



ECVP/ESVP Summer School in Veterinary Pathology



Marie Curie Training Courses

Summer School 2008 – Gastrointestinal ZHXX

Slide No. ZH15, tissue from a CATTLE

1. Description of histopathological findings

Colon (?): Large numbers of erythrocytes admixed with neutrophils and eosinophilic fibrillar material (fibrin) are present in the intestinal lumen. Enterocytes are cuboidal to flattened and multifocally lost (erosions) and multifocally there is loss of the mucosal architecture accompanied by tissue destruction, deposition of cellular debris and fibrin and inflammatory infiltrates mainly consisting of neutrophils and lymphocytes (multifocal necrosis of the lamina propria). The entire lamina propria and the lamina epithelialis are infiltrated by large numbers of neutrophils and lymphocytes with admixed plasma cells and histiocytes. The same cells are to a lesser extent also present in the lamina propria mucosae and the tela submucosa. Large amounts of pale eosinophilic material (oedema) expand the tela submucosa and the tunica muscularis. Some severely depleted lymph follicles that are infiltrated by numerous neutrophils are visible. Many vessels are dilated by large numbers of erythrocytes (hyperaemia) and leukocytes, mainly neutrophils (leukocytostasis). Few vessels within the submucosa have locally thickened and hyalinized walls (fibrinoid necrosis) and intraluminal eosinophilic fibrillar clusters that are attached to the endothelium (thrombi).

2. Morphologic diagnosis: severe, diffuse, subacute, necrohemorrhagic colitis

3. Aetiology: *Salmonella typhimurium*

Marks:

organ: colon	1
exudate (blood, neutrophils, fibrin)	2
erosion	1
necrosis	2
inflammation (cell population, lamina propria and submucosa)	4
oedema	1
depleted lymph follicles? with inflammation	1
leukocytostasis	1
morphologic diagnosis	4
aetiology	1
Style	2