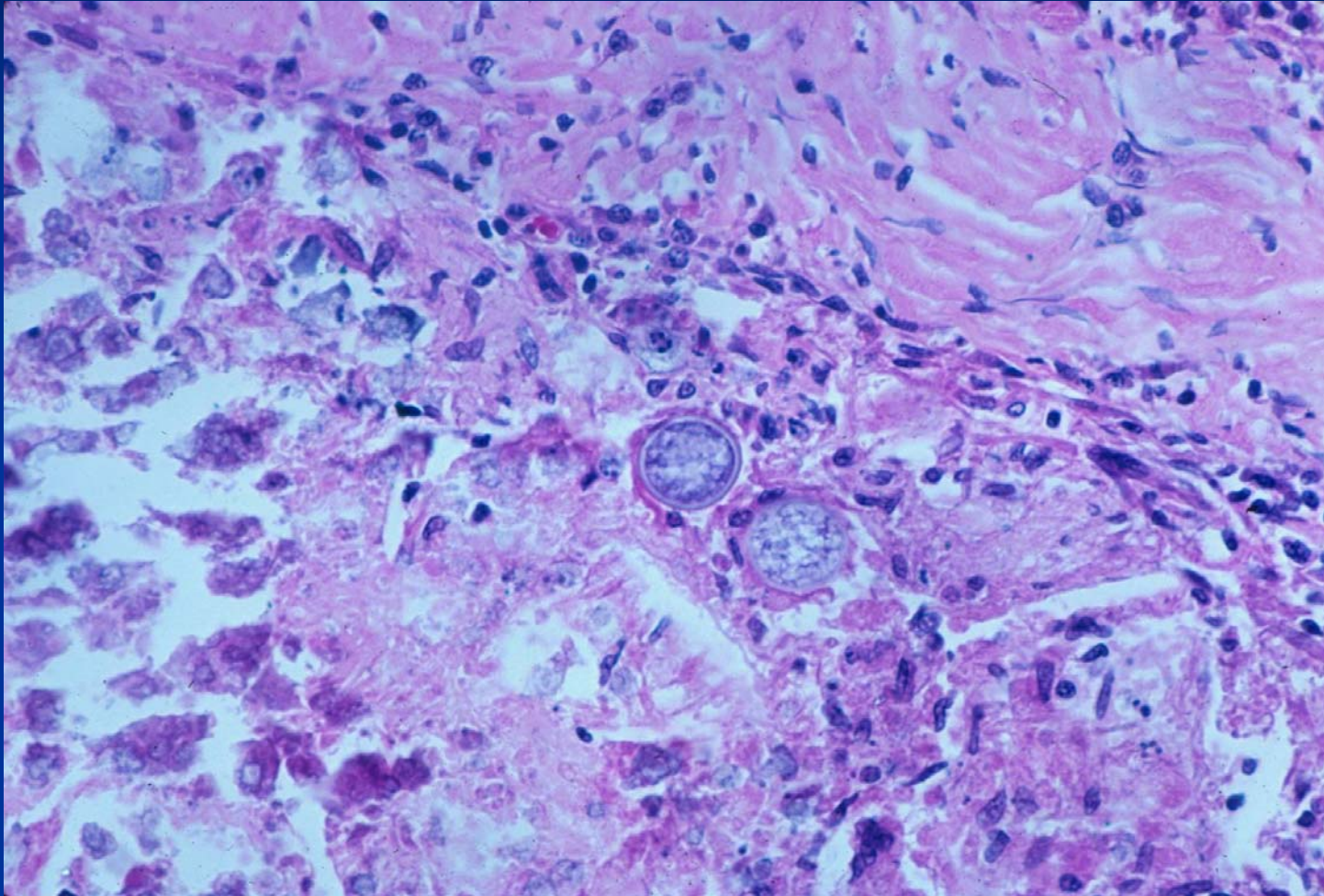
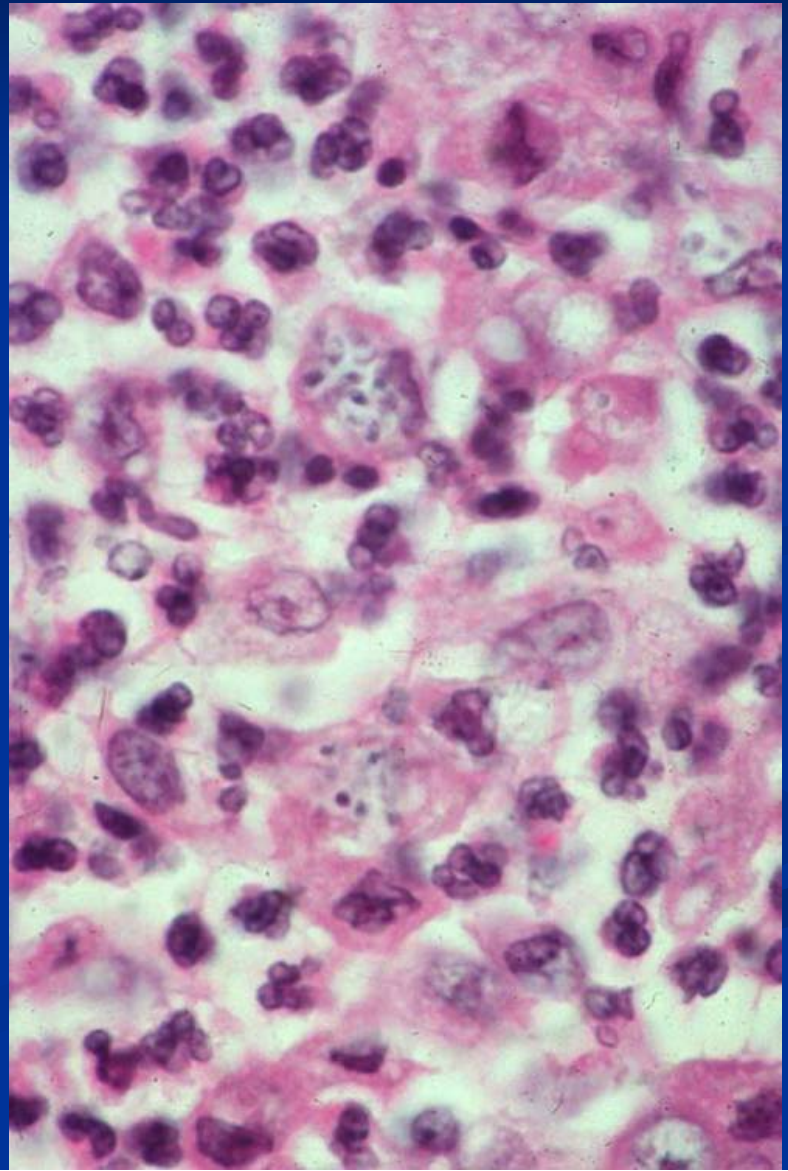


# Coccidiomyces—Sea Otter



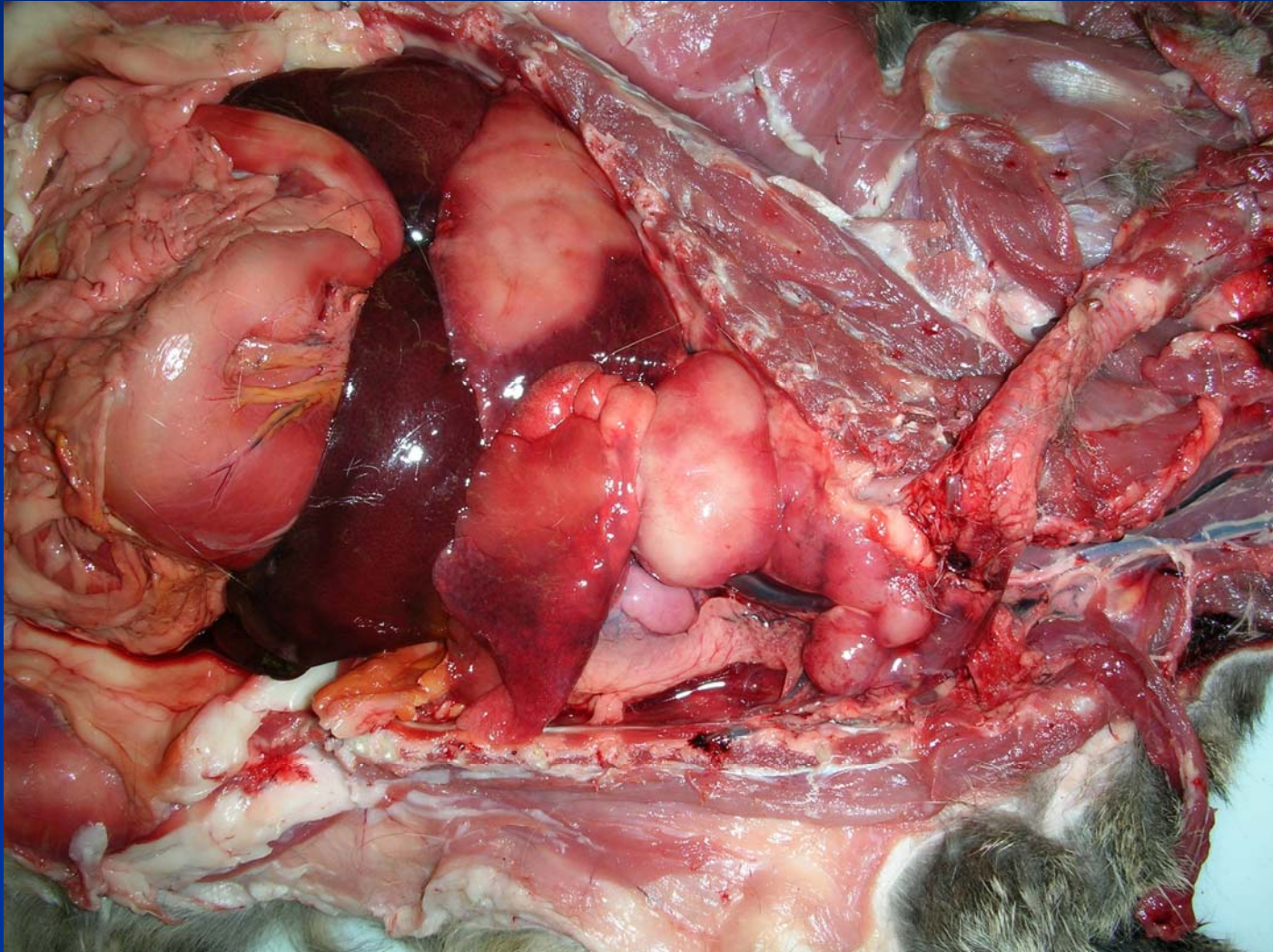


# Histoplasmosis—Cat





# Cryptococcal Pneumonia - Cat

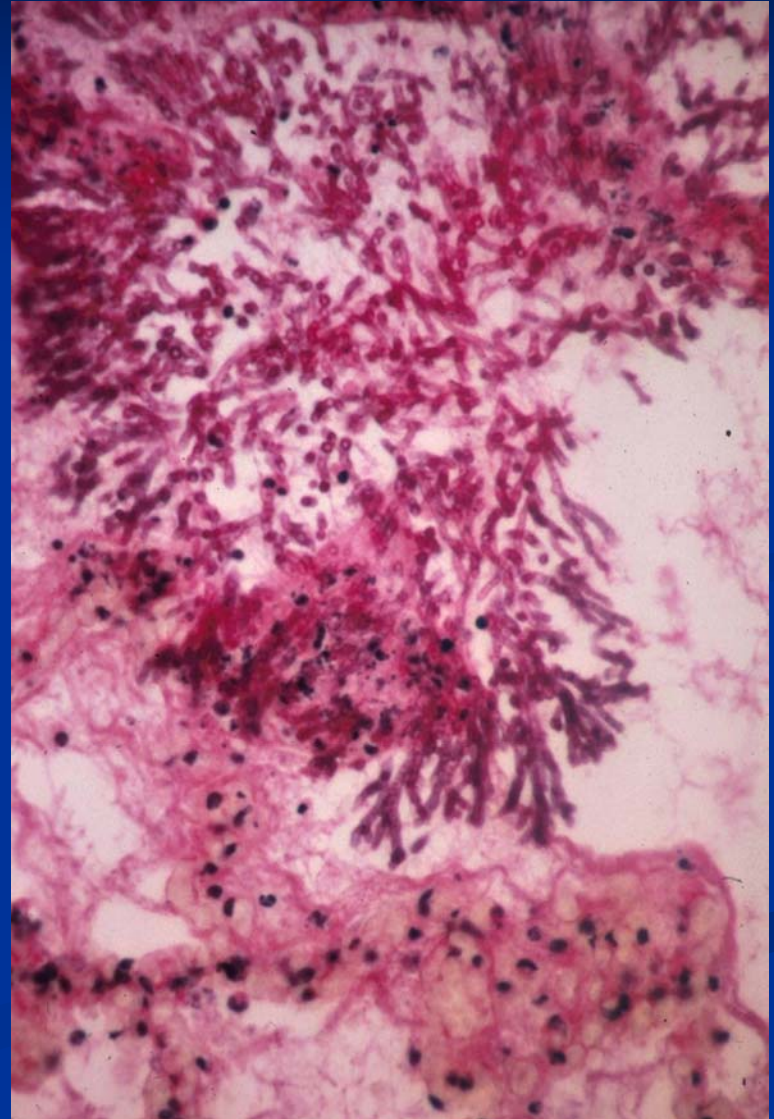


# *Aspergillus spp.*

- Nasal lesions in dogs
- Pulmonary involvement occasionally
- Can be disseminated in immune suppressed dogs
- Pleuritis
- DD *Nocardia*, *Actinomyces spp*



# Pleural Aspergillosis—Dog

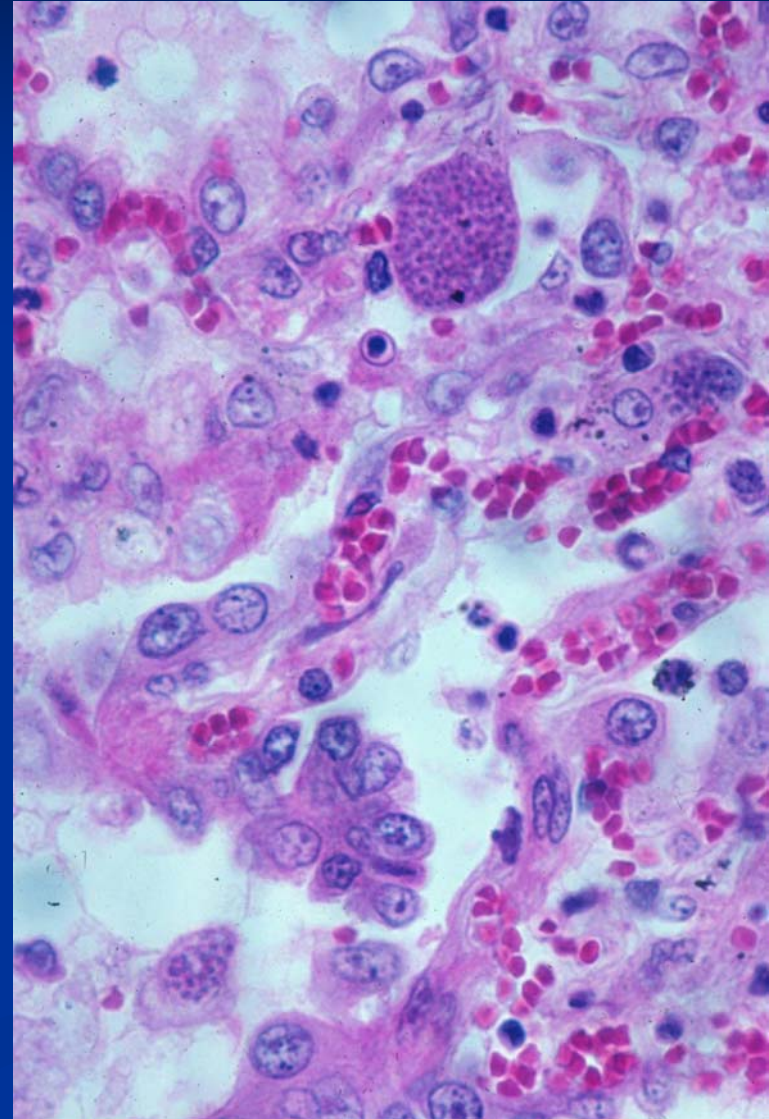
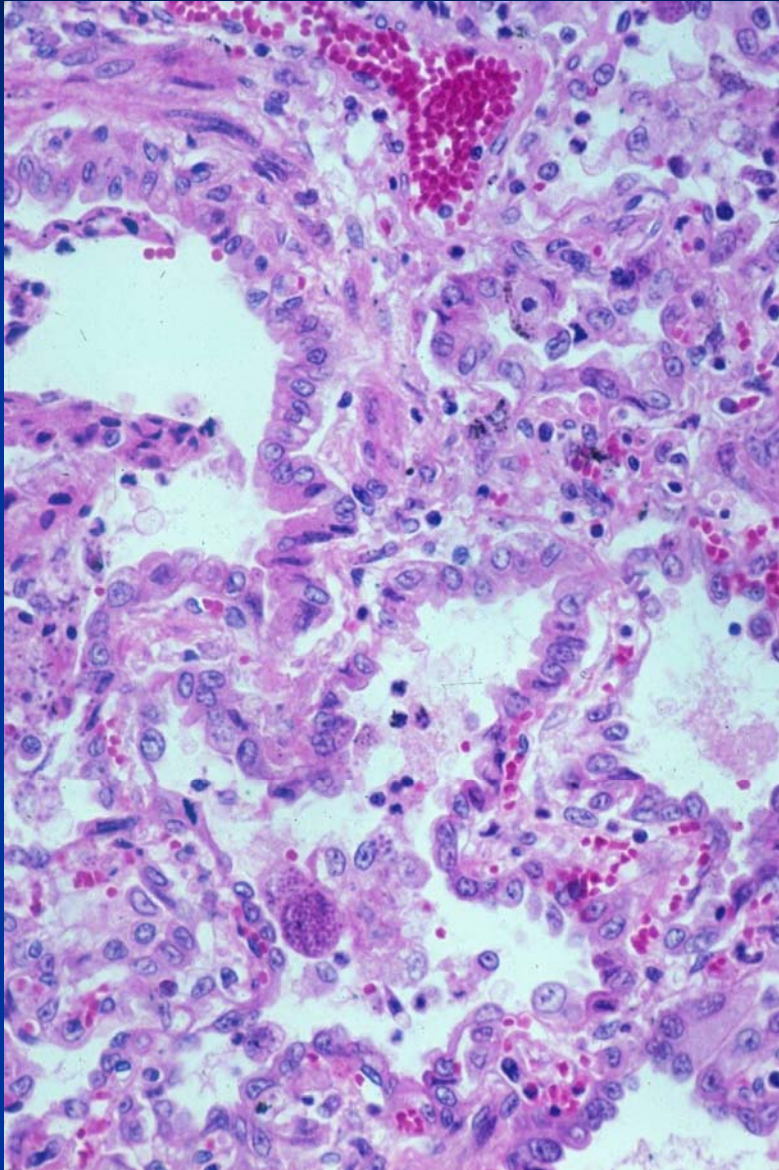


# Protozoal Pneumonias

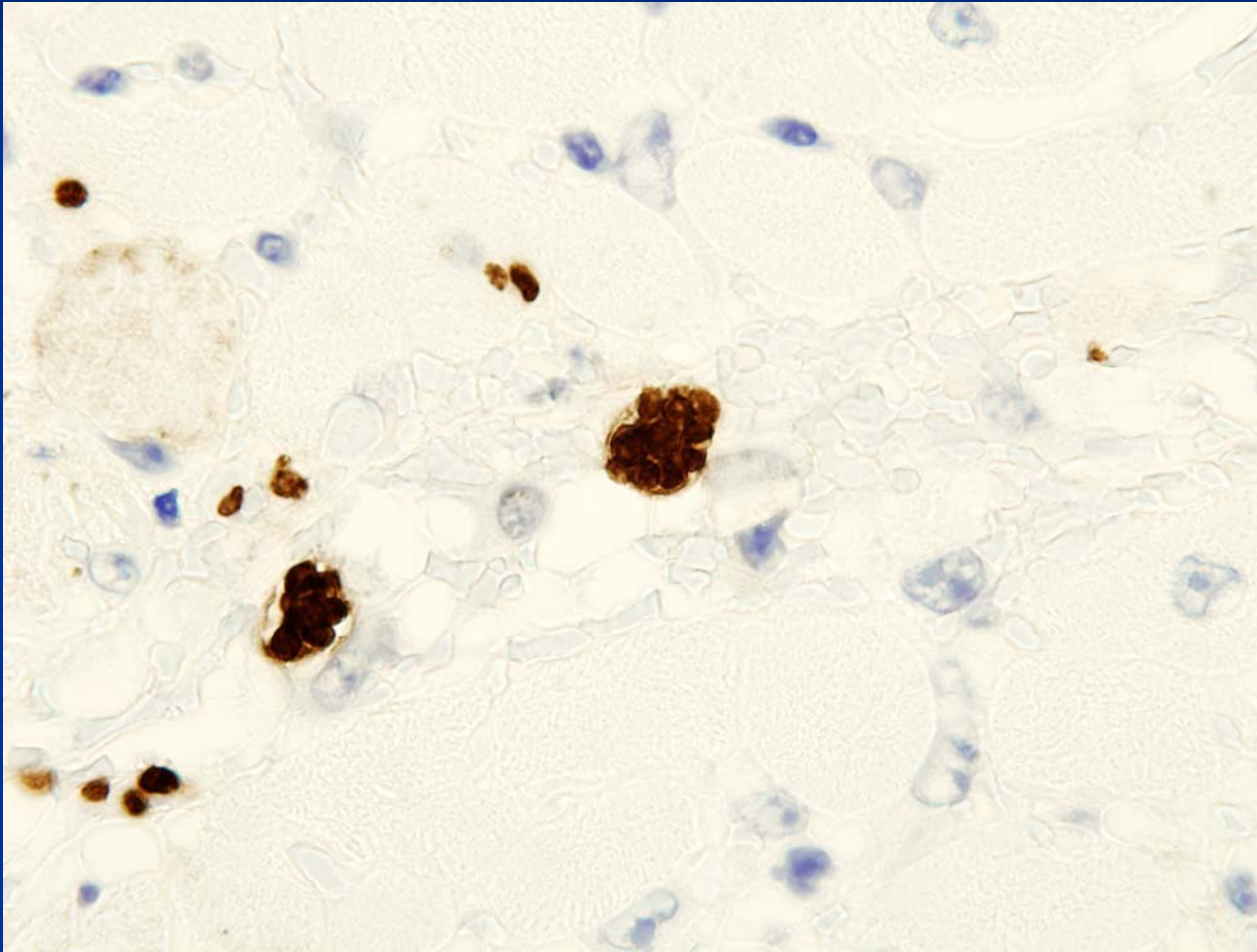
- Toxoplasmosis
  - *Toxoplasma gondii*
  - Cat (zoonosis), dog
  - Often secondary to immunosuppression
  - Associated with distemper, FIV, FLV, AIDS
  - Necrotizing interstitial pneumonia
- *Sarcocystis canis*
  - In dogs, differentiate by IHC from toxo
- *Pneumocystis carinii*
- *Cytosaxoon felis* - cat
- *Encephalitozoon caniculi* - rare



# Toxoplasmosis

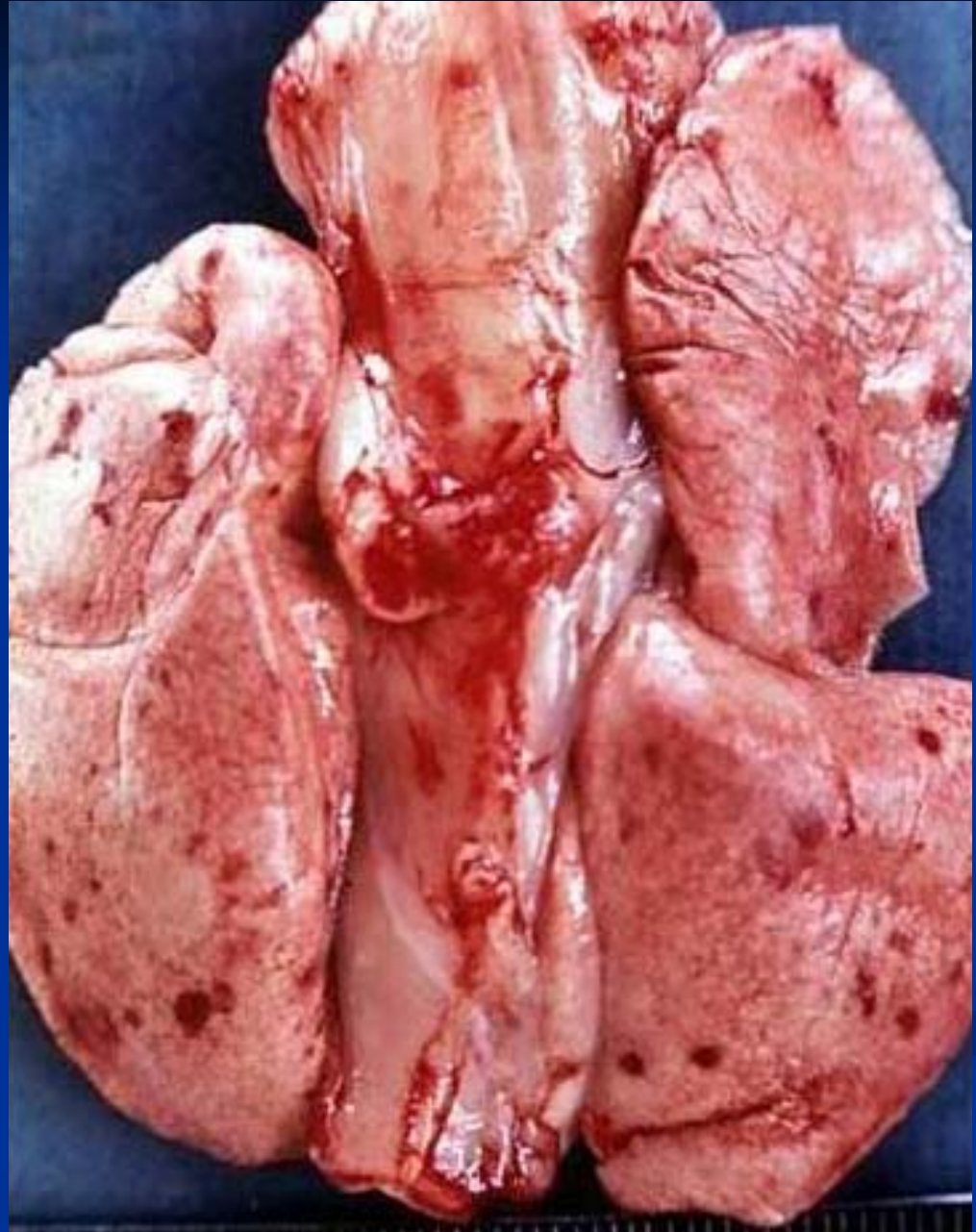


# Toxoplasmosis—IHC





Encephalito-  
zoonosis—  
Dog



# Cytauxzoonosis

- Caused by *Cytauxzoon felis*
  - Family Theileriidae
- Transmitted by Ixodid tick
- Natural host – North American bobcat
- Clinical signs: anemia, icterus, dyspnea, lethargy
- Pathology:
  - Often blood oozing from nares and mouth
  - Histiocytosis of liver, spleen, lungs with intracytoplasmic protozoal schizonts