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Clinical History: Photomicrographs from a Göttingen minipig that died during a 28-day toxicity assessment study for an undisclosed small molecule.

Laboratory Findings: This minipig was found terminally moribund and blood samples were not obtained prior to death. Blood samples were routinely obtained two weeks before the final episode, and all clinical chemistry hematology parameters were within the range of normal except for an increase in globulin.

Necropsy Findings: At necropsy, there was subcutaneous edema, and disseminated petechial hemorrhages in subcutaneous tissue and musculature. There were multifocal hemorrhagic foci (petechiae) in the serosal surface of the pyloric region of the stomach, dark red to tarry contents with blood clots in the stomach lumen, and hyperemic gastrointestinal mucosa including petechial hemorrhages in the rectum. There was also unilateral enlargement of the adrenal gland, bilateral enlargement of the kidneys, several petechiae on the epicardium and along the coronary groove.

Microscopic findings (please see below):
Microscopic image:

Figure 1. Cervix wall, Modified Trichrome stain, 5X.
Follow-up questions: Provide the microscopic diagnosis(es), the pathogenesis of the condition, examine the relationship to compound effect (e.g. is this a compound-related effect?), and discuss the compounds (e.g. pharmaceuticals or toxins) that can produce this effect in this species.
Please send your comments/questions to the whole LCPG list by hitting “reply to all”.

A final document containing this material with answers and a brief discussion will be posted on the C. L. Davis website by the end of the current month (http://www.clavis.org/lcpg_english.html).