



ECVP/ESVP Summer School in Veterinary Pathology



Marie Curie Training Courses

Summer School 2007 – Skin 148

Tissue from a horse (slide no.148)

Design: (1pt)

Description (larger section):

Within the dermis and subcutis there is a focally extensive infiltrate composed of multiple coalescing nodular aggregates of inflammatory cells (**21pt**). Most of these aggregates are composed of a central core of compact bacterial colonies (tissue grains or granules) (**1pt**) embedded in amorphous brightly eosinophilic material (**1pt**) that often forms radiating clubs (Splendore-Hoeppli material) (**2pt**) and a lake of neutrophils (**1pt**). The neutrophils are surrounded by variable numbers of epithelioid macrophages (**2pt**) and multinucleated giant cells (**1pt**). The outermost layer consists of numerous plasma cells (pyogranulomas) (**1pt**). Some of the pyogranulomas are separated by variable numbers of fibroblasts (**1pt**). Underneath the epidermis focally extensive hemorrhage (**1pt**) and numerous hemosiderin-laden macrophages (**1pt**) are present. The epidermis is slightly hyperplastic with moderate intercellular edema (spongiosis). In the adjacent deep dermis there is mild perivascular lymphocytic and multifocal periadnexal plasmacytic infiltrate (**1pt**).

Morphological diagnosis: (3pts)

Severe, focally extensive pyogranulomatous dermatitis with intralesional bacterial colonies surrounded by Splendore-Hoeppli material

Etiology: (1pt)

Coagulase-positive Staphylococci Pseudomonas, Actinobacillus, Pasteurella, Proteus, Escherichia and others