



ECVP/ESVP Summer School in Veterinary Pathology



Marie Curie Training Courses

Summer School 2006 – Toxicological Pathology 01-18473

Slide 4.H-2 (01-18473) Cat

Description (14)

Hepatocytes severely swollen (2) and undergoing necrosis (cytoplasmic eosinophilia, pyknotic nuclei) (2) with sinusoidal collapse (1) and hemorrhage (1).

Most severe centrally but extending to limiting plate. (3)

Ballooned hepatocytes contain brown cytoplasmic granules. (1)

Inflammatory cells – neutrophils, lymphocytes and plasma cells (1) Macrophages/Kupffer cells prominent and contain pigment/RBCs (1).

Mild bile ductular proliferation (1)

Pleomorphic inflammatory cells in periportal regions (1)

Morphologic Diagnosis(es) (4)

Severe, acute to subacute, panlobular to massive hepatocellular ballooning degeneration and necrosis (3)

Intracellular cholestasis (1)

Mild bile ductular hyperplasia

Mild periportal inflammation (pericholangitis)

Possible cause(s) (2)

Idiosyncratic reaction

Consider endothelial as well as hepatocyte damage.

Additional information: *tissues from a cat treated with diazepam/valium*