

Aspiration Pneumonia

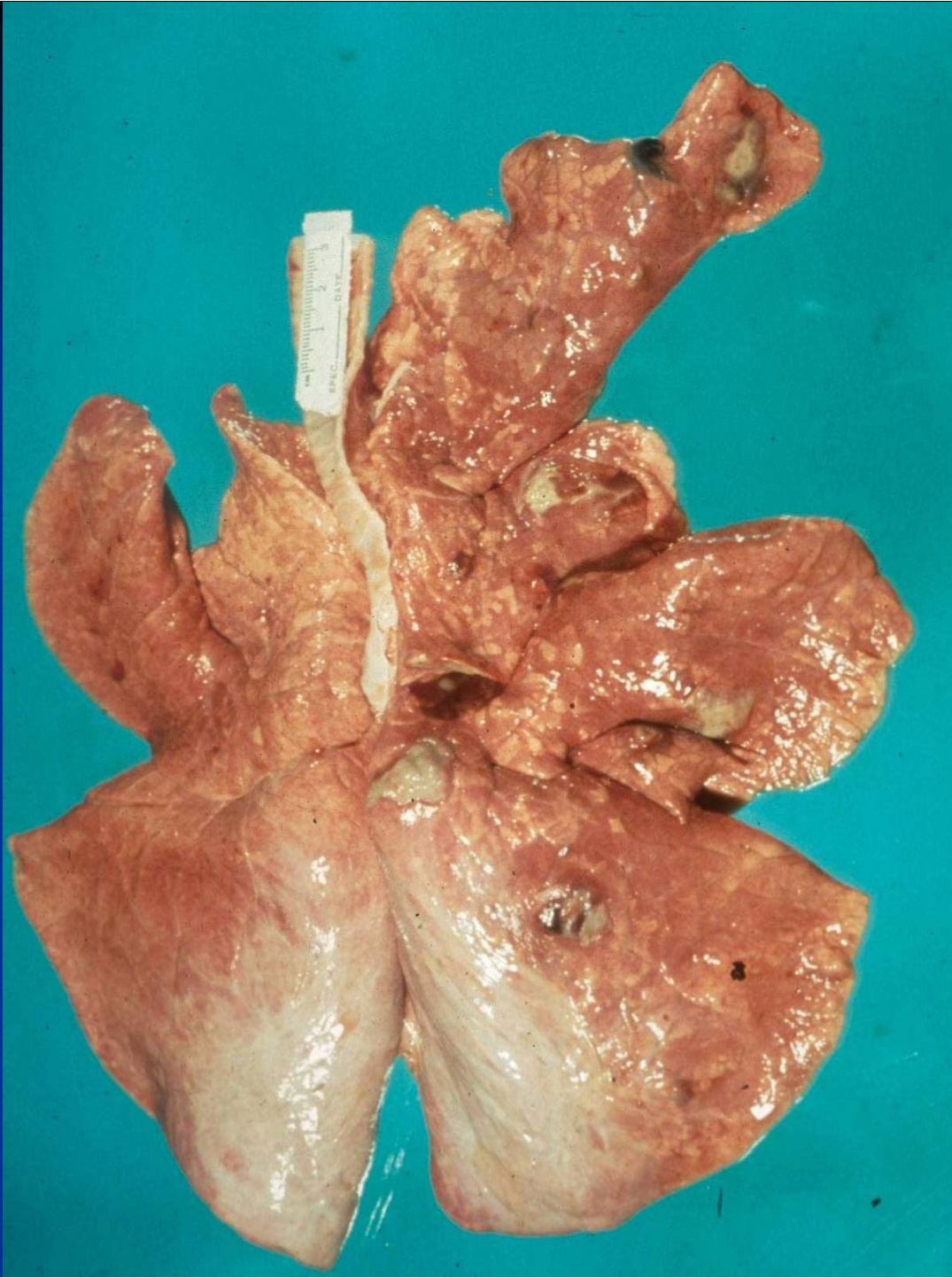
- Secondary to cleft palate, white muscle disease, force feeding in calves, lambs
- Medication
- Hypocalcemia
- Anesthesia – rumenal fluid
- Neurologic disease
- Amniotic fluid/meconium

Aspiration Pneumonia

- Lesion distribution: multifocal or locally extensive (e.g. anteroventral)
- Histopathology: suppurative/granulomatous to gangrenous
bronchopneumonia/abscesses/granulomas
- Look for plant material, lipid
- Look for meconium/squames in fetuses, neonates – can be diffuse lesion, may have syncytial cells

Aspiration Pneumonia – Calf

Multifocal, unilateral
abscesses



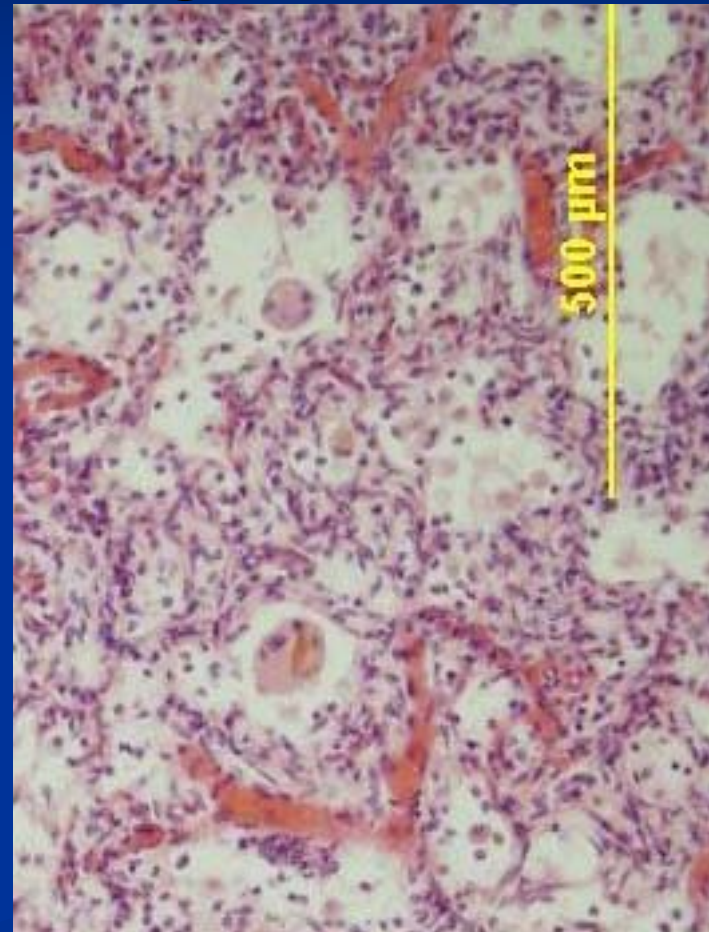
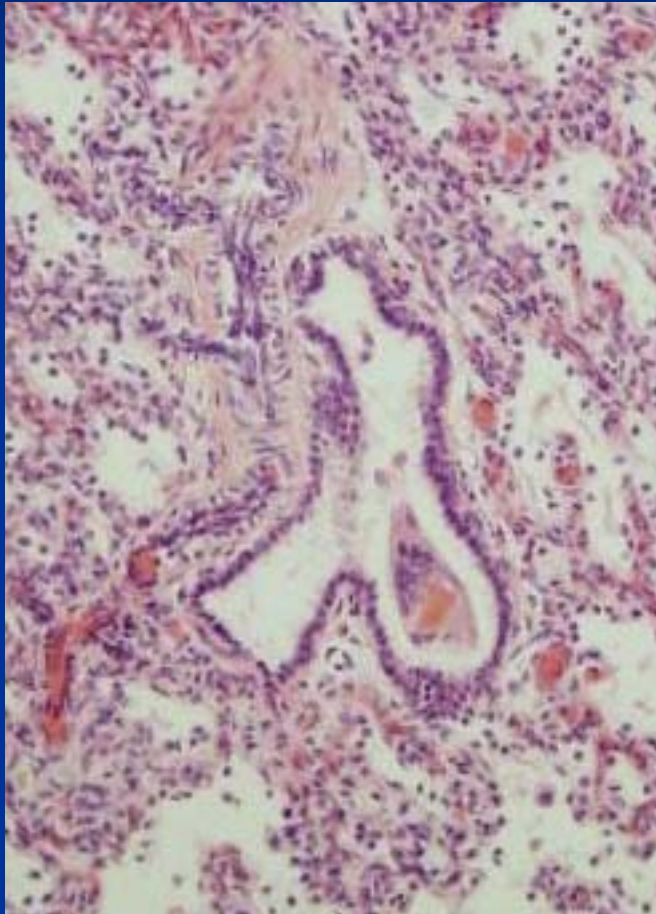
Aspiration Pneumonia

Rumen contents



Fetal Aspiration

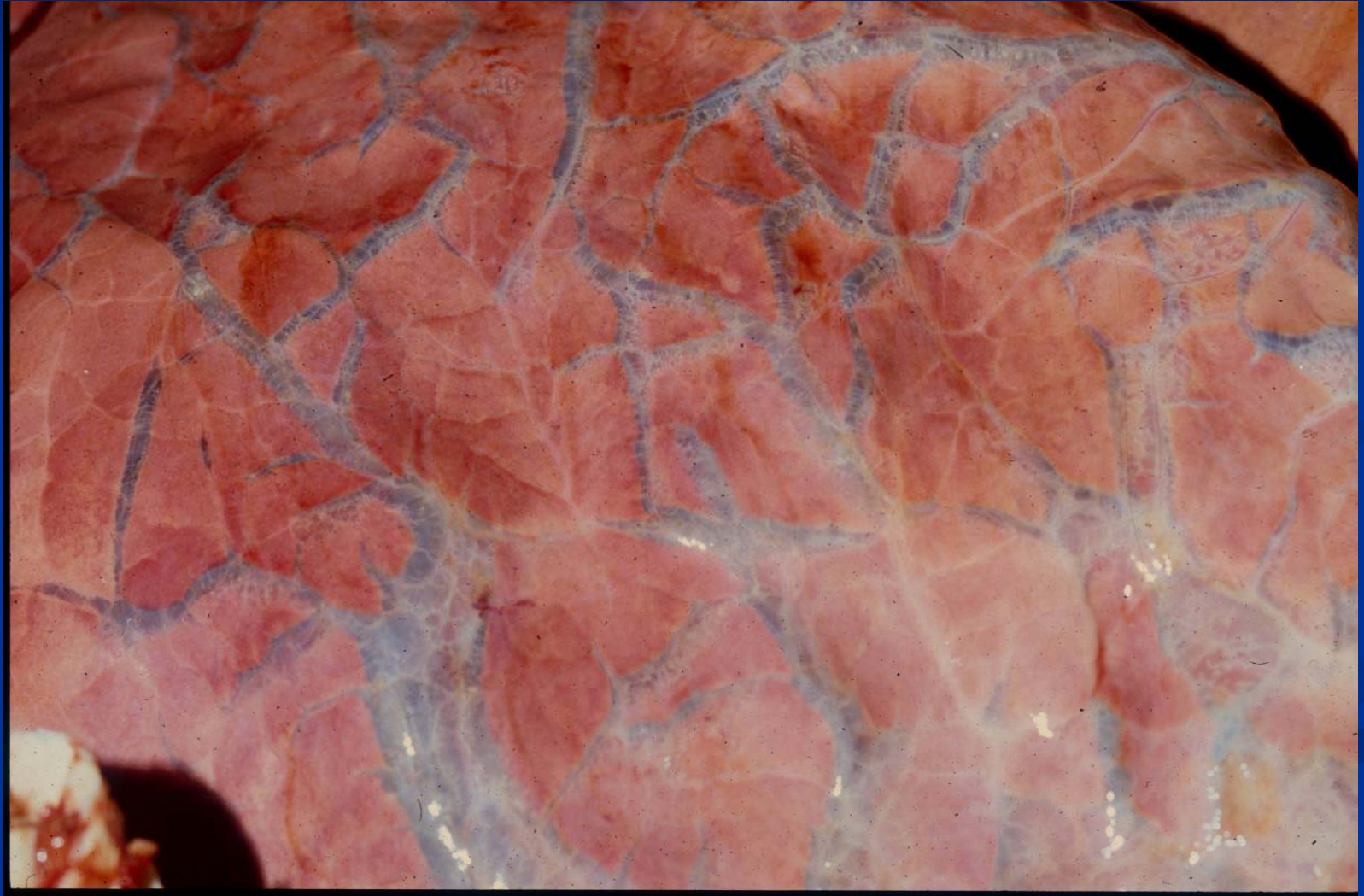
Meconium with syncytial cells
(courtesy of Cor Lenghaus)



Interstitial Emphysema

- Air in interlobular septae and subpleurally, occasionally subcutaneous
- May extend into subcutaneous tissue
- Secondary to marked respiratory effort
- Generally terminal event
- Not a significant lesion

Interstitial Emphysema



Toxicant Induced Edema

- Damage to epithelium, endothelium
 - Inhalation – smoke, oxygen, ammonia
 - Blood borne – endotoxin, snake venom, paraquat, ANTU
- Anaphylaxis
- May be secondary to toxicant induced cardiac injury
- Differentiate from “dead ruminant lung” - autolysis

Anaphylaxis

- Type I hypersensitivity
- Etiology
 - Iatrogenic: antibiotic injection, vaccination
 - Ruptured liver abscess
 - Milk allergy – sensitization to own casein
- Pathology
 - Pulmonary edema with eosinophils
 - Airway constriction

Pulmonary Edema: Anaphylaxis

