

Canine and Feline Diseases

Rabies

Etiology: Lyssa virus of family Rhabdoviridae

Necropsy findings:

Non-suppurative encephalomyelitis. Confirmation of a diagnosis of rabies depends on careful laboratory examination of fresh brain which includes three tests and it is recommended that at least two of them be used on all specimens. (fluorescent antibody test, ELISA and histological search for Negri bodies in tissue sections).

Canine distemper:

Etiology: paramyxovirus closely related to the viruses of measles and rinderpest.

- 1- Thymic atrophy in young puppies.
- 2- Hyperkeratosis of the nose and footpads is often found in dogs with neurologic manifestations.
- 3- Bronchopneumonia
- 4- Enteritis
- 5- skin pustules also may be present.

Canine Viral Hepatitis

Etiology: canine adenovirus 1

Necropsy Findings:

- 1- Endothelial damage results in hemorrhages on the gastric serosa, lymph nodes, thymus, pancreas, and subcutaneous tissues.
- 2- variegated color change in the liver, which may be normal in size or swollen.
- 3- The gallbladder wall is typically edematous and thickened
- 4- edema of the thymus may be found.
- 5- Grayish white foci may be seen in the kidney cortex.

Canine Parvovirus

Etiology: Canine parvovirus (CPV)

necropsy Findings:

- 1- a thickened and discolored intestinal wall
- 2- watery, mucoid, or hemorrhagic intestinal contents
- 3- edema and congestion of abdominal and thoracic lymph nodes

- 4- thymic atrophy
- 5- in the case of CPV myocarditis, pale streaks in the myocardium

Feline panleukopenia (feline infectious enteritis) (feline distemper)

Etiology: feline panleukopenia virus (Feline parvovirus) (FPV)

Necropsy Findings:

- 1- dehydration.
- 2- Bowel loops dilated and may have thickened, hyperemic walls.
- 3- There may be petechiae or ecchymoses on the intestinal serosal surfaces.
- 4- Perinatally infected kittens may have a noticeably small cerebellum.