



ECVP/ESVP Summer School in Veterinary Pathology



Marie Curie Training Courses

Summer School 2008 – CNS Case 33

Case 33) S 1747/07 Tissue from a DOG

Cerebrum: The cerebrum shows a nodular, densely cellular, well demarcated, expansile, unencapsulated mass, that is located in the meninges, extends to cut borders and measures about 2 x 0.8 cm. The cells are arranged in solid packed interlacing fascicles and whorls in some areas and in solid lobules in other areas. There is a scant amount of a fine fibrovascular stroma. The cells in the whorl-forming areas are spindle-shaped to elongated, have indistinct cell borders and measure about 10 x 30 μm . They possess a moderate amount of an eosinophilic, fine-fibrillar cytoplasm. The nucleus to cytoplasm ratio is 1:3 to 1:4. The centrally located, oval to elongated nucleus shows a finely stippled chromatin pattern with an equal amount of eu- and heterochromatin. Each nucleus has 1-2, distinct, basophilic nucleoli. The cells in the solid areas are polygonal, have indistinct cell borders and measure about 20 μm in diameter. They display a moderate amount of an eosinophilic, finely granular cytoplasm. The nucleus to cytoplasm ratio is 1:1 to 1:3. The centrally located, round to oval nucleus shows a finely stippled chromatin pattern with an equal amount of eu- and heterochromatin. Each nucleus possesses 1-2 distinct, basophilic nucleoli. The cells show a mild anisocytosis and anisokaryosis. Rare there are giant cells with bizarre nuclei. Mitoses are up to 1 per high power field. Multifocally, in the centre of whorls, there are abundant, concentrically laminated, hyaline concretions that are often mineralized (psammoma bodies). There is compression atrophy of the adjacent brain parenchyma.

Morphological diagnosis:

cerebrum, meningioma, transitional type