REDACTED REVIEW COPY | Contact/identity fields removed. Laboratory findings unchanged. Not a treatment instruction.

UCDAVIS VETERINARY MEDICINE
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CAHFS Accession #: D2508253

FINAL REPORT

Ref.#:

[redacted]

on 7/11/2025 12:45:23PM

[redacted]

[redacted]

This report supersedes all previous reports for this case

Specimens Received: 1 Carcass;

Date Collected: 07/08/2025 **Date Received:** 07/08/2025

Comments: 1 carcass

Case Contacts

[redacted]

Specimen Details

Animal/Source	ID Type	Taxonomy	Gender	Age
[redacted] P385	Unknown	Chinchilla	Male	16.00 Months

Laboratory Findings/ Diagnosis

2-year-old chinchilla found dead with fresh blood present around the mouth (per submitter).

Signficant findings:
1. Lung: Severe unilateral necrotizing and suppurative pneumonia with intralesional bacteria, pulmonary edema, perivascular edema, and vasculitis
-Streptococcus equi ssp. zooepidemicus isolated from the lung and liver

Case Summary

7-9-25: Initial examination revealed a severe unilateral pneumonia; histology and additional ancillary testing is necessary to determine the cause of these pulmonary changes. Final report is pending histology and additional ancillary testing.

7-11-25: Histology of the lung was compatible with a severe pneumonia. Numerous bacteria were appreciated throughout the most severely affected sections of lung. Streptococcus equi ssp. zooepidemicus was isolated from the lung and liver. Streptococcus equi ssp. zooepidemicus is considered to be an emerging pathogen in chinchillas and can be associated with respiratory infections in a range of species. No further testing is pending.

Clinical History

Healthy 2-year-old male chinchilla was found deceased in cage with fresh blood present around the mouth. Animal has been eating normally and exhibited standard activity prior to death. Housed in climate-controlled indoor environment.

Gross Observations

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A male chinchilla was necropsied on July 8, 2025. Carcass was in good postmortem condition and good nutritional condition with adequate abdominal fat deposits and appropriate muscling. Red watery discharge stained the fur around the nares.
The right cranial and caudal lung loves were diffusely dark pink, smooth, consolidated, and failed to collapse; sections of lung from these lobes sank when placed into formalin. Approximately 5 ml of red-tinged watery fluid was present along the right side of the thoracic cavity.
Small intestinal contents were watery to mucoid, yellow to brown. Normal formed feces were present within the colon. All other organs were grossly unremarkable.

Bacteriology

BACTERIAL AEROBIC CULTURE

Animal/Source	Specimen	Specimen Type	Result
[redacted] P385	[redacted] P385	Lung Swab	Streptococcus equi ssp. zooepidemicus Lg#
[redacted] P385	[redacted] P385	Liver Swab	Streptococcus equi ssp. zooepidemicus Sm# Mixed flora Sm# Proteus swarming

Histology

Representative routinely stained sections of brain, heart, lung, liver, kidney, spleen, adrenal, larynx/trachea, stomach, small intestine, and large intestine are examined.

Lung: In the most severely affected portions of the lung(s), alveolar septae are smudgy/eosinophilic and lack normal cellular detail. Alveolar spaces contain contain pale eosinophilic proteinaceous fluid, large numbers of bacteria (cocci), variable numbers of neutrophils, scattered alveolar macrophages, and eosinophilic fibrillar material (fibrin). There is often prominent perivascular edema and walls of blood vessels are smudgy and occasionally obscured by leukocytes. Rare bronchioles contain fibrin and neutrophils.

CAHFS Fee Increase

Effective May 1, 2025, CAHFS will increase necropsy fees and implement a 12% increase in laboratory fees (including disposal fees) due to inflation and rising service costs. For more information, please visit the CAHFS website: https://cahfs.vetmed.ucdavis.edu/

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