

MYCOTIC PNEUMONIA IN AN INSECTIVOROUS BAT (*Miniopterus sp.*) (Case 2082.1)

CASE HISTORY

Adult female *Miniopterus Sp.* (unidentified). The bat had been briefly off food and was being treated for bladder infection due to blood and protein in the urine. The bat had previously been treated for an arthritic elbow with Cartrophen.

GROSS PATHOLOGY

Formalin fixed tissues were submitted to the Registry with a note describing a tumour in the right lung.

HISTOPATHOLOGY

Lesions are not evident within the myocardium.

Liver: Portal tracts contain a slightly increased number of mononuclear cells.

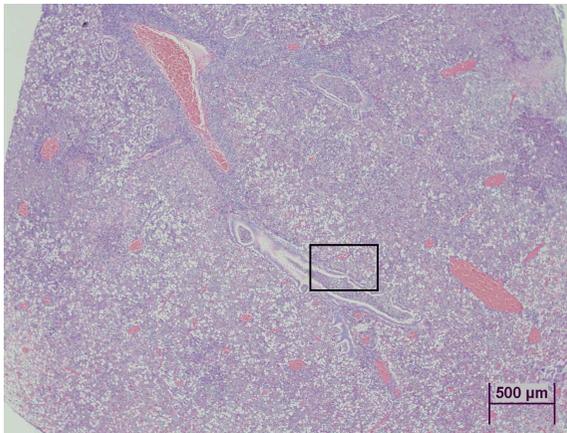


Fig 1. Lung H &E 40x

Lung: The normal pulmonary architecture has been obliterated by the presence of large numbers of large reticuloendothelial cells (Fig 1 and 2). These cells fill bronchi, alveoli and are also scattered within the interstitial tissues. The cells contain large numbers of oval organisms with a refractile capsule (Fig 3). Occasionally these organisms seem to be budding. There are also extensive foci of caseation necrosis

within the affected tissue. Some blood vessels contain reticuloendothelial cells that bear the cytoplasmic organisms.

PAS stain: The organisms within the pulmonary parenchyma stain deeply with PAS stain (Fig 4).

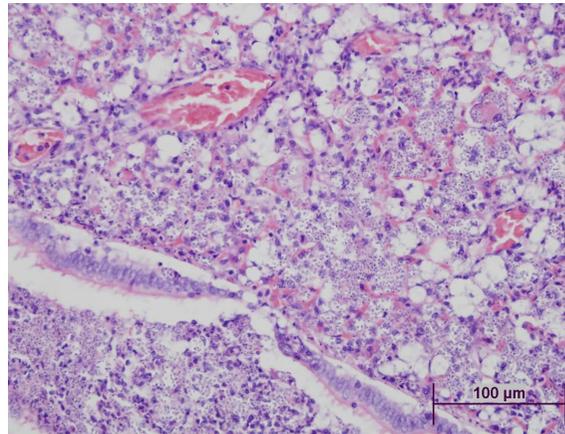


Fig 2. Lung, taken from insert on Fig 1 H &E 400x

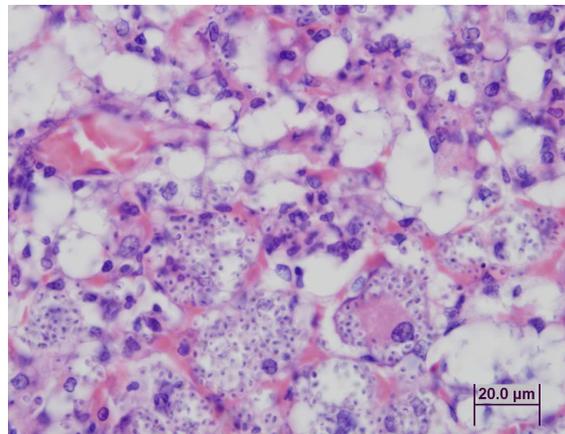


Fig 3. Lung H &E 1000x

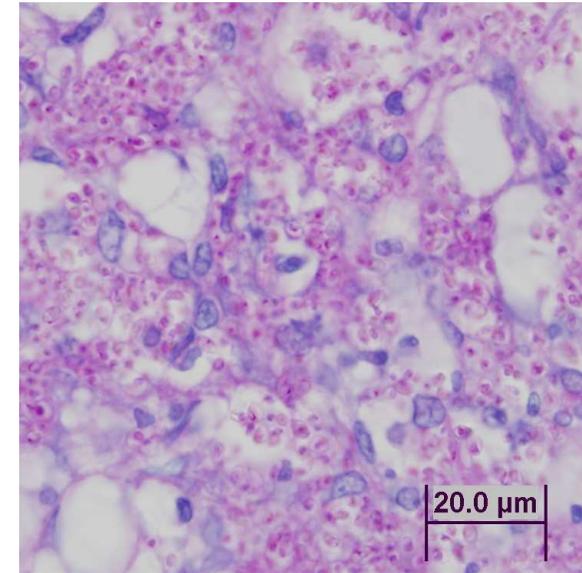


Fig 4. Lung PAS stain 1000x

IHC: Immunohistochemistry was conducted and ruled out the presence of *Cryptococcus* species.

MORPHOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS

Marked mycotic pneumonia

COMMENTS

The organism within the lungs is most consistent with a yeast. If frozen tissues had been available culture could have been attempted, to identify the organism, and to rule out histoplasmosis. Similar cases are not represented within the Registry.