

各位病理學及獸醫病理學界之同仁大家好：

中華民國比較病理學會第 64 次研討會將於 104 年 8 月 16 日（日）於台北市立動物園舉行。本次會議由台北市立動物園主辦，本學會協辦，本次研討會題目為：頭頸部含神經系統。敬請各同仁惠予提供病理診斷病例，並請踴躍報名參加（病例診斷格式，如附件）。

重要日期：

7 月 27 日（一）以前：

1) 請欲提供病例之同仁將報名表(Registration Form)以及相關病例文件(Case History & Case Result sheets) 以電子郵件寄回 cscptaiwan@gmail.com。

並請所欲提供參考之組織切片寄達中興大學進行數位切片掃描及上網：

收件人：廖俊旺 教授

地址：國立中興大學獸醫病理生物學研究所 (40227 台中市南區國光路 250 號 動物疾病診斷中心 4 樓 406 室)

2) 請其他與會人員將報名表於 7 月 31 日（五）前寄回 cscptaiwan@gmail.com

非會員請於當日繳交講義與餐飲費，學生 100/人，非學生 500/人，本次有報告病例的人員如非會員亦不需講義與餐飲費。

開會日期：8 月 16 日（日）

開會地點：台北市立動物園

祝 研 安

秘書長：朱旆億

理事長：廖俊旺

國立中興大學獸醫病理生物學研究所 地址：40227 台中市南區國光路 250 號

電話: 04-22840894#406 傳真: 04-22852186

電子郵件: cscptaiwan@gmail.com

中華民國 104 年 7 月 02 日

Call for Papers and Registration

64th Meetings of Comparative Pathology hosted by the Chinese Society of Comparative Pathology (CSCP) and the Taipei Zoo.

You are invited to submit a case for presentation at the 64th Meeting of Comparative Pathology. This meeting is a forum for continuing education and professional development attracting human and veterinary pathologists from hospitals, academia, government, industry and diagnostic laboratories including pathology residents and graduate students.

Each presenter will submit 1 microscope slides along with single copies of a one-page case history sheet and a one-page case result sheet. Brief (15 minute) Powerpoint presentations of an interesting diagnostic pathology case (diseases related to immune system or blood diseases which include classic diseases, reportable diseases, and cases with uncertain diagnosis or new information regarding pathophysiology) will be given at the meeting. Prior to the meeting, all presenters will receive a set of slides for review along with the case histories. For diagnostic cases with limited materials, such as cytology or gross cases, digital photos may be substituted for the microscope slides.

Meeting Date: August 16, 2015 (Sunday)

Host: Taipei Zoo (台北市立動物園)

Location: No. 30, sec.2, Xinguang Rd., Wenshan Dist., Taipei City 11656, Taiwan, R.O.C.

Contact:

Secretary General: Dr. P.Y. Chu (朱旆億 秘書長)

Managing Director: Dr. J. W. Liao (廖俊旺 理事長)

Phone: 04-22840894 # 406

Fax: 04-22852186

Email: cscptaiwan@gmail.com

Registration:

Presenters: Deadline is July 27, 2015. Complete the registration form attached and email to crjeng@ntu.edu.tw. Please include your presentation title or diagnosis at the bottom of the form.

Attendees: Deadline is July 31, 2015, if not making a case presentation. Complete the registration form and return by email to Dr. Liao.

Case Materials: Submission deadline of case materials is July 27, 2015, for 1 microscope slide, and single copies of a one-page case history sheet and a one-page case result sheet. Format for case history and case results can be found below.

Please submit microscope slides to:

廖俊旺 教授

國立中興大學獸醫病理生物學研究所

40227 台中市南區國光路 250 號動物疾病診斷中心 4 樓 406 室

Please submit case history and result sheets to:

e-mail: cscptaiwan@gmail.com

Registration Form
64th Meeting of Comparative Pathology
August 16, 2015 (Sunday)

Full Name:
Title:
Institution:
Address:
Telephone:
E-mail:

For presenters:

Presentation title or diagnosis:
Signalment:

P.S. Please submit your registration form by email to cscptaiwan@gmail.com. Registration deadline is July 27, 2015 for presenters, and July 30, 2015 for attendees.

Case Number: 423

Slide no.: NTU 2013-511A

Slide view: <http://140.112.96.83:82/CSCP/61CSCP/Case%20423/6929.svs/view.apml>

Kao, Chi-Fei (高啟霏), DVM; Pang, Victor, Fei (龐飛), DVM, Ph. D; Liu, Chen-Hsuan (劉振軒), DVM, Ph. D; Chen, Ting-Yu (陳亭余), DVM; Jeng, Chian-Ren (鄭謙仁), DVM, Ph. D

1. Graduate Institute of Molecular and Comparative Pathobiology, School of Veterinary Medicine, National Taiwan University (國立台灣大學獸醫專業學院分子暨比較病理生物學研究所)
2. Taipei Zoo (台北市立動物園)

CASE HISTORY

Signalment: 6-year-old female Radiated tortoise (*Astrochelys radiata*)

Clinical History:

The tortoise represented inappetance, scaly, subcutaneous edema and anuria since February, 2013. Medical treatments targeting infection and digestive problems were given without obvious improvement. On March 13th, she showed lethargy with severe ulceration of oral cavity and subcutaneous edema and was sent to veterinary hospital for emergency care. She died on the next day.

Gross Findings:

Mild hemorrhage was noted in the hepatic parenchyma. Severe, diffuse redness of mucosal surface, which is possibly hemorrhage or prominent congestion, was seen from distal jejunum to the ileum. The thyroid gland was diffusely enlarged with a smooth and gelatinous appearance.

Case Number: 423

CASE RESULT

Histopathologic Findings:

There are numerous irregularly enlarged thyroid follicles, ranging from 300-500nm in diameter, lined by flattened epithelial cells with abundant eosinophilic intrafollicular substance—colloid. The epithelial cells lack intracytoplasmic vacuoles and no jagged clearing is noted at the periphery of colloid deposit.

Differential Diagnosis:

Physically inactive thyroid gland

Diagnosis:

Colloid goiter

Discussion:

Goiter, is defined as a non-inflammatory and non-neoplastic enlargement of thyroid gland. It is mainly caused by impaired synthesis of thyroid hormone which includes iodine deficiency, ingestion of goitrogens, iodine toxicity and some hereditary defects.

Despite congenital cases, most patients can remain physically normal (euthyroid status) because pituitary gland increases secretion of thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) as a compensatory response to decreased circulating thyroxine level. However, once the underlying cause is severe enough, the compensation will be inadequate and clinical signs, usually hypothyroidism-associated, may occur.

In reptile, particularly in some giant vegetative tortoises, like Galapagos and Aldabra tortoise, goiters resulted from iodine deficiency or excessive uptakes of goitrogens are a relatively common nutritional problem in rearing individuals. They are prone to develop goiter in captivity because they seem to possess a high metabolic requirement for iodine, which is met in their native habitat by ingesting plants that sequester halogen. Unlike mammals, thyroid follicles of reptile may show seasonal changes in the dimensions of epithelial cells and the both extent and quality of enclosed colloid material, due to hibernation, reproductive cycles, and some environmental factors, such as temperature or length of daylight. Thus it is important to differentiate physically inactive thyroid gland from colloid goiter when examining a reptilian thyroid gland. There is one useful aspect documented: follicles in colloid cases tend to variably distend and the size usually exceeds normal range (generally 200-300 nm in reptile, but variation exists in different species).

Since no validated thyroid function test for reptilian species is reported, clinical diagnosis often depend on physical examination and personal experience. Considering that dietary iodine deficiency is the most common cause, a therapeutic diagnosis adding iodine supplement may be worth trying.

Reference:

1. Abbas AK, Maitra A. The endocrine system. In: Kumar V, Fausto N, Abbas A, ed. Robbins & Costran pathologic basis of disease, 7th edn. Philadelphia: Elsevier, p: 1155-1226. 2007.
2. Capon CC. Endocrine glands. In: Maxie MG, ed. Jubb, Kennedy, and Palmer's Pathology of Domestic Animals. 5th ed. Vol 3. Edinburgh: Elsevier, p: 325–428. 2007.
3. Hadfield CA, Clayton LA, Clancy MM, Beck SE, Mangus LM, Montali RJ. Proliferative thyroid lesions in three diplodactylid geckos: *Nephrurus amya*, *Nephrurus levis*, and *Oedura marmorata*. J Zoo Wildl Med (43): 131–140. 2012.
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6. Topper MJ, Latimer KS, McManamon R, Thorstad CL. Colloid goiter in an eastern diamondback rattlesnake (*Crotalus adamanteus*). Vet Path (31): 380-382. 1994.
7. Yadav M. Reptilian endocrinology. 1st ed. Delhi: Sachin Printers, 2008.