraso, N., et al.: Simian hemorrhagic fever. III. Isolation and characterization of a viral agent. Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg. 17: 422-430, 1968.

Case II - 19516 - A feedlot steer exhibiting respiratory distress and acute abdominal discomfort died 20 minutes after removal from its pen for an antibiotic injection. At necropsy, a large dark spot was noted in a friable, bile colored liver. All of those attending the conference diagnosed the liver lesion as representative of that seen in bacillary hemoglobinuria.

Contributor's diagnosis: Fascioliasis, chronic pericholangitis, thrombosis, infarction, all lesions associated with bacillary hemoglobinuria.
Contributor: University of Arizona.

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Case III - L1795-1 - An 11-year-old Jersey bull owned by an artificial insemination cooperative, had over the past 3 years, developed progressive skeletal disease with posterior lameness and palpable swellings in the anterior cervical area. At necropsy there was severe degenerative osteoarthritis, ankylosing spondylosis, vertebral osteosclerosis, and replacement of the anterior cervical lymph nodes by white fine tissue. Multiple white nodules were scattered throughout all lobes of the lung and the left adrenal gland was enlarged to 4 times its normal size. Two other bulls in the breeding cooperative were affected in a similar manner.

Contributor's diagnosis: Ultimobranchial adenoma.
Contributor: Ohio State University.

Ref.: Wilkie, B., and Krook, L.: Ultimobranchial tumor of the thyroid and pheochromocytoma in the bull. Path. Vet. 7: 126-134, 1970.

Young, D., et al.: Calcitonin activity in ultimobranchial neoplasms from bulls. Vet. Path. 8: 19-27, 1971.

Case IV - 6689 - These sections of spinal cord are from a 9-year-old dog which exhibited posterior paralysis for one month. The majority of those present diagnosed the lesion as a granulomatous pachymeningitis.

Contributor's diagnosis: Granulomatous pachymeningitis secondary to a ruptured thoracic intervertebral disc.
Contributor: WRAIR.

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Histories
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
7 November 1973

Case I - A73-285 - A newly acquired cebus monkey died during quarantine. Approximately 60 to 70% of the lung parenchyma contained lesions similar to those present in the tissue section. An acute, severe, catarrhal enteritis was also present.

Case II - 44229 - (2 slides; H&E and toluidine blue) - A 3-month-old female, half-Arab foal was ill for 4 weeks from a respiratory disease which was not responsive to antibiotics.

Case III - 23652-10 - This tissue represents an incidental finding in a 414g male rat from a Vitamin A study.

Case IV - 6978-17 - These tissue sections are from a female spider monkey with recurrent diarrhea.

PHILIP W. BLUMER
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Veterinary Pathology Division

Results
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
7 November 1973

Case I - A-73-285 - A newly acquired cebus monkey died during the quarantine period and at necropsy 60 to 70% of the lung parenchyma contained lesions similar to those present in the tissue section. An acute, severe, catarrhal enteritis was also present. A number of diagnoses were offered by those attending the conference, including squamous metaplasia, lobular pneumonia, and pneumonitis. Several people thought the condition to be viral in origin.

Contributor's diagnosis: Post-infection hyperplastic squamous metaplasia of alveoli and bronchioles. This condition has been described in man following various viral pulmonary diseases. The contributor felt that in this case, the lung changes followed a measles infection in that an outbreak of measles had occurred 6 weeks prior to the death of this animal. Within alveoli were a few giant cells and syncytial cells as well as some ghosts of inclusion bodies.
Contributor: Pennsylvania State University.

Ref.: Spencer, H.: Pathology of the lung. Permagon Press, 1968.

Case II - 44229 - A 3-month-old female half-Arabian foal was ill for 4 weeks with a respiratory illness which was not responsive to antibiotics. The opinion of those present at the conference was unanimous that this represented a Pneumocystis carinii infection.

Contributor's diagnosis: Pneumocystis carinii.
Contributor: Cornell University.

Case III - 23652-10 - This tissue represents an incidental finding in a 414 gm male rat used in a vitamin A study. Most of those attending diagnosed this as a murine leukemia.

Contributor's diagnosis: Murine leukemia/granulocytic sarcoma.
Contributor: Fitzsimmons Army Hospital.

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Case IV - 6978-17 - A female spider monkey had recurrent diarrhea. At necropsy, there was splenomegaly, mesenteric lymphadenopathy, and small nodules in the colonic mucosa. The attendees were somewhat divided as to the cause of this lesion with amoeba and Salmonella sp. being the etiologic agents most frequently mentioned.

Contributor's diagnosis: Colitis with paratyphoid nodules. Salmonella typhimurium was cultured from the mesenteric lymph nodes.

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Histories
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
14 November 1973

Case I - 2168-72 (2 slides; H&E and Acid fast) - The tissue in this section is a mesenteric lymph node from an 18-month-old Hereford that had diarrhea for 3 months.

Case II - 12041 - This tissue section contains an incidental finding in a young male Rhesus monkey.

Case III - 72-407 - This tissue is from a 3-year-old male cat which was unable to eat, drink or move for 3 days prior to death. The mucous membranes were icteric and hemorrhages were present in the lungs, heart and urinary bladder.

Case IV - 72-405 - This is a section of ileum from a gnotobiotic calf killed 6 hours after the onset of diarrhea caused by an experimental infection. The calf was 54 hours old at death. The sections numbered 69-796 are from the ileum of a gnotobiotic control calf which was 72 hours old when killed.

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AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
14 November 1973

Case I - 2168-72 - This section of lymph node was taken at necropsy from an 18-month-old female Hereford that had been scouring for 3 months. All of those at the seminar diagnosed the lesion as a granulomatous lymphadenitis due to Johnes disease.

Contributor's Diagnosis: Paratuberculosis (Johnes disease).
Contributor: Oregon State University.

Case II - 12041 - This section from the nose was an incidental finding in a rhesus monkey. The parasites present were variously identified by those at the conference as Capillaria sp., Gongylonema sp. and Anatrichosoma sp.

Contributor's Diagnosis: Anatrichosoma cynamolgi, external nares.
Contributor: Fort Detrick, Md.

Case III - 72-407 - A 3-year-old male cat would not eat, drink, or move for 3 days and finally died. At necropsy, the mucous membranes were icteric and hemorrhage was present in the lungs, heart, and urinary bladder. Most of those attending the meeting thought this was representative of a myeloproliferative disorder.

Contributor's Diagnosis: Reticuloendotheliosis.
Contributor: Tuskegee

RESULT

14 NOV 73

Case IV - 72-405 - Sections of ileum from a 54-hour-old gnotobiotic calf experimentally infected, and from a 72-hour-old gnotobiotic control calf are presented. Opinion was mixed as to the etiology of the alterations in the infected calf, and the etiologic agent was not specifically identified although most thought it was viral in origin.

Contributor's Diagnosis: Reo-like calf diarrhea infection.
Contributor: University of Nebraska

Ref: Pathology of Neonatal Calf Diarrhea Induced by a Reo-like Virus. Vet. Path. 8: 490-505 (1971).

KENNETH M. AYERS
Capt., USAF, VC
Veterinary Pathology Division

Dear all

Histories
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
21 November 1973

Case I - S5095-1 - This lung tissue is from a 2-month-old, female, German shepherd dog which was owned by a pet store. Distemper, hepatitis and leptospirosis vaccine was administered on 3 and 14 August. The puppy was inactive and anorectic on 18 and 19 August. Death occurred on 20 August.

Case II - 73S319 - A 9-year-old poodle was presented with alopecia over the back, ventral abdomen, and sides. The abdomen was filled with fluid and the vulva was swollen and turgid. There was a small amount of vaginal discharge and the dog had a total WBC of 22,500.

Case III - 6634 - This skin biopsy was removed from a 6-year-old mixed breed female dog. The animal exhibited bilateral alopecia and focal areas of hyperpigmentation were present over the chest and abdomen.

Case IV - 19088 - (2 slides) - These tissues are from a mature, male, Polynesion rat (Rattus exudous) found in a wooded area west of Denver, Col.

PHILIP W. BLUMER
Capt., USAF, VC
Veterinary Pathology Division

Toha,
I have slides from Case I
+ Case IV (1 slide)
— I will file them myself
R.E

Results
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
21 November 1973

Case I - S5095-1 - This section of lung was from a 2-month-old puppy which was owned by a pet store. It became inactive, anorectic, and died.

Contributor' diagnosis: Necrotizing bronchitis and bronchiolitis with proliferative interstitial pneumonia compatible with canine adenovirus infection.
Contributor: Ohio State University.

Ref.: Swango, L., et al.: A comparison of the pathogenesis and antigenecity of infectious canine hepatitis virus and A26/61 virus strain (Toronto). J. A. V. M. A. 156: 1687-1696, 1970.

Case II - 73S-319 - A 9-year-old poodle was presented with alopecia over the back, ventral abdomen, and sides. The abdomen was filled with fluid and the vulva was swollen and turgid.

Contributor's diagnosis: Granulosa cell tumor with cystic endometrial hyperplasia and pyometra.
Contributor: Colorado State University.

Case III - 6634 - Skin biopsy from a 6-year-old dog with bilateral alopecia and focal areas of hyperpigmentation over the chest and abdomen.

Contributor's diagnosis: Calcinosis cutis due to Cushing's syndrome.
Contributor: WRAIR.

Case IV - 19088 - Tissues from a Polynesian rat found in a wooded area west of Denver, Colorado.

Contributor's diagnosis: Verminous pneumonia due to Angiostrongylus cantonensis and granulomatous hepatitis due to Capillaria hepatica.
Contributor: Fitzsimmons Army Hospital.

KENNETH M. AYERS
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*Note: Due to the annual ACVP meeting, there will be no slide conference on 28 November 1973.

Howard

Histories
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
5 December 1973

Case I - 72-B-531 - A male Dutch belted rabbit had ulcerated, encrusted lesions about the penis.

Case II - 11738 - A 150 gm male White rat was inoculated intraperitoneally with an infectious agent and killed 72 hours later.

Case III - (labeled squirrel) - This tissue was obtained from a feral, gray squirrel with generalized, cutaneous nodules.

Case IV - 2 slides; 13480 and 4322 - The tissue on slide 13480 is from a mouse which died following an injection with an experimental agent. Slide 4322 is from a rat which has been exposed to a different agent for 10 weeks in the drinking water. The rat was killed 25 weeks after the first exposure.

PHILIP W. BLUMER
Capt., USAF, VC
Veterinary Pathology Division

Results
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
5 December 1973

Case I - 72-R-531 - A mature male Dutch belted rabbit had ulcerated, encrusted lesions about the penis. The majority of those at the conference diagnosed the lesion as a posthitis and thought it was representative of rabbit syphilis.

Contributor's diagnosis: Treponema cuniculi infection (Rabbit Syphilis). It was stated that the animal had a positive titer by the rapid plasma reagent method.
Contributor: Pennsylvania State University.

Case II - 11738 - A 150 gm male rat was inoculated intraperitoneally with an infectious agent and was killed 72 hours later. Most of those attending the seminar agreed that the liver lesion was a granulomatous hepatitis, while the splenic lesion was necrotizing in nature. Opinion as to the etiology was mixed and included Tyzzer's disease, viral infection and tularemia.

Contributor's diagnosis: Multifocal pyogranulomatous hepatitis and necrotizing splenitis. Etiology Francisella tularensis (tularemia).
Contributor: Ft. Detrick, Md.

Case III - This section was taken from a feral gray squirrel with generalized, multiple cutaneous nodules. The majority of those attending the session thought the lesion was representative of squirrel pox, though the possibility of squirrel fibroma was mentioned.

Contributor's diagnosis: Squirrel fibroma (Pox virus).
Contributor: Bionetics Laboratories.
Ref.: King, et al.: Naturally occurring squirrel fibroma with involvement of internal organs. J. Wildlife Dis., October, 321, 1972.

RESULTS
5 Dec 73

Case IV - Slide 13480 - Section of liver from a mouse that died following infection of an experimental agent. The most frequently used terms used to describe the lesion by those at the conference were biliary hyperplasia and megalocytosis. Many thought it was toxic in origin and pyrilizodine was mentioned.

Contributor's diagnosis: Hepatopathy. The animal had been injected with dimethylhydrazine, a hepatic and colon carcinogen.

Ref.: Thurnhen, et al.: Cancer Res. 33: 940, 1973.

Case V - Slide 4322 - This rat had been exposed to an agent in its drinking water for 10 weeks. Most thought the lesion to be a hepatocellular carcinoma.

Contributor's diagnosis: Hepatocellular carcinoma and nodular hyperplasia from feeding diethylnitrosamine.

Contributor: National Cancer Institute.

Ref.: Reuber, J.: J. Natl. Cancer Inst. 41: 113-1140, 1968.
Reuber, J.: J. Natl. Cancer Inst. 34: 697, 1968.

KENNETH M. AYERS
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Histories
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
12 December 1973

Case I - 7647-1 - This kidney section is from one of 50 dead sheep from a flock of 1000. The sheep died after a chronic illness characterized by icterus and hemoglobinuria.

Case II - 72-97 - A 6-year-old Hereford cow had unilateral facial paralysis.

Case III - A-9005 - This tissue section is from an 11-year-old, domestic Short-haired cat.

Case IV - 30775 - Numerous rabbits were dead or dying from a group kept by a zoo to feed the reptiles.

PHILIP W. BLUMER
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Results
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
12 December 1973

Case I - 7647-1 - This kidney section is from one of 50 dead sheep in a flock of 1000. The animal died after a chronic illness characterized by icterus and hemoglobinuria. Most of those present at the conference diagnosed the condition as a toxic nephrosis and thought it was probably due to a plant poisoning. Mention was also made of what appeared to be oxalate crystals in many tubules.
Contributor's diagnosis: Hemoglobinuric nephrosis due to copper poisoning. Toxic levels of copper were recovered from the livers of 2 tested sheep. The feed contained high levels of copper and no detectable molybdenum. Top dressing with molybdenum and sulfates, and withdrawal of mineral supplements eliminated the problem.
Contributor: Johns Hopkins University

Case II - 72-97 - This section of brain is from a 6-year-old Hereford cow with unilateral facial paralysis. The majority of those present thought the lesion was representative of an encephalitis. Both rabies and listeriosis were mentioned as possible causes.
Contributor's diagnosis: Listeriosis.
Contributor: Tuskegee Institute.

Case III - A-9005 - This tissue section was taken from an 11-year-old male cat. Most of those present diagnosed the lesion as a pituitary adenoma.
Contributor's diagnosis: Chromophobe adenoma of the pituitary.
Contributor: Animal Medical Center.

Case IV - 30775 - Numerous rabbits were dead or dying. All of those attending the seminar diagnosed the lesions as hepatic and intestinal coccidiosis.
Contributor's diagnosis: Hepatic and intestinal coccidiosis.
Contributor: Los Angeles County Veterinarian.

KENNETH M. AYERS
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Veterinary Pathology Division

Case I - 73-206 - This tissue is from a 2 year-old Hereford steer showing blindness, hyperexcitability, staggering, and then prostration for long, intermittent periods of time before death. This was the fifth animal out of a herd of 25 to be similarly affected.

Case II - 73-1197 - A federal wildlife refuge experienced a high death loss of mallard ducks during January 1973. Approximately 30,000 mallards out of a population of 130,000 died during that month. Some Canadian geese also died during this period of time.

Case III - 7350-1 - This tissue is from an incidental finding in a bovine fetus aborted during the last trimester of pregnancy.

Case IV - 73-834 - This tissue section is from a 3-year-old male dog.

PHILIP W. BLUMER
Capt., USAF, VC
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Results
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
2 January 1974

Please excuse the delay in these results. The holiday schedules and leaves of many of our staff disrupted the normal flow of events for our 2 Jan. 1974 Wednesday Conference. It evidently disrupted the schedules of other participants also (attendance at 2 Jan. Conference = 3 from AFIP, 1 from outside AFIP).

Case I - 73-286 - This tissue is from a 2-year-old Hereford steer showing blindness, hypersensitivity, staggering, and then prostation for long intermittent periods of time before death. This was the fifth animal out of a herd of 25 to be similarly affected.
Contributor's diagnosis: Polioencephalomalacia.

Case II - 73-1197 - A federal wildlife refuge experienced a high death loss of mallard ducks during January 1973. Approximately 30,000 mallards out of a population of 130,000 died during that month. Some Canadian geese also died during this period of time.
Contributor's diagnosis: Duck virus enteritis.

Case III - 7350-1 - This tissue is from an incidental finding in a bovine fetus aborted during the last trimester of pregnancy.
Contributor's diagnosis: Epithelial inclusion in the heart.
Ref.: Jolly, R. D.: Epithelial inclusions of a bovine heart. Can. J. Comp. Med. Vet. Sci. 29: 232-233, 1965.

Case IV - 73-834 - This tissue section is from a 3-year-old male dog.
Contributor's diagnosis: Squamous cell carcinoma.

MICHAEL A. STEDHAM
LTC, VC, USA
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[illegible]
AFIP Veterinary Slide Conference
9 January 1974

Case I - 82694 - A mature male *Saguinus geoffroyi* arrived at a primate research center on 11 January 1973. The animal was sacrificed on 20 January 1973 at which time the Hgb = 11.2, g/100 ml, [illegible] and the WBC = 8600, with 78% Segs, 10% bands, and 12% lymphocytes.

Case II - 73-3803 - Six out of ten puppies in a litter died suddenly at one week of age.

Case III - This tissue is from a 3-4 year old Rhesus monkey which exhibited severe dyspnea and died within 24 hours after receiving a lethal dose of ionizing radiation. Other monkeys receiving the same dose did not show a comparable response.

Case IV - A73-366-3 - Tissue from an aged primate.

PHILIP W. [illegible]
Capt., USAF, VC
Veterinary Pathology Division

Results
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
9 January 1974

Case I - S2694 - A mature male marmoset arrived at a primate research center on 11 January 1973 and was sacrificed 19 days later. The majority of those present diagnosed the lesion as a multifocal necrotizing splenitis and noted the presence of intranuclear inclusion bodies. Most thought it to be due to a Herpesvirus T infection.
Contributor's diagnosis: Focal splenic necrosis with intranuclear inclusion bodies, caused by Herpesvirus T.
Contributor: Charles Davis Foundation.

Case II - 73-3803 - Six of 10 puppies in a litter died suddenly at one week of age. Most of those present at the conference diagnosed the lesions as an acute necrotizing pneumonia, nephritis, and hepatitis due to Herpesvirus canis.
Contributor's diagnosis: Herpes infection. Electron microscopic examination of glomeruli revealed herpes-like viruses within endothelial cells.
Contributor: Animal Disease Lab., Tennessee Dept. of Agriculture.

Case III - 69-192 - Tissue from a 3-4 year old rhesus monkey with severe dyspnea. The animal died 24 hours after receiving a lethal dose of ionizing radiation. Other monkeys receiving the same dose did not show a comparable response. The cystic lesion was diagnosed by the attendees as a hydatid cyst while most felt the lung changes were characteristic of bronchopneumonia as the result of aspiration.
Contributor's diagnosis: Pulmonary hydatid disease and proliferative interstitial pneumonia, giant cell type, etiology probably rubeola virus.
Contributor: AFRRI.

Case IV - A73-366-3 - Tissue from a primate. This was diagnosed by all present at the seminar as amyloidosis.
Contributor's diagnosis: Splenic amyloidosis.
Contributor: Brooks AFB, Texas.

Michael A. Stedham

MICHAEL A. STEDHAM
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Veterinary Pathology Division

Histories
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
16 January 1974

Case I - 6226-1 - A 2-year-old male Albino corn snake was found dead at the Baltimore Zoo.

Case II - 6531-23 - A 9-year-old spayed female Welch terrier had a mass in the left frontal sinus.

Case III - 2526-72 - Tissue from a female boxer dog.

Case IV - 1426-73 - This tissue is from a 4-1/2 week old Hubbard broiler chicken, one of a flock of 40,000 which had a rapid increase in mortality with low morbidity over a 7-9 day period.

MICHAEL A. STEDHAM
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Results
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
16 January 1974

Case I - 6226-1 - A 2-year-old male Albino corn snake was found dead at the Baltimore Zoo.
Contributor's diagnosis: Visceral gout.
Much of the discussion was concerned with the unusual parenchymal location of the tophi rather than the more frequently seen serosal location.
Contributor: Johns Hopkins University.
Ref.: Appleby, E. C.: Some cases of gout in reptiles. J. Pathol. & Bacteriol. 80: 427-430, 1960.

Case II - 6531-23 - A 9-year-old spayed female Welch terrier had a mass in the left frontal sinus.
Contributor's diagnosis: Muco-epidermoid carcinoma.
A lively discussion by the participants revolved around the terminology of the neoplasm. Adenosquamous carcinoma was mentioned as an alternative name. The site of origin was also pondered.
Contributor: Johns Hopkins University.
Ref.: Koestner, A., and Buerger, L.: Primary neoplasms of the salivary glands in animals compared to similar tumors in man. Pathol. Vet. 2: 201-226, 1965.

Case III - 2526-72 - Tissue from a female Boxer dog.
Contributor's diagnosis: Ulcerative colitis.
Contributor: Oregon State University.
Ref.: Sander, C. H., and Langham, R. F.: Canine histiocytic ulcerative colitis. Arch. Pathol. 85: 94-100, 1968.

Case IV - 1426-73 - Tissue from a 4-1/2 week old Hubbard broiler chicken, one of a flock of 40,000 which had a rapid increase in mortality with low morbidity over a 7-9 day period.
Contributor's diagnosis: Inclusion body hepatitis.
Additional information about the gross appearance of the birds was furnished. The birds were pale. The livers were enlarged and appeared fatty with numerous pinpoint red foci.
Contributor: Oregon State University.
Ref.: Pettit, J. R., and Carlson, H. C.: Inclusion-body hepatitis in broiler chickens. Avian Dis. 16: 858-863, 1972.

***An error in transcription was made on the Histories for the Conference on 6 February 1974. Case III should be 72-239 rather than 72-97.

MICHAEL A. STEDHAM
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Veterinary Pathology Division

Histories
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
23 January 1974

Case I - 2146-72 - Tissue from a calico cat. Many of the peripheral lymph nodes and spleen were enlarged.

Case II - 40831 - Swollen liver and ascites were reported from this puppy which died acutely.

Case III - 71-884 - Tissue taken at slaughter from a 6-month-old lamb. This flock containing 2,500 ewes annually experienced a 90% morbidity and 10% mortality of lambs during the first 3 weeks of life in spite of vigorous therapy.

Case IV - 43140 - Tissue from a 1-1/2 year old male Shetland pony cross. The animal became ill with anorexia, fever, cyanosis, and rapid pulse 12 days after beginning an experimental manipulation.

MICHAEL A. STEDHAM
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Veterinary Pathology Division

Results
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
23 January 1974

Case I - 2146-72 - Tissue from a calico cat. Many of the peripheral lymph nodes and spleen were enlarged.
Contributor's Diagnosis: Plasma cell myeloma. According to the contributor the involved lymph nodes were composed of solid sheets of plasma cells.
The opinions of the attending participants ranged between hematopoietic neoplasm, myeloproliferative disorder, and hyperplasia.
Contributor: Oregon State University.

Case II - 40831 - Swollen liver and ascites were reported from this puppy which died acutely.
Contributor's diagnosis: Infectious canine hepatitis and canine distemper.
Contributor: County of Los Angeles.

Case III - 71-884 - Tissue taken at slaughter from a 6-month-old lamb. This flock containing 2500 ewes annually experienced a 90% morbidity and 10% mortality of lambs during the first 3 weeks of life in spite of vigorous therapy.
Contributor's comments: Pasteurella spp. and Mycoplasma spp. were cultured from the lungs of 10 penmates when they were necropsied during the first 3 weeks of life. Lesions in tissue submitted represent a uniform response of the lung to injury.
Contributor: University of Nebraska.
Ref.: Jericho, K. W.: Intrapulmonary lymphoid tissue in pigs.
Vet. Bull. 36: 687-707, 1966.

Jericho, K. W. F.: Pathogenesis of pneumonia in pigs.
Vet. Res. 82: 507-517, 1968.

Case IV - 43140 - Tissue from a 1½-year-old male Shetland pony cross. The animal became ill with anorexia, fever, cyanosis, and rapid pulse 12 days after beginning an experimental manipulation.
Contributor's diagnosis: Hypervitaminosis D. The pony was fed 8 million units of Vit. D daily for 2 weeks.
Contributor: Cornell University.
Ref.: Capen, C. C., et al.: Pathology of Hypervitaminosis D in cattle.
Path. Vet. 3: 350-378, 1966.

Grant, R. A., et al.: Prolonged chemical and histochemical changes associated with widespread calcification of soft tissues following brief acute calciferol intoxication.
Brit. J. Exp. Path. 44: 220, 1963.

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Histories
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
30 January 1974

Case I - 11875 - A rhesus monkey was inoculated intravenously with an inoculum containing approximately 10^7 infectious particles. Death occurred about 96 hours postinoculation.

Case II - K73-1015 - Two inch speckled trout (brook trout) fingerlings (Salvelinus fortinalis). Mortality began 5 weeks ago. Six to ten dead fish were found each day but a peak of 50 in a day was seen last week. Rainbow trout on the same farm have no significant mortality.

Case III - 73-1013 - Abdominal mass from female C_3H breeder mouse. Pregnancy status is now known.

Case IV - 71-767 - Section of ileum from a gnotobiotic calf killed 45 hours after the onset of diarrhea. The calf was 78 hours old.

MICHAEL A. STEDHAM
LTC, VC, USA
Veterinary Pathology Division

Results
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
30 January 1974

Case I - 11875 - A rhesus monkey was inoculated intravenously with an inoculum containing approximately 10^7 infectious particles. Death occurred about 96 hours postinoculation.
Contributor's diagnosis: Multifocal necrotizing vasculitis of the nares and testicle with coagulation necrosis in the liver and testicle. Etiology Rickettsia rickettsii (Rocky Mountain spotted fever).
Contributor: USAMRIID, Ft. Detrick.

Case II - K73-1015 - Two inch speckled trout (brook trout) fingerlings (Salvelinus fortinalis). Mortality began 5 weeks ago. Six to ten dead fish were found each day but a peak of 50 in a day was seen last week. Rainbow trout on the same farm have no significant mortality.
Contributor's diagnosis: Corynebacterial kidney disease.
Comments: Gross lesions included numerous white foci in the viscera (liver and kidney, primarily).
Attending participants' diagnoses covered a wide range.
Contributor: Ontario Ministry of Agriculture.
Ref.: Bullock, G. L., and McLaughlin, J. J. A.: Advances in knowledge concerning bacterio-pathogenic to fishes (1954-1968). In A Symposium on Diseases of Fishes and Shellfishes. Edited by S. F. Snieszko, American Fisheries Society, Washington, D. C., 1970, 238.

Case III - 73-1013 - Abdominal mass from female C_3H breeder mouse. Pregnancy status is not known.
Contributor's diagnosis: Ovarian teratoma.
Contributor: Bionetics at Ft. Detrick.
Ref.: Stevens, L. C.: The biology of teratomas. Advan. Morphogenesis, 1967: 1-31.

Case IV - 71-767 - Section of ileum from a gnotobiotic calf killed 45 hours after the onset of diarrhea. The calf was 78 hours old.
Contributor's diagnosis: Corona calf diarrhea virus infection.
Contributor: University of Nebraska.
Ref.: Mebus, C. A., Stair, E. L., Rhodes, M. B., and Twiehaus: Pathology of neonatal calf diarrhea induced by a Coronavirus-like agent. Vet. Path. 10: 45-64, 1973.

MICHAEL A. STEDHAM
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Histories
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
6 February 1974

HAWAII

Case I - 73-0865-2 - Tissue from a 3-week-old male, Yorkshire cross pig. Littermates of this pig and other suckling pigs were similarly affected. Many of the pigs died.

Case II - T-824-1 - Tissue obtained via ovariohysterectomy performed in February 1973. The bitch, a 1-1/2 year old Malemute, had whelped in November 1972.

Case III - 72-97 - Tissue from a 6-week-old foal.

Case IV - 73-366 - Seven of 7 redhead parrots in the same cage died at irregular intervals with no clinical signs. Lesions seen at necropsy included swollen livers with pinpoint yellow foci diffusely scattered throughout the parenchyma.

MICHAEL A. STEDHAM
LTC, VC, USA
Veterinary Pathology Division

Results
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
6 February 1974

Case I - 73-0865-2 - Tissue from a 3-week-old male, Yorkshire cross pig. Littermates of this pig and other suckling pigs were similarly affected. Many of the pigs died.
Contributor's diagnosis: Inclusion body rhinitis.
Contributor: Ohio State University.

Case II - T-824-1 - Tissue obtained via ovariohysterectomy performed in Feburary 1973. The bitch, a 1-1/2 year old Malemute, had whelped in November 1972.
Contributor's diagnosis: Subinvolution of placental sites.
Contributor: Ohio State University.
Ref.: Glenn, B. L.: Subinvolution of placental sites in the bitch. Gaines Veterinary Symposium, October 1968.

Case III - 72-97 - Tissue from a 6-week-old foal.
Contributor's diagnosis: Joint ill (Actinobacillus equuli).
Contributor: Tuskegee Institute.

Case IV - 73-366 - Seven of 7 redhead parrots in the same cage died at irregular intervals with no clinical signs. Lesions seen at necropsy included swollen livers with pinpoint yellow foci diffusely scattered throughout the parenchyma.
Contributor's diagnosis: Necrosis, acute, focal, disseminated, severe, liver, due to Salmonella infection.
Contributor: University of Arizona.
Ref.: Petrack, M. L., Ed.: Diseases of Cage and Aviary Birds, Lea and Febiger, Philadelphia, Pa., 1969: 361 and 364-365.

Michael A Stedham

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Histories
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
13 February 1974

Case I - 22307 - A 500 pound calf was acutely ill 3 hours after having been observed normal. The calf was unable to rise, blind, and groaning. Necropsy revealed 2+ urine sugar, "hemorrhagic enteritis", renal congestion, epicardial petechia, and edematous congested lungs. The veterinarian thought the cerebral cortex was soft and reduced in thickness.

Case II - 4652 - Two thousand weanling C57Bl mice were obtained for a cancer study. Many were sick. About 100 died in the first 3 days after arrival. At necropsy lesions were found only in the lungs.

Case III - 4765 - A 13-year-old Boston terrier had signs suggestive of urinary or digestive tract disease. The tissue was obtained by exploratory surgery.

Case IV - 72-339 - A juvenile cebus monkey became moribund during its quarantine and conditioning period.

MICHAEL A. STEDHAM
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Veterinary Pathology Division

RCG 67

Results
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
13 February 1974

Case I - 22307 - A 500 pound calf was acutely ill 3 hours after having been observed normal. The calf was unable to rise, blind, and groaning. Necropsy revealed 2+ urine sugar, "hemorrhagic enteritis", renal congestion, epicardial petechia, and edematous congested lungs. The veterinarian thought the cerebral cortex was soft and reduced in thickness.

Contributor's diagnosis: Haemophilus septicemia.

Comments: The brain from this animal had typical H. somnus vasculitis and infarction. The vasculitis occurs in many organs as in this case.

Some of the attending participants considered a hypersensitivity pneumonitis or pneumonia.

Contributor: Oklahoma State University.

Ref.: Panciera, R. V., et al.: Observations on septicemia of cattle caused by a Haemophilus-like organism. Path. Vet. 5: 212-226, 1968.

Dierks, R. E., et al.: Epizootiology and pathogenesis of Hemophilus somnus infection. J.A.V.M.A. 163: 866-869, 1973.

Case II - 4652 - Two thousand weanling C57Bl mice were obtained for a cancer study. Many were sick. About 100 died in the first 3 days after arrival. At necropsy lesions were found only in the lungs.

Contributor's diagnosis: Sendai virus infection.

Comments: Pooled serum from sick mice was found to have a 1:160 titer for Sendai and was negative for other viruses affecting the respiratory tract. The lung lesions are typical of Sendai virus infection.

Several of the attendees were in agreement with the contributor. Two went as far as naming the virus.

Contributor: University of Alabama.

Ref.: Nelson, J. B.: Respiratory infections of rats and mice with emphasis on indigenous mycoplasms. IN: Pathology of Laboratory Rats and Mice, Cotchin, E. and Roe, F. J. C., Eds., Blackwell Scientific Publications, Oxford, 1967: 259-289.

13 Feb 74

Case III - 4765 - A 13-year-old Boston terrier had signs suggestive of urinary or digestive tract disease. The tissue was obtained by exploratory surgery.
Contributor's diagnosis: Hepatoma.
Comments: Apparently only the liver was involved. The tumor weighed 2-1/2 pounds.
Contributor: University of Alabama.

Case IV - 72-339 - A juvenile cebus monkey became moribund during its quarantine and conditioning period.
Contributor's diagnosis: 1. Verminous enteritis, etiology Molineus torulosis, small intestine, monkey.
2. Candidiasis, severe, esophagus.
Contributor: Letterman Army Institute of Research.
Ref.: Brach, M., et al.: Pathogenic properties of Molineus torulosis in Capuchin monkeys, Cebus apella. Lab. Anim. Sci. 23: 360-365, 1973.

Michael A Stedham

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Histories
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
20 February 1974

Case I - 39845 - This lesion is from the skin of the face of a dog.

Case II - 72-332 - A 3-month-old bulldog became progressively weaker and died. The mucous membranes were icteric.

Case III - K73-1108 - These tissues are from a common white sucker (Catostomus commersoni) caught during a survey in the Thames River Drainage (Ontario).

Case IV - 72-2463 - This tissue is from an adult pony.

Michael A. Stedham

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Veterinary Pathology Division

Comments: A variety of diagnoses proposed by the discussants to explain these abnormalities ranged from [illegible] mixed neoplasia. Most favored a mixed tissue proliferative process.
Contributor: Los Angeles County.

Case II - 72-332 - A 3-month-old bullhog became progressively weaker and died. The lesions in tissues were lytaric.
Contributor's diagnosis: Infectious canine hepatitis.
Contributor: Pennsylvania Institute.

Case III - X73-1108 - These tissues are from a common white sucker (Catostomus commersoni) caught during a survey in the Thames River drainage (Ontario).
Contributor's diagnosis: Myxosporidiosis.
Contributor: Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

Case IV - 72-2403 - This tissue is from an adult pony.
Contributor's diagnosis: Fibroelastosis with mineralization.
Comments: A lively discussion including abundant reference quoting was generated by this case. Most of the discussants believed the lesion to be inflammatory, probably caused by Strongyle larvae.

A search of the standard texts revealed frequent mention of lesions in the proximal aorta and valves but no reference specifically to ventricular endocardial lesions in equine strongylosis. A recent paper mentioned endocardial lesions in the left ventricle but they were somewhat more nodular.

One of the discussants commented that fibroelastosis should have more prominent elastic fibers (our Movat's pentachrome stain of a decalcified H&E slide revealed a modest amount of elastic fibers).

Perhaps the most important diagnostic clue is not available at this time, that is, whether the lesion was diffuse, thus favoring fibroelastosis or another diffuse process, or whether the lesion was focal, multifocal, or linear, thus favoring a parasitic cause. We will ask the contributor to furnish that information, if available.
Contributor: University of Wisconsin.
Reference: Little, et al. Verminous Endocarditis of Equidae. J.A.V.M.A. 160: 1497, May 15, 1972.

MICHAEL A. STEDHAM
LTC, VC, USA
Veterinary Pathology Division

Histories
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
27 February 1974

Case I - 73-S-39 - This tissue is from one of 30 cats in a household.

Case II - 20779 - This tissue contains an incidental finding in a 15-year-old male miniature Pinscher.

Case III - 73-S-286 - A large number of guinea pigs died shortly after having bilateral ovariectomies. Necropsy examination revealed a fibrinous peritonitis.

Case IV - 73-S-228 - This tissue is from an 8-month-old domestic short haired cat with bilateral swellings of the first right and left mammae.

Michael A Stedham

MICHAEL A. STEDHAM
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Veterinary Pathology Division

Results
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
27 February 1974

JCCG

Case I - 73-8-39 - This tissue is from one of 30 cats in a household.
Contributor's diagnosis: Feline infectious peritonitis.
Comments: Additional data on the cats were that several had respiratory disease, and some developed pendulous abdomens.
Two of the discussants saw Toxoplasma organisms in addition to the characteristic lesions of FIP.
Contributor: University of Wisconsin.
Reference: Ingram, P. L.: Feline infectious peritonitis and its differential diagnosis. J. Small Anim. Pract. 12: 301-306, 1971.

Case II - 20779 - This tissue contains an incidental finding in a 15-year-old male miniature Pinscher.
Contributor's diagnosis: Amyloidosis, pulmonary, primary.
Comments: A thorough search by the contributor failed to detect significant extrapulmonary amyloid. A Congo red stain and polarization confirmed the amyloid. In addition, Thioflavin T staining and electron microscopy were performed by the contributor.
Contributor: U. S. Army Medical Research & Nutrition Lab., Denver.

Case III - 73-S-286 - A large number of guinea pigs died shortly after having bilateral ovariectomies. Necropsy examination revealed a fibrinous peritonitis.
Contributor's diagnosis: Diplococcus pneumoniae hepatitis associated with a viral hepatitis.
Comments: The Cowdry Type-A intranuclear inclusion bodies are believed to be the result of guinea pig Herpes-like virus infection. Electron microscopy revealed viral particles morphologically similar to the herpesvirus group.
Contributor: Hershey Medical Center.
Reference: Hsiung, G. D., Kaplow, L. S., and Boose, J.: Herpes virus infection of guinea pigs. I. Isolation, characterization and pathogenicity. Amer. J. Epidemiol. 93: 298-307, 1971.

Case IV - 73-S-228 - This tissue is from an 8-month-old domestic short haired cat with bilateral swellings of the first right and left mammae.
Contributor's diagnosis: Fibroadenoma of the mammary gland.
Comments: The almost unanimous opinion of the discussants was that this lesion was a hyperplasia, probably related to steroid stimulation. A consultation from our resident mammary expert yielded the opinion that although the lesion would possibly be referred to as "fibroadenomatous" it represented hyperplasia rather than neoplasia.
Contributor: Hershey Medical Center.

Michael A. Stedman

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HAUSER

Histories
/FIV Wednesday Slide Conference
6 March 1974

Case I - 73-6572-1 - A group of 4-5 month old pigs became very unthrifty over a period of 3-4 weeks. Initially, the signs were associated with a chronic moist cough that was unresponsive to treatment. After a time the animals became anorectic and deaths occurred. They had been fed a protein supplement intended for use in cattle.

Case II - 72-965 - This animal was orally dosed with _____ for 5 days and was found dead on the morning of the 6th day.

Case III - S-2651 - A mature female owl monkey, Aotus trivirgatus, arrived at the laboratory on 2 November 1972. She was found dead on 30 December 1972.

Case IV - CK 73-163 - Tissue from an RIF-free chicken maintained in an isolator as a breeder, showing decreased egg production and fertility.

RICHARD A. HEIBERG
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Veterinary Pathology Division

***Note----Owing to the TAT meeting there will be no conference on 13 March 1974.

Results
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
6 March 1974

Case I - 73-6572-1 - A group of 4-5 month old pigs became very unthrifty over a period of 3-4 weeks. Initially, the signs were associated with a chronic moist cough that was unresponsive to treatment. After a time the animals became anorectic and deaths occurred. They had been fed a protein supplement intended for use in cattle.
Contributor's diagnosis: Gossypol toxicity.
Contributor: Kansas State University.

Case II - 72-965 - This animal was orally dosed with _____ for 5 days and was found dead on the morning of the 6th day.
Contributor's diagnosis: Midzonal necrosis.
Comments: This case was submitted for discussion. The pig had been dosed with aflatoxin? It was thought that the dose was excessive and contributed to or caused death before more classic lesions developed.
Contributor: Kansas State University.

Case III - S-2651 - A mature female owl monkey, Aotus trivirgatus, arrived at the laboratory on 2 Nov. 1972. She was found dead on 30 Dec. 1972.
Contributor's diagnosis: Focal purulent inflammation of the liver, with sharply delineated colonies of bacteria.
Comments: Pasteurella (or Yersinia) pseudotuberculosis was isolated from the liver and heart blood at the time of necropsy.
Contributor: C. L. Davis Foundation.

Case IV - CK 73-163 - Tissue from an RIF-free chicken maintained in an isolator as a breeder, showing decreased egg production and fertility.
Contributor's diagnosis: Fatty liver syndrome in caged laying hens.
Comments: Several discussants considered a microbial cause to be likely but neither organisms nor viral inclusions were detected.
Contributor: NIH, Comparative Pathology.
Reference: Peckham, M. C.: Vices and Miscellaneous Diseases. In Diseases of Poultry, 6th ed., Edited by M. S. Hofstad, Iowa State University Press, Ames, Iowa, 1972, 1055-1112.

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****Note ---Owing to the IAP meeting there will be no conference on 13 March 1974.

HAVE all

Gastric
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
20 March 1974

Case I - 22985 - An aged sow in good condition on ante-mortem inspection. At postmortem inspection the spleen was 7 or 8 times normal size and very firm. The liver was enlarged and firm.

Case II - 15449 - 2-month-old chicken. At postmortem examination thickened skin anterior to the breast area was noted.

Case III - 873-142 - A 5 cm. diameter lesion, which had been present for about 2 years, was surgically removed from the right cheek of a 15-year-old male poodle.

Case IV - 22292 - Isolated occurrence of illness in a feedlot steer. Initial examination revealed a temperature of 102°F and vital signs essentially normal. The head was persistently turned to the right, the calf fell on the right side. At postmortem examination a hemorrhagic lesion was seen in the pontine area and vessels of the pia-arachnoid were engorged.

MICHAEL A. STEDHAM
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Veterinary Pathology Division

RCG

Results
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
20 March 1974

Case I - 22985 - An aged sow in good condition on ante-mortem inspection. At post-mortem the spleen was 7 or 8 times normal size and very firm. The liver was also enlarged and firm.
Contributor's diagnosis: Chronic granulomatous disease of swine.
Contributor: U.S.D.A.
Reference: Forbus, W., and Davis, C.: A chronic granulomatous disease of swine with striking resemblance to Hodgkins disease. Am. J. Path. 22: 35-67, 1946.

Case II - 72-965 - 2-month-old chicken. At postmortem examination thickened skin anterior to the breast muscle was noted.
Contributor's diagnosis: Neurofibroma.
Contributor: U.S.D.A.

Case III - S73-142 - A 5 cm diameter lesion which had been present for about 2 years was surgically removed from the right cheek of a 15-year-old male poodle.
Contributor's diagnosis: Sebaceous adenocarcinoma.
Contributor: Food and Drug Administration.

Case IV - 22292 - Isolated occurrence of illness in a feedlot steer. Initial examination revealed a temperature of 102°F and vital signs essentially normal. The head was persistently turned to the right, the calf fell on the right side. At postmortem examination a hemorrhagic lesion was seen in the pontine area and vessels of the pia-arachnoid were engorged.
Contributor's diagnosis: Lesion the result of larval migration of Hypoderma lineatum.
Comment: Hypoderma lineatum larva recovered from meninges of ventrolateral cerebellum.
Contributor: Oklahoma State University.

MICHAEL A. STEDHAM
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Histories
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
27 March 1974

Case I - 0-965 - Thin tissue was removed from the submandibular area of a 16-year-old female poodle. Five years earlier a complete mastectomy had been performed for multiple mixed mammary tumors which also involved the inguinal lymph nodes. At that time a small (about 1 cm. diameter) lipoma was removed from the submandibular region.

Case II - 1905-A - This tissue was removed from an ulcerated area of the gums of a 5-year-old domestic short hair cat.

Case III - 71-121 - This 4-month-old male Hoen-Chase guinea pig was being used in a study to evaluate the immunological response to cutaneous infection. Unexpected deaths occurred in the treated group.

Case IV - 73-226 - This tissue is from a 5-month-old miniature pig which was sacrificed at the termination of an experiment involving nuclear imaging radiopharmaceuticals.

MICHAEL A. STEDHAM
LTC, VC, USA
Veterinary Pathology Division

Results
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
27 March 1974

Case I - 0-965 - This tissue was removed from the submandibular area of a 16-year-old female poodle. Five years earlier a complete mastectomy had been performed for multiple mixed mammary tumors which also involved the unguinal lymph nodes. At that time a small (about 1 cm diameter) lipoma was removed from the submandibular region.
Contributor's diagnosis: Liposarcoma.
Comments: Most of the attending participants supported liposarcoma or other sarcoma.
Contributor: Pfizer, Inc.

Case II - 1905-A - This tissue was removed from an ulcerated area of the gums of a 5-year-old domestic short hair cat.
Contributor's diagnosis: Giant cell epulis.
Comments: Several comments (critical) by attendees were noted regarding the quality of their microslides, for which the contributor tendered his apoligies. It was felt worth while, however, to include this entity which is rarely seen in cats although commonly seen in dogs.
Reference: Gorlin, R. J., Barron, C. N., Chandhry, A. P. and Clark, J. J.: The Oral and Pharyngeal Pathology of Domestic Animals. A Study of 487 Cases. Am. J. Vet. Res. 20: 1032-1061, 1959.
Contributor: National Zoological Park.

Case III - 71-121 - This 4-month-old male Moen-Chase guinea pig was being used in a study to evaluate the immunological response to cutaneous infection. Unexpected deaths occurred in the treated group.
Contributor's diagnosis: 1. Cytomegalovirus disease, disseminated, guinea pig. 2. Giant cell pneumonitis and vasculitis, etiology probably cytomegalovirus, lung, guinea pig.
Comments: This guinea pig had been treated with cyclophosphamide (cytoxan) at 20 mg/kg per day for the 3-week period prior to death. In addition the group containing this animal and others which had similar signs and lesions was

RESULTS
27 MAR 74

subjected to an additional stress of an additional stress of an unplanned overnight drop in temperature to 55°F when the heating unit failed.
Contributor: Letterman Army Institute of Research.

Case IV - 73-226 - This tissue is from a 5-month-old miniature pig which was sacrificed at the termination of an experiment involving nuclear imaging radiopharmaceuticals.
Contributor's diagnosis: Pericarditis, organized, partially adhesive, probably a sequel of Mycoplasma hyorhinis infection.
References: Roberts, E. D., Switzer, W. P., and Ramsey, F. K.: Pathology of the Visceral Organs of Swine Inoculated with Mycoplasma hyorhinis. Am. J. Vet. Res. 24: 9-18, 1963.

Ross, R.: Pathogenicity of Swine Mycoplasmas. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. 225: 347-368, 1973.

Contributor: Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute.

Michael A Stedham

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P.S. - Case II on 3 April 1974 is a ewe.

Hist

Histology
AFIP Secondary Slide Conference
3 April 1974

Case I - 73732-6 (2 slides) - Tissue from an 800 pound steer found moribund 7 days after experimental manipulation of the diet.

Case II - 73N335 - This animal had a history of feeding on Phalaris Harding grass. Clinical signs consisted of head bobbing and tonic and clonic spasms when the animal was excited. A striking gray-green discoloration of gray matter was seen. It began at the thalamus and extended posteriorly to involve the midbrain, pons, and medulla.

Case III - 73N167 - This adult male cat was admitted to a clinic exhibiting dyspnea and severe depression. The cat had been gagging and had diarrhea. Muffled heart sounds and severe respiratory sound were revealed by auscultation. Radiographs revealed fluid in the thorax.

Case IV - 73-1840 - One year old deer with an illness of 4 days. Signs and symptoms were reported as nasal and ocular discharge and weakness.

Michael A. Stedham

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Veterinary Pathology Division

Results
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
3 April 1974

Case I - 73532-6 (2 slides) - Tissue from an 800 pound steer found moribund 3 days after experimental manipulation of the diet.
Contributor's diagnosis: Mycotic rumenitis following engorgement with grain.
Contributor: National Animal Disease Center, Ames, Iowa.

Case II - 73N335 - This animal had a history of feeding on Harding grass. Clinical signs consisted of head bobbing and tonic and clonic spasms when the animal was exerted. A striking gray-green discoloration of gray matter was seen. It began at the thalamus and extended posteriorly to involve the midbrain, pons, and medulla.
Contributor's diagnosis: Neuronal pigmentation compatible with Phalaris toxicity.
Contributor: University of California, Davis.
Reference: Jubb, and Kennedy: Pathology of Domestic Animals, 2nd Ed., Vol. 2, 1970, p. 387.

Case III - 73-162 - This adult male cat was admitted to a clinic exhibiting dyspnea and severe depression. The cat had been gagging and had diarrhea. Muffled heart sounds and harsh respiratory sounds were revealed by auscultation. Radiographs revealed fluid in the thorax.
Contributor's diagnosis: Biliary hyperplasia, hepatic fibrosis, and chronic cholangitis, liver, chronic cholecystitis, gallbladder.
Comments: At necropsy one lobe of the liver, the attached gallbladder and much of the greater omentum were situated in the thorax by virtue of a small diaphragmatic hernia. The displaced lobe was yellow and very hard. The tissue bordering the defect in the diaphragm was thick indicating chronicity. The remainder of the liver was situated in the abdominal cavity and appeared normal grossly. Microscopically this portion of the liver contained prominent periportal infiltrations of lymphocytes and mild bile stasis.

After the presentation of the case several attending participants emitted howls of anguish when the contributing diagnosis was read. Although admitting to the presence of fibrosis and biliary hyperplasia, they adamantly claimed that a bile duct carcinoma also was present. Especially convincing evidence, they stated, was the presence of "neoplastic" ductular structures in the wall of the gallbladder. Some of these even separated the smooth muscle. Their point appears well taken.

We are awaiting consultation from our hepatic branch for further confirmation or refutation. We will advise you of their opinion in future correspondence.
Contributor: University of California, Davis.

RESULT
3 APR 74

Case IV - 73-1840 - One year old deer with an illness of 4 days. Signs and symptoms were reported as nasal and ocular discharge and weakness.
Contributor's diagnosis: Epizootic hemorrhagic disease, with a differential of bluetongue, and malignant catarrhal fever.
Comments: In addition to histopathology extensive laboratory work was performed in an attempt to reach a diagnosis in this case. Isolation attempts were negative for sporadic bovine encephalomyelitis, bluetongue, and epizootic hemorrhagic disease viruses. Electron microscopy of hepatocytes revealed cytoplasmic virus-like particles measuring 50-60 nanometers, which would tend to discount a herpes infection (malignant catarrhal fever).

Many of the attending participants considered the microscopic lesions, especially the liver infiltrates, to be more compatible with malignant catarrhal fever.

Contributor: State of Tennesse, Dept. of Agriculture.

References:

Stair, E. L., et al.: Spontaneous Bluetongue in Texas White-Tailed Deer. Path. Vet. 5: 164-173, 1968.

Clark, K. A., et al.: Malignant Catarrhal Fever in Texas Cervids. J. Wildlife Dis. 6: 376-383, 1970.

Tsai, K., and Karstad, L.: The Pathogenesis of Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease of Deer. An Electron Microscopic Study. Am. J. Pathol. 70: 379-400, 1973.

MICHAEL A. STEDHAM
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Veterinary Pathology Division

Histories
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
10 April 1974

Case I - 54803 - Tissue from a 2-year-old ~~cat~~ rat which had an arched back and weakness.

Case II - 763-72 - One of several cutaneous nodules from a horse.

Case III - 425-73 - This sheep was found dead in its pen. It had received several injections of bluetongue virus 3 months prior to death. A similarly injected penmate was healthy.

Case IV - 73-1192 - Mediastinal mass in a 9-year-old dog.

MICHAEL A. STEDHAM
LTC, VC, USA
Veterinary Pathology Division

RCG

Results
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
10 April 1974

Case I - 54803 - Tissue from a 2-year-old rat which [illegible] arched back and weakness.
Contributor's diagnosis: Renal osteodystrophy.
Comments: The tissue was from a rat not a cat as stated in the history originally sent out.

Other microscopic lesions included severe chronic interstitial nephritis, slight parathyroid hyperplasia, and metastatic calcification in various sites.
Contributor: Merck,Sharp & Dohme/Research Laboratories.

Case II - 763-72 - One of several cutaneous nodules from a horse.
Contributor's diagnosis: Cutaneous habronemiasis.
Comments: The discussion included the possibilities of other diagnoses in view of the absence of larvae in the submitted lesion, e.g. local hypersensitivity reactions to other agents (Tabanid or mosquito bites) or "cutaneous mastocytosis".
Contributor: Edgewood Arsenal.
References: Altera and Clark: Equine Cutaneous Mastocytosis. Vet. Path., 7: 43-55, 1970.

Case III - 425-73 - This sheep was found dead in its pen [illegible] and received several injections of bluetongue virus 3 months prior to [illegible]. A sternitally injected pancreas was healthy.
Contributor's diagnosis: Enterotoxemia.
Comments: The hazards of differentiating postmortem from ante-mortem renal changes were discussed and the need for clinical and clinical pathologic findings in support of this diagnosis was mentioned.
Contributor: Edgewood Arsenal.

RESULTS
10 APR 74

Case No. 73-1192 -- Mediastinal tumor in a 9-year-old [illegible]

Contributor's diagnosis: Parathyroid adenoma.

Contributor: State of Tennessee, Dept. of Agriculture.

References: Chevillo, N. F.: Ultrastructure of Carotid Glomus and Aortic Body Tumors. Comparison with Tissues of Thyroid and Parathyroid Origin. Vet. Path. 9: 16-189, 1972.

Boquist, L.: Follicles in Human Parathyroid Glands. Lab. Invest. 28: 313-320, March 1973.

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Wednesday
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
17 April 1974

HAVE All

Case I - Tissues taken from a pig slaughtered in a South African abattoir. Grossly the kidneys had multiple small white spots in the parenchyma and capsule.

Case II - 3227 - 5-week-old pathogen free mouse, CD-1 strain, intranasally instilled with a broth culture containing a large dose of a agent which is a natural pathogen for mice. The mouse died 3 days later.

Case III - 2594 - Same as for #3227 except that this mouse was killed on the 28th post-infection day.

Case IV - 73-1006 - A surgical specimen from the third mammary gland of an 11-year-old bitch was roughly spherical and firm.

Case V - 73-6844 - 3 cc. of a product was given to each of 15 calves at 6 p.m. By 7 a.m. the next day 3 calves had acute convulsive signs.

MICHAEL A. STEDHAM
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Veterinary Pathology Division

Results
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
17 April 1974

Case I - Tissues taken from a pig slaughtered in a South African abattoir. Grossly the kidneys had multiple small white spots in the parenchyma and capsule.
Contributor's diagnosis: Leptospirosis.
Comments: The contributor furnished transparencies of microslides stained by the Warthin-Starry method. Numerous spirochetal organisms were demonstrated in the tubular lumina and some in the parenchyma.
Contributor: Geographic Zoonoses Branch, AFIP.

Case II - 3227 - 5-week-old pathogen free mouse, CD-1 strain, intranasally instilled with a broth culture containing a large dose of an agent which is a natural pathogen for mice. The mouse died 8 days later.

Case III - 2594 - Same as for #3227 except that this mouse was killed on the 28th post-infection day.
Contributor's diagnosis: Mycoplasma pulmonis infection.
Comments: Each of these mice had been given 10^9 CFU of M. pulmonis as part of a study designed to determine the relationships between dose quantity of this agent and the resulting disease in mice. Case #3227 is typical of the "high dose-acute disease" while case #2594 is a dramatic example of the "high dose-chronic disease" described in the reference.
Contributor: University of Alabama, Birmingham.
Reference: Lindsey, J. R., and Cassell, G. H.: Experimental Mycoplasma pulmonis Infection in Pathogen-Free Mice. Am. J. Pathol. 72: 63-90, 1973.

RESULT
17 APR 74

Case IV - 73-1006 - A surgical specimen from the third mammary gland of an 11-year-old bitch was roughly spherical and firm.
Contributor's diagnosis: Osteosarcoma.
Contributor: University of Arizona.

Case V - 73-6844 - 3 cc. of a product was given to each of 15 calves at 6 p.m. By 7 a.m. the next day 3 calves had acute convulsive signs.
Contributor's diagnosis: Acute iron toxicosis.
Comments: Three cc. of an iron injection product containing 120 mgm. ferric ammonium citrate and 30 mgm. iron peptonate per cc. were given to the calves. Necropsy revealed an acute toxic hepatitis. Chemical analysis of the liver revealed 701 and 823 ppm of iron and 427 and 194 ppm of copper.
Contributor: South Dakota State University.

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P.S. The consultation on the controversial liver (Case 73, 3 April) has been received from the Hepatic and Pediatric Branch of the Institute. It states, "..... an adenocarcinoma apparently arising from the intrahepatic bile ducts."

Histories
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
24 April 1974

Case I - 4499 - Rat with diarrhea 72 hours after an injection.

Case II - L22511 - Rat with melena. It had been injected previously with _____.

Case III - 6824 - Tissue from a white rat dying 7 days after subcutaneous inoculation with an infectious agent. Similar lesions were observed in the liver, spleen, kidneys, pancreas, abdominal lymph nodes, and adrenal glands.

Case IV - MS 72-2 - Tissue from a male mouse 6 or 7 months old.

Case V - 69/1092 - Spontaneous lesion from a 2-year-old male Charles River CD rat.

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Veterinary Pathology Division

(RESULT)
~~Histories~~
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
24 April 1974

Case I - 4499 - Rat with diarrhea 72 hours after an injection.
Contributor's diagnosis: Necrotizing enteritis.
Comments: The rat had been injected with azoxymethane, an intestinal carcinogen, which is similar in chemical structure to cycasin and methylazoxymethanol.
Contributor: National Cancer Institute.
Reference: Zedeck, et al.: Biochemical and Pathological Effects of Methylazoxymethanol Acetate, a Potent Carcinogen. Cancer Res. 30: 801, 1970.

Case II - L22511 - Rat with melena. It had been injected previously with _____.
Contributor's diagnosis: Well-differentiated colonic adenocarcinoma or adenoma with focus of invasive carcinoma.
Comments: The rat had been injected previously with azoxymethane.
Contributor: National Cancer Institute.
Reference: Ward, et al.: Pathology of Intestinal Neoplasms and Other Lesions in Rats Exposed to Azoxymethane. J. Natl. Cancer Inst. 51: 1029-1039, 1973.

Case III - 6824 - Tissue from a white rat dying 7 days after subcutaneous inoculation with an infectious agent. Similar lesions were observed in the liver, spleen, kidneys, pancreas, abdominal lymph nodes and adrenal glands.
Contributor's diagnosis: Pneumonia, embolic, pyogranulomatous, etiology Yersinia enterocolitica.
Contributor: Walter Reed Army Institute of Research.
Reference: 1. Mollaret, H. H.: A New Pathological Domain: Infections with Yersinia enterocolitica. (Fr.). Ann. Biol. Clin. 30: 1-6, 1972.

RESULTS
24 APR 74

2. Guttman, M. H., et al.: An Interfamilial Outbreak of Yersinia enterocolitica enteritis. N. Eng. J. Med. 288: 1372-1377, 1973.

3. Delorme, J., et al.: Yersiniosis in Children. Can. Med. J. 110: 281-284, 1974.

Case IV - MS 72-2 - Tissue from a male mouse 6 or 7 months old.
Contributor's diagnosis: Acute necrotizing myocarditis with rupture resulting in hemothorax.
Comments: In the contributor's experience this disease occurs in male mice of a variety of strains, primarily those maintained behind the barrier. The prothrombin time is prolonged in these mice. The cause has not been elucidated.
Contributor: National Institutes of Health, Comparative Pathology.
References: Angevine, D. M., and Farth, J.: A Fatal Disease of Middle-aged Mice Characterized by Myocarditis Associated with Hemorrhage in the Pleural Cavity. Amer. J. Path. 19: 187-195, 1942.

Meir, H., Hoag, W. G., and Allen, R. C.: Spontaneous Hemorrhagic Diathesis in Inbred Mice Due to "Prothrombin-complex" Deficiencies. Fed. Proc. 20: 54, 1961.

Case V - 69/1092 - Spontaneous lesion from a 2-year-old male Charles River CD rat.
Contributor's diagnosis: Hepatocellular carcinoma with acinar formation and venous invasion.
Comments: This noeplasm occurred in a rat in the control group of an experiment testing an hepatic carcinogen. It was indistinguishable from the induced neoplasms. The following reference was cited by the contributor because of its pictures illustrative of similar lesions.
Reference: Reuber, M.: Development of Neoplastic and Preneoplastic Lesions of the Liver in Male Rats Given 0.025% N-2-Fluorenil. J. Natl. Cancer Inst. 34: 697-724, 1965.

MICHAEL A. STEDHAM
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Veterinary Pathology Division

Histories
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
1 May 1974

Case I - A73-299-17 - Cat.

Case II - 13477 - 2-month-old broiler-fryer.

Case III - 13546 - A calcified subcutaneous lesion from a 13-month-old heifer.

Case IV - S-3628 - A 3-year-old DSH male cat had swelling of carpus of 10 days duration.

Michael A. Stidham

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Veterinary Pathology Division

AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference

Case I - A73-299-17 - Cat.
Contributor's diagnosis: Feline panleukopenia.
Comments: The home with [illegible] saw one rib from a domestic short hair queen showing anorexia, [illegible], and fever for several days prior to examination and hospitalization. She was found dead the next morning. Typical intestinal [illegible] found.
Contributor: Brooks Air Force [illegible]

Case II - 13477 - 2-month-old [illegible].
Contributor's diagnosis: Osteopetrosis.
Contributor: USDA, APHIS, Path. [illegible], Beltsville.

Case III - 13946 - A calcified [illegible] lesion from 13-month-old heifer.
Contributor's diagnosis: Hypodermal [illegible].
Comments: The slides of some of the attending participants contained non-bovine material which was judged to be remnants of the parasite.
Contributor: USDA, APHIS, Path. [illegible], Beltsville.

Case IV - S-3628 - A 3-year-old [illegible] cat had swelling of carpus of 10 days duration.
Contributor's diagnosis: Fibrosarcoma.
Comments: Radiography demonstrated marked homogeneous radiodensity of the right distal ulna.

Comments (uncomplimentary) were made as to the accuracy of the description of the lesion. We assume that this information was furnished by the owner and is subjective in nature.

This entity is [illegible] in the veterinary [illegible].

Contributor: Animal Medical Center, New York.
Reference: Spjut, H. J., et al.: Tumors of Bone and Cartilage. Atlas of Tumor Pathology and Surgery, Case 5, AFIP, 270 pp., 1971.

MICHAEL A. STEDHAM
LTC, VC, USA

HASE nil

Histories
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
8 May 1974

Case I - K73 - 1103 - A chub (Semotilus atromaculatus) caught by local fisherman (Ontario).

2 2x2 [illegible]

Kaiadysme

Case II - 46211 - A smelt netted during the spring run had lumps in the body. One other smelt (of 150 caught) was similarly affected.

Case III - 71-447 - Tissues from a hatchery reared "splake" (brook trout x lake trout) in a toxicity experiment. Similar lesions were observed in control and exposed fish. Clinical evidence of disease was not apparent.

Case IV - 73-364 - Turdus merula (European blackbird).

Michael A. Stidham

MICHAEL A. STIDHAM
LTC, VC, USA
Veterinary Pathology Division

Results
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
8 May 1974

Case I - K73-1103 - A chub (Semotilus atromaculatus) caught by local fisherman (Ontario).
Contributor's diagnosis: Two types of fluke metacercaria and intestinal parasites.
Comments: At the conference we allowed that our level of expertise on the subject did not permit us to differentiate two different metacercariae from different planes of section on one kind of metacercaria. In addition to the ingested bugs seen in all of our sections, some sections contained an intestinal nematode.
Contributor: Ontario Ministry of Agriculture.
References: van Dwyn, C.: Diseases of Fishes. Iliffe Books, Ltd., London, 1967.

Conroy, D. A., and Herman, R. L.: E. Amlacher Textbook of Fish Diseases. T.F.H. Publishers, New York, 1970.

Case II - 46211 - A smelt netted during the spring run had lumps in the body. One other smelt (of 150 caught) was similarly affected.
Contributor's diagnosis: Neurofibroma.
Contributor: New York State Veterinary College, Cornell University.
Reference: Diseases of Fishes. Ed. L. Mawdesley-Thomas. Symp. Zool. Soc., London, 30: 191-283 and 285-303, 1972.

Case III - 71-447 - Tissues from a hatchery reared "splake" (brook trout x lake trout) in a toxicity experiment. Similar lesions were observed in control and exposed fish. Clinical evidence of of disease was not apparent.
Contributor diagnosis: Visceral granuloma.

RESULTS
8 MAY 74

Case III (cont'd)
Comments: This disease is thought to be related to cottonseed meal in the diet and is primarily seen in brook trout.

Several of our attending participants and a consultant believed that the slide was not sufficiently diagnostic and to appease that feeling we will distribute an additional slide from a case with more definite lesions.

Contributor: Pfizer.

References:

Herman, R. L.: Visceral Granuloma and Nephrocalcinosis. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Fish Disease Leaflet, 32: 1-2, 1971.

Wood, E. M., Yasutake, W. T., and Lehman, W. L.: A Mycosis-like Granuloma of Fish. J. Inf. Dis. 97: 262-267, 1955.

Case IV - 73-364 - Turdus merula (European blackbird).
Contributor's diagnosis: Arteritis and dissecting aneurysm of the aorta.
Comments: Sarcosporidiosis was incidentally seen.
Contributor: National Zoological Park.

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RESULTS
15 MAY 74

Case III - 73P308 - A 16-year-old male Palomino horse was presented with a 4-5 day old wire laceration in the right axilla. It was treated with antibiotics and tetanus toxoid. Over the next few days petechiae of membranes, limb edema, and marked abdominal pain developed. The WBC was 12,100 with 89 segmenters, 3 bands, 5 lymphs and 3 monocytes. Platelets were ok. PCV was 35. The horse was killed and necropsy revealed hemorrhages in subcutis, muscle, kidney, lungs and heart. The section is synovial tissue from a stifle joint containing bloody fluid.
Contributor's diagnosis: Hemorrhagic synovitis with necrotizing vasculitis.
Comments: An alpha Streptococcus was cultured from muscle, kidney and urine and a diagnosis of symptomatic purpura hemorrhagica was given to the clinician.
Contributor: Colorado State University.

Case IV - 73-598-12 - One of a group of feeder pigs purchased through a local sale barn.
Contributor's diagnosis: Fibrino-necrotic colitis compatible with swine dysentery.
Comments: Spirochete-like organisms were demonstrated with the Warthin-Starry stain.
Contributor: Kansas State University.

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Note: Owing to a conflict in scheduling (the Comparative Pathology Course at the AFIP was held from May 13-15) the May 15 Wednesday Slide Conference was cancelled. The contributor's diagnoses and comments are included, however.

Histovet 6
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
15 May 1974

Case I - 73N559 - A 3-month-old female Arabian colt with respiratory disease of one month duration.

Case II - 73-1022-36 - A 2-month-old male Arabian colt had persistent pneumonia.

Case III - 73P308 - A 16-year-old male Palomino horse was presented with a 4-5 day old wire laceration in the right axilla. It was treated with antibiotics and tetanus toxoid. Over the next few days petechiae of membranes, limb edema, and marked abdominal pain developed. The WBC was 12,100 with 89 segmenters, 3 bands, 5 lymphs and 3 monocytes. Platelets were ok. PCV was 35. The horse was killed and necropsy revealed hemorrhages in subcutis, muscle, kidney, lungs and heart. The section is synovial tissue from a stifle joint containing bloody fluid.

Case IV - 73-598-12 - One of a group of feeder pigs purchased through a local sale barn.

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Histories
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
22 May 1974

HAUSAll

Case I - P72-683 - An incidental finding in a Rhesus monkey that died of _____.

Case II - S-2650 - A mature male monkey (Macaca mulatta) arrived at the research facility on 11 September 1968 and was killed on 21 May 1969.

Case III - A17482 - A Rhesus monkey was on a short term toxicology study. Grossly the kidneys were pale, appeared slightly swollen and had white streaks radiating into the cortex from the medulla.

Karachi one - 2 2x2 slides on file

Case IV - 46126 - A thin adult male raccoon was found dead. Necropsy was done the following afternoon.

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Results
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
22 May 1974

Case I - P72-683 - An incidental finding in a Rhesus monkey that died of _____.
Contributor's diagnosis: Anatrichosoma cutaneum, simian hemorrhagic fever.
Comments: Transverse sections of the nematode were seen in thin-walled vessels of the lamina propria. These parasites are presumed to be males or immature forms of either sex. The more frequently seen location is the epithelium.

Fibrin thrombi in many of the small vessels were the main clues in the section leading to the diagnosis of simian hemorrhagic fever.
Contributor: NIH, Comparative Pathology.
Reference:
1. Allen, A. M.: Occurrence of the Nematode, Anatrichosoma cutaneum, in the Nasal Mucosal of Macaca mulatta Monkeys. Am. J. Vet. Res. 21: 389-382, 1960.
2. Orihel, T. C.: Anatrichosomiasis in African Monkeys. J. Parasitol. 56: 982-985, 1970.

Case II - S-2650 - A mature male monkey (Macaca mulatta) arrived at the research facility on 11 September 1968 and was killed on 21 May 1969.
Contributor's diagnosis: Kaolin granulomas.
Contributor: Charles Louis Davis, D.V.M. Foundation.

Case III - A17482 - A Rhesus monkey was on a short term toxicology study. Grossly the kidneys were pale, appeared slightly swollen and had white streaks radiating into the cortex from the medulla.
Contributor's diagnosis: Acute tubular necrosis.
Contributor: Pfizer, Inc.

RESULTS
22 MAY 74

Case IV - 46126 - A thin adult male raccoon was found dead. Necropsy was done the following afternoon.
Contributor's diagnosis: Hepatic necrosis presumably due to Herpesvirus infection.
Comments: Electron micrographs demonstrated viral particles with the morphologic features of a Herpesvirus.

Two of the attending participants noted cytoplasmic inclusion bodies in bile duct epithelium and suggested a concommitant infection of canine distemper.
Contributor: Cornell University.

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***Included in this mailing are the following materials:
1. Microslide of visceral granuloma to supplement Case II, 8 May.
2. Two transparencies for Case II, 8 May, Contributor's No. 46211.
3. Two transparencies for Case IV., 22 May, Contributor's No. 46216.
   The magnification of the electron micrographs is 23,000 (46,000 for the inset). The larger area is from paraffin embedded material; the smaller area and inset are from formalin fixed material.

Histories
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
29 May 1974

Case I - 23828 - 1 & 2 B (2 slides) - A 9-year-old female German shepherd - Labrador cross had a left forelimb lameness. Radiography revealed a multilobular pattern involving the head of the humerus.

Case II - 518-73 - Popliteal lymph node from a dog with generalized lymphadenopathy.

Case III - 72-207 - An 8-year-old intact male dachshund was begging for food when it collapsed, had a "seizure", and died a short time later. Other history included a perianal gland tumor which was excised, recurred, but responded to irradiation therapy. Also the dog had neurogenic polyuria and incontinence noted only during the heat periods of a Great Dane bitch maintained in the same household.

Case IV - 73064 - A small mass (1 cm. diameter) was excised from the bulbar surface of the 3rd eyelid of a 10-year-old male beagle.

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Results
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
29 May 1974

Case I - 23828 - 1 & 2 B (2 slides) - A 9-year-old female German shepherd-Labrador cross had a left forelimb lameness. Radiography revealed a sunburst pattern involving the head of the humerus.

Contributor's Diagnosis: Adenocarcinoma, metastatic to bone marrow of humerus.

Comments: The contributor considered the neoplasm most likely to be of bile duct origin.

Contributor: USA Med. Res. and Nutrition Lab., Fitzsimons Hospital

Case II - 518-73 - Popliteal lymph node from a dog with generalized lymphadenopathy.

Contributor's Diagnosis: Reticulum cell sarcoma

Comments: Some of the discussants suggested special staining techniques to rule out the possibility of histoplasmosis or other infectious agents.

Contributor: Med. Res. Lab., Edgewood Arsenal

Case III - 72-287 - An 8-year-old intact male dachshund was begging for food when it collapsed, had a "seizure," and died a short time later. Other history included a perianal gland tumor which was excised, recurred, but responded to irradiation therapy. Also, the dog had neurogenic polyuria and incontinence noted only during the heat periods of a Great Dane bitch maintained in the same household.

Contributor's Diagnosis: Hemangiosarcoma, right coronary groove, heart, with cardiac tamponade secondary to hemorrhage from the neoplasm.

Contributor: Letterman Army Institute of Research

Case IV - 73064 - A small mass (1 cm. diameter) was excised from the bulbar surface of the 3rd eyelid of a 10-year-old male beagle.

Contributor's Diagnosis: Adenocarcinoma, gland of the 3rd eyelid.

Contributor: Food and Drug Administration

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Histories

5 June 1973

MADC A4

Case I - 73-333 - A surgical specimen taken from the [illegible] area of a 6-month-old female domestic cat. The specimen was firm, gray, glistening on cut surface and about 4 cm. in diameter.

Case II - V-21461 - This lesion in the peritoneal cavity of hamster was induced by _____.

Case III - 22122 - 85 head of 500 lb. cattle on winter pasture were offered a concentrated ration. Each ate an average of 24 lbs. of it in a 2-day period.

Case IV - 73D168 - A 6-week-old calf was found in terminal shock. Necropsy revealed "inflammation in large intestine only. Diphtheritic membrane in rectum .....".

Case V - 73-393 - Tissue from an old dog with bad breath.

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Results
AFIP Wednesday Slide Conference
5 June 1974

Case I - 73-333 - A surgical specimen taken from the inguinal area of a 6-month-old female domestic cat. The specimen was firm, gray, glistening on cut surface and about 4 cm. in diameter.
Contributor's diagnosis: Duct and stromal hyperplasia or dysplasia.
Comments: A similar lesion was seen in the 27 Feb. conference.
Contributor: University of Arizona.

Case II - V-21461 - This lesion in the peritoneal cavity of hamster was induced by intraperitoneal injection of 10-day-old fetal hamster cells.
Contributor's diagnosis: Teratoma.
Contributor: Merck Sharp & Dohme.

Case III - 22192 - Eighty five head of 500 lb. cattle on winter pasture offered a concentrated ration. Each ate an average of 24 lbs. of feed in a 2-day period.
Contributor's diagnosis: Rumenitis.
Contributor: Oklahoma State University.
Reference: Ahrens, F. A.: Histamine, Lactic Acid, and Hypertonicity as Factors in the Development of Rumenitis in Cattle. Am. J. Vet. Res. 28: 1335-1342, 1967.

Case IV - 73D108 - A 6-week-old calf was found in terminal shock. Necropsy revealed "inflammation in large intestine only. Diphtheritic membrane in rectum .....".
Contributor's diagnosis: Coccidiosis.
Contributor: Colorado State University.

Case V - 73-394 - Tissue from an old dog with bad breath.
Contributor's diagnosis: Chronic glomerulonephritis, interstitial nephritis, cholesterol clefts of unknown cause.
Comments: Our attending renal experts consider this to be a chronic nephritis, but at this stage it is impossible to determine the pathogenesis with certainty.

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