

ADENOVIRUS, TAWNY FROGMOUTH (CASE 460.1)

CASE HISTORY

Adult female tawny frogmouth (*Podargus strigoides*) found attacked by a cat. Left eye closed, blood in mouth. On exam, left eye and caudal pharynx punctured. Treated for 10 days, but corneal ulcer persisted and retinal detachment suspected. Euthanasia elected.

GROSS PATHOLOGY

External examination: The left eye is coated with green fluorescent material - fluorescein.

Hydration: good

Muscle mass: reduced

Fat deposits: reduced

Internal examination: No visible lesions.

HISTOPATHOLOGY

No visible lesions: lung, kidney myocardium.

Ventriculus: The koilin layer is thick and contains several portions of insects, surrounded by bacteria.

Proventriculus: The mesentery contains a focal lymphoid infiltrate.

Testes: Spermatogenesis is not evident within the spermatic cords.

Liver: Haematopoietic cells are evident within the periportal tissues. Centrilobular areas are often pale and hepatocytes in this area have dropped out of section (Fig 1). A small number of cells in these regions have rounded cell margins and pyknotic nuclei. Hepatocytes at the margins of these lesions occasionally have peripheralisation of chromatin and eosinophilic nuclear inclusion bodies (Fig 2).

Thyroid gland: Thyroid follicles contain moderate quantities of colloid and have low cuboidal epithelium. Parathyroid tissue is evident within the adventitia of the thyroid gland.

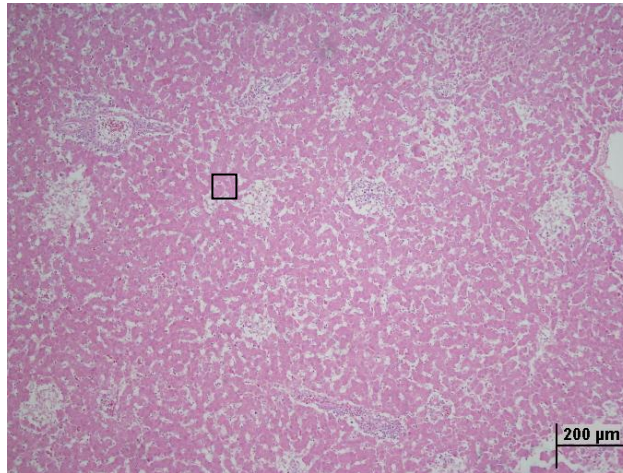


Fig 1 Liver centrilobular necrosis. H&E 10x

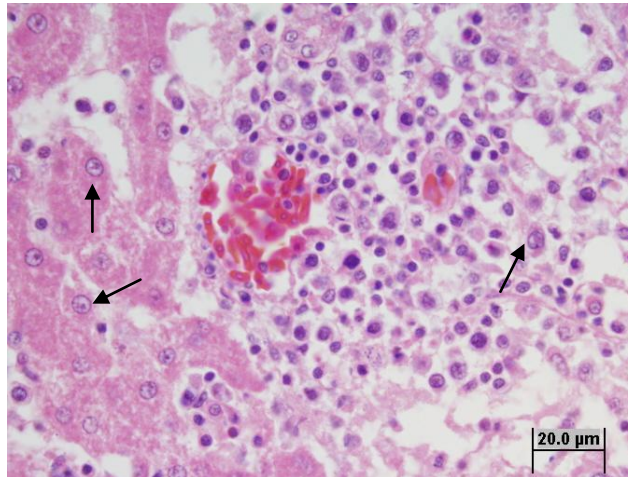


Fig 2. Liver (see inset Fig 1) Centrilobular necrosis and hepatocytes with intranuclear inclusions (arrows). H&E 100x

OTHER MICROBIOLOGY

Splenic impression smear: 1+ bacilli

MORPHOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS

Euthanasia

Corneal ulceration - detached retina - left eye

Mild centrilobular hepatocellular necrosis - adenovirus

COMMENTS

The bird sustained an ocular injury in a cat attack. The injury did not heal with treatment and euthanasia was elected. It is uncertain whether the adenovirus hepatitis contributed to the bird's initial risk of being attacked. Several types of adenovirus occur in birds, with effects ranging from none, to hepatitis, enteritis, tracheitis, and immunosuppression and lymphoid depletion.

REFERENCES

MACKIE JT, BLACK, D AND PRIOR, H. (2003) Enteritis associated with adeno-virus-like particles in captive lorikeets. Aust Vet J, 81: 293-295