Viral Pneumonias

Lesions

Interstitial pneumonia
Bronchointerstitial pneumonia
Rarely kill without bacterial infection
Diagnosis

Viral Infection

Can lead to secondary infection
Depress macrophage function
Impair mucociliary clearance
Allow bacterial multiplication
Can lead to airway hyperreactivity

Major Viral Diseases

Especially important Herpesviruses ■ Can remain latent till stress occurs ■ Can remain carrier ■ Influenza ■ Avian influenza – also felids, humans affected ■ Canine influenza – equine mutation Paramyxoviruses

Bacterial Pneumonia

- Air-borne (aerogenous)
 - Bronchopneumonia (AV)
- Hematogenous: diffuse, multifocal (interstitial or embolic pneumonia)
- Secondary to
 - Infection: virus, mycoplasma, chlamydia
 - Stress e.g. shipping
 - Other e.g. environmental conditions

Bacterial Pneumonia (cont)

- Bacterial injury
 - Establishment by evasion of host defense system
 - Endotoxins
 - Exotoxins
 - etc
- Diagnosis

Mycobacterial Disease

Zoonotic disease, reportable Mycobacterium tuberculosis (tuberculosis) ■ Man, cattle, dog, primate ■ M. bovis ■ Man, cattle, swine, elephant, lion ■ M. avium Avian, swine, primate, dog Recent concerns in deer, elk

Mycobacteriosis

Most systems can be affected
Ruminants: primary pulmonary
Pigs: ingestion, can disseminate to lung
Pathology: granulomas
Pathogenesis

Mycotic Pneumonia

Etiologic agents

Cryptococcus neoformans, C. gatti
Histoplasma capsulatum
Aspergillus spp.
Blastomycosis dermatiditis
Coccidiodes immitis

Aspergillosis

Canine

- Nasal
- Disseminated if immunosuppressed
- Avian pulmonary, air sacs (invasive/noninvasive)
- Equine gutteral pouch infection
 - Pulmonary granulomas (embolic)
- Bovine secondary to rumenal ulcers
 - Pulmonary granulomas (embolic)
 - Placental leading to abortion

Mycotic/Protozoal Pneumonias Secondary to Immunosuppression

Toxoplasma gondii Cat, dog, man, etc. (zoonosis)
 Frequently associated with distemper, AIDS

Pneumocystis spp
 Foals, pigs. man, laboratory animals