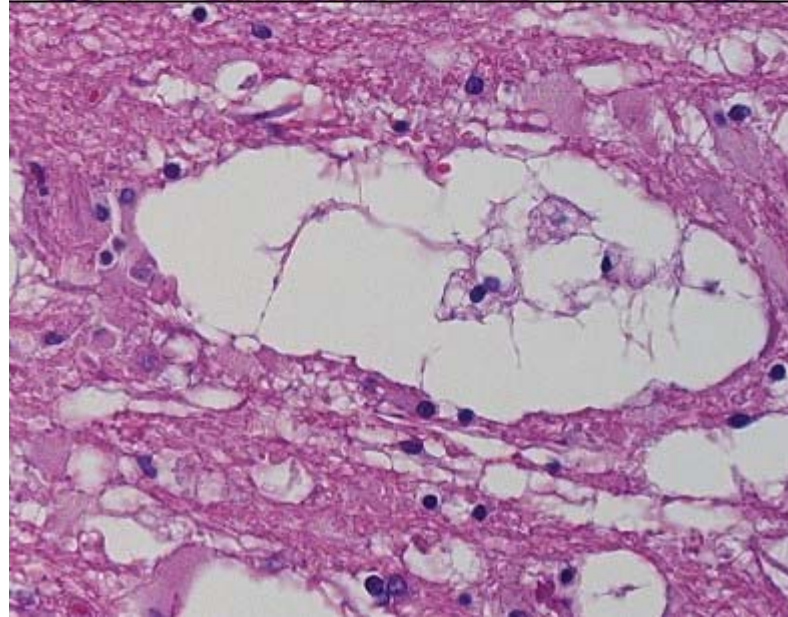
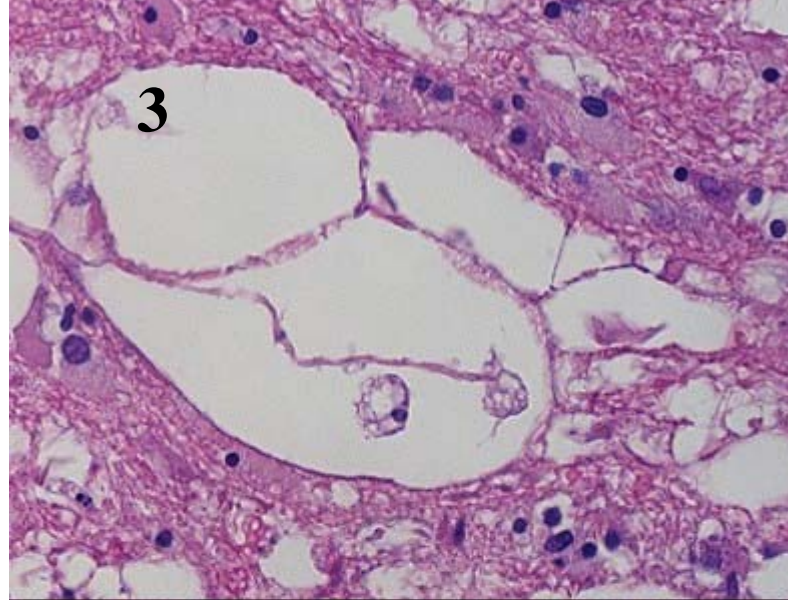
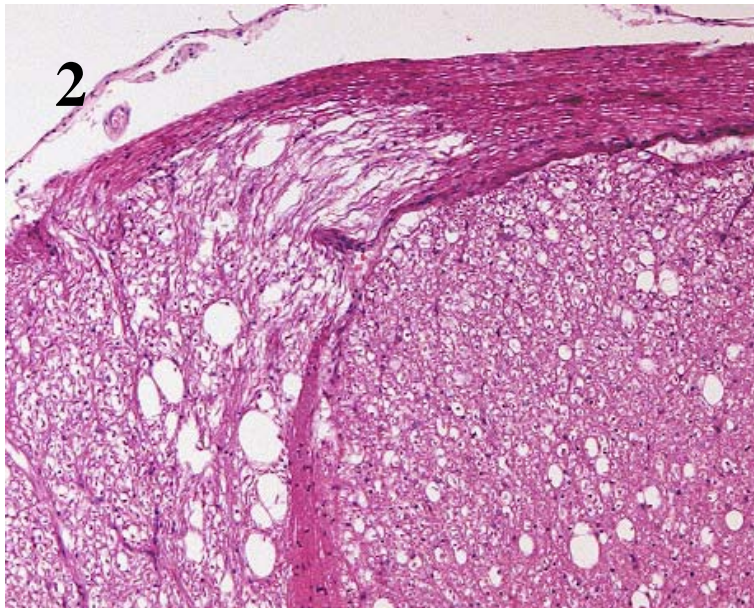


**Case 5.1 – Brainstem of an adult horse – lesions extended into the rostral spinal cord.**

**Exercise –**

- 1) – Describe broadly the abnormalities evident**
- 2) – Identify the pathologic processes and give an MDx**
- 3) - Name the class of agent most likely to cause such lesions and suggest a specific aetiology**
- 4) – Suggest other features which might be present**



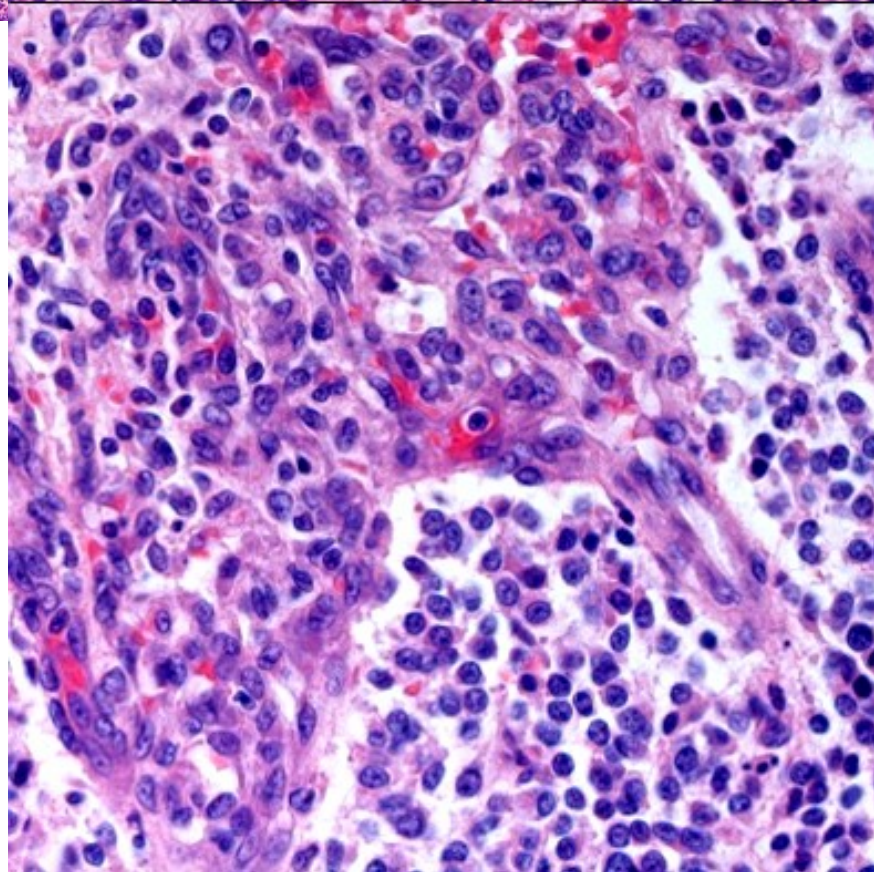
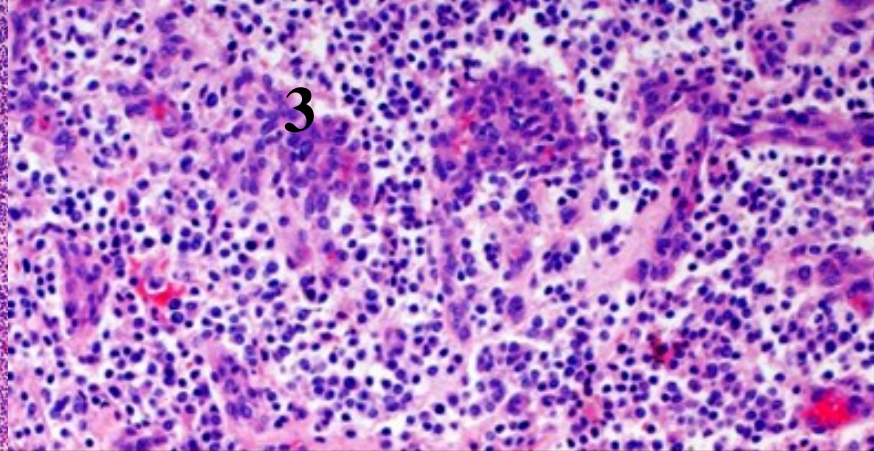
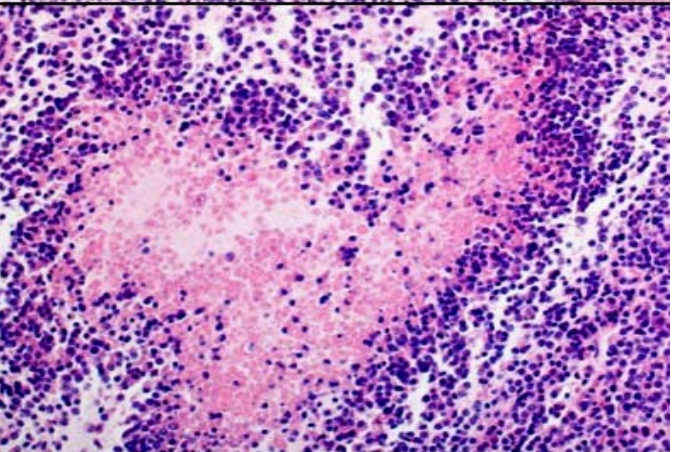
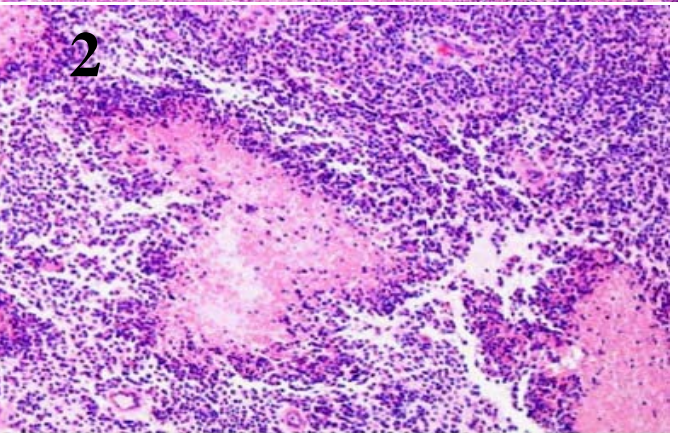
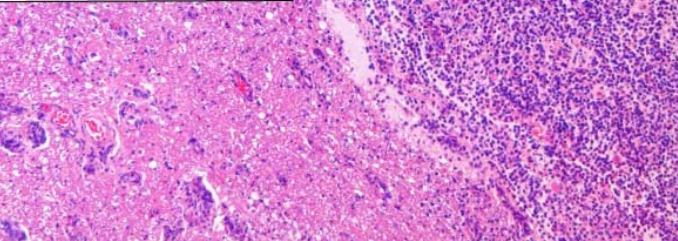
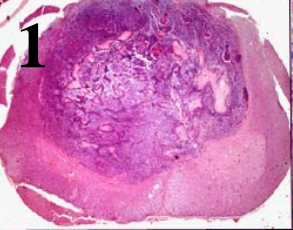


**Case 5.2 – Spinal cord of a 1yo cat with a Hx of paraplegia after 3 weeks of progressive paraparesis.**

**Exercise –**

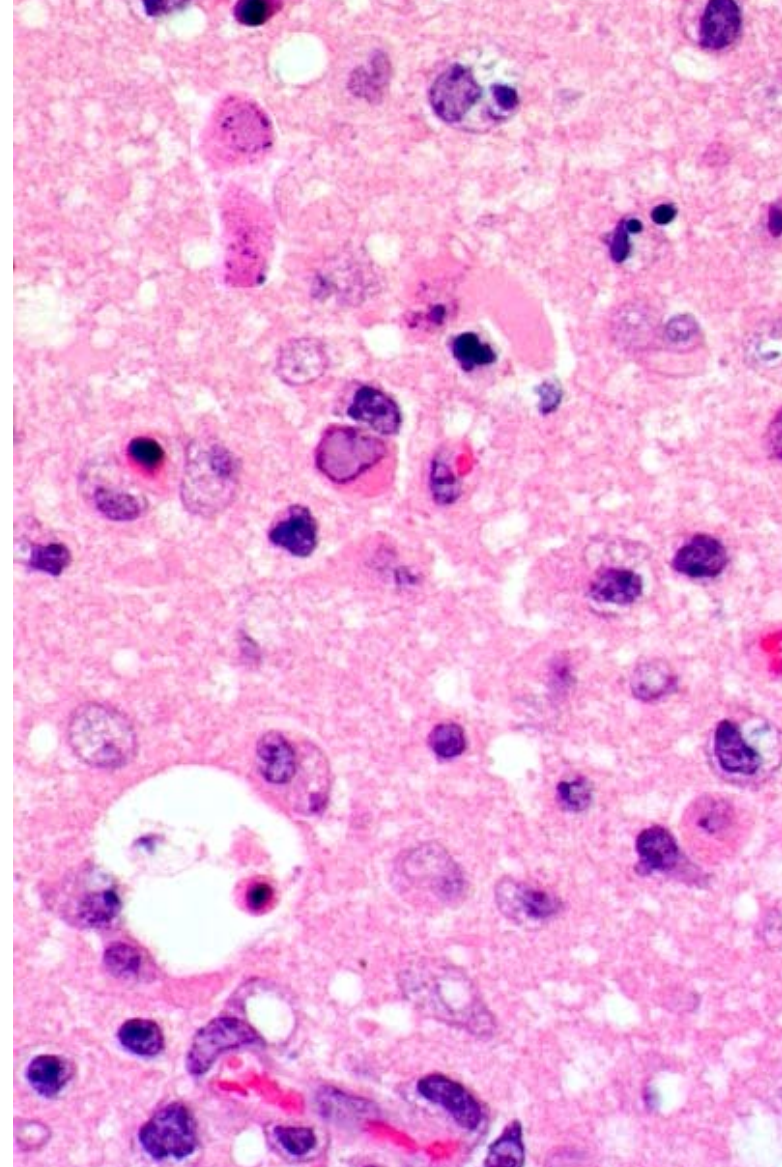
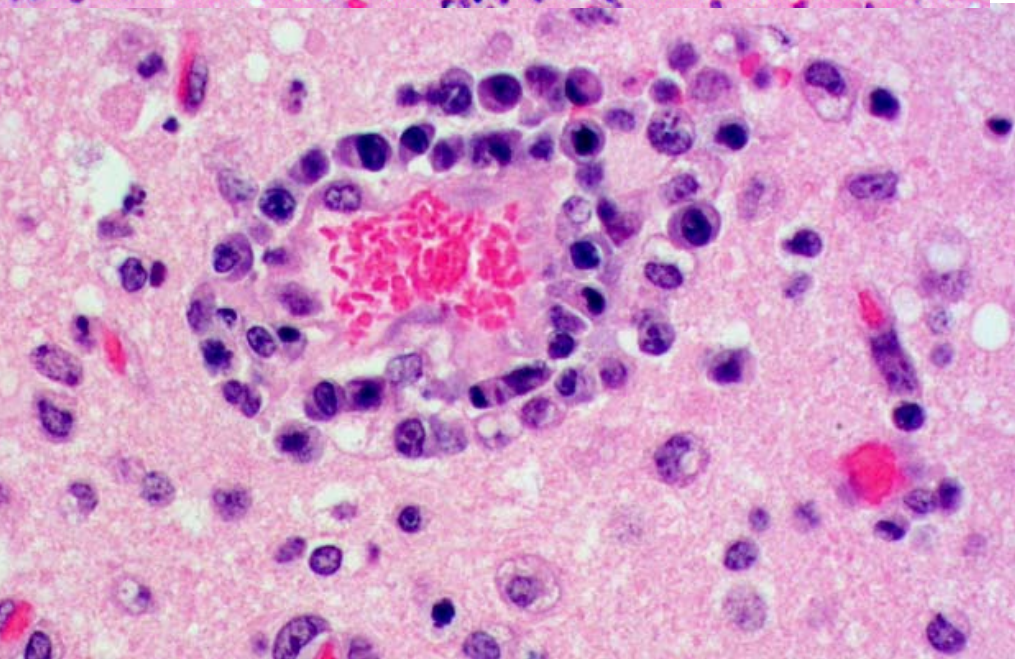
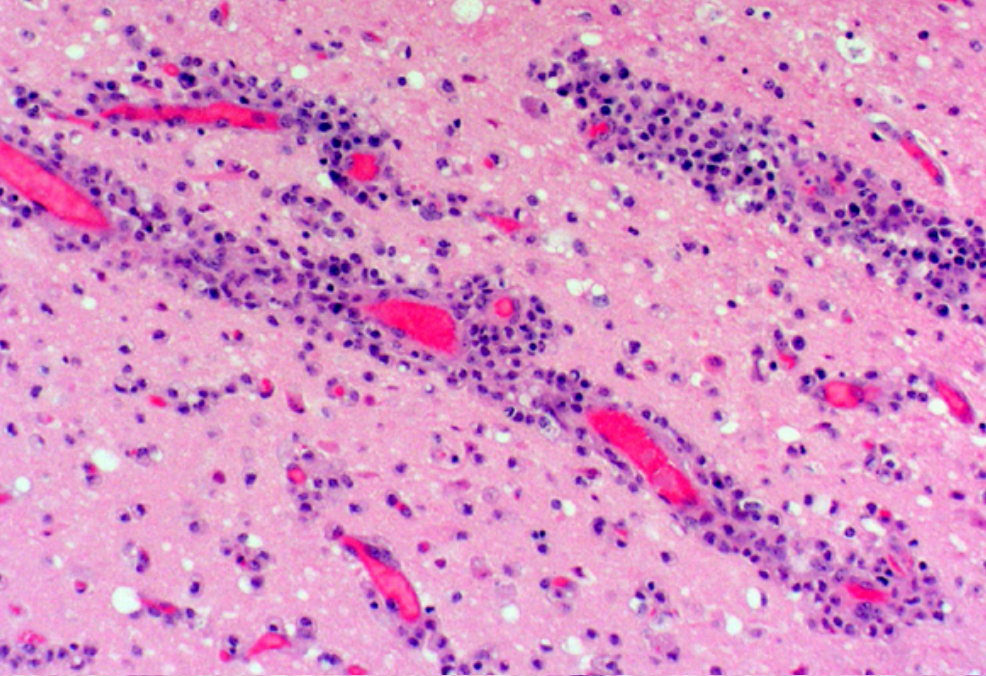
- 1) – Describe the abnormalities evident in the three images**
- 2) – Give an interpretation of the basic pathologic processes that might be involved**
- 3) - Suggest what aetiopathogenetic factors might be involved in such a disease in the cat**





**Case 5.3 – Spinal cord of a cat.**  
**Exercise –**  
– Outline the principal descriptive abnormalities evident in the three images  
2) – Identify the pathologic processes evident  
3) – Give your preferred MDx



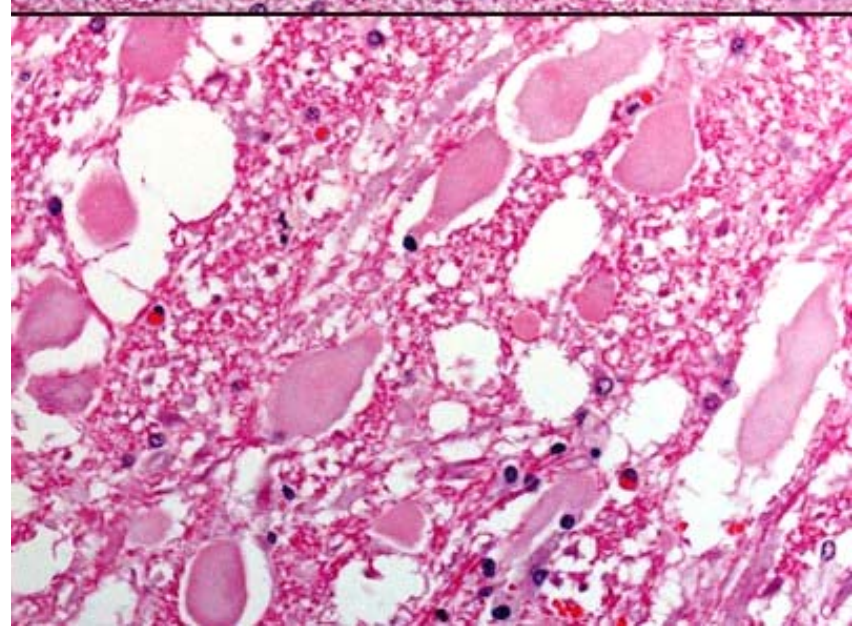
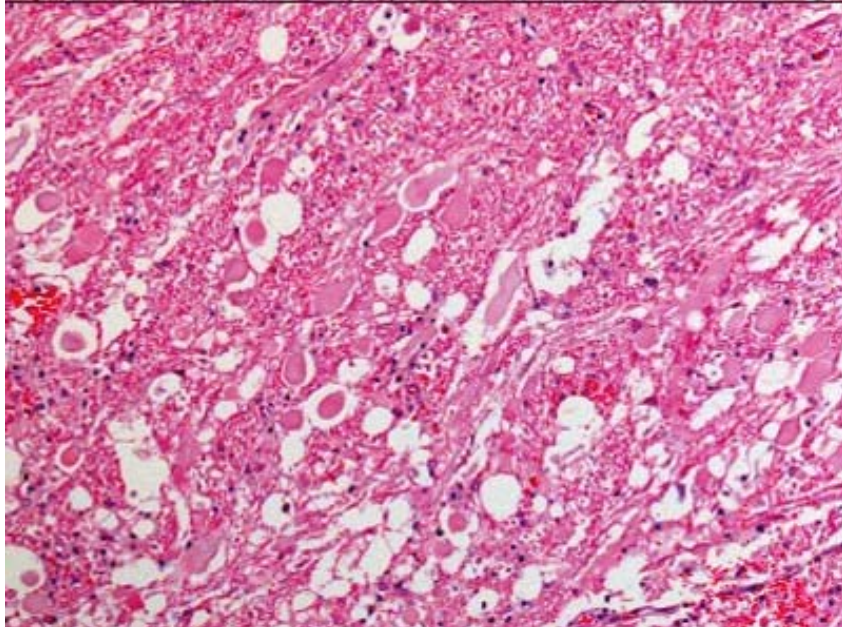
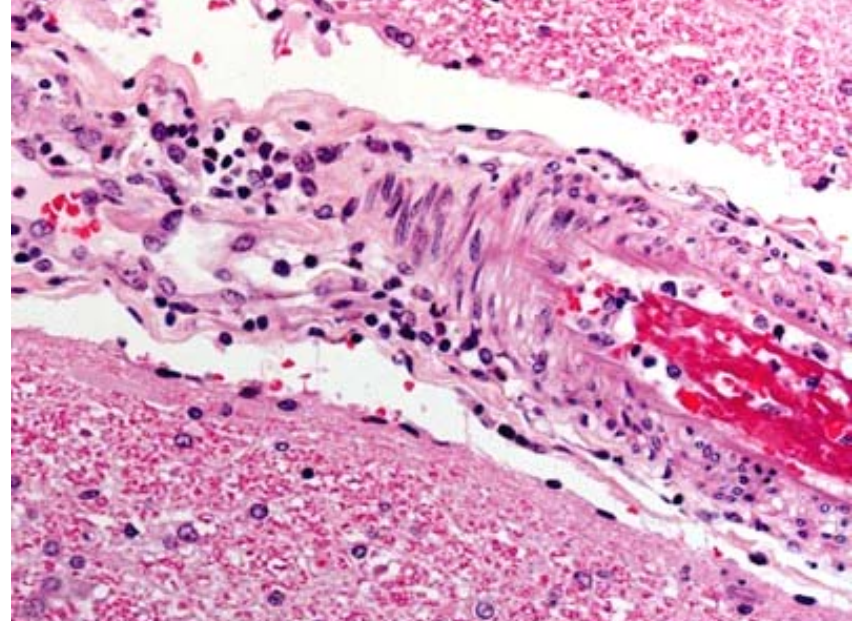
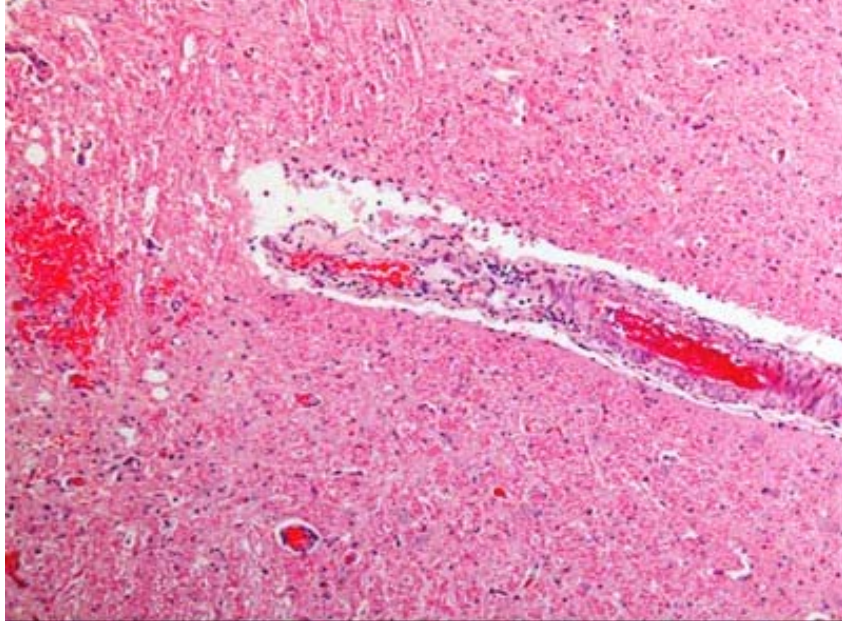


**Case 5.4 – Brain of a young bovine. This lesion was focally extensive in the diencephalon.**

**Exercise –**

- 1) – Describe the significant features illustrated**
- 2) – Identify the pathologic processes evident**
- 3) – Give an MDx**
- 4) - Name a likely aetiologic agent**





**Case 5.5 – Caudal brainstem of an adult mare. Both images are of the same field.**

**Exercise –**

- 1)– Describe the changes seen**
- 2) – Make an MDx**
- 4) – Suggest a likely aetiology**