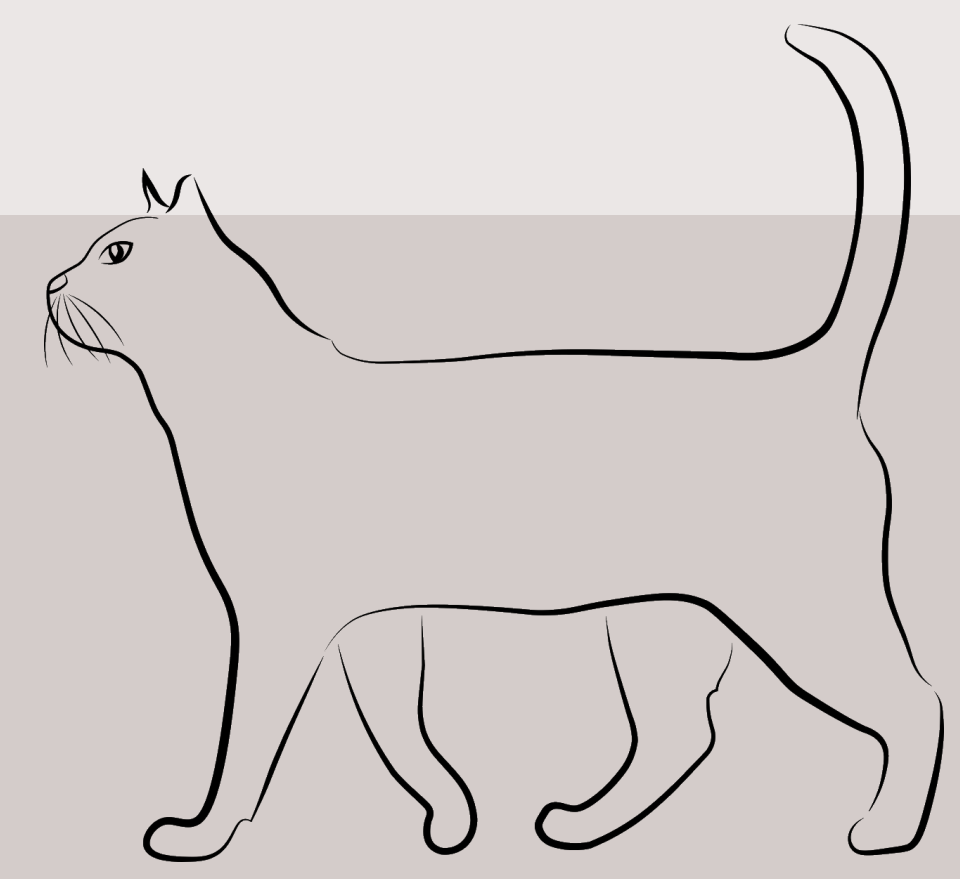


A case of feline gastrointestinal eosinophilic sclerosing fibroplasia extending to the liver.



Margherita Orlandi*, Francesca Abramo†, Verena Habermaß†, Eleonora Gori† and Veronica Marchetti†

* Private Veterinary Laboratory "MyLav", Passirana di Rho - Milan, IT
† Department of Veterinary Sciences, University of Pisa, Pisa, IT

INTRODUCTION

Solitary Feline gastrointestinal eosinophilic sclerosing fibroplasia (FGESF) has been described in cats as an inflammatory disease characterised by eosinophilic infiltration and fibroplasia affecting the gastrointestinal tract. Recently, an atypical site for this entity outside the gastrointestinal tract, the nasal mucosa and its lymph nodes, has been identified and termed FESF.

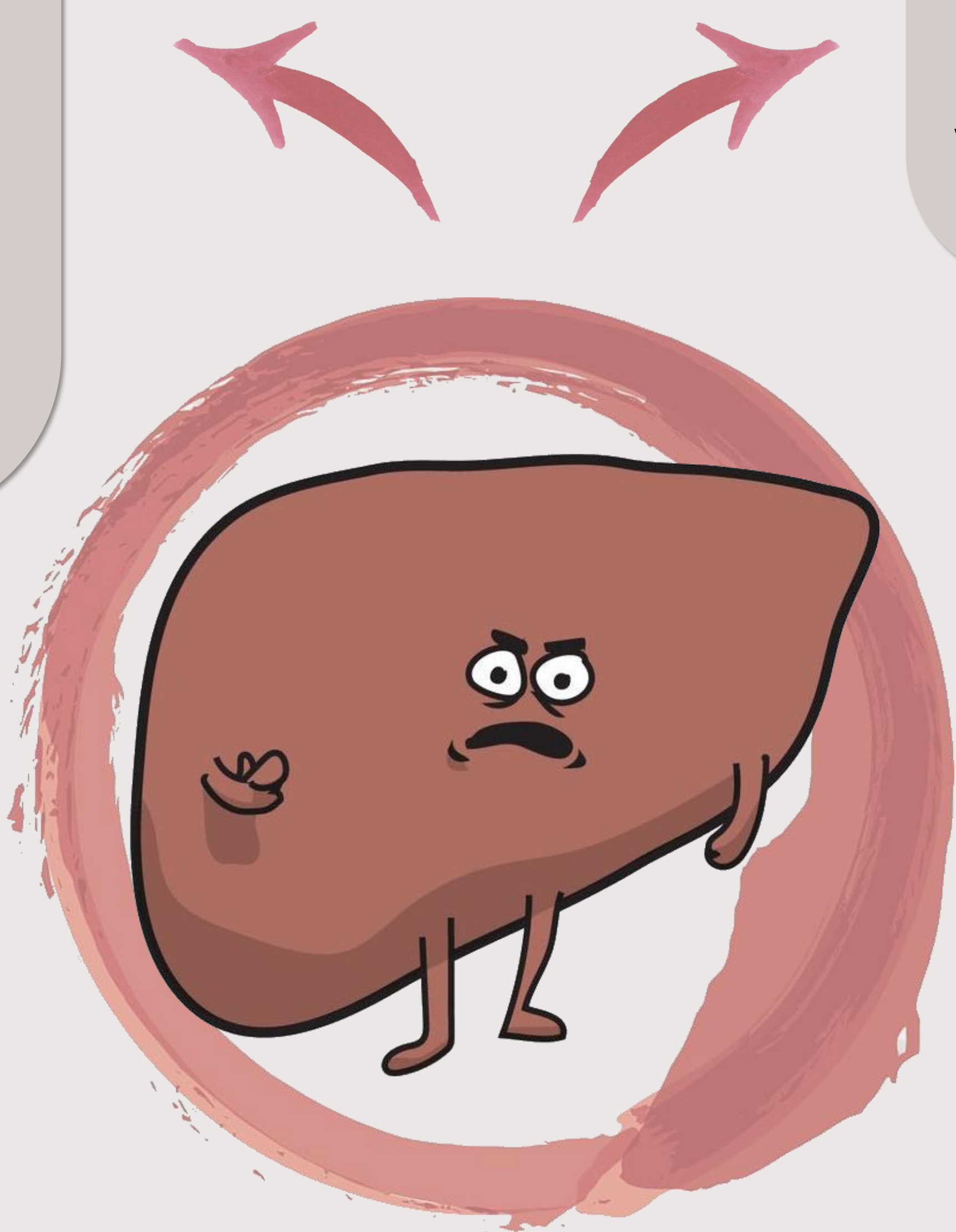
We describe histopathological changes compatible with FESF in the liver of a cat with a previous diagnosis of the enteric form.

Despite therapy, the cat died after one month after diagnosis

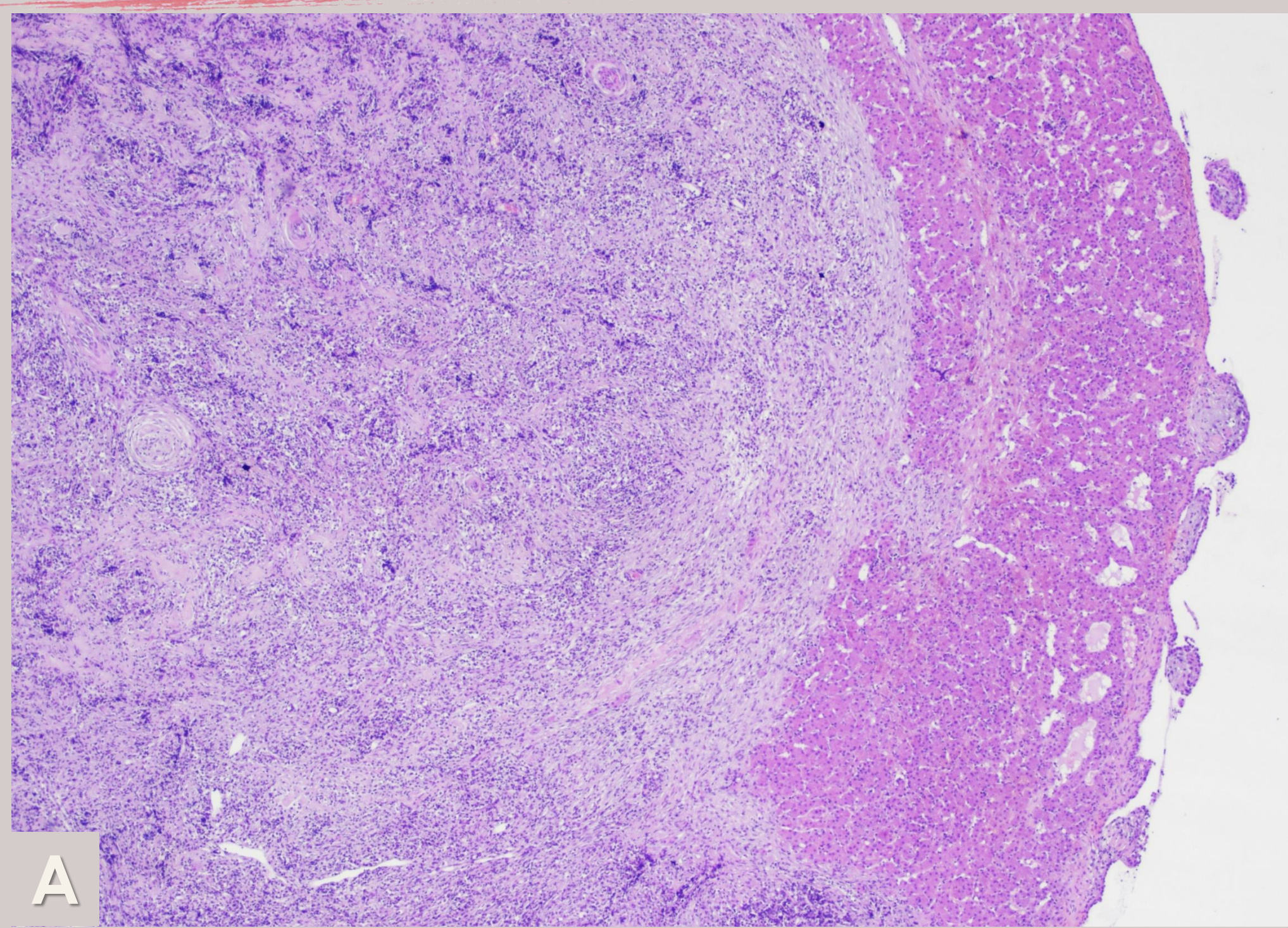
CLINICAL CASE

An 8-year-old male DSH cat was presented with diarrhoea and hyporexia. A diagnosis of FGESF had been made two months previously and the cat treated with prednisolone and cyclosporine without response. Clinical examination revealed a decreased BCS and the haematobiochemical profile was unremarkable, except for high serum amyloid-alfa. Ultrasonography showed an enlarged liver with abnormal echo-structure and multiple masses; the jejunal lymph nodes were enlarged and hypoechoic. Laparoscopic biopsies of the liver lesions and lymph nodes were taken for histopathology

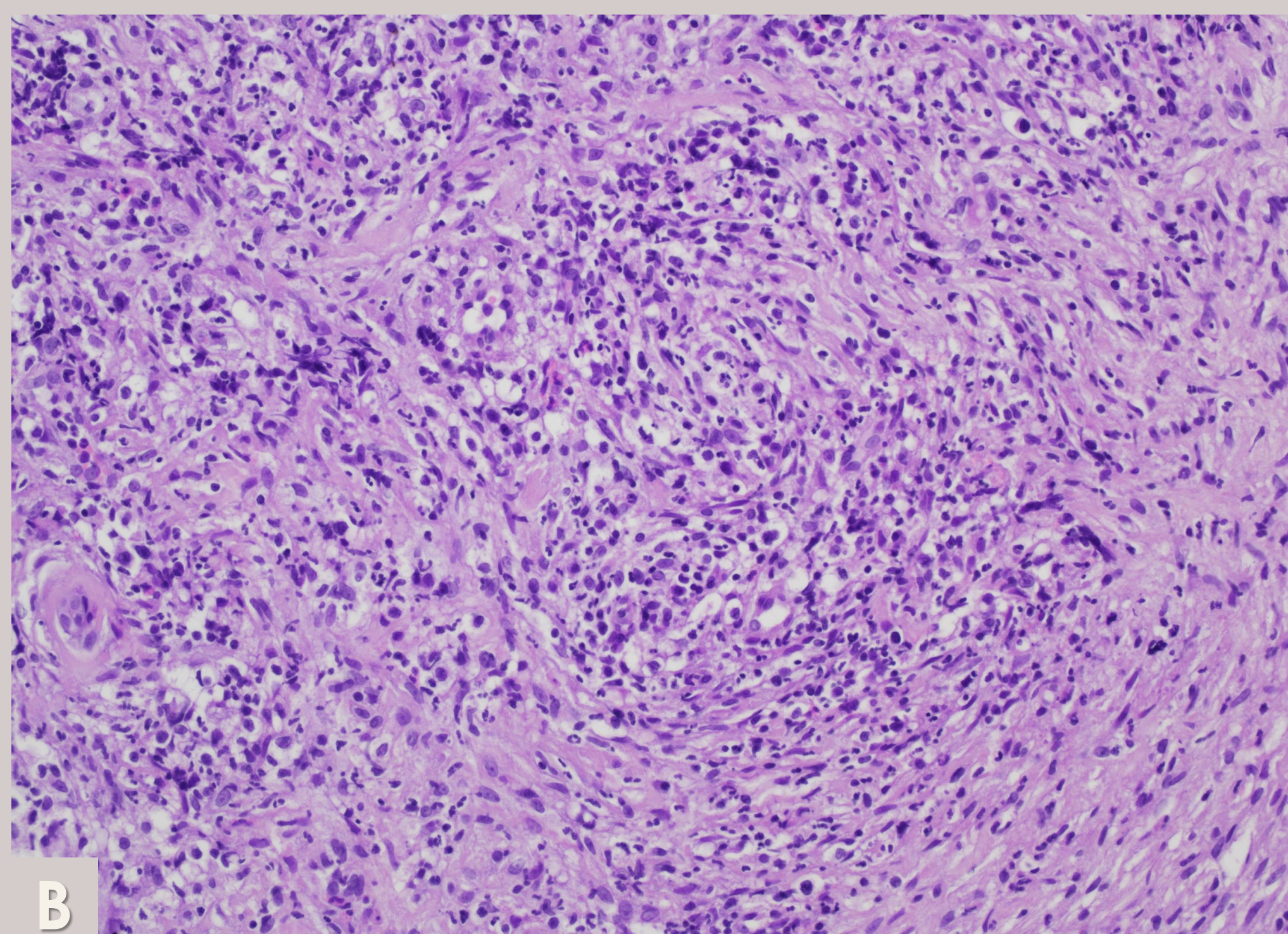
To the authors' knowledge, this is the first report of FGESF progressing to the liver, with fatal outcome.



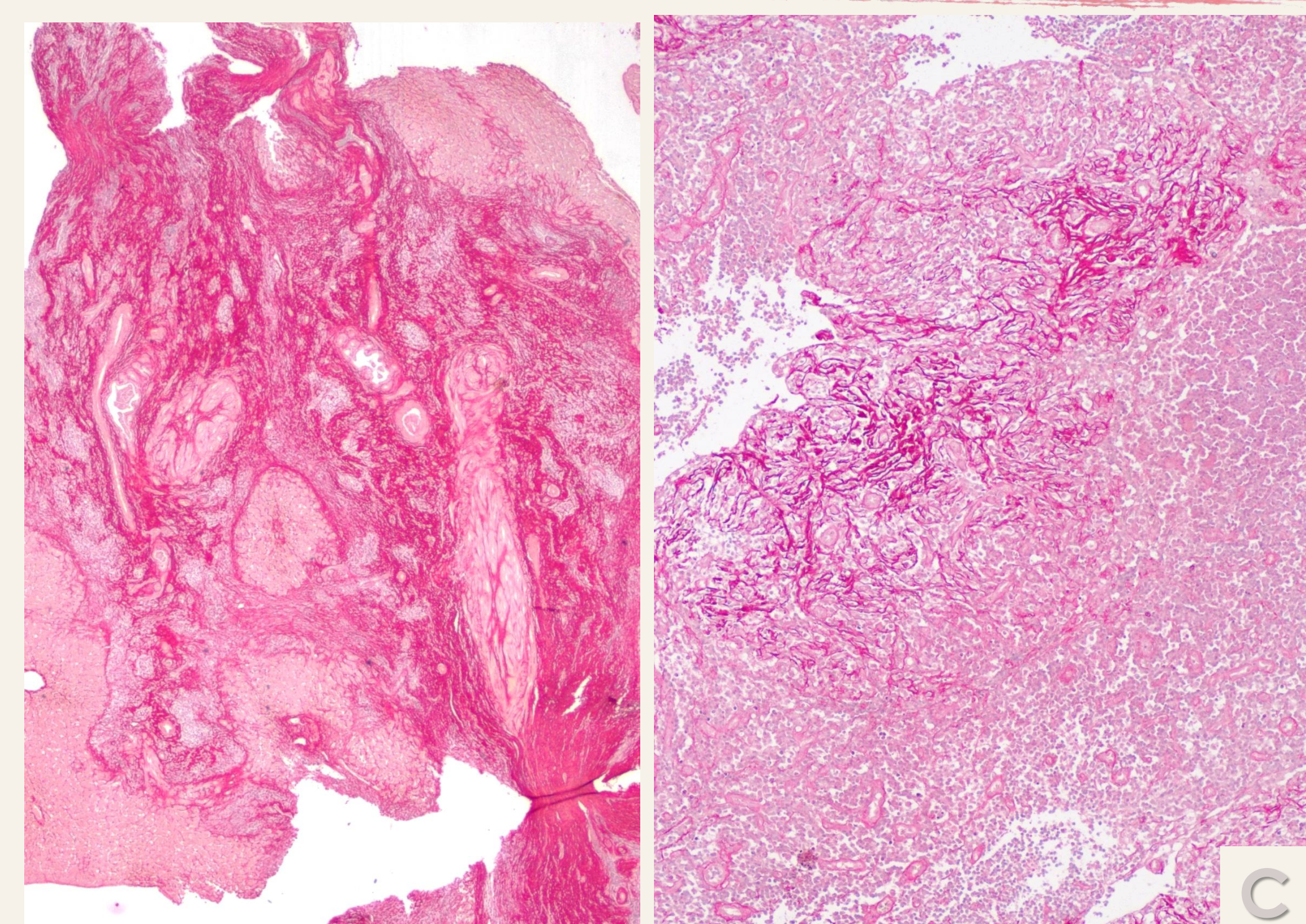
HISTOLOGY



H&E STAINING (A, B): The liver parenchyma was almost entirely occupied by nodular lesions (A) consisting of infiltrating bundles/whorls of fibrotic tissue intermingled with fibroblasts, hypersegmented neutrophils, eosinophils, histiocytes, lymphocytes and a few mast cells (B). Multifocal aggregates of lymphoid cells were present. The lymph nodes showed the same lesions as described for the liver.

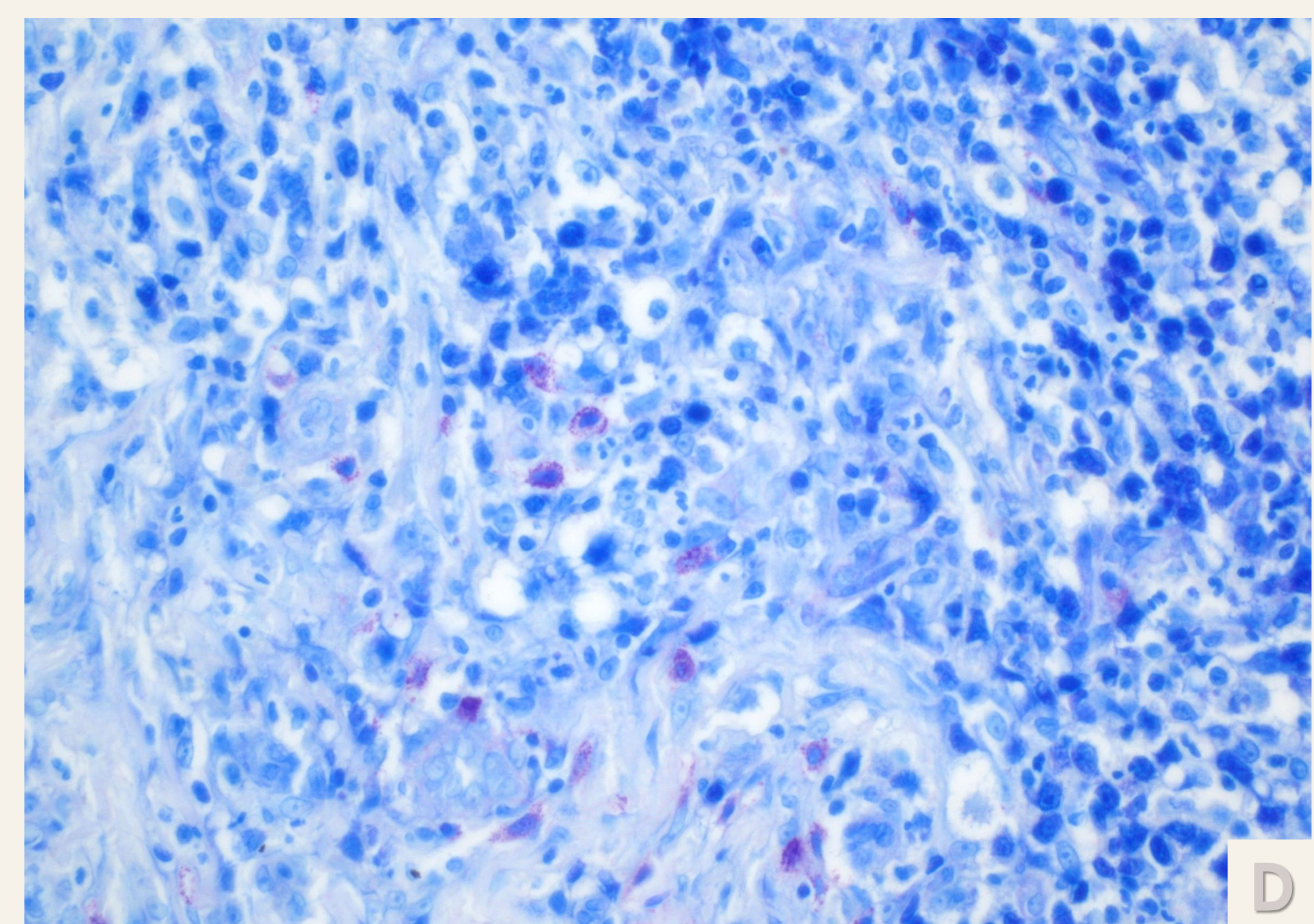


HISTOCHEMICAL STAINING



PICROSIRIUS RED STAINING (C): The staining confirmed the presence of diffuse sclerosing fibroplasia in both liver (left) and lymph node (right).

TOLUIDINE BLU STAINING (D): Few mast cells are present within the infiltrate



REFERENCES