



# ECVP/ESVP Summer School in Veterinary Pathology

Summer School 2014 – Toxicological Pathology (179)

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

## **Description (14)**

Severe disassociation and loss of hepatocytes (2) with sinusoidal collapse (1) and hemorrhage (1). Most severe centrally but extending to limiting plate (2)  
Remaining hepatocytes undergoing ballooning degeneration (2) and necrosis (cytoplasmic eosinophilia, pyknotic nuclei) (2). Contain brown cytoplasmic granules (1)  
Inflammatory cells – neutrophils, lymphocytes and plasma cells (1) Macrophages/Kupffer cells are prominent and contain pigment/RBCs (1).  
Prominent bile ductular proliferation (1)  
Pleomorphic inflammatory cells in portal regions and occasionally bile ducts (1)

## **Morphologic Diagnosis(es) (4)**

Hepatocellular disassociation and necrosis, panlobular to massive, with bile ductular hyperplasia, moderate, acute to subacute (4)  
Mild portal inflammation (pericholangitis)

## **Possible cause(s) (2)**

Idiosyncratic reaction (correct in this case)

Aflatoxicosis (have not seen this in the cat, but looks similar in the dog, except that necrosis not as severe and fatty change and cholestasis more prominent)

**Case information:** Cat treated with diazepam/valium.

Center SA, Elston TH, Rowland PH, Rosen DK, Reitz BL, Brunt JE, Rodan I, House J, Bank S, Lynch LR, Dring LA, Levy JK. Fulminant hepatic failure associated with oral administration of diazepam in 11 cats. J Am Vet Med Assoc. 1996 Aug 1;209(3):618-25. PubMed PMID: 8755982.