Institute of Veterinary, Animal and Biomedical Sciences Massey University

PATHOLOGY REPORT

Status:PendingDate:04/10/2012Type:Mortality

Submitter		Submission Details		
		Lab. Case/Spec ID:	48846	
Department of Conservation				
		Submitter's Ref:	H226	
Hokitika		Date Submitted:		
		Date Received:	27/09/2012	
		Previous Case ID:		
		WMD Case/Spec ID:	6698/1	
Animal Details		Epidemiology		
Animal ID:	H226			
Animal Name:	W12-12Ch	Number Dead:	1	
Species:	Cephalorhynchus hectori hectori	Number at Risk:		
Common Name:	Hector's Dolphin	Number Sick:		
Sex Class:	Male	Number Submitted:	1	
Age Class:	Adult			
Date Died:				

Growth and Development

Parameter	Result Description	Value	Date Measured	Age Group
Depth of Tail Notch		.02 m	04/10/2012	Adult
Dorsal Blubber Depth		11 mm	04/10/2012	Adult
Eye to Blowhole Length		.125 m	04/10/2012	Adult
Eye to Corner of Mouth Length		.035 m	04/10/2012	Adult
Girth at Anus		.41 m	04/10/2012	Adult
Girth at Eye		.48 m	04/10/2012	Adult
Girth at Flippers		.75 m	04/10/2012	Adult
Girth at Navel		.655 m	04/10/2012	Adult
Height of Dorsal Fin		.095 m	04/10/2012	Adult
Lateral Blubber Depth		8 mm	04/10/2012	Adult
Length of Base of Dorsal Fin		.19 m	04/10/2012	Adult
Length of Flipper		.165 m	04/10/2012	Adult
Length of Flukes		.1 m	04/10/2012	Adult
Snout to Anus Length		.91 m	04/10/2012	Adult
Snout to Corner of Mouth Length		.145 m	04/10/2012	Adult
Snout to Genital Slit Length		.79 m	04/10/2012	Adult
Snout to Origin of Dorsal Fin Length		.615 m	04/10/2012	Adult

Snout to Origin of Flipper Length	.257 m	04/10/2012 Adult
Total Length	1.24 m	04/10/2012 Adult
Ventral Blubber Depth	7 mm	04/10/2012 Adult
Width of Flipper	.07 m	04/10/2012 Adult
Width of Flukes	m	04/10/2012 Adult
Weight	25.8 kg	04/10/2012 Adult

DIAGNOSIS

Open - unable to diagnose definitive cause of death

COMMENTS

This male dolphin was extremely thin, but unfortunately the cause of this was not apparent at post mortem due to decomposition of the body, compounded by tissue damage due to freezing and thawing. There was no evidence of entanglement, and the histology was not consistent with toxoplasmosis. The stomach contained more parasites than I have ever seen in a Hector's dolphin, and this could have contributed to the poor body condition, but it isn't possible to tell whether there was some other underlying process going on that allowed the parasite burden to become so heavy.

ANIMAL HISTORY

Found at high tide mark by staff after report called through from Westport. Frozen before transport to Massey.

GROSS PATHOLOGY

The body was moderately autolysed, with extensive skin sloughing and marked discolouration of the blubber. Both eyes had been scavenged. There were no discernible net marks or knife marks, and no obvious bruising. The dolphin was in very poor body condition, with a pronounced neck, wasting of the epaxial muscles, and a thin blubber layer.

The stomach contained extremely large numbers of nematodes, but no prey items. The glandular mucosa was thickened and reddened, and there were several ulcers, including one large deep ulcer (almost full mucosal thickness). Several ulcers were also present in the squamous mucosa. The small intestinal contents were tan and watery, and the gastric lymph node was discoloured green.

The lungs contained a small amount of red-tinged fluid (likely freeze-thaw artefact), as did the abdominal and thoracic cavities.

There were no other gross abnormalities.

HISTOPATHOLOGY

Histo summary - interpretation is compromised by autolysis and by freeze-thaw artefact. The liver contains multiple clusters of cells within the sinusoids; identification of these cells is not possible. The kidneys show moderate to marked glomerular changes with areas of interstitial fibrosis.

Pathologist:

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