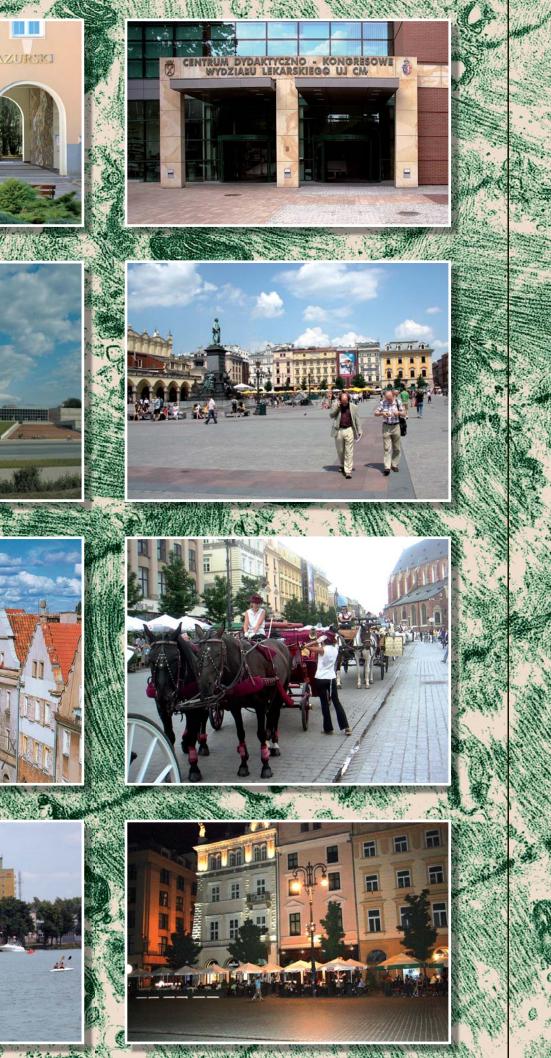


Meeting of the European Society of Veterinary Pathology and European College of Veterinary Pathologists



9-12.09.2009 Olsztyn – Kraków, Poland















PATHOLOGY TODAY



UNIVERSITY OF WARMIA AND MAZURY IN OLSZTYN



JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY IN KRAKÓW

OLSZTYN – KRAKÓW – POLAND 2009

Edited by

Izabella Babińska Józef Szarek Michał Gesek

Composition

Michał Gesek, Józef Szarek, Brian Sheahan

Correction of English

Brian Sheahan Jenny McKay Jacek Roszkowski

Cover Designer

Pracownia Wydawnicza "Elset", Olsztyn e-mail: elset@elset.pl

ISBN 978-83-61602-57-6

Edited to order:

Organising Committee of the 27th Meeteing of the European Society of Veterinary Pathology and of the European College of Veterinary Pathologists

27th MEETING OF THE EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF VETERINARY PATHOLOGY AND OF THE EUROPEAN COLLEGE OF VETERINARY PATHOLOGISTS

http://www.esvp.pl

Meeting organized jointly with:

Pathology Symposium (Charles Louis Davis, D.V.M. Foundation) http://www.cldavis.org

International Society of Veterinary Dermatopathology http://www.isvd.org

Polish Small Animal Veterinary Association, Oncology Section http://www.pslwmz.org.pl

OLSZTYN – KRAKÓW – POLAND 09 – 12. SEPTEMBER 2009

152. HAEMOCHROMATOSIS IN THE BLACK RHINOCEROS (*DICEROS BICORNIS MICHAELI*), AQUIRED OR CONGENITAL?

Rütten Maja¹, Steinmetz Hanspeter W.², Clauss Marcus², Pospischil Andreas¹

¹Veterinary Pathology, ²Clinic of Zoo Animals, Zürich, Switzerland, e-mail: maja.ruetten@access.uzh.ch

Introduction

Haemosiderosis in the captive African black rhinoceros (*Diceros bicornis*) is relatively common although the pathogenesis remains obscure.

Materials and methods

Four African black rhinos aged between 23 and 39 years from the Zürich Zoo were admitted to necropsy due to poor body condition, old age, or recumbency.

Results

From one animal a total of 17 blood samples were taken for biochemistry. Serum iron was high compared to values of free-ranging animals, mean transferrin saturation – 90% (normal 28%), and mean ferritin – 6046 ng/mL (normal 133ng/mL). Macroscopically, the animals were almost cachectic with several decubitus skin ulcers overlying prominent bone structures. In one animal, the small intestine was diffusely blackened. The liver was friable and red to dark brown. Histologically, the animals had heavy haemosiderin deposits in macrophages and parenchymal cells of the spleen, liver, bone marrow, and lungs. The liver had extensive haemosiderin deposition in Kupffer cells, hepatocytes, and biliary epithelium, and there was moderate bile duct proliferation but only minimal fibrosis. Aside from haemosiderin deposits in the lamina propria and villus tips of the small intestine were seen.

Discussion

The distibution of histological lesions together with the clinical data is indicative of an enteric origin of excess iron, rather than recurring haemolytic anaemia or hereditary haemochromatosis.