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Davis-Thompson Foundation

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A tax-exempt, donative,
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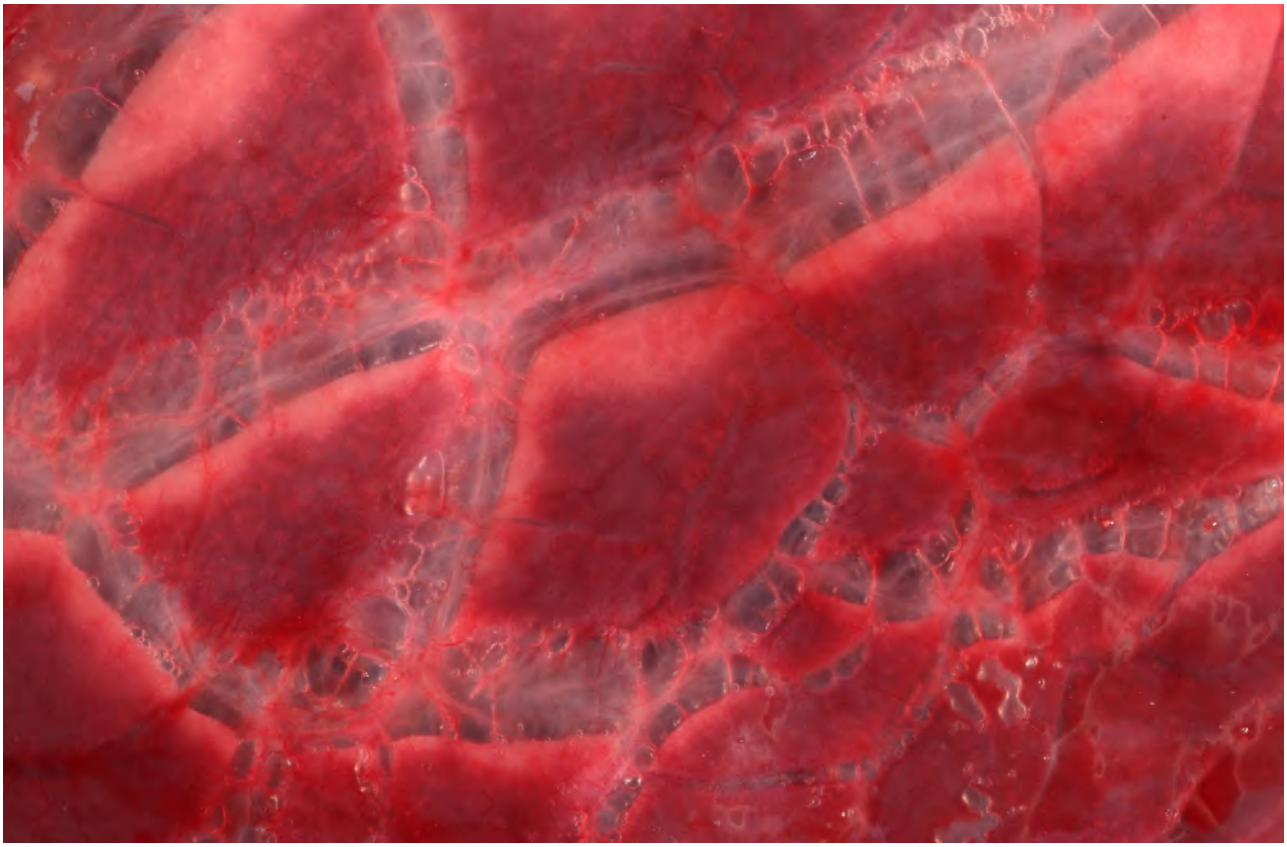
For the advancemet of veterinary
and comparative pathology

THE DAVIS-THOMPSON FOUNDATION NEWSLETTER

January

VOL. 56



Bovine. Which of the following is the toxic metabolite responsible for scenario above?

A. Indole-3-acetic acid
B. 3-methylindole
C. Cyanide
D. Nitrate/nitrite
E. Ergot alkaloids (*Claviceps* spp.)

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

MONTHLY COVER IMAGE WINNERS:

Brian Porter & Christina Middendorfra Kerr[1]

1. Department of Veterinary Pathobiology, Texas A&M University.

Answer: **B**

3-methylindole

This is the lung of a 5-year-old Charolais cow that died after an acute onset of dyspnea. The lung was diffusely uncollapsed, dark red, firm, and had expansion of interlobular septa by emphysema and edema. Histologically, there was interstitial pneumonia with hyaline membranes. Although the dietary history was limited, the presumptive diagnosis was acute bovine pulmonary emphysema and edema. A viral PCR panel failed to prove a viral cause. (Note: The bovine coronavirus PCR was positive, but the Ct value was considered too high to be significant).

Submit your image today (images@davisthompsonfoundation.org)!

-Dr. Katherine D. Watson - Cover Image Editor

-Dr. M. Donald McGavin - Cover Image Composition Analyst

MESSAGE FROM THE CEO

Dear colleagues

I am proud to present you the January issue of the Davis-Thompson Foundation newsletter, with the compliments of our wonderful managing editors, Jeann Leal and Javier Asin. Over the past few years these two great volunteer colleagues have been doing a fantastic job putting together the newsletter each and every month (without missing a single issue!) to make sure you get real-time information about the activities of the Foundation. Thank you Jeann and Javier!!!

2025 is coming to an end. This year was challenging in a number of ways for many of our colleagues, but we, at the Foundation, have risen to the occasion and continued uninterruptedly with our mission to provide training in veterinary and comparative pathology for free or at a very low cost for thousands of people around the world. The excellence of our work is unique and it will continue unremittingly for many years to come, no matter how many obstacles are put in front of us.

2026 comes already full of training opportunities. To highlight just a few, have a look at the new Veterinary Introductory Pathology (thank you Kelsey!!) and Fish Pathology (thank you Eileen!!) sessions, and our classic General Pathology course (thank you James!!).

And what better way to end my message than to thank from the bottom of my heart our outstanding volunteers, without whom nothing of what we do would be possible. Thank you everyone.

Happy New Year.

Francisco (Paco) Uzal
Chief Executive Officer
Davis-Thompson Foundation

JVDI IN FOCUS

Our January focus is an article appearing in the upcoming January issue: **"Histologic patterns of chronic interstitial lung disease in dogs"** by Momoka Kozawa, Amelie Buma, James Yan, Mark J. W. Caswell,Robert A. Foster, Jeff L. Caswell.

J Vet Diagn Invest 2026. https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/10406387251401665

Chronic interstitial lung disease (cILD) is uncommon in dogs and little is known of the pathogenesis, apart from the condition in West Highland White Terriers. This study aimed to characterize histologic lesions of canine cILD, compare the lesions and clinical features, and classify the histopathologic patterns according to criteria used in humans. The study included 24 postmortem cases of subacute or chronic ILD in >6-month-old dogs with respiratory signs. Histologic lung lesions included attenuated bronchiolar epithelium, alveolar edema, type II pneumocyte proliferation, fibrosis of alveolar septa, fibrin or fibrous tissue within alveoli or bronchioles, and hyaline membranes. Of the 24 cases, 8 were classified as organizing diffuse alveolar damage, 4 as organizing pneumonia, and 3 as acute fibrinous and organizing pneumonia; 9 were unclassifiable and considered as nonspecific interstitial lung disease. None fulfilled criteria for usual interstitial pneumonia. Potential causes included aspiration of gastric or foreign material, prior acute respiratory distress syndrome, or failed healing of pneumonia. Left-sided heart failure was identified in 12 of 24 cases but was not considered to directly cause the interstitial lung lesions. Gross lesions of cor pulmonale were associated with organizing pneumonia and longer clinical duration. The cases had diverse histologic lesions and patterns of lung fibrosis, but the results suggested that these may represent divergent responses to overlapping causes of lung injury rather than distinct diseases. These findings clarify the pathogenesis of cILD in dogs, the mechanisms of initial damage, and the future development of approaches to delay or predict disease progression.

JVDI IN FOCUS

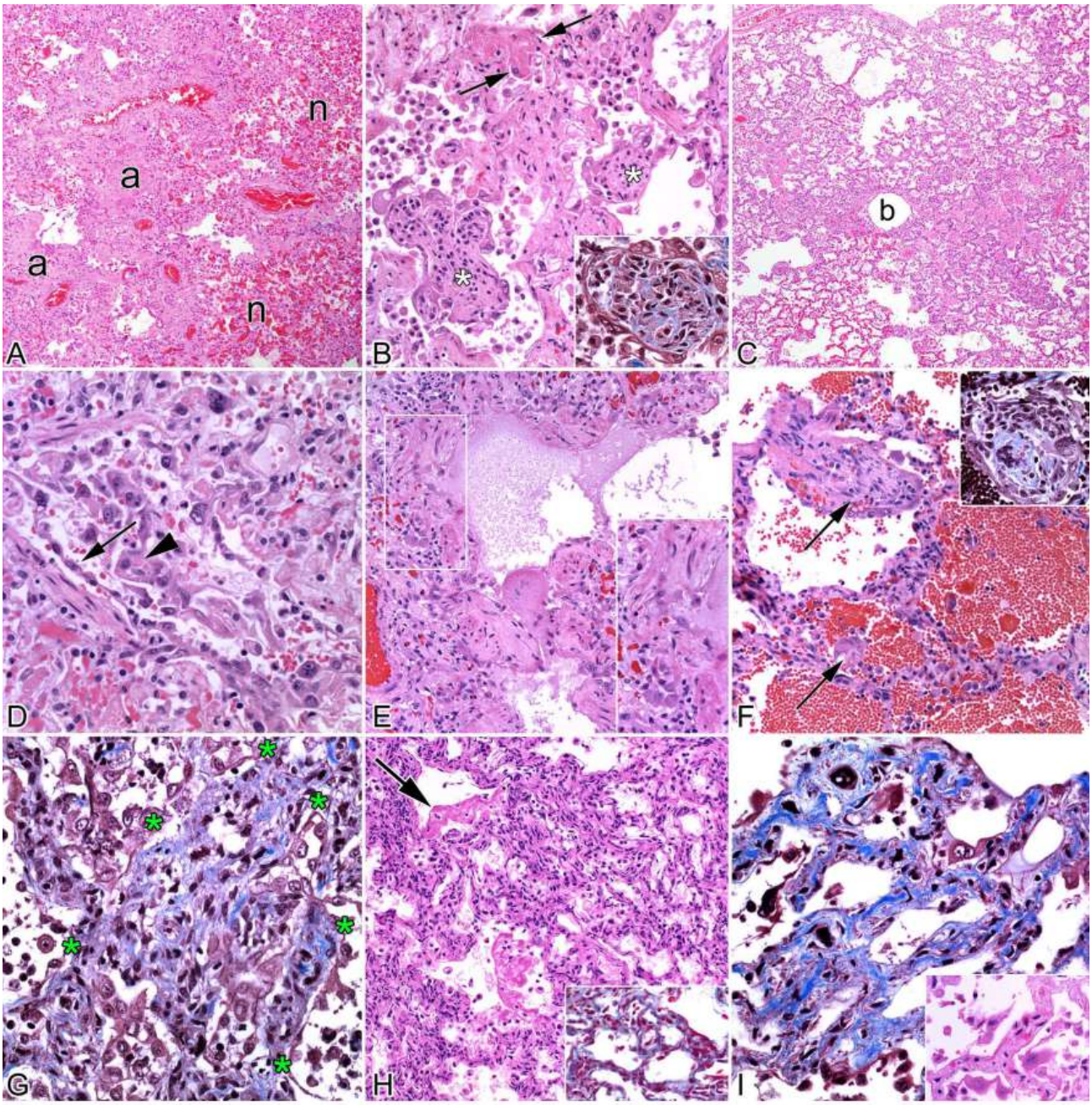


Figure 1. Chronic interstitial lung disease in dogs. **A**. Patchy distribution, with affected (a) adjacent to normal (n) areas. H&E. **B.** Polyphasic lesion of organizing pneumonia with intra-alveolar aggregates of fibrin (arrows) and fibrous tissue covered by pneumocytes (asterisks). H&E. Inset: collagenous tissue forms an intra-alveolar polyp. Masson trichrome. **C**. Centrilobular distribution, with intra-alveolar fibrin and hypercellular alveolar septa centered on a bronchiole (b). H&E. **D.** Bronchiolar epithelium (arrow) attenuation with a normal bronchiolar wall. Intraluminal fibrin (arrowhead) covered by epithelium. H&E. **E.** Bronchiolar wall destruction and loss or attenuation of epithelium. Inset: higher magnification of the area in box, with partial loss of smooth muscle and deposition of collagen. H&E. **F.** Organizing pneumonia, with 2 intra-alveolar discrete masses (arrows) of fibrous tissue containing collagen (inset, Masson trichrome), covered by epithelium. Hypercellularity of alveolar septa and intra-alveolar hemorrhage are present. H&E. **G**. Organizing pneumonia, with filling of an alveolus by collagenous connective tissue. Asterisks indicate approximate borders of the alveolus. Masson trichrome. **H.** Diffuse hypercellularity of alveolar septa (H&E), with minimal collagen formation (inset, Masson trichrome). Hyaline membrane is present (arrow).H&E. **I.** Interstitial fibrosis, with thickening of alveolar septa by collagen (Masson trichrome) and only minimal hypercellularity (inset, H&E). Type 2 pneumocytes are present.

DIAGNOSTIC EXERCISE

Case #: 272; **Month:** November; **Year:** 2025

Contributors: Carmina Migoni[1], Michelle Rubio Sánchez[2], Francisco A. Uzal[3], Javier Asin[3], Eileen Henderson[3*].

[1]Instituto de Investigaciones en Ciencias Veterinarias, Universidad Autónoma de Baja, California, México.
[2]Facultad de Medicina Veterinaria y Zootecnia, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México.
[3]California Animal Health and Food Safety Laboratory System, San Bernardino branch, University of California-Davis.

***Corresponding author:** eehenderson@ucdavis.edu

History: A 14-year-old female eclectus parrot was submitted for necropsy with a history of abdominal distension and weight gain.

Necropsy Findings, Gross Images and Microscopic Images: The carcass was in good nutritional condition, with prominent pectoral musculature and abundant coelomic fat deposits. Dark red clotted blood was present within the anterior portion of the coelomic cavity and adhered to both the capsular surface of the liver and the pleural surface of the lungs. The liver was mottled red to tan, friable, and had rounded edges. Within the caudal half of the abdomen, there was a 5.5 cm x 5 cm x 2.5 cm black/grey to yellow, soft mass (Fig. 1) with multiple fluid filled cysts.

Figure 1

DIAGNOSTIC EXERCISE

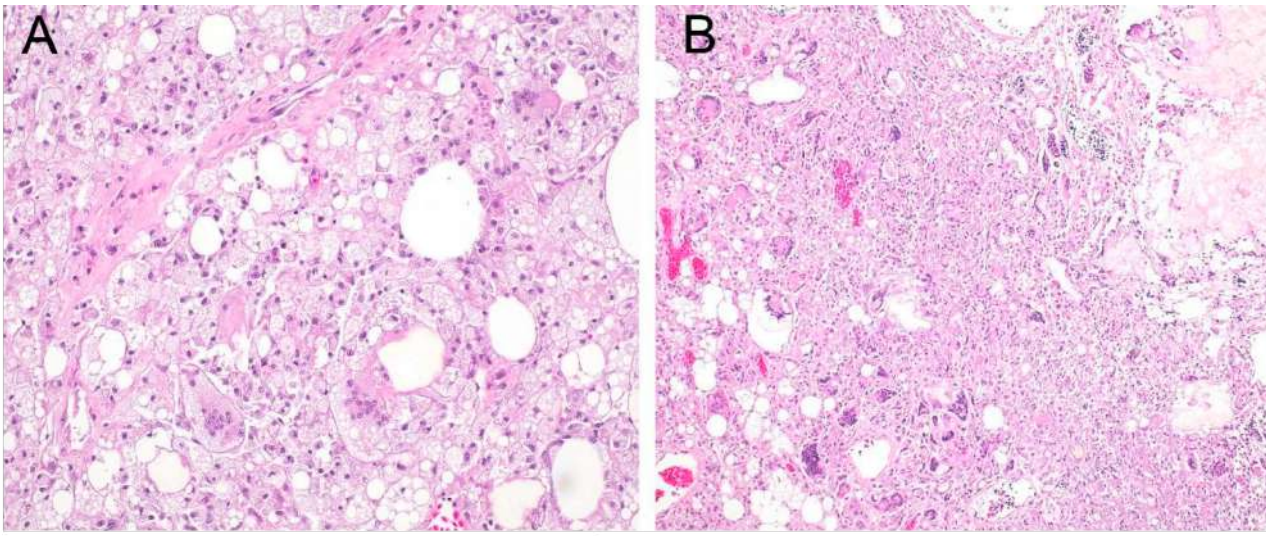


Figure 2

Follow-up questions:

- *Morphologic diagnosis*
- *Microscopic description*
- *Name the disease*

Click here for answers

Associate Editor for this Diagnostic Exercise: Francisco Uzal
Editor-in-chief: Claudio Barros

*The Diagnostic Exercises are an initiative of the Latin Comparative Pathology Group (LCPG), the Latin American subdivision of The Davis-Thompson Foundation. These exercises are contributed by members and non-members from any country of residence. Consider submitting an exercise! A final document containing this material with answers and a brief discussion will be posted on the CL Davis website (https://davisthompsonfoundation.org/diagnostic-exercise/).

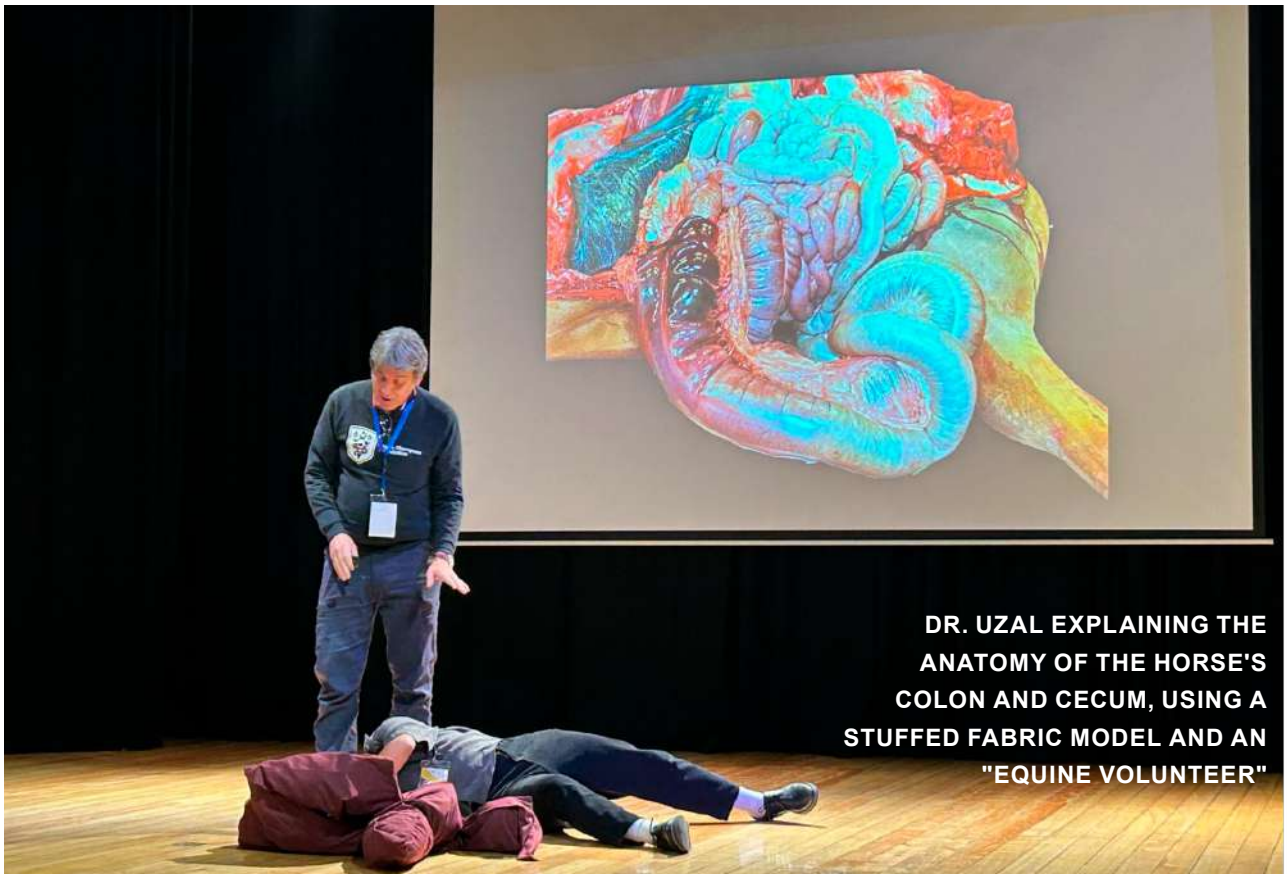
DTF WRAP-UP RAP

Check out some 2025 highlights

ECUADORIAN MEETING

First Meeting of the Ecuadorian Subdivision of the Davis-Thompson Foundation

By Francisco Carvalho



DR. UZAL EXPLAINING THE ANATOMY OF THE HORSE'S COLON AND CECUM, USING A STUFFED FABRIC MODEL AND AN "EQUINE VOLUNTEER"

On December 8–9, 2025, the first meeting of the Ecuadorian subdivision of the Davis-Thompson Foundation (DTF) was held in Quito, Ecuador. The event was organized by Dr. Francisco Cabrera and Dr. Gabriela Arroyo of Universidad San Francisco de Quito.

Approximately 35 participants attended the meeting, with an even representation of veterinary students and practicing veterinary professionals, including some from Ecuador and Colombia. The scientific program included lectures by Dr. Francisco Uzal, who gave a quick introduction to the DTF and Latin Comparative Pathology Group, before addressing lesion description, morphologic diagnosis, and gastrointestinal pathology in horses and cattle; Dr. Francisco Carvallo, who presented on the importance of sample quality for diagnostic

ECUADORIAN MEETING

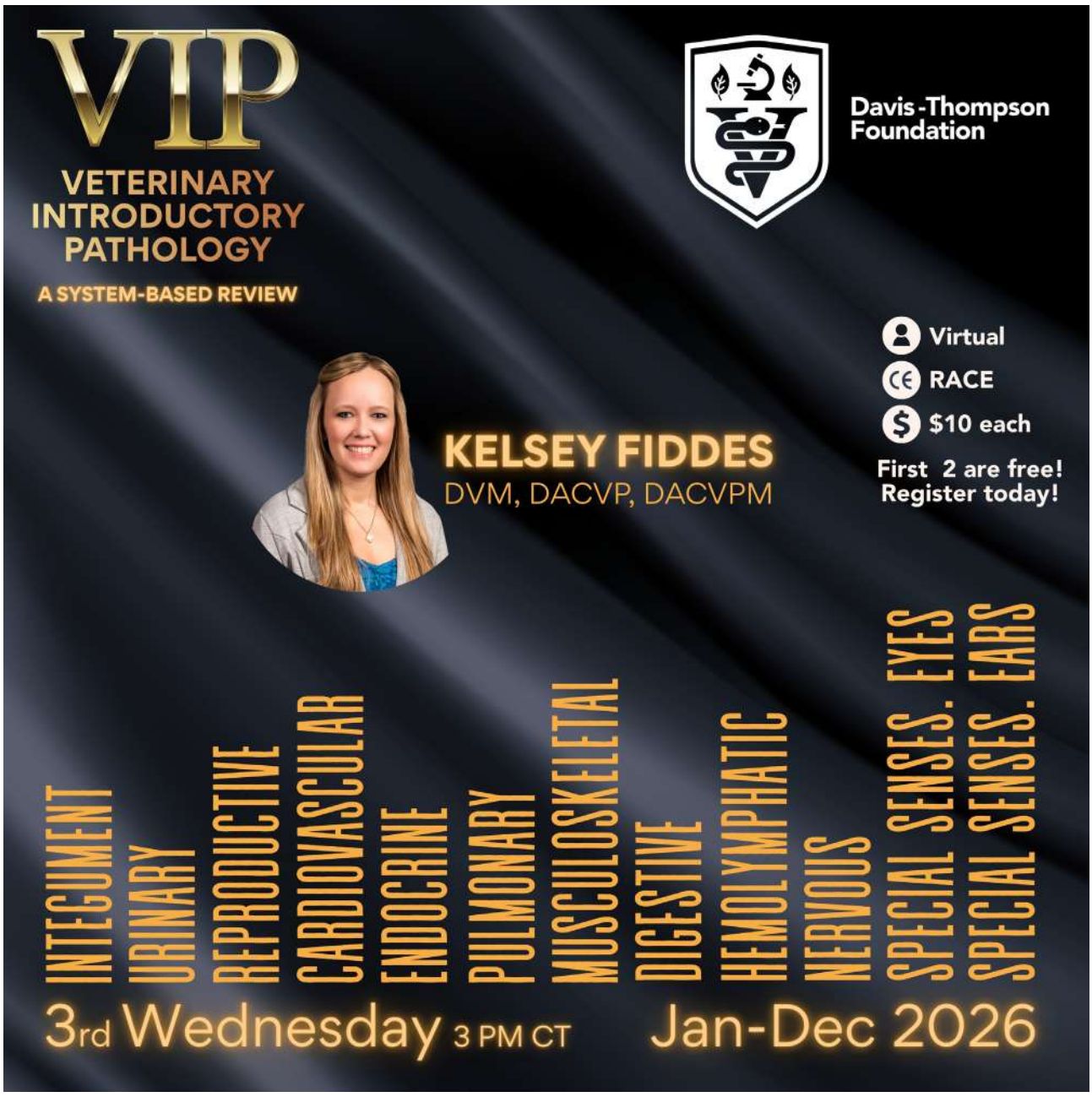
accuracy and on respiratory pathology in horses and cattle; and Dr. Francisco Cabrera, who shared selected cases in wildlife pathology.

The meeting fostered lively discussions and excellent interaction between attendees and speakers, all within a beautiful and welcoming venue. In addition to the academic activities, the instructors had the opportunity to visit Quito's historic downtown and to learn more about Ecuador's rich culture, history, and diverse geography.

ATTENDEES, SPEAKERS, AND FACULTY FROM THE USFQ SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: ANDREA ROSALES, MV, EVENT MODERATOR; DR. GABRIELA ARROYO, DEAN OF VETERINARY MEDICINE SCHOOL AT USFQ; DR. FRANCISCO CABRERA, DR. FRANCISCO CARVALLO AND DR. FRANCISCO UZAL.

VIP SERIES



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GENERAL PATHOLOGY COURSE

Click here to register

NEW FISH PATHOLOGY SERIES

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RONDAS DE HISTOPATOLOGIA

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RODADAS DE HISTOPATOLOGIA

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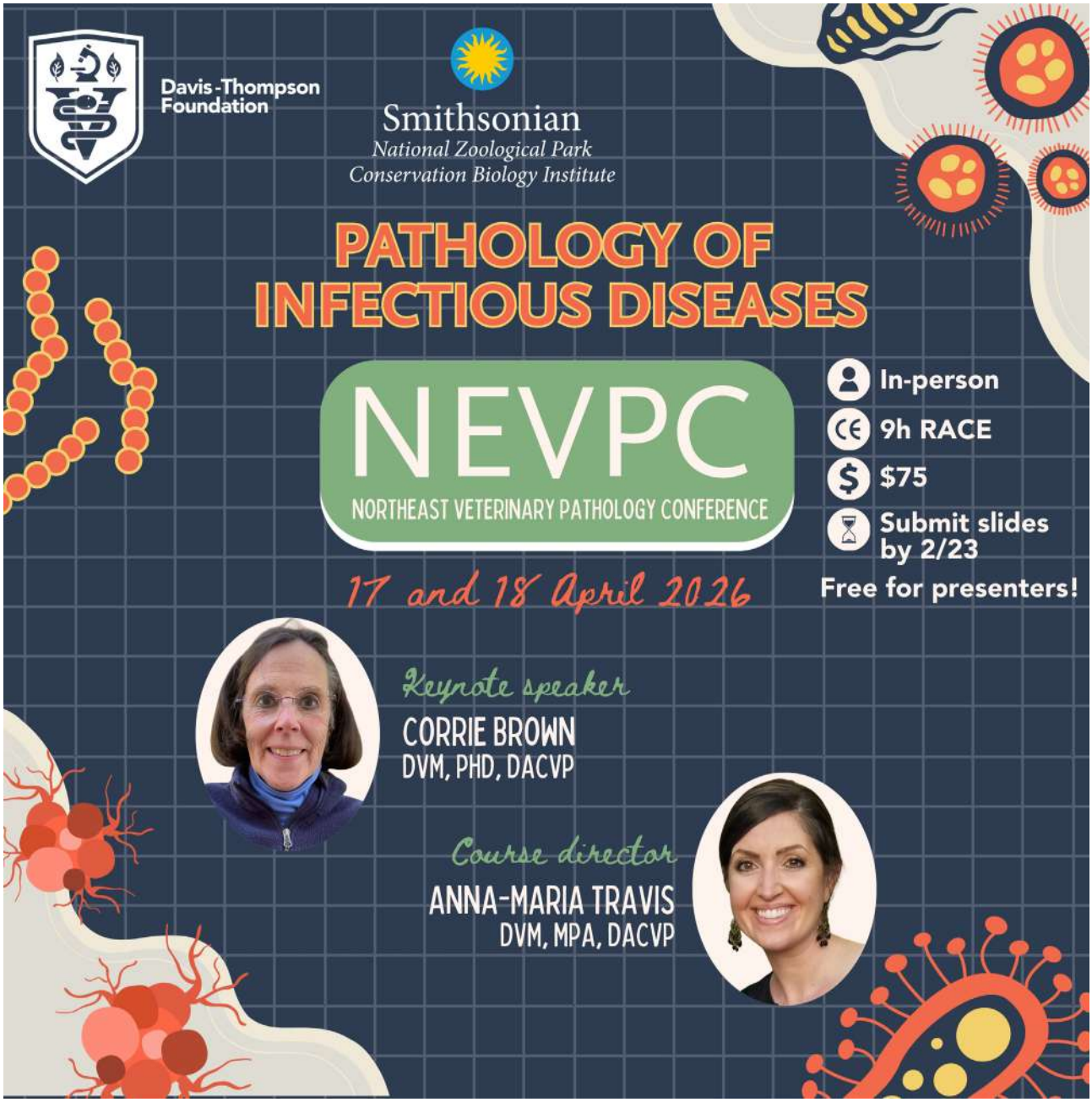
NEVPC



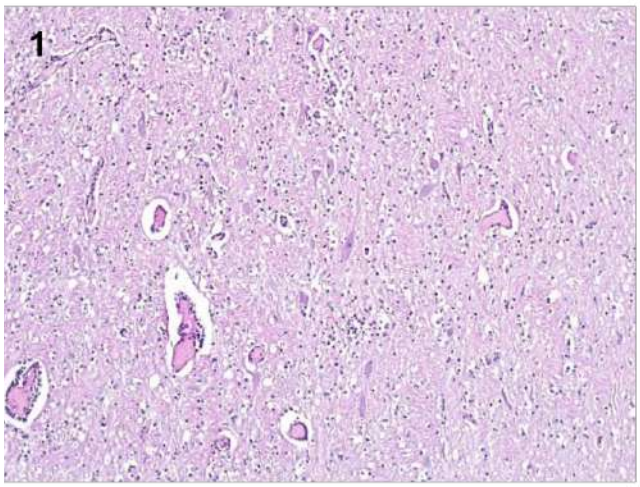
More information soon

WESTERN ROUND ROBIN CASE

CONTRIBUTING LABORATORY:
Faculty of Veterinary Sciences, University of Buenos Aires

Signalment and History:
Tissue from a horse (two years old). The animal presented depression, weakness and neurologic signs (ataxia, incoordination, convulsions and recumbency), without response to treatment. The brain was submitted to the Pathology Veterinary Service of Buenos Aires University, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Gross findings revealed mostly meningeal and cortical hyperemia.

Histopathologic description:
Brain (cortex): There is a severe inflammatory process in the gray matter, characterized by perivascular cuffs that expanded the Virchow-Robin space. Those cuffs were mainly composed of small lymphocytes, macrophages and a variable number of neutrophils (Photo 1). There is also a mild non-suppurative leptomeningitis. In the neuropil, there were multiple foci of gliosis, some hemorrhages, and small areas of necrosis composed by inflammatory cells, mainly neutrophils (Photo 2). In some areas, neuronal necrosis and neuronophagia were randomly present.



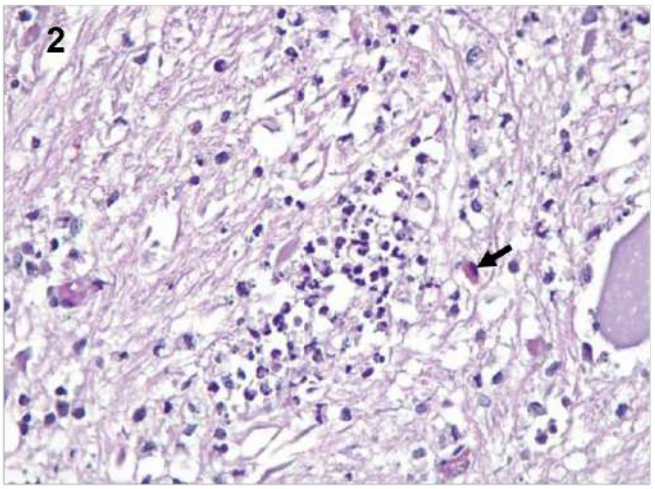


Photo 1: Brain: Perivascular cuffing of mononuclear cells in the cerebral cortex and multiple foci of gliosis (H&E, 400X).

Photo 2: Brain: Inflammatory foci in the thalamus with neuronal necrosis (arrow) (H&E, 400 X).

WESTERN ROUND ROBIN CASE

Morphologic diagnosis:
- Brain: Diffuse lymphocytic meningoencephalitis, severe, acute, with gliosis and multifocal suppurative inflammation.

Name of a compatible disease: Western Equine Encephalitis

Comments:
Western equine encephalitis (WEE) is a mosquito-borne, zoonotic encephalitis caused by alphaviruses (1). They are maintained in nature through enzootic cycles involving arthropods as vectors and subsequent amplification in small mammals or birds, and epizootic cycles between mosquitoes and large mammals such as horses and humans (3). Both horses and humans are now known to be, in terms of transmission and often literally as well, dead-end hosts in which the titer of virus in blood is ordinarily too low to be a source of infection for mosquitoes (2). All of these viruses are similar in their pathogenesis. After the mosquito bite, the virus replicates in the regional blood vessels and lymph nodes, viremia develops, followed by secondary replication in lymph nodes and muscles. A second viremia then develops and is followed by brain invasion via the blood. In the nervous system, the virus replicates in neurons, glial cells, and blood vessels. The virus causes neuronal necrosis, likely via stimulation of apoptosis (2). The macroscopic changes are rare, and the microscopic changes are limited almost exclusively to gray matter. When the course is short, 1 day or less, the reaction is largely on the part of neutrophils. The neutrophils infiltrate the gray matter diffusely and may be found in foci suggestive of malacia (2). There is early microglial reaction to produce rod cells. Endothelial cells (particularly veins) are swollen, and hyaline or granular thrombi are common in these vessels. After a couple of days, the neutrophils disappear, the cuffs are composed of lymphocytes, and there are both focal and diffuse microglial proliferations as in the standard nonsuppurative reactions (2).

This case corresponds to an outbreak of western equine encephalitis (WEE) in horses from November 2023, when the Argentinean National Health and Food Safety Service (SENASA), declared the health emergency in our country. Cases were detected in the provinces of Buenos Aires, Chaco, Corrientes, Córdoba, Santa Fe, Entre Ríos, Formosa, Santiago del Estero and Río Negro (4). Other cases have also occurred in Uruguay and Brazil. In Argentina, WEE and Eastern equine encephalitis

WESTERN ROUND ROBIN CASE

viruses were isolated for the first time in 1930 and 1933, respectively, and Venezuelan equine encephalitis is still considered an exotic disease. The latest outbreak of WEE reported in Argentina before this one was in 1988. It has been suggested that the main predisposing cause of this outbreak was the change from mandatory to voluntary vaccination in 2016. Microscopic pathology, followed by molecular tests such as PCR, are critical components of the diagnostic work up for these diseases (2). In this case, the diagnosis was confirmed by RT-nPCR and RT-qPCR done at The Institute of Virology (CICVyA) in The National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA), Hurlingham, Argentina (4). Restriction of animal movements, vaccination and mosquito control are amongst the main control measures taken by SENASA.

References:

1) Acha, P., Szyfres, B. Clamidiosis, rickettsiosis y virosis. In: Zoonosis y enfermedades trasmisibles comunes al hombre y a los animales, 3er ed., vol. 2, Washington, USA.

2) Cantile, C., Youssef, S., 2016. Chapter 4: Nervous system. In: Jubb, Kennedy and Palmer´s Pathology of Domestic Animals, 6th ed., vol. 1, St. Louis, USA.

3) Griffin, D., 2007. Fields virology. In: Knipe and Howley editors, 5th ed., vol. 1, Philadelphia, USA.

4) Vissani, M., Alamos, F., Tordoya, M., Minatel, L., Schammas, J., Dus Santos, M., Trono, K., Barrandeguy, M., Balasuriya, U., Carossino, M. 2024. Outbreak of Western equine encephalitis virus infection associated with neurologicaldisease in horses following a nearly 40-year intermission period in Argentina. Viruses 16, 1594. https://doi.org/10.3390/v16101594

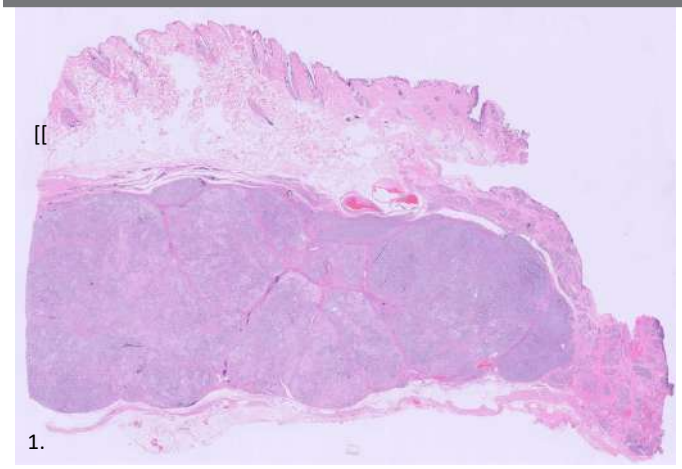
Submitter: Gabriela C. Postma y Leonardo Minatel

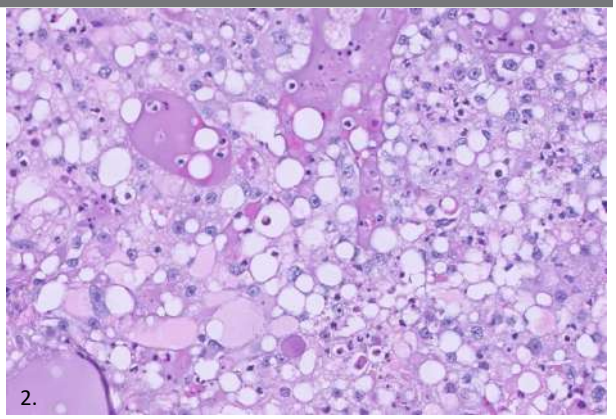
Click here to see the slide in Noah´s slidebox

IDEXX CASECONNEXX CORNER

Signalment: 11-year-old, female Labrador Retriever dog

Source/ History: Mammary mass in the left cranial mammary chain.





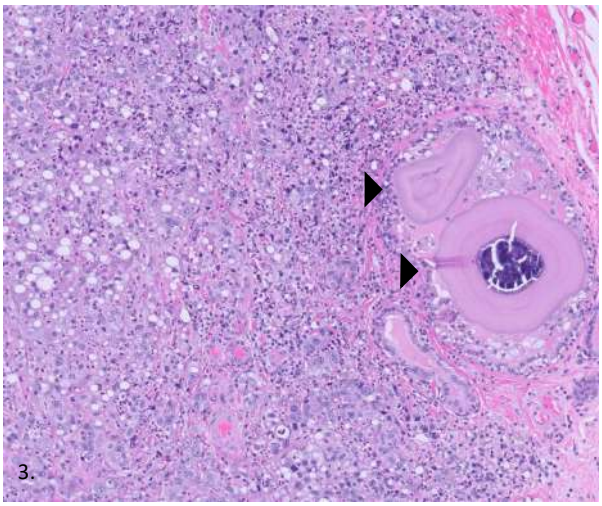


Figure 1. Marked expansion of the mammary gland by a large but well circumscribed multilobulated neoplasm. **Figure 2.** Most neoplastic cells contain large clear cytoplasmic lipid vacuoles and atypical nuclei. **Figure 3.** Neoplastic growth is admixed with widespread neutrophilic inflammation and abundant dense amphophilic secretory material that occasionally form corpora amylacea-like formations (black arrow heads).

Histopathologic Description:
Expanding within the mammary gland, there is a mostly well-circumscribed, multilobulated, moderately to densely cellular, pseudoencapsulated mass of neoplastic epithelial cells. These epithelial cells are arranged in poorly organized packets and dense disorganized sheets supported by fine fibrous septa and frequently admixed with prominent accumulations of dense amphophilic secretory material; the secretory material often has concentric rings and central regions of mineralization (corpora amylacea). The neoplastic cells are polygonal with variably distinct cell borders, and contain abundant cytoplasm which ranges from eosinophilic and flocculent, dense and eosinophilic, to frequently containing a single large clear lipid vacuole that eccentrically displaces the cell nucleus. Cell nuclei are highly variable in morphology and range from oval to amoeboid to reniform to irregular, and contains clumped to vesicular chromatin and an up to 3, large, prominent, magenta nucleoli. There is up to 3-4 fold anisocytosis and anisokaryosis, and 14 mitotic figures are counted in 2.37 mm2. The neoplastic growth is widely dispersed infiltrates of neutrophils.

Interpretation:
Lipid-rich mammary carcinoma

Comments:
This neoplasm represents a rare and aggressive variant of mammary neoplasia known as a lipid-rich carcinoma. Due to its rarity, there is limited prognostic data pertaining to this specific mammary carcinoma subtype. In one small descriptive study, 5 of 7 dogs diagnosed with lipid rich carcinoma were noted to have evidence of local recurrence or regional and/or distant metastases (de los Monteros et al., 2003). As many mammary neoplasms can have small regions of "lipid-rich" differentiation, it is generally recommended that this diagnosis is reserved for neoplasms where a lipid-rich growth pattern is predominant (i.e. greater than 50% of the neoplasm). The application of canine mammary carcinoma grading schemes to lipid-rich carcinomas has not been thoroughly described or validated, although it is likely most neoplasms would be assigned as either grade II or III based on the disorganized sheeting growth and marked nuclear atypia that is typical of this tumor subtype. In humans, lipid-rich carcinoma is similarly aggressive and carries a poor prognosis, with up to 70% of patients already being affected by nodal metastases at the time of presentation.

References: de los Monteros et al. Veterinary Pathology. 2003;40(6):718-723.

Case by
Luke Haydock BVSc (Dist.) DVSc DACVP

BSTP CORNER

Notice of Future Meetings

For up-to-date information on any events organized by the BSTP, please check the website – https://www.bstp.org.uk/bstp-events/ or https://www.bstp.org.uk/events/bstp-webinars-and-podcasts/. Details of future meetings are correct at the time this booklet is generated, but the BSTP will not be held responsible for any changes to dates, topics and venues of these meetings.

Virtual Continuing Education Symposium 13: Lymphoid & Haematopoietic Systems

3rd – 12th February 2026

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday

13.00 – 17.00 (GMT+1, London/UCT+1)

CES 13 will be held over two weeks – on the afternoons of Tuesday 3rd, Wednesday 4th, Thursday 5th, Tuesday 10th, Wednesday 11th and Thursday 12th February 2026, from 13.00 – 17.00 (GMT+1, London/UCT+1) each day.

This Continuing Education Symposium will provide an in-depth exploration of the Lymphoid & Haematopoietic Systems.

The modular education program, which has evolved into a series of Continuing Education Symposiums (CES) have been provided for nearly 40 years by the BSTP. The order of the CES will depend on the availability of high-quality speakers who are world experts in their particular field to present at the relevant meeting. Topics to be covered include (but are not limited to):

- Immunobiology and functional anatomy of hematopoietic and lymphoid organs
- Proliferative and non-proliferative lesions of the hematolymphoid systems
- Enhanced histopathology of the lymphoid and hematopoietic systems
- Pathology and applications of mice with human immune system
- NAMs for immunotoxicity testing
- Clinical pathology including hematology data and bone marrow cytology evaluation in the context of safety studies
- Immunotoxicity testing in drug development
- Immunogenicity

BSTP CORNER

- Overview of immunotherapeutics and determination of adversity for immunopathology findings.

Reduced rates for early career pathologists and free place bursaries are available. For more information or to register visit: British Society of Toxicological Pathology

If you have any queries, please contact the event organiser: Hg3 Conferences Ltd – events@hg3.co.uk

BSTP Webinars

Webinars are in preparation as joint events with other sister Societies. Keep checking the BSTP website for up-to-date information (British Society of Toxicological Pathology and also check the group LinkedIn page

Future BSTP events are due to take place as follows:

CES 14: Musculoskeletal system and Skin

Virtual, planned for July 2026 (dates to be decided).

BSTP 41st Annual Scientific Meeting 2026: Of mice and men: synergy between veterinary and human pathology.

The general theme is translational pathology, including the work done by veterinary pathologists using human tissues/systems to understand disease and identify hazards.

November 2026 (dates to be decided), Cambridge, UK.

Non-BSTP Events

If you are interested in attending any events organized by other organizations, please visit:

https://www.bstp.org.uk/non-bstp-events/

If you would like details of any other events, including those on the BSTP website or publicized in the next 'Diary Dates' email, please send the information to the BSTP : membership@bstp.org.uk

BSTP Contact Details:

British Society of Toxicological Pathology (BSTP) | PO Box 43 | 95 Mortimer Street

London | W1W 7GB | UK

Tel: +44 020 3627 1534

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Email: membership@bstp.org.uk

Website: https://www.bstp.org.uk

LinkedIn: British Society of Toxicological Pathology

Registered Charity No: 1043793.

SFAPV MEETING

CONTINUING EDUCATION
CYTOLOGY FOR ANATOMIC PATHOLOGISTS AND HISTOLOGY FOR CLINICAL PATHOLOGISTS : CORRELATIONS AND FOLLOW-UP BETWEEN CYTOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY

Annual training days in Pathology
French Society of Veterinary Anatomic Pathology

In-depth training in canine and feline cytology for anatomical pathologists and histology for clinical pathologists. This training aims to correlate cytology for anatomic pathologists and histology for clinical pathologists, trainees, early-career pathologists and others. Topics include sample collection, slide preparation, and staining, followed by the general approach to a cytology and histology slide, including artifact, non-cellular "background", and difference in color between cytology and H&E stains. Examples of inflammatory, infectious and neoplastic lesions will be provided. The training will have with several case discussions.

PROGRAM (Course exclusively in English)

08:30 - 09:00 Welcome

DAY 1 - MORNING (9:00 – 12:00)

Lecture 1 Tips for cytology and histology sample collection and preparation

Practical workshop – case discussion 1

Lecture 2 Sensible and doable approach to cytology and histology: Decision tree, normal, background and artefacts

DAY 2 - AFTERNOON (14:00 – 18:00)

Lecture 3 Neoplasia

Practical workshop – case discussion 2

Lecture 4 Inflammation - Infectious Diseases

Practical workshop – case discussion 3

SPEAKERS

Dr. Francesco Cian, DipECVCP (BattLab/LABOKLIN, Coventry, UK)
Dr. Roberta Rasotto (DWR Veterinary Specialists, Cambridgeshire, UK)
Dr. Nicolas Soetart, DipECVCP (LabOniris, Oniris, Nantes)
Dr. Edouard Reyes-Gomez (ENVA, Maisons-Alfort, France)

PEDAGOGICAL METHODS

Alternation of various teaching methods, adapted to the different skills to be acquired. Lectures will provide attendants/trainees with the necessary theoretical knowledge, while practical workshops will familiarize them with analytical and diagnostic techniques. Case discussions will also be offered, in order to encourage attendants/trainees to develop their analytical and synthesis skills.

EVALUATION METHODS

A formative evaluation will be carried out throughout the program to allow speakers/trainers to provide regular feedback to participants and help them progress in their learning. It will take the form of practical exercises, group discussions and MCQs.

Organizing Committee :
Jérôme Abadie (Oniris) / Laetitia Jaillardon (Oniris)
Nathalie Cordonnier (ENVA)
Anne-Laure Bauchet (SFAPV) / Ève Laloy (SFAPV)
Stéphanie Muller (SFAPV)

Contact registration:
Oniris vet school
Continuing Education Department

Registration : Save the date; registration opening soon

Oniris VetAgroBio Nantes NATIONAL COLLEGE

SFAPV Société Française d'Anatomie Pathologique Vétérinaire

PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES

At the end of the training, veterinary anatomical and clinical pathologists will be able:

- To know tips for cytology and histology sample collection and preparation
- To correctly diagnose cytology and histology specimens
- To know the correlations between gross, cytology and histology findings, to diagnose diseases, as well as the news and updates in cytology and anatomic pathology of dogs and cats
- To know how to interpret the results of cytological analysis and to correlate them with the results of histopathology.
- To write the report of the cytology and histology examination.
- To improve their knowledge in cytology and histopathology. complementary fields.

WHO ?

- Veterinarians specialized in anatomic pathology and in clinical pathology
- Veterinary Residents in Anatomic Pathology and in Clinical Pathology Training

EVENT DATES

15 September 2026

LOCATION

Oniris - Nantes (France)
Veterinary campus

REGISTRATION FEE

Regular rate
300 € Net of tax
Residents*
50€ Net of tax
*Resident attending the RESIDENT DAY **
25€ Net of tax
*valid proof at the time of registration

VALIDATION: Certificate of continuing education completion

ISACP MEETING

We are delighted to invite you to register for the XXII International Society for Animal Clinical Pathology (ISACP) Congress, taking place in Curitiba, Brazil, from 14–18 April 2026.

Join us for an inspiring and dynamic programme exploring the future of animal clinical pathology. Connect with a global community of experts, engage in thought-provoking discussions, exchange ideas, and discover the latest research and advancements addressing key clinical pathology challenges.

Early bird registration deadline: 30 January 2026

Be part of an exciting, diverse, and captivating ISACP2026 experience!

Click here to register

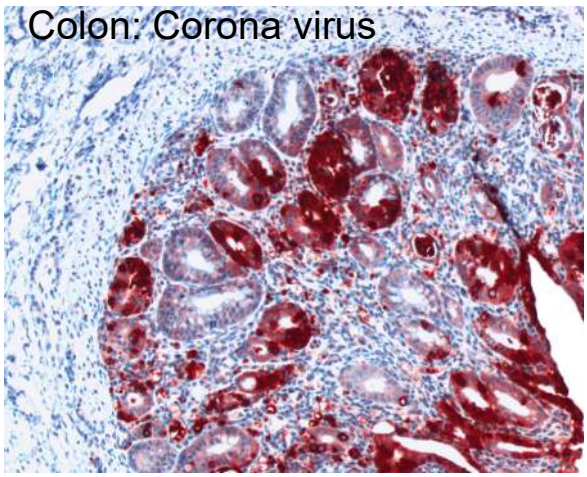
LCPG CORNER

BOVINE NEONATAL DIARRHEA SEMINAR REVIEW

by Dr. Nicolas Streitenberger

On December 4, we hosted an engaging virtual session on the diagnostic approach to bovine neonatal diarrhea, and we hope everyone enjoyed the outstanding content presented by one of the DTF's rock stars, Dr. Francisco Uzal. He delivered an excellent review of the mechanisms of diarrhea in calves, followed by a detailed description of the associated lesions and the ancillary tests used to diagnose the major infectious causes.

The quality of the images, together with Dr. Uzal's ability to integrate lesions, pathogenesis, and diagnostic testing, made the session especially valuable for participants. Thank you, Paco! We were delighted to welcome 175 registered participants to the event. Our sincere thanks also go to Drs. Rafaela De Negri and Alexandre Arenales, as well as the Davis-Thompson Foundation Webinar Committee, for their essential support in making this seminar possible.



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More information in our website

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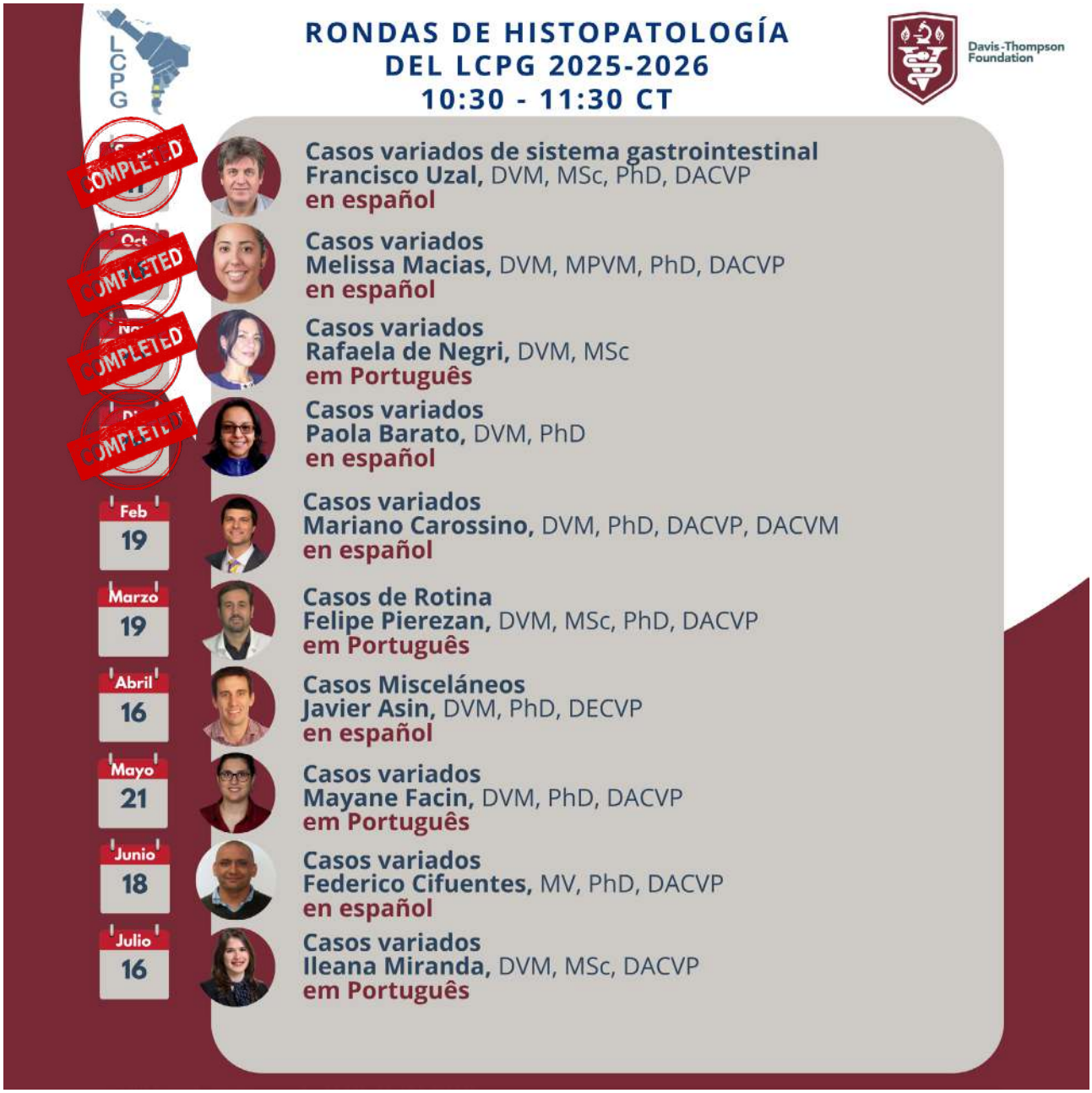


Registration for individual sessions is available on the website

LCPG CORNER

Click here for more information about how to become a member

GHPN SCHOLARSHIPS

DTF-GHPN Education Scholarship For Select DTF On-Line and/or Course Material

Background. The Global Health Pathology Network (GHPN), under the umbrella of the Davis-Thompson Foundation (DTF) for Veterinary Pathology, conducts workshops in resource-constrained settings focused on enhancing veterinary diagnostic abilities using interactive educational modalities and adult learning principles. In part, the success of the GHPN training workshops is built on the successes of in-country veterinary pathologists and professionals in various locations worldwide. Consequently, to expand the sphere of the network through the development of capable, motivated professional cadre, the GHPN recognizes the importance of practicing professionals to have the opportunities for continued professional development.

Objective. Through GHPN's alignment with the DTF, the DTF will offer up to 10 educational scholarships to attend select DTF on-line courses and/or have access to the course material at no-cost.

Application Criteria.

This scholarship is geared toward professionals without access to traditional residency training programs.

All applicants must prepare a 2-3 paragraph statement (no more than 300 words) addressing the following:

- Biographical information to include current work or academic history;
- Reason(s) for applying for the DTF educational scholarship;
- If awarded, the applicant's willingness to host a future GHPN workshop in his/her country.

GHPN SCHOLARSHIPS

Selection procedures and policies. GHPN leadership will screen all applications and submit the qualified applicants to the DTF for recommendation and final approval. Scholarship selection is based on the assessment of the applicant's statement and will be determined based on several factors to include relevant background, aptitude, training and mentorship abilities in veterinary pathology and animal health. The applicant's current location of employment and/or training will also be considered to ensure equitable distribution of scholarship opportunities in the given year. Applicants should send applications 30-60 days prior to the beginning of the course to allow for adequate review of the application. A list of upcoming and/or recurring select courses can be found under "Events" tab on the DTF website: https://davist-hompsonfoundation.org/

Application Procedures Questions and Answers:

Q: Where and when are applications available/due?

A: Open registration; applications can be received at any time

Q: Where should applications be sent?

A: A signed PDF or word document paragraph statements are sent to GH-PathNetwork@gmail.com

Q: What additional information/documents must accompany the application?

A: None; the signed paragraph statement is the only item required

Q: How and when will the scholarship award winners be notified?

A: Award winners will be notified via electronic correspondence sent to the email address in the paragraph statement

Q: When can the educational scholarships to attend select DTF on-line courses and/or have access to the course material be used?

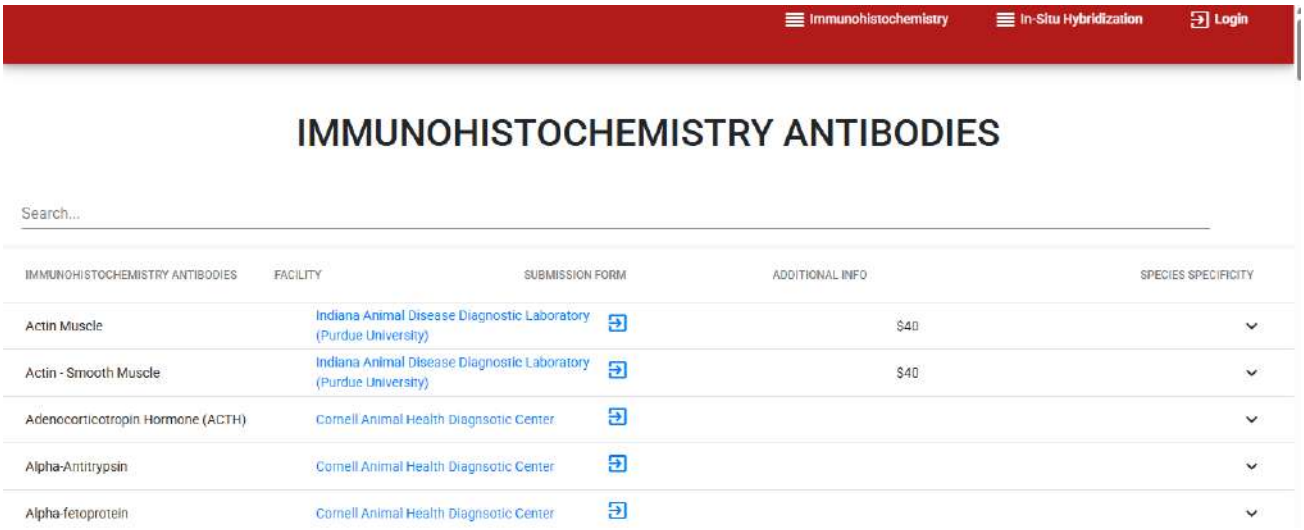
A: Once awarded, the scholarship can be used at any time over a 365 day period from the date at which the scholarship is awarded.

Any additional questions regarding the DTF-GHPN educational scholarships and/or the GHPN general can be submitted to GHPathNetwork@gmail.com

MISCELLANEOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS

IHC AND ISH DATABASE

The AAVLD Pathology Committee and Cornell University have developed a searchable database of IHC and ISH assays, and which institutions perform them. Visit this link https://app.vet.cornell.edu/ihc-ish/ to access the tool. If you would like more information about how to add assays from your institution, please contact Grant Burcham (gburcham@purdue.edu) or Melissa Macias Rioseco (mmaciasrioseco@ucdavis.edu).



AAVLD
American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians

MISCELLANEOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS

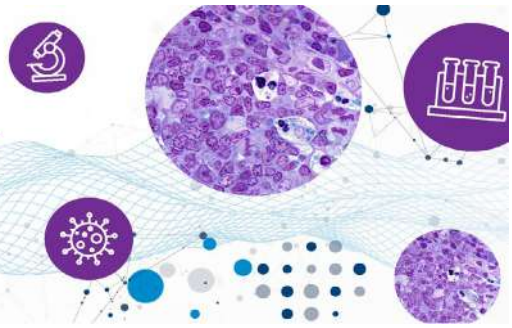
Registration now open!

22nd Workshop on the Pathology of Mouse Models for Human Disease

St. Jude Children's Research Hospital, Memphis, TN

Marlo Thomas Center for Global Education and Collaboration

April 20-24, 2026



- Options for in-person and virtual attendance, with CE credit for available for both
- For Agenda and to register: Use QR code or https://www.stjude.org/education-training/advanced-training/seminars-symposia/pathology-models-for-human-disease-workshop.html
- Questions? Email: mousemodelpathology@stjude.org

2026 Registration Fees		
Registration Type	Early Bird, Through February 16, 2026	Standard Rate
In-Person	$750	$1,000
In-Person Trainee	$500	$750
Virtual	$400	$500
Virtual Trainee	$300	$400

Finding cures. Saving children.

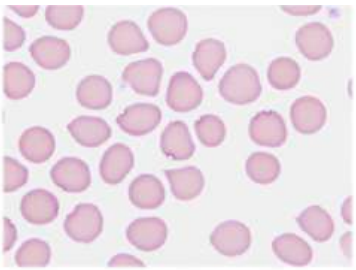
Davis-Thompson Foundation

MISCELLANEOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS

Have you seen a Pathology Error published in a scientific journal?

Help us determine the extent of the problem

Submit to the ACVP Errors in Publications Web Portal
https://www.acvp.org/page/ErrorsinPublication



Click here to listen to past episodes of the podcast

MISCELLANEOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS

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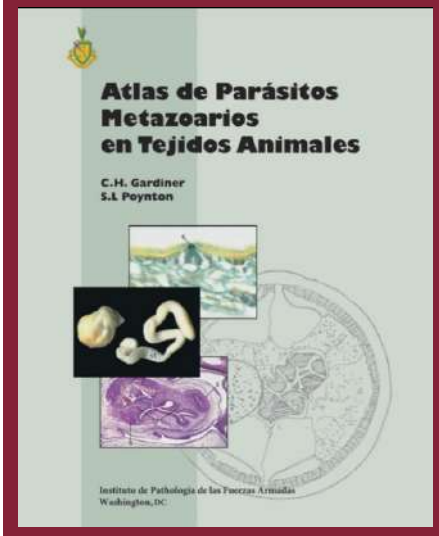

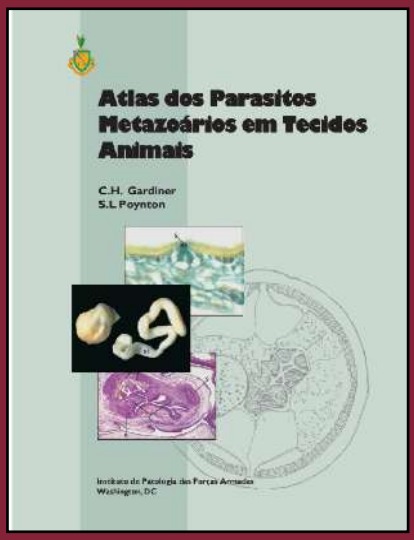

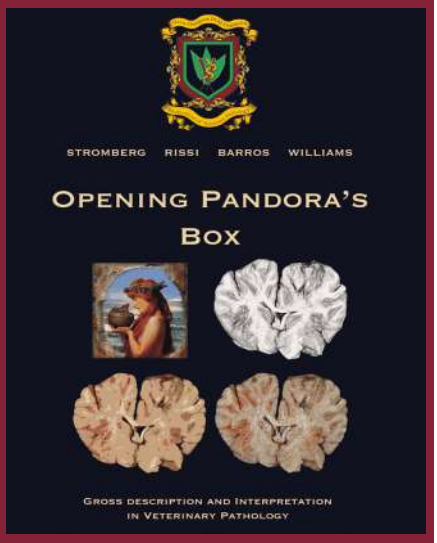

to Get a Digital Download of our e-books!

RETIRING?

Have slides left over from your recent slide seminar? Just looking to free up some storage space? The Foundation is looking for additional glass slides, kodachromes and other similar materials for its Correspondence Division and Study Centers. All materials should be well identified with as much accompany history and discussion as possible, as these materials are expressly used for teaching. Moreover, as the Foundation is a publicly donative charity, all donated materials are tax-deductible. For more information, please contact Dr. Bruce Williams at **bruce.h.williams.dvm@gmail.com.**

Davis-Thompson Foundation Pathology Externship

Since 1980, the Davis-Thompson Foundation lab sites have hosted more than 125 veterinary students at 8 participating diagnostic laboratories. These students usually have a strong interest in pathology itself or zoo or poultry medicine that require a strong pathology background. The Foundation is always interested in having veterinary students apply for an externship and we would like to add more externship sites that do not usually have veterinary students, to help increase their interest and knowledge of pathology with some off-campus experience. For more information, contact Dr. Jim Britt, **jobritt@sbcglobal.net;** 501-912-1449.