CASE HISTORY
An adult green tree frog died after a brief period of anorexia, depression and weight loss. This animal was the smallest of three captive frogs. The body was kept in a refrigerator for 48h then put into formalin and submitted to the Registry.

HISTOPATHOLOGY
Lesions are not evident within the tissues: kidney, ova, small intestine, myocardium, kidney, and oviduct.

Fig 1. Granuloma, epaxial skeletal muscle. H & E 40x.

Multiple extensive and coalescing granulomas are evident within many organs including the epaxial skeletal muscle (Fig 1) liver, thigh muscle, lung and meninges. These granulomas consume large portions of the tissues involved. The granulomas are composed of aggregates of epithelioid macrophages and small numbers of heterophils. Scattered throughout the infiltrates are multiple oval, basophilic structures that have a thin wall and often contain four or more internal round structures (Fig 2). These organisms often appear to be contained within cytoplasmic vacuoles of mononuclear cells and are strongly PAS positive (Figs 3, 4).

Fig 2 (inset Fig 1). Organisms in granuloma. H&E. 1000x.

Fig 3. Organisms in granuloma. PAS 1000x

Fig 4. Organisms in granuloma. PAS 1000x

MORPHOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS
Multisystemic mycosis

COMMENTS
The frog was suffering from a severe and extensive fungal infection. Although fungal culture would be required to reach a definitive diagnosis, the fungi appear most consistent with *Mucor amphibiorum*.

REFERENCES