

NASAL CONIDIOBOLOMYCOSIS IN TEN HORSES: EPIDEMIOLOGICAL, CLINICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL STUDY.

Oral presentation.

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Aim of the study: to report the clinical, epidemiological, and pathological findings of nine costarricenses horses with nasal conidiobolomyocis.

Material and methods: nine nasal biopsies were taken and processed for histopathological examination. They were stained with H&E, PAS and Gomori's silver.

Results: all cases came from the pacific littoral (dry forest), in seven horses the clinical complain started during dried season. The age ranged from 2 and 20 years old. However, 5 were between 3 and 5. There were 5 females and 5 males.

The main clinical sign was a chronic nasal discharge blood tinged, and mucopurulent. In eight cases the secretion it was unilateral.



Fig.1. To the left a muco secretion. To the right a mucopurulent discharge with blood tinged.

Pathological findings: Grossly the lesions were mainly described as a mucosal irregular surface with erosions.



Fig.2. In the left the mucosa with erosions und ulceration. In the right a poly growth.

Histopathologically: In general, there was an inflammatory reaction predominantly eosinophilic. Besides, a multiple hypereosinophilic, 50-400 μm foci, with a longitudinal or transversal hyphae (9.0 to 13 μm) with the splendore-hoepli phenomenon were found. The hyphae were also demonstrated by Grocott and PAS stain.

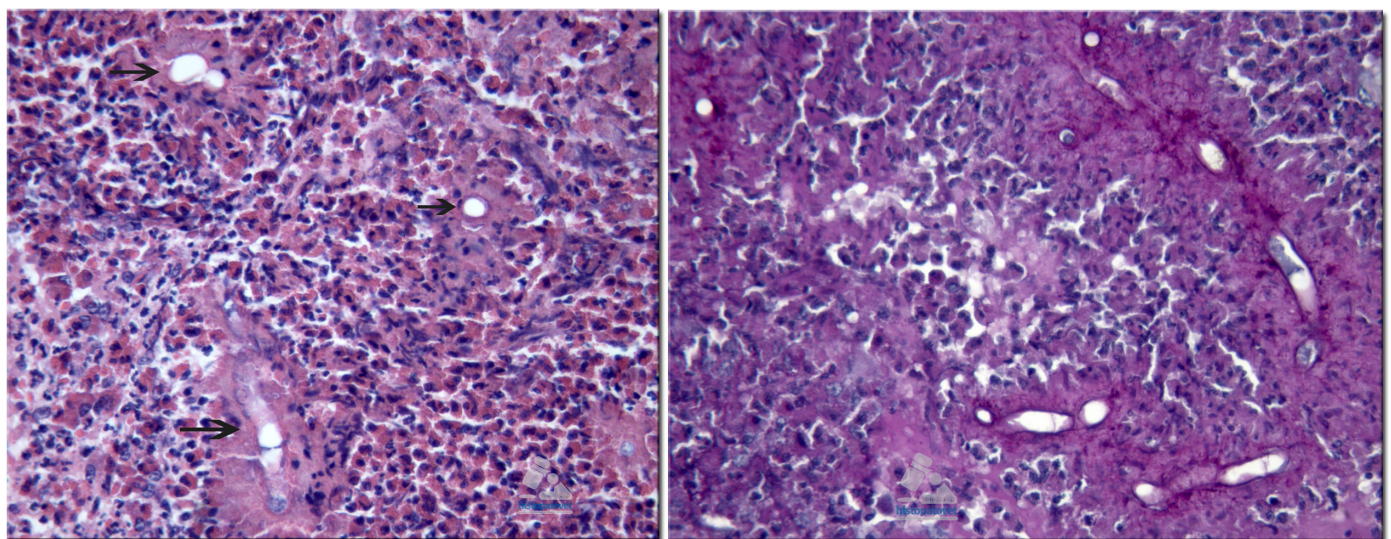


Fig.3. In the left. The arrows indicated longitudinal and transversal hyphae sections. There are many eosinophils cells. H.E stain. To the right a P.A.S. staining.

Conclusion: despite been rarely reported in the European and North American countries; the conidiobolomycosis is a very important nasal disease in costarricenses horses, in fact, in study done during in almost a same period of time only 3 nasal squamous cell carcinomas, one rhinosporidiosis and one inflammatory polyp was found.