

culture. This study was the first successful trial to detect the BLV particles by TEM in cows in Korea.

In conclusion, the BLV cultivation and detection methods established in this study could be used as a tool to identify and eliminate the cattle which can transmit the BLV.

Corresponding author: Soon-Seek Yoon  
(E-mail: yoonss24@hotmail.com)

## P#9

### **Porcine Juvenile Pustular Psoriasiform Dermatitis in Korea**

Soon-Seek Yoon<sup>(1)</sup>, Kyung-Hyun Lee<sup>(1)</sup>,  
You-Chan Bae<sup>(1)</sup>, Jae-Won Byun<sup>(1)</sup>,  
Oun-Kyong Moon<sup>(1)</sup>, Yong-Kuk Kwon<sup>(1)</sup> and  
Hong-Ryul Han<sup>(2)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup>*Division of Pathology, National Veterinary Research and Quarantine Service, Anyang, Republic of Korea* and <sup>(2)</sup>*College of Veterinary Medicine, Seoul National University, Seoul, Republic of Korea*

Porcine juvenile pustular psoriasiform dermatitis (PJPPD) is a disease of young pigs and characterized by nonpruritic round eruption of skin. The cause of this disease is yet undetermined but is presumed to be genetic predisposition. There may be few opportunities for veterinarian to detect this disease compared with actual situation in field because these lesions resolve spontaneously in two months. The authors detected spontaneous PJPPD case and performed clinical and pathological studies on three pigs from one

farm.

The specific skin lesions were observed in the forty-day old pigs of mixed breed, which were produced by the sows received semen from the same boar, restrictively. However, there was no skin lesion of pigs in suckling or fattening periods. Grossly, lesions were commonly found on the ventral abdominal part as a papule and were spreaded to the skin of whole body. With the spreading of lesions centrifugally, skin was showed as a umbilicated plaques or mosaic pattern with a few pustules or crusts. Microscopically, the most prominent lesion was the psoriasiform hyperplasia with acanthosis, down growth of rete ridges, exocytosis of eosinophils and neutrophils, ballooning degeneration of superficial epidermis, and koilocytic degeneration of keratinocytes. Additionally, there were moderate dermal edema and severe mixed cellular infiltration, especially eosinophils. No infectious agent which can cause the skin lesion, was detected or cultured, and no lesion caused by infectious agents was also observed, pathologically.

With pathological results of this study, it is supposed that pathogenesis or severity of PJPPD may be related to the infiltration of eosinophil or hypersensitivity.

Corresponding author: Soon-Seek Yoon  
(E-mail: yoonss24@hotmail.com)