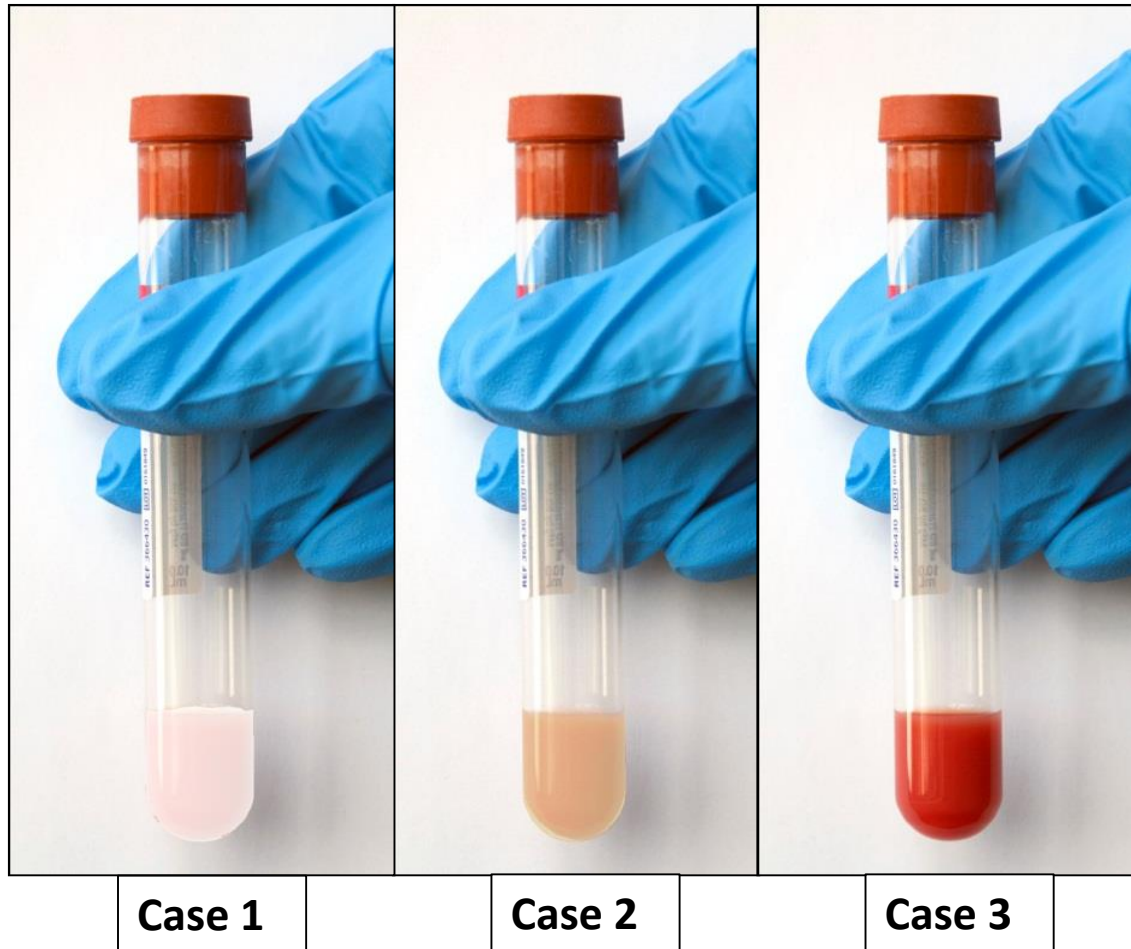
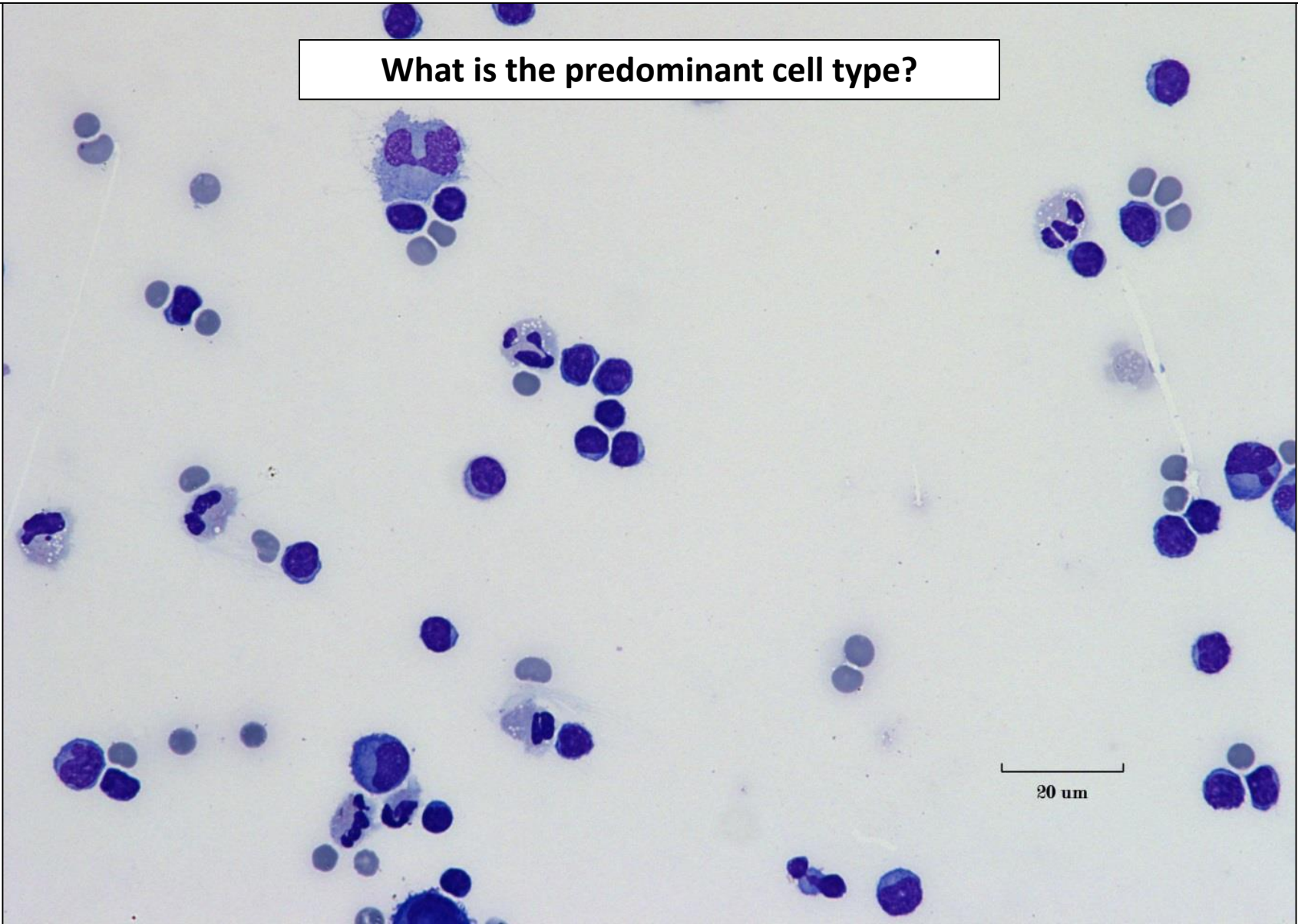


A Comparison of Cytologic Findings in 3 cases of Pleural Fluid



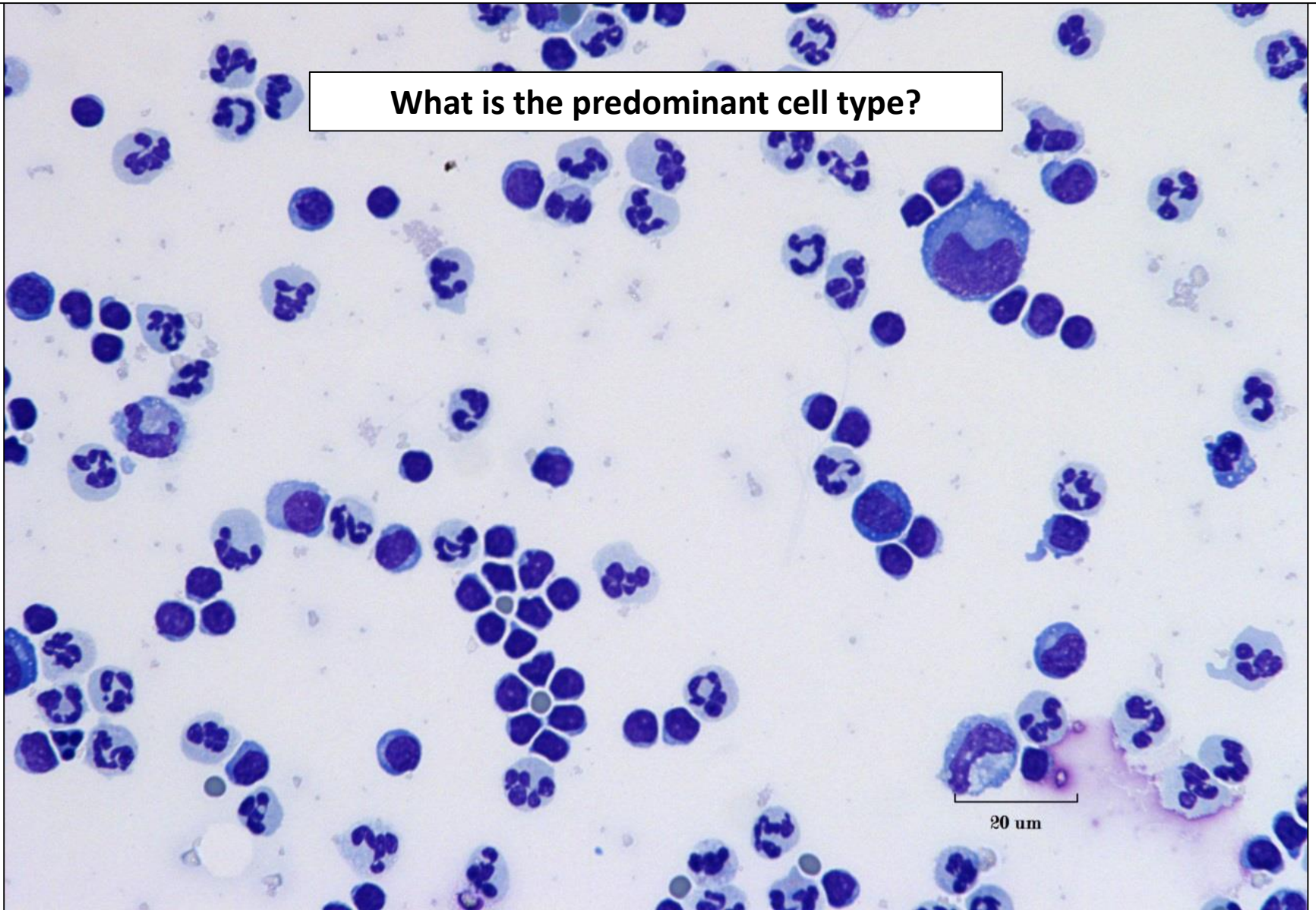
Case 1: Pleural fluid from a 13-year-old, mixed breed, dog

What is the predominant cell type?

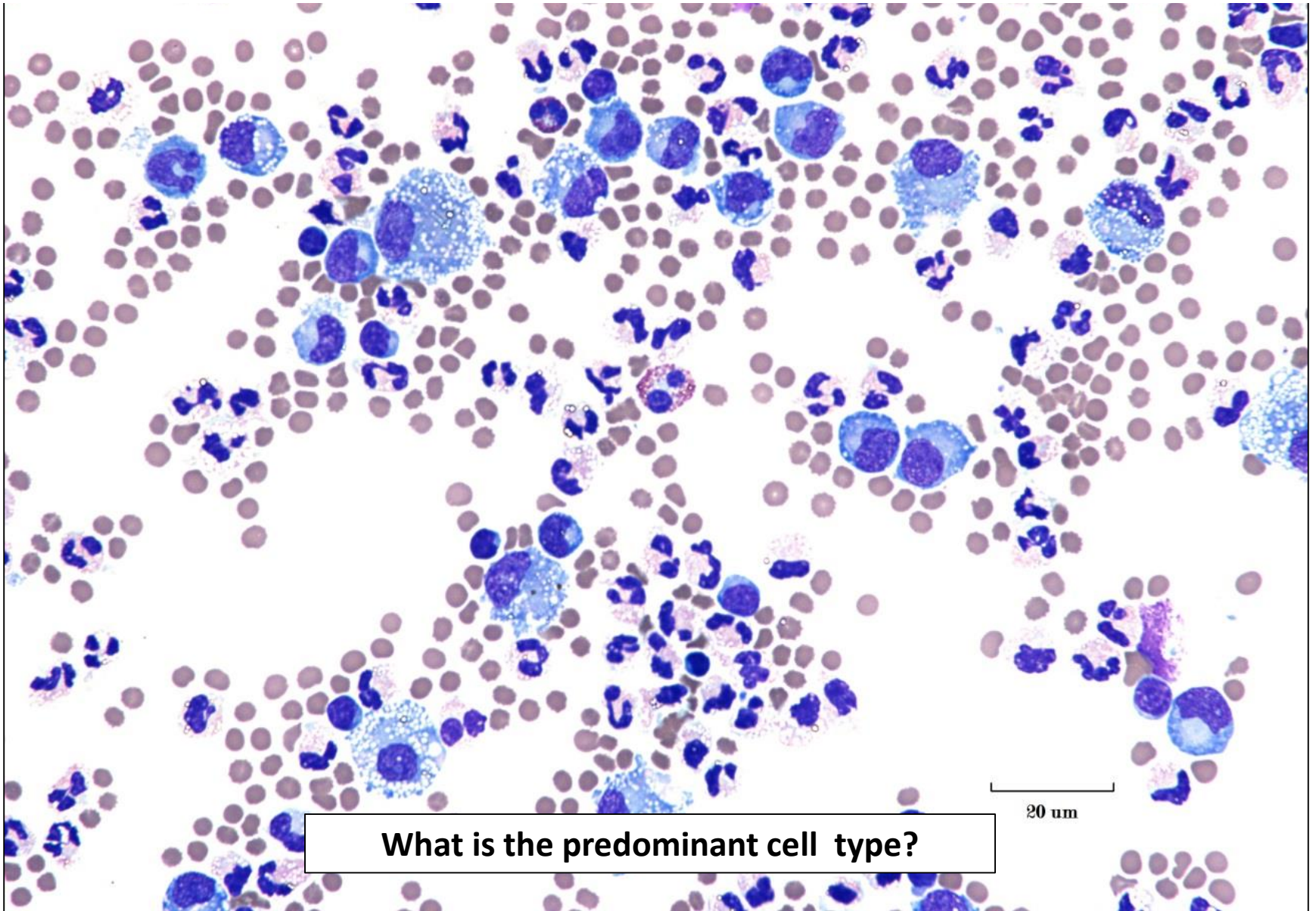


Case 2: Pleural fluid from a 14-year-old, female/spayed, cat

What is the predominant cell type?

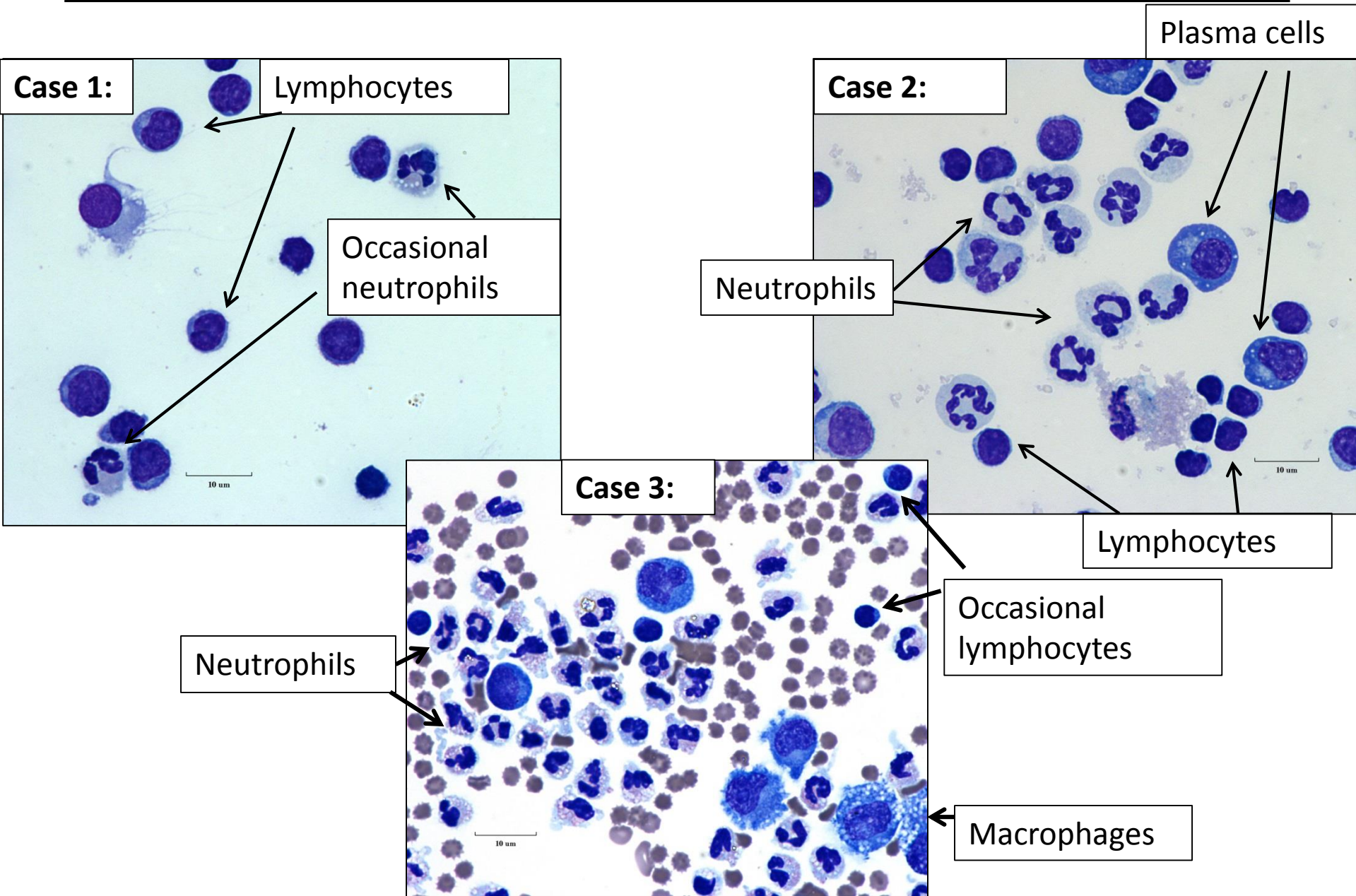


Case 3: Pleural fluid, 9-year-old, female/spayed, mixed breed, dog



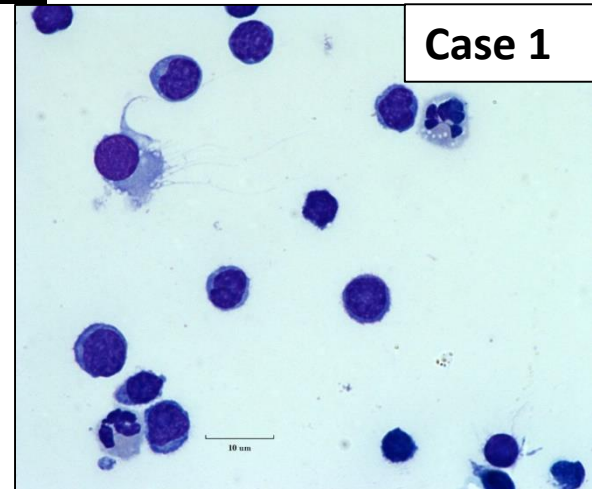
What is the predominant cell type?

Side-by-Side Comparison -- a closer look

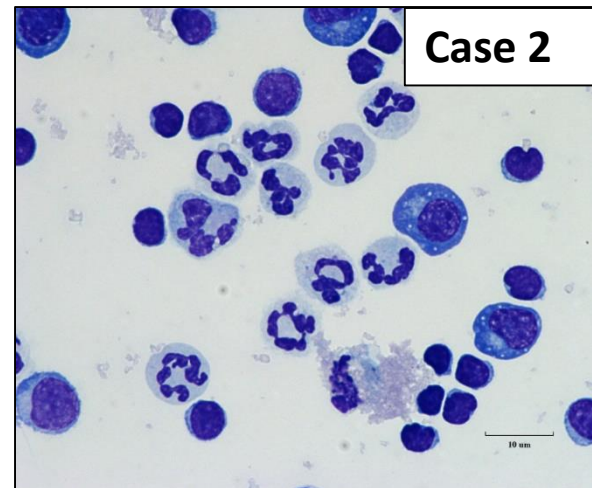


All 3 cases are examples of chylous effusion

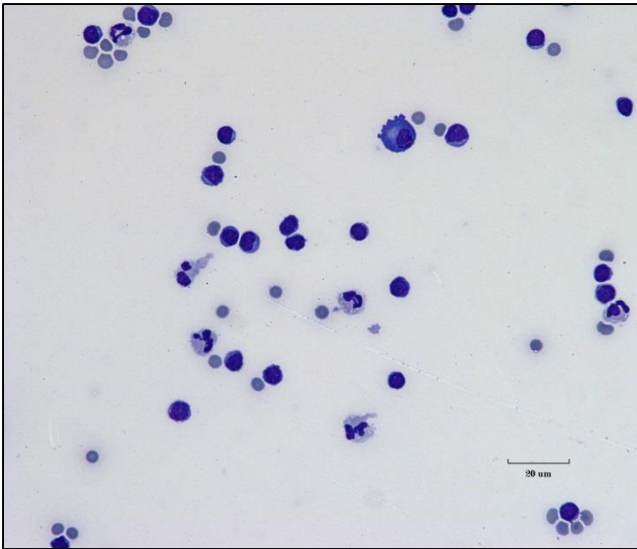
- Predominant cell type in chyle & acute chylous effusion is the morphologically normal small lymphocyte (as seen in case 1).



- As a chylous effusion becomes more and more chronic, increasing numbers of inflammatory cells (eg. neutrophils, macrophages, plasma cells) will be seen (as seen in case 2+3).

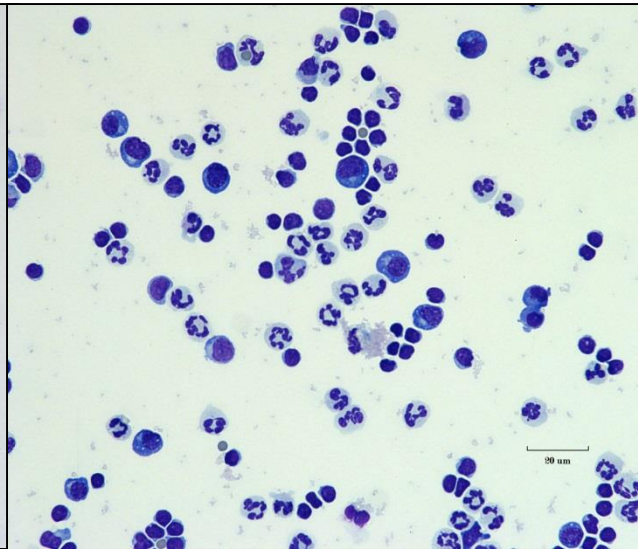


Side-by-Side Comparison



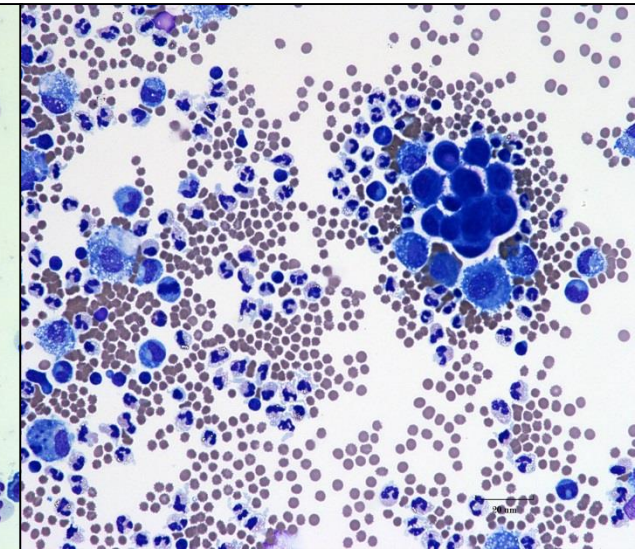
Case 1
Classic Chylous Effusion

Predominant cell type is small lymphocytes



Case 2
Chylous Effusion with Evidence of Chronicity

- Predominant cell type is small lymphocytes. There is also a moderate density of neutrophils



Case 3
Chronic Chylous Effusion

- Predominant cells are neutrophils and macrophages.
- A low density of small lymphocytes is present.

Confirmation: In all 3 cases Fluid Triglyceride (TG) was > 100 mg/dL & Fluid TG was > Serum TG