



ECVP/ESVP Summer School in Veterinary Pathology

Summer School 2012 – Cytology

S93-2359

Cat, 4 years, SF

Weight loss, enlargement of mesenteric lymph nodes;
Imprint of the cut-surface of the mesenteric lymph node

Description:

There is a high number of discrete, round cells; weakly stained, grey-blue material is seen in the background. In many areas, the majority of the cells is well preserved. Small lymphocytes – nucleus averages 1-1.5 red blood cells, narrow cytoplasmic rim - predominate with about 58% of all nucleated cells. Among the activated lymphatic cells (about 17%), medium-sized lymphocytes - average 2-3 red blood cells, one to multiple nucleoli present, moderate amount of basophilic cytoplasm - predominate over large lymphoblasts – diameter > 3 red blood cells, prominent nucleoli, moderate amount of basophilic cytoplasm - and plasma cells with an eccentrically located nucleus and a perinuclear halo. Mature eosinophils of normal morphology with segmented nuclei and distinct orange intracytoplasmic granules make up about 25%. In addition, there is a small number of macrophages with or without intracytoplasmic cell debris and of mast cells. Numerous erythrocytes are present in the background. No other cell types and no parasites are detected.

Diagnosis:

Mesenteric lymph node: eosinophilic lymphadenitis

Possible aetiology:

Hypersensitivity (type 1), parasitic infection, hypereosinophilic syndrome, paraneoplastic (most likely with lymphoma and mast cell tumours)

Score

Design	2
High cellularity	1
Small lymphocytes	1
- Description?	1
- Predominate	1
Medium lymphocytes	1
Large lymphocytes	1
- Proportion (about 17-20%)	1
Plasma cells	1
Eosinophils	1
- Proportion	1



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Background macrophages	1
Background mast cells	1
Diagnosis	2
Aetiology	3