



CECAV

ANIMAL AND VETERINARY
RESEARCH CENTRE

**Clinical Sciences and
Pathology Group Seminar**

Abstract book

Auditório
Ciências Florestais
21th November



Universidade de
Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro



Associação de Estudantes de
Medicina Veterinária da Universidade
de Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro

FCT

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The 21th November 2012

Auditório Ciências Florestais – Campus da UTAD

9:00 – Opening of the Secretariat

9:30 – Seminar Opening

9:45 - Session 1 – Reproduction and Reproductive Pathology

Main Lecture by Professor John F. Edwards (DVM, PhD, DACVP) From Texas University:

“Ovarian Pathology for Veterinarians - Pathology 101”

11:00 - Short communications (10 minutes+5 for discussion for each presentation):

1. Single layer centrifugation (Androcoll-E™) improves stallion sperm motility and viability. Ana L. Costa, A.L. Martins-Bessa, A. Rebello de Andrade, T. Guimarães, M.R. Rebordão, P.P. Bravo, M.J. Correia, J. Colaço, I. Gaivão, A. Rocha
2. Oxidative stress enzymes in the canine endometrium during the oestrous cycle. Celso Santos, M.A. Pires, D. Santos, R. Payan-Carreira
3. TNF immunoreaction in canine cystic endometrial hyperplasia. Carla Santos, H. Vala, M.A. Pires, R. Payan-Carreira
4. Early embryo collection in dogs. Sónia Miranda, R. Payan-Carreira, R.M.L.N. Pereira
5. Contribution for the Study of Endometrial Adenocarcinomas of the Queen. Ana Laura Saraiva, R. Payan-Carreira, F. Gärtner, M. Tavares Pereira, M. Cunha, M.A. Pires
6. Reproductive pathology in Laying Hens. Sónia Saraiva, A. Esteves, C. Saraiva, F. Seixas

12:30 - Lunch Break

14:30 - Session 2 – Clinical pathology

Main Lecture by Professor John F. Edwards (DVM, PhD, DACVP):

“Lessons about Schmallenberg Virus Learned with Cache Valley Virus”

15:30 - Short communications (10 minutes+5 for discussion for each presentation):

1. Lymphocyte population in the granulomatous lesions of wild-boars (*Sus scrofa*) and red-deer (*Cervus elaphus*) suspected of tuberculosis. A.M. Matos, S. Andrade, M.A. Pires, A.C. Coelho, M.L. Pinto
2. The role of synaptic brain mitochondria dysfunction in aging and Alzheimer's disease. Vera F. Monteiro-Cardoso, M.M. Oliveira, F. Peixoto, R.A. Videira.

Lymphocyte population in the granulomatous lesions of wild-boars (*Sus scrofa*) and red-deer (*Cervus elaphus*) suspected of tuberculosis.

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Man has been affected by tuberculosis for hundreds of years. This infectious disease threatens the lives of millions of people both in developing and developed countries. In humans, tuberculosis is caused mainly by the microorganism of the species *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. According to data from the World Health Organization, one third of world population is affected by *M. tuberculosis*. However, tuberculosis also affects other animal species and these are often responsible for the contamination of humans.

This study is part of a larger part set of studies conducted to evaluate the chronic inflammatory response in animals with a presumptive diagnosis of tuberculosis. In order to better understand the pathogenesis of the disease and further characterizes it's lesions, it was our aim to investigate the expression of antibodies anti-CD3 and anti-CD79 α in mesenteric lymph nodes of wild boar and in the kidneys of deer, through the immunohistochemistry technique.

Histological analysis allowed the observation of granulomatous lesions in both species and in the particular case of deer, other lesions including chronic interstitial nephritis, chronic perivascular nephritis and pyelonephritis were also observed.

Through immunohistochemical analysis we observed the lymphocyte cells population in 11 mesenteric nodes (55%) for the anti-CD79 α antibody, in 15 mesenteric nodes (75%) for the anti-CD3 antibody and 15 kidneys (71,43%) for the anti-CD3 antibody. The quantification of these same cells allowed grouping of lesions depending on the percentage of lymphocyte cells that they exhibit.

The lesions of this study showed relatively similar percentages of B and T lymphocytes, thus suggesting a cellular and humoral response and a similar immune response triggered by the organism against the entry of the pathogen.