ECVP/ESVP Summer School in Veterinary Pathology

Marie Curie Training Courses

Summer School 2007 – Skin 122

Tissue from a pig (slide no. 122)

Design: (1pt)

Description:

Skin: There is a focally extensive epidermal necrosis (**1pts**) with abrupt transition to the viable epidermis (**1pt**). The necrotic epidermis is retained with diffuse hypereosinophilia of the keratinocyte cytoplasma, pyknotic nuclei and an intact cornified layer (**2pts**). At both edges of the necrosis, the slightly hyperplastic viable epidermis extends underneath the necrotic epidermis into the lesion for approximately 0.5cm (**2pts**).

In the upper dermis directly underneath the epidermal necrosis multiple small calibre vessels have severe intramural and slightly perivascular infiltration of degenerated neutrophils (**3pts**) and nuclear debris (**1pt**). In rare vessels a hyaline degeneration of the vessel wall is present (**1pt**). Small hemorrhages are scattered in the subepidermal dermis (**1pt**) and there is a superficial dermal edema with rare interstitial, often degenerated lymphocytes (**1pt**). Superficially the collagen fibres are swollen.

Morphologic Diagnoses: (2 pts)

Severe focally extensive leukocytoclastic vasculitis of small caliber vessels with severe focally extensive acute necrosis of epidermis and superficial dermis

Name the most important associated lesions: (2 pts)

Fibrinous and necrotising glomerulonephritis
Severe multifocal leukocytoclastic vasculitis in the kidney

Name two factors suggested to be involved in the aetiology: (2 pts)

Porcine Circovirus 2 (PCV-2; high antibody titre – immune complex)
Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome Virus (PRRSV)
Pasteurella multocida