

Marie Curie Training Courses

Summer School 2005 – Urinary Tract Case 7

Case 7 (S03-2244.6)	Points
<p>Species: Cat Organ: Kidney</p> <p>Description: Most glomerula have thickened mesangium due to accumulation of highly <u>eosinophilic amorphous material without cellular components (interpreted as amyloid)</u>. Some glomeruli are shrunken (<u>sclerotic</u>) and the glomerular tufts/loops are adhered to the thickened Bowmann's capsule (<u>synaechia</u>). The amyloid is distributed segmentally to diffusely (global) in the glomeruli. <u>Thickened Bowmann's capsules</u> are visible at most glomeruli. <u>Amyloid</u> is also visible multifocally in the <u>interstitium</u> and <u>around tubuli</u>. Tubuli are often dilated, show sometimes <u>thickened basement membranes</u> and have a homogenous, eosinophilic fluid in some lumina (<u>slight proteinuria</u>). In certain <u>vessels</u>, mostly arteries, multifocally eosinophilic amorphous material can also be seen (<u>amyloid deposition</u>). Additionally, multifocally to coalescing inflammatory cells composed of moderate amounts of <u>lymphocytes and plasmacells</u> are visible in the <u>interstitium</u>. Only seldom blueish concretions are visible in tubuli (<u>mineralization</u>).</p> <p>Diagnosis: Kidney: Severe, diffuse glomerular (generalized, global), interstitial and vascular amyloidosis Moderate, diffuse to coalescing chronic interstitial nephritis</p> <p>Other organs possibly involved: Liver, spleen</p> <p>Special stains: Kongo, thioflavin</p>	