The Good Samaritan’s cat

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Vincent van Gogh: The Good Samaritan
oil on canvas (73 × 60 cm) — 1890

Ref: Ronald Klip, www.artbible.info
The Cat

• **Signalment:** Feline, DSH, Female, Juvenile

• **History:**
  – Found in backyard
  – Bit the Good Samaritan
  – Rabies was suspected
  – Euthanized and submitted for rabies examination
Gross Pathology
Gross Pathology
Diagnoses

- Pneumonia, eosinophilic granulomatous, multifocal and coalescing, widely disseminated, with myriad intralesional nematode eggs, larvae and adults, severe, lungs. Etiology: *Aelurostrongylus abstrusus*.
- Vascular hypertrophy and eosinophilic endarteritis, multifocal, severe, lung.
- Pelvic fractures, highly comminuted, resulting in suffusive pelvic, ventral and dorsal abdominal hemorrhage.
- Rabies check-negative.
Aelurostrongylus abstrusus Life Cycle

1. Tissues of transport host or intermediate host ingested by cat
2. Larvae ingested by intermediate hosts (snails and slugs)
3. Larvae are passed in faeces
4. Larvae move to intestine via tracheal migration
5. Adult worms in lung produce eggs. Larvae hatch from eggs

www.milbemax.com
Pulmonary Arterial Changes

1. Pulmonary hypertension: Heartworm/Lungworm/T. cati/Renal failure

2. Stockdale, 1970: Experimental, Chemotaxis, immune complex

3. Naylor, 1984: Experimental infection, no immune complex, suspected chemotaxis, and hypersensitivity

4. Dirven, 2012: Hypoxia, vasoconstriction due to histamine


6. SUMMARY :
REFERENCES


4. Browne et al, Pulmonary arterial disease in cats seropositive for Dirofilaria immitis but lacking adult heartworms in the heart and lungs, AJVR, Vol 66, No. 9, September 2005


Thank You.

The Good Samaritan, 1633
Rembrandt (Rembrandt van Rijn) (Dutch, 1606–1669)

www.metmuseum.org