

Cystadenoma of the Oviduct Infundibulum in a Cockatiel

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Abstract:

An adult female grey cockatiel (*Nymphicus hollandicus*) suffering from respiratory distress and a grossly distended abdomen was examined. Radiographs were taken and a coelomocentesis was done, however the bird died while under anesthesia. At necropsy, a mass was found associated with the oviduct. Tissue samples were analyzed histologically, and the mass was interpreted as a papillary cystadenoma of the oviduct infundibulum. This is a very rare and, to date, unreported neoplasm in cockatiels.

Case Report:

Findings of the physical exam, radiographs, and coelomocentesis:

- grossly distended abdomen
- labored and tachypnic respiration rate at 50 breaths/min
- increased soft tissue opacity throughout coelom, causing decreased serosal margin detail, decreased visualization of air sacs and lungs, cranial displacement of ventricles, and ventral bulging of body wall
- 15 cc of yellow-brown, clear fluid in coelomic cavity

Necropsy findings:

- additional 10 cc of brownish-red clear fluid in coelomic cavity
- cloudy air sacs covered with thin, brown-orange mucus
- mass in caudal aspect of coelom composed of multiple round clear enlarged cyst-like structures, containing either clear proteinaceous fluid or blood
- approximately 20 cyst-like structures of varying sizes, from pin-point to 0.5 cm
- multiple adhesions between intestinal loops and orange-brown fibrous material firmly adhered between jejunum and ventriculus

Histological findings:

- mass close to normal ovary
- mass interpreted as papillary adenoma of oviduct infundibulum with multifocal cystic regions (Figures 1-3)
- evidence of mild, diffuse chronic coelomitis with aggregates of hemosiderin-laden macrophages and mild chronic airsacculitis with epithelial hyperplasia and hemosiderin-laden macrophages

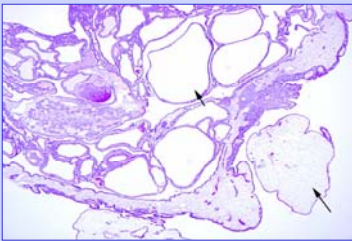


Figure 1

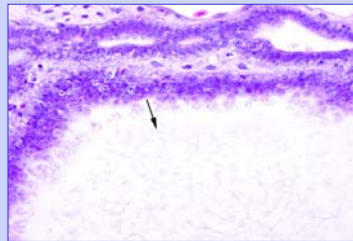


Figure 2a

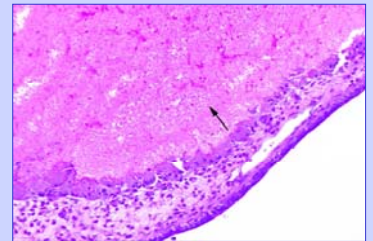


Figure 2b

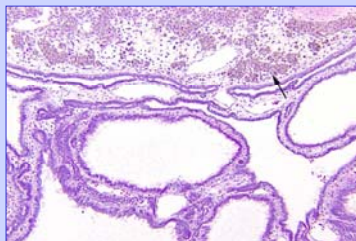


Figure 2c

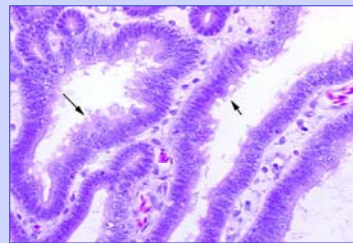


Figure 3

Figure Legends:

Figure 1: Oviductal papillary adenoma consisting of cystic structures (short arrow) and multifocal regions of stromal proliferation (long arrow).
Figures 2a-c: Cystic structures are filled with either an eosinophilic proteinaceous material (Figure 2a, arrow), degenerate red blood cells (Figure 2b, arrow), or hemosiderin-laden macrophages (Figure 2c, arrow).
Figure 3: Acinar structures are lined with ciliated columnar epithelium (short arrow) that is frequently disorganized and dysplastic (long arrow).

Discussion:

- Gross and histological findings indicate a papillary cystadenoma of oviduct infundibulum.
- Findings suggest focal rupture or slow seepage of one or more adenomatous cysts resulted in diffuse coelomitis and airsacculitis. Airsacculitis most likely contributed to bird's respiratory distress and anesthetic death.
- Radiographs revealed increased mineral opacity throughout long bones, suggesting polyostotic hyperostosis.
- Oviduct cysts and neoplasms are relatively common in domestic fowl, waterfowl, and budgerigars, although lesions generally occur in magnum, rather than infundibulum.
- This appears to be the first report of a cystadenoma of the oviduct infundibulum in cockatiels.