



Cutting Edge Pathology 2017 (/)

3rd Joint European Congress of the ESVP, ESTP and ECVP

ESVP/ ECVP Poster abstracts

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However, the number of necrotic foci was higher in those animals infected with the strain F2365InIB+. Moreover, when compared between organs, spleens were much more affected than livers. The number of megakaryocytes was substantially reduced in those mice infected with the strain F2365InIB+ at 72hpi.

Conclusions: In conclusion, our data suggest a successful rescue of InIB in F2365InIB+ infected animals, which increased the virulence of this bacterial strain.

Poster 65: EVALUATION OF ANTIGENIC PRESERVATION IN HISTOLOGIC SLIDES STORED AT DIFFERENT TEMPERATURES

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Introduction: Immunohistochemistry (IHC) technique is currently applied in paraffin embedded tissues to identify antigens in multiple lesions, neoplasias or in normal tissues. However, there are several factors that affect the antigen detection, together with the loss or decrease of antigenicity over time, especially in histologic slides stored for long periods of time before the IHC technique is performed. The aim of this work was to evaluate the loss of antigenicity in histologic slides maintained in the refrigerator or freezer over different periods of time, to verify the storage method that allows more effective antigenicity preservation.

Material and methods: Five cases of canine uterus and ovaries (at different phases of the oestric cycle) and one case of canine normal thymus, preserved in the refrigerator (between 4 to 6°C) and in the freezer (temperatures between -18 to -20°C) for different storage periods (from one week to one year) were studied using indirect immunohistochemistry. Three Antibodies (vimentin, desmin and broad-spectrum keratin) were performed to ascertain the extension and intensity of immunoreactivity.

Results: After comparison of the immunolabelling, there were no significant changes between the cases preserved in the freezer and those stored in the refrigerator, when the time period was less than one week. However, for slides stored for longer periods, there was a better antigen preservation in the freeze slides.

Conclusions: Preserving antigenicity is a major factor in obtaining reliable results; storing the slides previously cut in the cold is a strategy that should be improved for this purpose.

Poster 66: HEPATIC HISTOPATHOLOGICAL LESIONS IN ACUTE CONTROLLED HAEMORRHAGE FOLLOWED BY VOLUME REPLACEMENT WITH A CRYSTALLOID OR COLLOID SOLUTION

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Introduction: The aim of this work was to evaluate the effect of different intravenous solutions used for volume replacement following acute controlled haemorrhage, one crystalloid (RL) and one colloid (HES130/0.4) in the integrity of the hepatic tissue in a pig animal model.

Material and Methods: Hepatic samples were collected from animals submitted to passive arterial blood bleeding and reperfusion with a crystalloid (RL) (G1) and with a synthetic colloid (HES 130/0.4) (G2). Samples were also collected from animals that were not subjected to acute bleeding nor volume replacement (G3, control group). All procedures were carried out under personal and project licenses approved by the Ethical Committee of the national regulatory office. Samples were collected and fixed in 10% neutral-buffered formalin, for a maximum of 24 hours, embedded in paraffin wax and 3µm sections were stained for routine histopathology with haematoxylin and eosin.

Results: The histopathological assessment revealed no statistically significant differences between the three groups. However, some lesions were more often expressed in some groups. More severe hepatocellular hydropic degeneration and hepatocellular steatosis was seen in G1, which is the only group in which haemorrhage was observed and within which oedema was not present. Hyperaemia was only observed in G2 and G3. Necrosis was not present in any of the groups.

Conclusion: Hepatic histopathological lesions following controlled bleeding and intravenous volume replacement with RL or HES130/0.4 were subtle. Our results suggest that HES130/0.4 may be associated with better hepatic perfusion when used for intravenous volume replacement when compared to RL.

Poster 67: OPINIONS OF VETERINARY EXPERTS ON ANIMALS ISSUED IN 1995-2015

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Introduction: In its complexity and diversity, animal breeding and rearing gives rise to numerous conflicting situations which can generate economic losses. The objective of the paper is to analyse expert opinions and to determine the most common reasons for appointing veterinarians as an expert.

Materials and Methods: This study was carried out on 172 expert opinions issued by our department between 1995-2015. The material was divided into two groups: the years 1995-2005 (73 opinions) and 2006-2015 (99 opinions).

Results and Conclusions: It was found that among 172 opinions 70 referred to dogs, 25 were on cattle, 18 to horses, 9 to cats and 8 to pigs. The remaining 42 opinions were related to different animal species (e.g. wild boars, eagles, rabbits, chinchillas, roe deer, cormorants, turtles and foxes). Criminal judicial bodies were the most common ordering party, followed by civil judicial bodies, natural persons, public administration authorities and insurance companies. The most common reason for appointing an expert was cruelty against animals (46.3%) and a necropsy was carried out in 37.2% cases. In case of companion animals the most common causes of deaths were gunshot wounds (18.0%), poisonings (12.0%) and drowning/suffocation (7.0%). Opinions on livestock concerned assessment of prophylaxis and treatment choices, evaluation of husbandry conditions and animal welfare. The