

INFECTIOUS CANINE HEPATITIS

By

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Introduction

This serious disease which is common in Europe and America was first recognized in Korea in January of this year (1961). It is most probable that infectious canine hepatitis has been present in Korea for many years, but has been mistaken for canine distemper, a disease which has often been made in other countries. Where post-mortem examinations, and histological study of the tissues is rarely made, diagnosis of canine hepatitis by clinical observations alone, is in most cases impossible.

Here is a good example of a disease which demands some knowledge of pathology if an accurate diagnosis is to be made.

Clinical History

The dog had been under observation for one week. Anorexia, elevation, vomiting, diarrhea, thirst, 40° C of temperature, depression, slight nasal discharge and opacity of the cornea, were the most important clinical observations. The dog, a Doberman pincer, nine months old, and had been vaccinated against distemper.

Gross-Pathology

The carcass showed no signs of emaciation, indicating, a brief illness. Liver congestion, but not severe the gall-bladder was normal. Kidneys normal, Spleen normal, Bile present in stomach and intestine, some areas of congestion nothing significant. Lungs and trachea. The lungs were congested, but no evidence of pneumonia. The trachea was normal. Heart appeared normal, no evidence of endocarditis.

Histo Pathology

The only organ which showed significant change was the liver, Here were the characteristic features

of infectious canine hepatitis. Most of the hepatic cells showed damage, cloudy swelling or necrosis. Many of the sinusoids were distended with blood, not uniformly as in simple passive congestion, but irregularly, with frequent excessive distentions forming pools of blood, due to the lack of support from the adjacent necrotic parenchymal cells. Infiltration was not marked, but a few mono-nuclear cells were present. The all important and diagnostic feature was the presence of intra-nuclear inclusion bodies, with margination of the chromatin. Such cells could be found in almost any field. The inclusion bodies were usually spherical and single, occasionally a pair of oval bodies might be seen in one nucleus. Inclusion bodies may also be seen in the nuclei of Kupffer's cells.

Differential Diagnosis

Until the classical report of Rubarth (1) was published in 1947, canine hepatitis was not recognized as a definite entity, but was usually diagnosed as canine distemper, and sometimes as leptospirosis. It is important to remember, that both canine hepatitis and distemper may be present at the same time.

Differential diagnosis-clinical

Generally hepatitis is of short duration compared with the prolonged illness in distemper. A dog may die suddenly after two or three days, In most cases the dog either dies or recovers within one week. In distemper the disease usually continues for two or more weeks. pulmonary symptoms are absent and tonsillitis is usually present in hepatitis. The cornea may be opaque, and the conjunctiva slightly icteric in hepatitis. The coagulation time of the blood is increased in hepatitis, Both are diseases of young dogs. The mortality is much higher in distemper.

Gross-Pathology

The liver is usually dark and friable and hepatic lymph nodes, show aedema and slight congestion. In some cases the gall-bladder is thick and aedematous. Tonsillitis is usually present.

Histo-Pathology

Sections made from the liver show characteristic

intra-nuclear-inclusions with margination. Many of the sinusoids, are enlarged and full of blood necrosis of parenchymal cells, and slight lymphocytic infiltration.

Reference

(1) Rubarth, Acta Path. et Microbiol. Sco i. Sup. 69. 1947.

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獸醫藥事審議委員會規程

第一條 (目的) 獸醫藥事に 關한 重要事項을 審議하기 爲하여 農林部에 獸醫藥事審議委員會(以下委員會라한다)로 둔다.

第二條 (構成) 委員會는 委員長一人, 副委員長一人과 委員十人以内로써 構成한다.

第三條 (委員長및副委員長) ①委員長은 農林部事務次官이되고 副委員長은 畜政局長이 된다.

② 委員長은 委員會를 代表하며 會務를 構理하고 委員會를 召集하여 그 議長이 된다.

③ 副委員長은 委員長을 補佐하며 委員長이 事故가 있을때에는 그 職務를 代行한다.

④ 委員長 副委員長이 모두 事故가 있을때에는 委員長이 指定한 委員이 委員長의 職務를 代行한다.

第四條 (委員) 委員은 獸醫藥事に 關한 學識과 經驗이 豊富한者中에서 農林部長官이 委囑한다.

第五條 (會議및議事) ①委員會는 必要에 따라 委員

長이 隨時 이를召集한다.

② 議事는 委員 二分의二 以上の 出席으로 開議하고 出席委員 過半數의 贊成으로써 議決한다.

③ 可否同數인 同數인때에는 委員長이 決定한다.

第六條 (分科委員會) 委員會에 分科委員會를 둘 수 있다.

第七條 (幹事및書記) ① 委員會에 幹事一人그 書記若干人을 둔다.

② 幹事는 畜政局獸醫課長으로하고 書記는 農林部 職員中에서 委員長이 委囑한다.

③ 幹事는 委員長의 命을 받아 事務를 處理하고 書記는 幹事の 命을 받아 庶務에 從事한다.

第八條 (其他規定) 本令에 規定한것을 除外하고 委員會와 分科委員會에 關하여 必要한 事項은 委員長이 委員會의 議決을얻어 定한다.

附 則

本令은 公布한날로부터 施行한다.

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