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Laboratory Report
Final

This report supersedes all previous reports for this case

Case #:	F1374271
Referral #:	AF77940
Date Collected:	06/04/2013
Date Received:	10/15/2013
Case Coordinator:	Dr. Terry Spraker
Owner:	State of Alaska

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Electronically Signed and Authorized By:
Dr. Terry Spraker
sent by Kathi Wilson
on 1/11/2014 5:08:47PM

Case Contacts

Bill To	Alaska Department of Fish and Game	907-459-7257	KIMBERLEE.BECKMEN@ALASKA.GOV
Submitter	Beckmen, Kimberlee	907-459-7257	kimberlee.beckmen@alaska.gov

Specimen Details

ID	Taxonomy	Sex	Age
2013-110	Red Fox	Male	

Owner: State of Alaska

Specimens Received: Tissue;

Clinical History

This is a male red fox, animal ID AF77940, that was collected from Red Dog mine. It was aggressively pursuing electricians at the mine and after the fox chased them, it began chewing on electrical wires. It looked like it had been chewing fur off of its leg and tail and was acting aggressive. It was shot in the lungs and sent in for testing; the carcass was frozen.

Laboratory Findings/Diagnosis

GROSS NECROPSY: There is evidence of alopecia on the tail. The kidneys are pale. It does have Taenia, possible liver flukes, and possible lice. Suspected rabies. This was an extremely old red fox and it was extremely thin. The canine teeth were broken.

DIAGNOSES:
1. Skin: Chronic-active, severe, ulcerative dermatitis associated with a bacterial infection.
2. Urinary bladder: Suggestive eosinophilic intracytoplasmic inclusion bodies compatible with canine distemper. IHC for CDV was negative.

REMARKS: The skin lesions histologically were extremely severe and characterized by a severe, chronic-active, ulcerative dermatitis associated with a bacterial infection. Even though this animal had been frozen, there were suggestions of variably-sized eosinophilic intracytoplasmic inclusions in the transitional epithelium of the urinary bladder suggestive of canine distemper. This animal was also positive for rabies; this test was done in Alaska.

HISTOPATHOLOGY:
Slide 1. Lungs: Two sections of lung are examined; both are well collapsed. Bronchioles contain sloughed cells and mucus. No evidence of inflammation or interstitial pneumonia is found in these sections of lung. IHC for CDV was negative.
Spleen: The lymphoid tissue of the spleen is quiescent. The red pulp is of normal cellularity.

Owner: State of Alaska

Slide 2. Kidneys: Two sections of kidneys are examined; both are within normal limits. No evidence of nephritis is found.
Liver: No significant lesions.

Slide 3. Liver: No significant lesions.

Slide 4. Heart: Two sections of heart are examined; both are within normal limits.
Urinary bladder: The tissues have been frozen and there is an extensive amount of artifact. There are some suggested eosinophilic intracytoplasmic inclusion bodies in the transitional epithelial cell layer of the bladder. If the rabies is negative on this animal, this animal possibly could have canine distemper. IHC for CDV was negative

Slide 5. Skin: Two sections of skin are examined. In some areas, the epidermis is moderately acanthotic and in other areas it is relatively thin. In some areas, there is moderate edema within the dermis and an infiltration of neutrophils with a few lymphocytes and plasma cells. Often hair follicles appear to be undergoing degeneration, atrophy, and scarring. There is extensive scarring in some of the areas. Pustules and areas of ulceration are present to varying degrees in all three sections of skin. In one section of skin, there is severe ulceration with infiltration of neutrophils associated with necrosis of the epidermal layer. In other areas, there is edema within the dermis with a mild to moderate infiltration of neutrophils.

Slide 6. Skin: This is another section of skin that is extremely ulcerated and has a fairly severe infiltration of neutrophils within the dermis. The underlying vessels appear to be normal, but there is edema and infiltration of neutrophils within the dermis. Hair follicles are undergoing atrophy. Occasionally, organisms compatible in size and shape with staphylococcus can be found in both slides 5 and 6. Dermatophytes were not identified in these two sections of skin.

IMMUNOHISTOCHEMISTRY: IHC for CDV on lung and urinary bladder were negative.

Terry R. Spraker, DVM, PhD, DACVP

Prelim: 12/5/13 TRS
Full report: 12/10/13 lmj

Case Summary

12-10-13 Slides were sent to GLADS for IHC CDV

Pathology

Histopathology

Animal/Source	Specimen	Specimen Type	Bill Date	Results
2013-110	1	Tissue	11-Jan-2014	Complete

Referral Tests

Referral Lab Send Out Test

Animal/Source	Specimen	Specimen Type	Result Date	Results
2013-110	1	Tissue	09-Jan-2014	Complete

End of Report