



# ECVP/ESVP Summer School in Veterinary Pathology

## Summer School 2014 – Gastrointestinal Tract

T14-B13-A. A two day-old piglet, one of 6 piglets with sudden death from a litter

Three similar sections of small intestine are examined. The innermost luminal mucosa remains as coagulative or lytic necrosis without inflammation [2]. Some crypts are spared as degenerate and necrotic cells [2]. Many colonies of and scattered bacteria are in the necrotic villi just above spared crypt cells [2]. The lamina propria and submucosa are rarified; have dilated lymphatics (edema [2]); and are mildly infiltrated by inflammatory cells with pyknotic nuclei [1]. The remaining intestinal wall architecture is disrupted by acute, dissecting hemorrhage that goes through and around the leiomyocytes to the serosa [2]. Blood vessels are dilated [1]. Congestion, edema and similar inflammation extend into the mesointestine [2]. One mesenteric vein has a thrombus, and neutrophils infiltrate the wall (phlebitis)[1].

MDx: [3]Intestine: acute necrohemorrhagic enteritis

Etiology: [2] *Clostridium perfringens* Type C