

**AMERICAN COLLEGE OF VETERINARY PATHOLOGISTS  
GROSS PATHOLOGY EXAMINATION**

This section of the examination consists of 100 cases depicted by color images. Part A consists of cases 1-50 and Part B consists of cases 51-100. The time allotted to project each slide will vary depending on the type of questions asked, but ranges from 1 to 2 minutes. Images will not be reviewed at the end of the examination. Place your answers on the lines provided for each question. Answers should be **as specific as possible** (e.g., *Streptococcus suis*, not just *Streptococcus*; gastric lymphosarcoma, not just lymphosarcoma). Abbreviations should be avoided. If more than one answer is possible, respond with the most likely answer(s) first. If you provide more answers than are requested, only the first ones will be graded.

Most images require answers to one or more of following items:

**Morphologic diagnosis:** Name the lesion(s) in the context of the organ affected using precise anatomic-pathologic terms (e.g. diffuse fibrinous pleuritis; granulomatous mesenteric lymphadenitis; multifocal ulcerative gastritis; thyroid carcinoma).

**Etiologic diagnosis:** Name the lesion and its cause in the context of the organ affected, thus providing both an anatomic-pathologic diagnosis and indicating an etiology. The etiology should be identified as precisely as possible based on the morphology of an agent or on what can be inferred by the type of lesions present. Use appropriate terms (e.g. pneumonic histoplasmosis, mycotic placentitis, enteric ascariasis, hemoglobinuric nephrosis).

**Cause:** Name the cause of the lesion or disease as specifically as possible. The cause may be evident in the organ or be inferred by the type of lesions present (e.g. *Histoplasma capsulatum*; inherited defect in *FGFR3*; dietary calcium deficiency). Although more than one diagnosis may be possible, the most likely cause will be considered the correct response.

**Disease:** Provide the complete name for the etiologic-pathologic state that is inferred by the lesion(s) depicted in the image (e.g. feline infectious peritonitis, toxoplasmosis, ricketts, copper toxicosis).

**Condition:** Provide a common name for the anatomic- or clinical-pathologic state that is inferred by the lesion(s) depicted in the image (e.g. hyperthyroidism, nephrotic syndrome, diabetes insipidus).

**Histologic characteristics:** Briefly describe the key histologic features of the lesion depicted (e.g. intranuclear inclusion bodies in hepatocytes).

**Histochemical or immunohistochemical characteristics:** Special staining or immunohistochemical reaction expected in the lesion depicted (e.g. PAS positive intracytoplasmic granules; cytokeratin positive/vimentin negative).

**Cytologic characteristics:** Briefly describe the key cytologic features of the lesion or disease process depicted (e.g. epithelial cells showing features of malignancy and squamous differentiation).

**Pathogenesis:** List or briefly describe the series of pathophysiologic events or mechanisms that resulted in the lesion or disease depicted (e.g., glomerular amyloidosis → proteinuria → hypoalbuminemia → decreased plasma colloid osmotic pressure → diffuse subcutaneous edema).

**Sequela(e):** Name a lesion, disease, or condition that the lesion depicted in the image commonly causes.

**Associated lesion(s):** List a lesion (or lesions) in other tissues that are commonly associated with the lesion depicted.

**Associated hematologic, serum chemical or urinalysis findings:** List the most characteristic changes in a haemogram, blood smear, serum chemical profile or urinalysis typically associated with the lesion depicted.

*Note: - Maximum points will always be given for the **most likely diagnosis***