

FROM : 05/16/2006 09:22 2106703305

FAX NO. : 8309814611

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### SFBR PATHOLOGY REPORT

Accession No.: N06-0311 Animal/Tissue ID: Bobby Genus/species: PTT  
 IACUC: N/A  
 Date of Death: 04/20/06 Type of Death: N Sex: M  
 mo/day/yr  
 Date of Birth: 02/01/87 Location of Death: Primarily Primates  
 Person to receive pathology report: Wally Swett Account No.: (1)  
Dr. Bill Cummins

Clinical History: Recently transferred to Primarily Primates from the Ohio State University.

Gross Description: 24 hours had elapsed between death and necropsy.

External: The animal had adequate muscle mass, hydration and adipose tissue. Internal: There were multifocal 0.5 to 1 cm diameter brown spots on the pulmonary surface consistent with anthracosis. The heart was irregularly pale with multifocal petechiae approximately 0.5 cm in diameter around the right atrium and adjacent ventricle. Similar petechiae were present on the inner surface of the pericardium. The liver was diffusely pale yellow and had a prominent lobular pattern. Pieces of the liver floated when placed in formalin.

Special Procedures:

Cassettes: 45

Photo: heart, pericardium

Gross Diagnosis/es:

Hepatic lipidosis

Hemorrhage, heart, pericardium

Microscopic Description:

Slide 1 - Lymph node - The medullary sinuses were expanded by increased numbers of erythrocytes and areas of hemorrhage.

Slide 2 - Lymph node - Multifocally, up to 33% of the medulla contained a pale eosinophilic acellular material that lined, expanded, and occasionally filled sinusoids and displaced the preexistent lymphocytes. There was diffuse congestion as in slide 1.

Slide 3 - Lymph node - NSL

Slide 4 - Esophagus - NSL

Slide 5 - Thyroid - NSL

Slide 6 - Thyroid - NSL

Slide 7 - Tongue - NSL

Slide 8 - Trachea - NSL

Slide 9 - Lung - Diffusely, alveoli contained mild numbers of macrophages with variable amounts of brown granular intracytoplasmic pigment. The capillaries were diffusely expanded by increased numbers of erythrocytes; erythrocytes were also present within alveolar spaces.

Slide 10 - Lung - As in slide 9

Slide 11 - Pituitary - NSL

Slide 12 - Brain - The capillaries were diffusely expanded by increased numbers of erythrocytes.

Slide 13 - Brain - As in slide 12

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- Slide 14 - Brain - As in slide 12. There were multifocal areas where meningeal macrophages, neurons, and glial cells contained black granular pigment (melanosis, NSL).
- Slide 15 - Cerebellum - As in slide 12
- Slide 16 - Heart - There were multifocal areas where the myocardial fibers were shrunken, pale staining, disorganized and occasionally fragmented and pyknotic. Affecting between 5 and 10% of the section, there were also multifocal bands of fibrous connective tissue that separated, surrounded, isolated and replaced the preexistent myocardial fibers. Myocardial fibers in these areas were occasionally shrunken with poorly discernable cross striations. Rarely there were macrophages containing a brown intracytoplasmic pigment within these foci.
- Slide 17 - Heart - As in slide 16. There were multifocal areas of hemorrhage within the epicardial adipose tissue.
- Slide 18 - Heart - As in slide 17
- Slide 19 - Heart - As in slide 16
- Slide 20 - Heart - As in slide 16, but more severe.
- Slide 21 - Pericardium - There were multifocal areas of hemorrhage within the pericardial adipose tissue. Thymus - There was diffuse atrophy of the thymus with infiltration and replacement by adipocytes (NSL).
- Slide 22 - Pancreas - NSL
- Slide 23 - Spleen - Diffusely the red pulp contained increased numbers of macrophages with granular brown intracytoplasmic pigment. There were multifocal small accumulations of an acellular, hyaline material within the red pulp that displaced the preexistent tissues.
- Slide 24 - Adrenal gland - There were multifocal small accumulations of an acellular, hyaline material within the interstitium that displaced the preexistent tissues. The capillaries were diffusely expanded by increased numbers of erythrocytes.
- Slide 25 - Kidney - Multifocally, approximately 5% of the renal tubules contained mineral casts. There was diffuse congestion of the renal medulla.
- Slide 26 - Adrenal gland - Within the capsule there were expansile, nodular foci of normal appearing adrenal cortical cells.
- Slide 27 - Kidney - As in slide 25
- Slide 28 - Liver - Diffusely hepatocytes contained either a single large, or multiple smaller, clear cytoplasmic vacuoles that distended the cell and compressed the sinusoids, disrupting the normal pattern of the hepatic plates. Multifocal single, to groups of over 20, macrophages containing variable amounts of brown granular intracytoplasmic pigment were present in the hepatic sinusoids.
- Slide 29 - Liver - As in slide 28
- Slide 30 - Liver - As in slide 28. More severely in the centrilobular areas, capillaries were diffusely expanded by increased numbers of erythrocytes.
- Slide 31 - Liver - As in slide 30; Gall Bladder - NSL
- Slide 32 - Urinary Bladder - NSL
- Slide 33 - Stomach - NSL
- Slide 34 - Small intestine - NSL
- Slide 35 - Lymph node - The capillaries were diffusely expanded by increased numbers of erythrocytes.
- Slide 36 - Small intestine - NSL
- Slide 37 - Small intestine - NSL
- Slide 38 - Large intestine - NSL
- Slide 39 - Large intestine - NSL
- Slide 40 - Prostate - NSL
- Slide 41 - Seminal vesicle - NSL
- Slide 42 - Testicle - NSL

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Slide 43 - Bone marrow - NSL

Slide 44 - Eye - NSL

Slide 45 - Eye - NSL

Microscopic Diagnosis/es:Necrosis, acute, multifocal to coalescing, mild, heart, PTTFibrosis, multifocal, minimal to mild, heart, with myocardial fiber degeneration and lossCongestion, centrilobular, diffuse, mild, liverHemosiderosis, diffuse, mild, lung, liver, spleenLipidosis, diffuse, severe, liverAmyloid, multifocal, mild to moderate, lymph node, spleen, adrenal glandHyperplasia, cortical, adrenal glandMineral casts, multifocal, mild, kidneyHemorrhage, multifocal, mild, epicardium and pericardiumCongestion and hemorrhage, diffuse, mild, lymph node, lung

Comment: The cause of death in this animal was acute cardiac necrosis secondary to chronic cardiomyopathy and associated congestive heart failure. The centrilobular congestion in the liver and the hemosiderosis in the liver, lung, and spleen resulted from chronic cardiac insufficiency. A cause of the hepatic lipidosis or the amyloid deposits in multiple tissues was not apparent. The congestion and hemorrhage in multiple tissues is a nonspecific finding and occurred at the time of death.

Edward J. Dick, Jr., D.V.M.  
Diplomate ACVP  
Veterinary Pathologist

Save: No

Share: No

Code: Cardiomyopathy, heart, d

Lipidosis, liver, u

Amyloid, lymph node, spleen, adrenal gland, d

Date Transcribed: 05 May 06 Malinda

Date of Necropsy: 21 Apr 06

Date of Final Report: 11 May 2006