



# ECVP/ESVP Summer School in Veterinary Pathology

Summer School 2014 – Toxicological Pathology (184)

## 9. K-3 (92-06866) Cat

### Description (14)

Papilla pale with loss of cellular structure (papillary necrosis) (3)

Tubules: many cortical tubules severely dilated and lined by attenuated epithelium. (2)

Many tubules contain fibrillar basophilic material as well as occasional birefringent crystals (2)

Some tubules have swollen epithelium and contain granular eosinophilic material. (2)

Interstitium Multifocal mild cortical interstitial fibrosis and mononuclear inflammatory cell infiltration. Medullary interstitial fibrosis. (2)

Multifocal amphophilic interstitial deposits (amyloid), most prominent in medulla (3)

### Morphologic Diagnosis(es) (6)

Papillary necrosis, locally extensive, severe (2)

Amyloidosis, interstitial, moderate to severe (2)

Tubulointerstitial nephritis, diffuse, moderate to severe, chronic (2)

### Possible cause for lesions

Familial renal amyloidosis in Abyssinian cat

For papillary necrosis without amyloidosis– nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), diabetes, arsenic, idiopathic, etc

**Case information:** renal biopsy from an **Abyssinian** cat – **importance of case information/history**

Amyloidosis positive with Congo Red stain –interstitial (mainly medullary) and glomerular deposits

Note: Interstitial (common in cats) and glomerular amyloidosis thought to be familial/genetic predisposition in Abyssinian cats. Papillary necrosis and interstitial disease are secondary.

Boyce JT, DiBartola SP, Chew DJ, Gasper PW. Familial renal amyloidosis in Abyssinian cats.

Vet Pathol. 1984 Jan;21(1):33-8.