

**ZOOLOGICAL PATHOLOGY PROGRAM
STRANDED CETACEAN NECROPSY REPORT**

Field ID: 85IMMS040911
Additional Identifier:
ZPP Accession Number: 11-69Tt
Species: *Tursiops truncatus*
Strand Date: 04/09/11
Strand Location: Waveland, Mississippi
Sex: M
Age Class: subadult
Necropsy Date: 7/19/2011
Condition code: 3
Total Length: 116 cm
Weight:
Blubber Depth:
Body Condition:

Gross Necropsy : Report available. Gross findings include (from report):

The umbilicus is patent and appears normal internally and externally. The stomach contains approximately 3 ml of creamy tan yellow ingesta and there is no meconium within the rectum. The ductus arteriosus is patent. The lungs are inflated and representative samples float in formalin. Rostral hairs and follicles are discernible and there are no erupted teeth. There are no other apparent gross internal or external lesions.

Slides/Tissues Received: 11 regular slides

Microscopic Findings:

Slide 1:

Liver: No significant findings (NSF).

Thymus: NSF

Mucosa: NSF

Slide 2:

Heart: NSF

Lung: Multifocally alveolar spaces and bronchioles contain moderately increased amounts of amniotic squamous cells and few accumulations of yellow brown material (meconium). Also a few bronchioles contain small accumulations of light brown to yellow refractile material.

Slide 3:

Lung: See description under slide 2.

Kidney: NSF

Slide 4:

Liver: NSF

Heart: NSF

Slide 5:

Trachea: NSF

Great vessels: NSF

Slide 6:

Urinary bladder: NSF

Intestine: NSF

Colon: NSF

Slide 7:

Testis: NSF

Lymph node: NSF

Stomach: NSF

Intestine: NSF

Slide 8:

Stomach: NSF

Heart: NSF

Slide 9:

Heart: NSF

Pancreas: NSF

Slide 10:

Urinary bladder: NSF

Heart: NSF

Umbilical artery: NSF

Slide 11:

Skin: The epidermis is completely sloughed (post mortem artifact).

Final Diagnoses:

1. Lung: Fetal distress and mild multifocal foreign material aspiration

Ancillary Test Results: None available.

Comments:

As was noted in the gross report, the lungs were expanded in this animal indicating that the neonate had breathed prior to death. There were increased numbers of amniotic squamous cells and aspirated meconium in several areas of the lung, however, indicating *in utero* fetal stress. Additionally in a few areas there appeared to be aspirated foreign material in bronchioles. There was no inflammatory response to this material indicating that the aspiration occurred in the perimortem period just prior to death. Ruleouts for the material include sand or similar debris found in shallow water.

Most tissues were markedly autolyzed hindering analysis.

Reported By:

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