



ECVP/ESVP Summer School in Veterinary Pathology



Marie Curie Training Courses

Summer School 2008 – CNS Case 7

**Case 7) 2570/87:
Tissue from a HORSE**

Medulla oblongata: Bilaterally symmetrical in the dorsomedial aspects of the medulla, there is an area with diffuse, severe dilation of myelin sheaths. These often contain a markedly swollen, bright eosinophilic axon (spheroids) or rarely a histiocytic cell with a foamy cytoplasm (myelinophages). Within several spheroids, small, round, clear vacuoles are present. Adjacent gray matter areas show mild to moderate degeneration and necrosis of neurons, characterized by hypereosinophilia of cytoplasm and nuclear pyknosis.

Morphologic diagnosis:

Medulla oblongata: Axonal degeneration, multifocal, severe, acute with mild neuronal necrosis

Name the disease:

Neuroaxonal dystrophy

Cause:

Vitamin E deficiency (?)