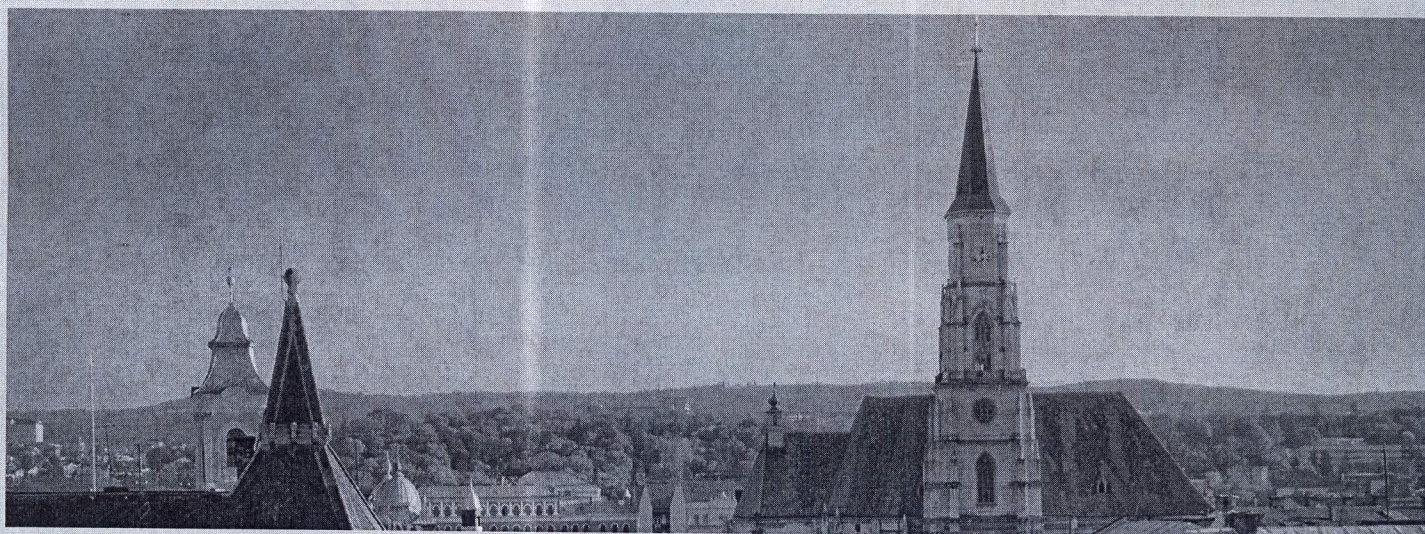




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Poster 34 Histopathology Examination in Relation to Poison Typing in Poisoned Dog

T. Ristoski* and I. Gjurovski*

**Department of Pathology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Ss. Cyril and Methodius University, Macedonia*

Introduction: In the last few years in the Republic of Macedonia there has been an increasing number of cases of dog poisoning. The aim of this work is to investigate the histopathological changes in thirty poisoned dogs in relation to the toxicology analysis.

Materials and Methods: Thirty dogs (7 street dogs, 13 home kept and 10 unknown) were examined. The dogs were necropsied and materials were taken for further investigation. Samples of the parenchymatous organs and gastrointestinal tract were processed and stained with Hematoxylin and Eosin (H.E.) for histopathology and were also sent for microbiology and parasite examination. The gastrointestinal tract and content of 3 dogs were sent for toxicology examination.

Results: Most prominent necropsy findings were congested stomach wall, hemorrhagic and necrotic enteritis, hemorrhagic cortex and medulla of the kidneys, oedema of the lungs, enlarged spleen, liver and heart. Histopathology showed necrotic and haemorrhagic gastroenteritis, necrotic glomerulonephritis with hemorrhage, necrotic pneumonia with alveolar edema, hemorrhagic and necrotic liver with adipose degeneration and spleen hemorrhage. The toxicology examinations were positive for Lanate (Methomyl). Few of the dogs were histopathologically negative for poisoning but had microbiology or parasitology diagnosis.

Conclusions: The histopathological investigation of most of the dogs showed changes typical for poisoning which was confirmed with the toxicology analysis. The analysis in this study point to the conclusion that the dogs were poisoned by Lanate (Methomyl). The microbiology and parasitology examination showed that not all the dogs were killed by intoxication.