

VMX
2025
VETERINARY MEETING & EXPO

Festival of the HeARTS



Presented By:

NAVCH
YOUR VETERINARY COMMUNITY

JANUARY 25-29

ORLANDO, FLORIDA

NAVCOM.COM



Blood Morphology Matters:

The most common clinically significant findings you might miss if you don't smear!

Candice Chu, DVM, PhD, DACVP
Assistant Professor at Texas A&M University

Conflict of Interest Disclosure

I have financial interest, arrangement or affiliation with:

<u>Name of Organization</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
EveryCat Health Foundation	Grant/Research Support
IDEXX	Speaker & Honorarium



TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY
Veterinary Medicine
& Biomedical Sciences

Candice Chu, DVM, PhD, DACVP

Experience

2008-2013 DVM, National Taiwan University
2014-2018 PhD, Texas A&M University
2018-2021 Clinical Pathology Residency, Texas A&M
2021-2023 Assistant Professor, University of Pennsylvania

Current position

2024- Assistant Professor, Texas A&M University



Vet Clin Path Professor

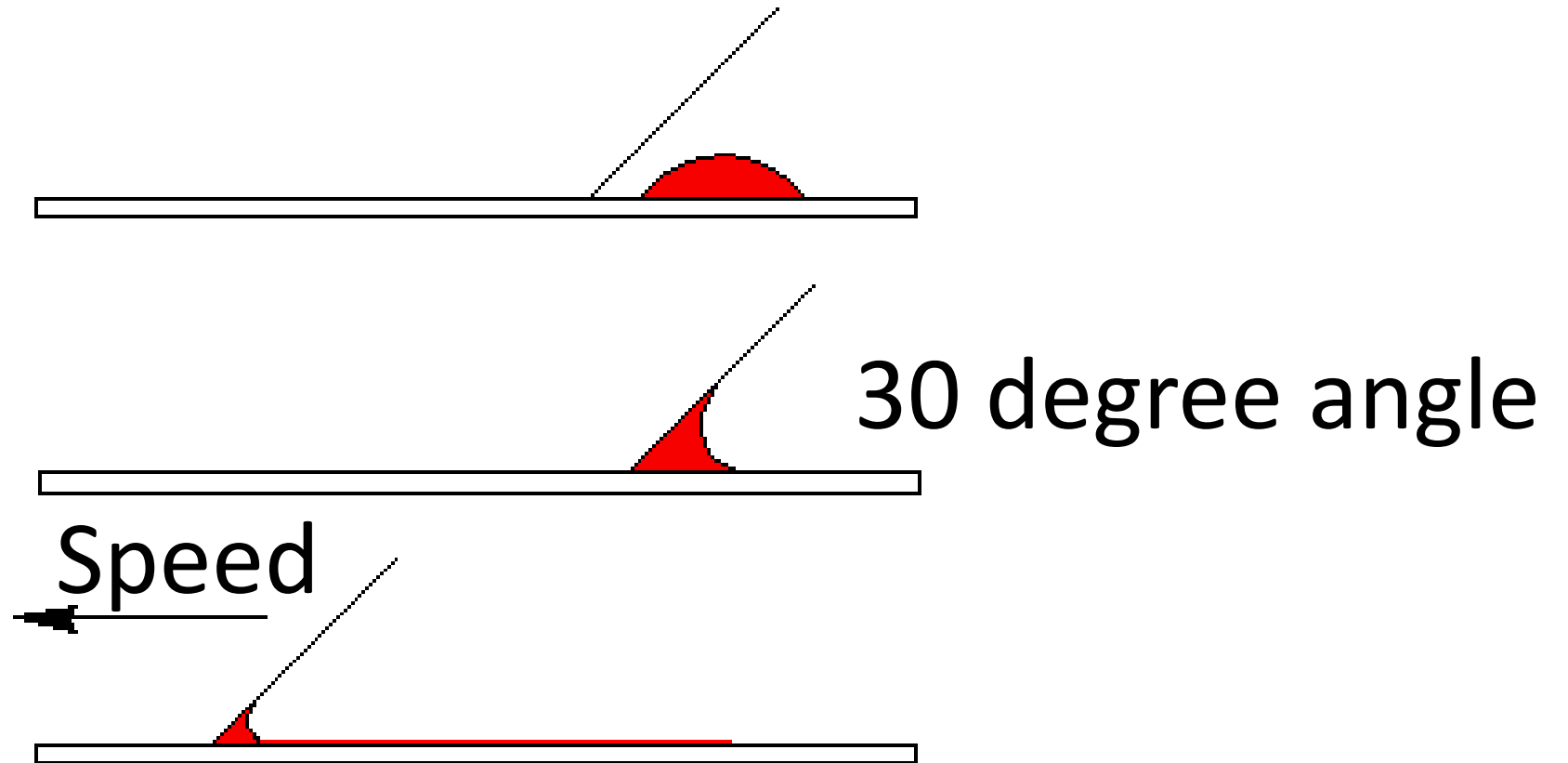
 <p>4VM Clinical Diagnostic Rotation Approach to Cytology</p> <p>Candice Chu, DVM, PhD Veterinary Clinical Pathology Texas A&M University</p> <p>40:21</p>	 <p>3 Minute Veterinary Cytology How to take cytology pictures using your smartphone?</p> <p>Vet Clin Path Resident</p> <p>3:41</p>	 <p>GRAD SCHOOL 101 Keys to Successful Scientific Presentations</p> <p>Candice Chu, DVM, PhD BMS 603 Foundations in Biomedical Graduate Education and Research Texas A&M University October 22, 2019</p> <p>31:44</p>	 <p>GRAD SCHOOL 101 DESIGN A GREAT slide presentation</p> <p>Candice Chu, DVM, PhD 1st year clinical pathology resident November 1, 2018</p> <p>36:55</p>	 <p>How to analyze RNA-Seq data? Find differentially expressed genes in your research</p> <p>Candice Chu, DVM Ph.D. student in Veterinary Pathobiology Guest Lecturer of "Analysis of Genomic Signals" (Oct 2018)</p> <p>57:35</p>					
【Veterinary Cytology】 Approach to Cytology	⋮	【3 Minute Veterinary Cytology】 How to take...	⋮	Grad School 101: Keys to Successful Scientific...	⋮	Grad School 101: Design a Great Slide Presentation	⋮	How to analyze RNA-Seq data? Find differentially...	⋮

IDEXX

Thank You

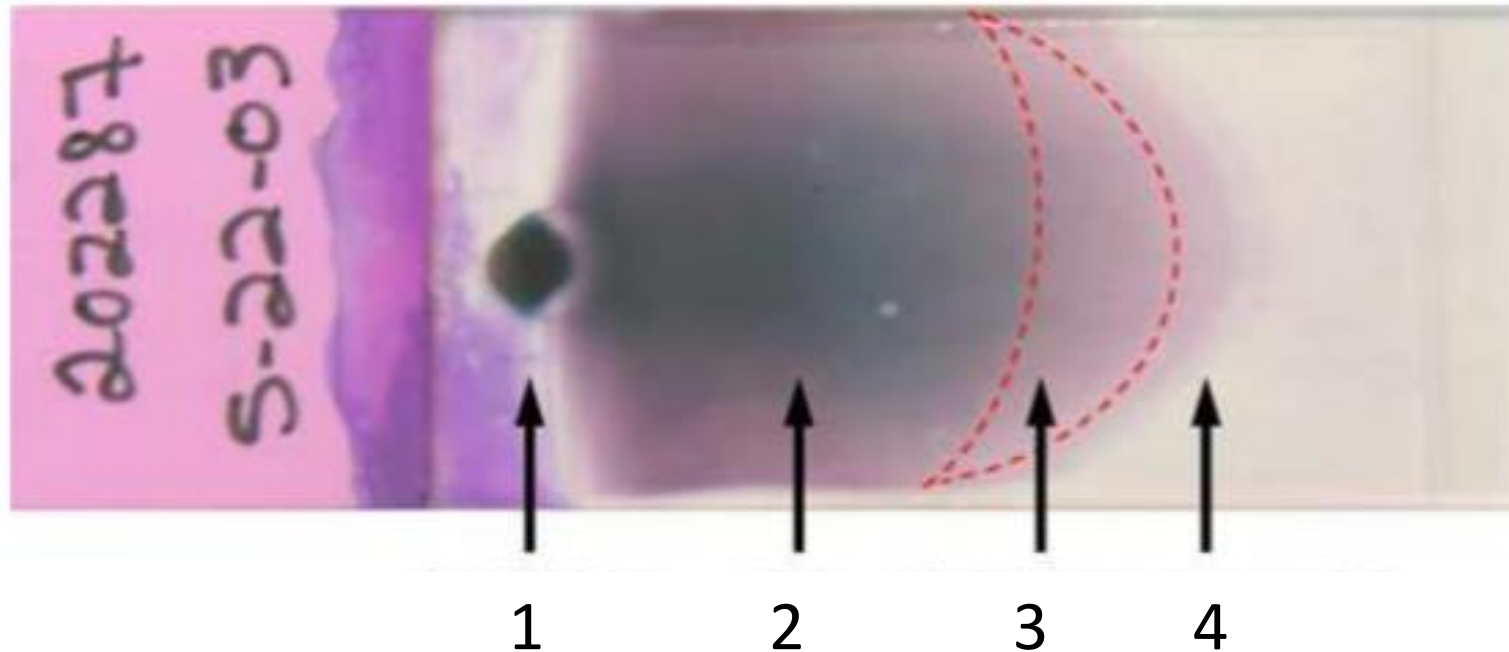
Blood smear review

Blood smear preparation



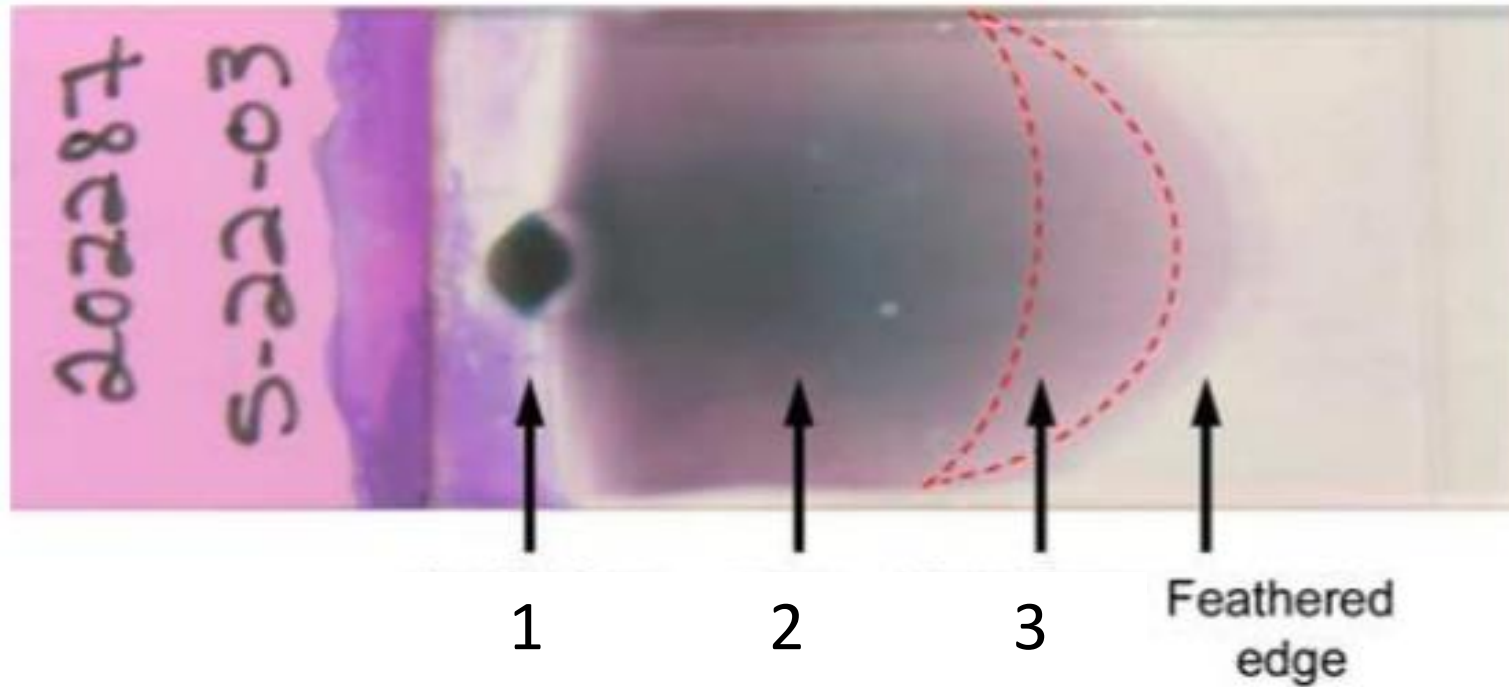
Blood smear

What are the two main areas to evaluate?



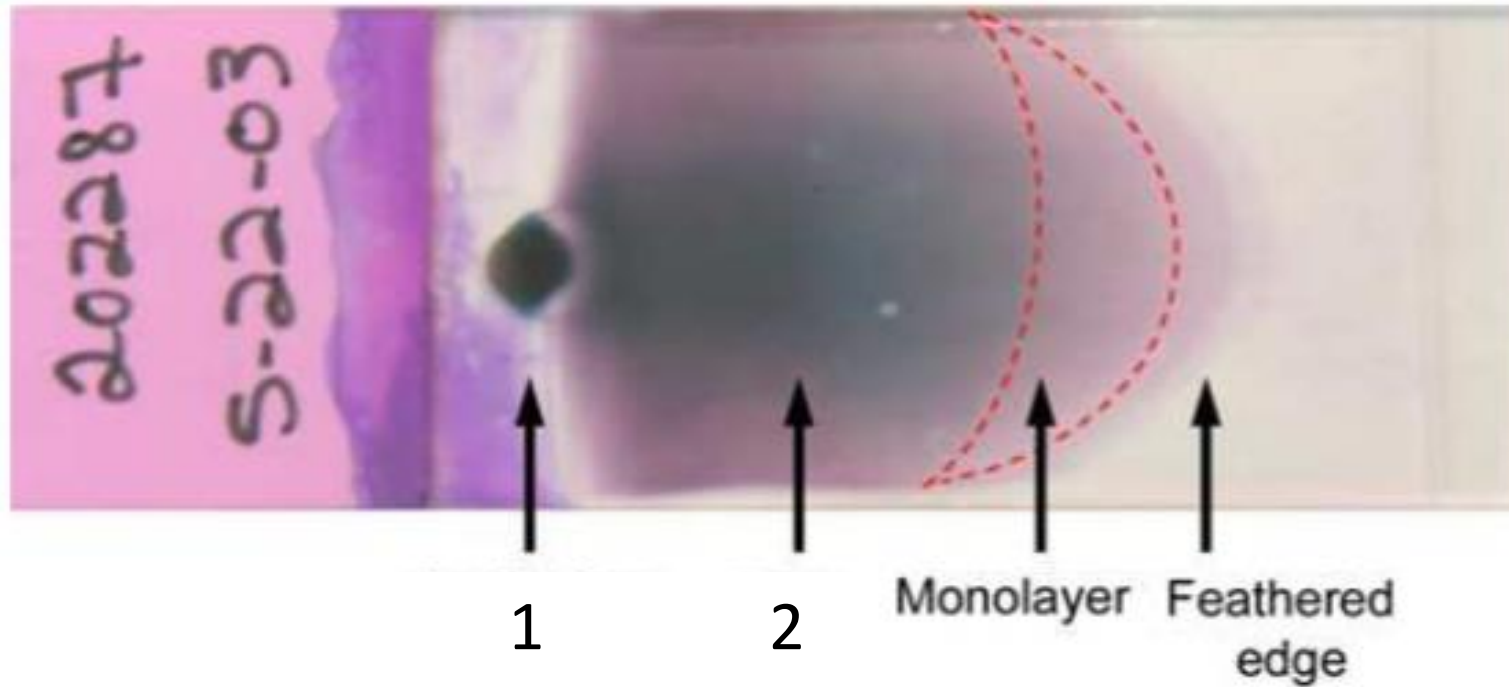
Blood smear

What are the two main areas to evaluate?



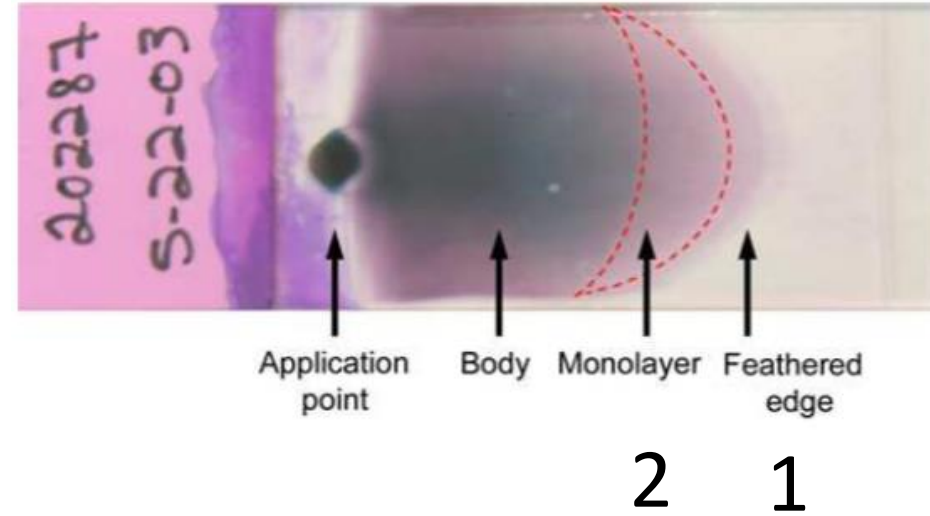
Blood smear

What are the two main areas to evaluate?



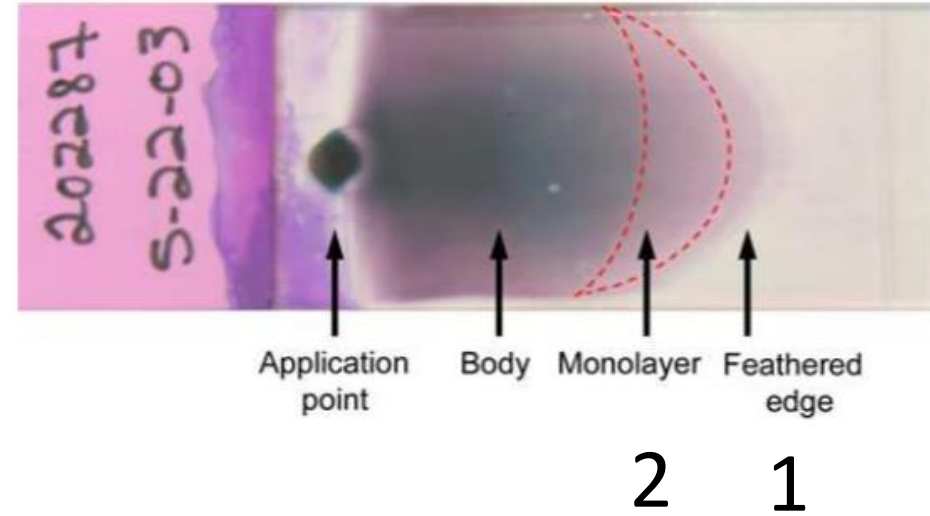
Comprehensive blood smear review

1. Feathered edge (10, 20x objectives)
 1. Platelet clumps
 2. Mast cells
 3. Fungal organisms
2. Monolayer (40, 50, 60, 100x objectives)
 1. WBC differential count
 2. WBC morphology
 3. RBC morphology
 4. Platelet estimate



Comprehensive blood smear review

1. Feathered edge (10, 20x objectives)
 1. **Platelet clumps**
 2. Mast cells
 3. Fungal organisms
2. Monolayer (40, 50, 60, 100x objectives)
 1. WBC differential count
 2. WBC morphology
 3. RBC morphology
 4. Platelet estimate

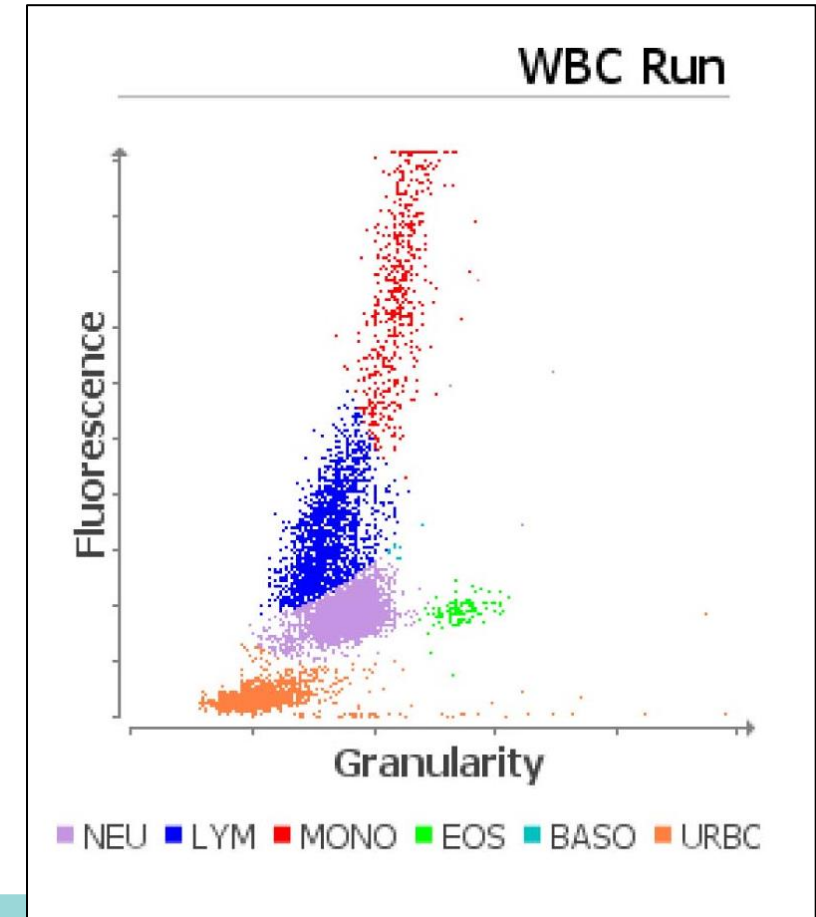


Platelet clumps

Can the analyzer help?

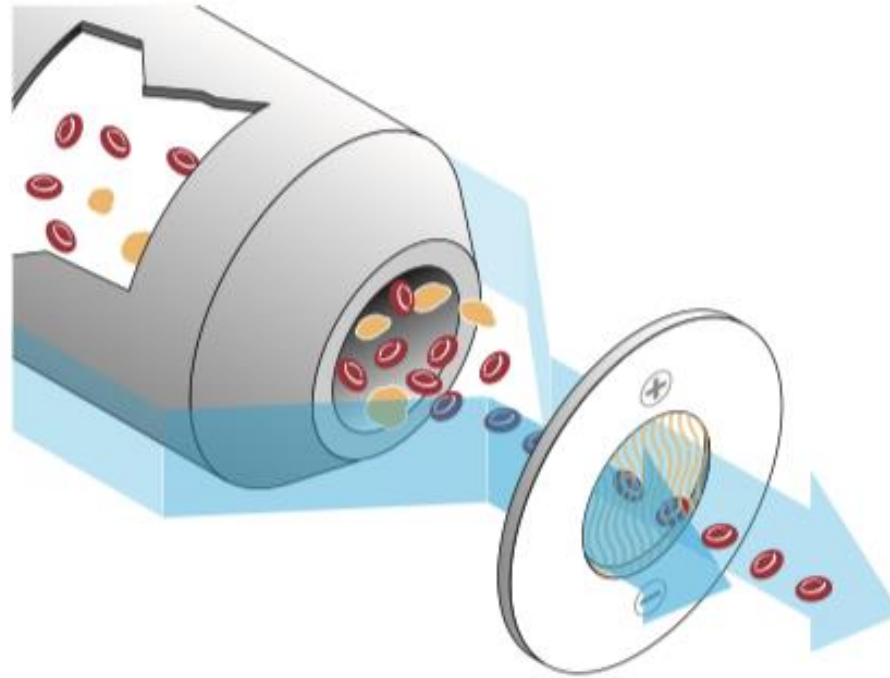
Test	Results	Reference Interval	LOW	NORMAL	HIGH
ProCyte Dx (September 30, 2016 9:20 AM)					
RBC	3.12 M/ μ L	5.65 - 8.87	LOW		
HCT	23.3 %	37.3 - 61.7	LOW		
HGB	7.8 g/dL	13.1 - 20.5	LOW		
MCV	74.7 fL	61.6 - 73.5			HIGH
MCH	25.0 pg	21.2 - 25.9			
MCHC	33.5 g/dL	32.0 - 37.9			
RDW	18.0 %	13.6 - 21.7			
%RETIC	10.9 %				
RETIC	338.8 K/ μ L	10.0 - 110.0			HIGH
WBC	* 11.56 K/ μ L	5.05 - 16.76			
%NEU	* 72.7 %				
%LYM	* 20.3 %				
%MONO	* 5.7 %				
%EOS	* 1.2 %				
%BASO	* 0.1 %				
NEU	* 8.40 K/ μ L	2.95 - 11.64			
LYM	* 2.35 K/ μ L	1.05 - 5.10			
MONO	* 0.66 K/ μ L	0.16 - 1.12			
EOS	* 0.14 K/ μ L	0.06 - 1.23			
BASO	* 0.01 K/ μ L	0.00 - 0.10			
nRBC	* Suspected				
PLT	238 K/ μ L	148 - 484			
MPV	12.1 fL	8.7 - 13.2			
PDW	22.0 fL	9.1 - 19.4			HIGH
PCT	0.29 %	0.14 - 0.46			

nRBCs suspected



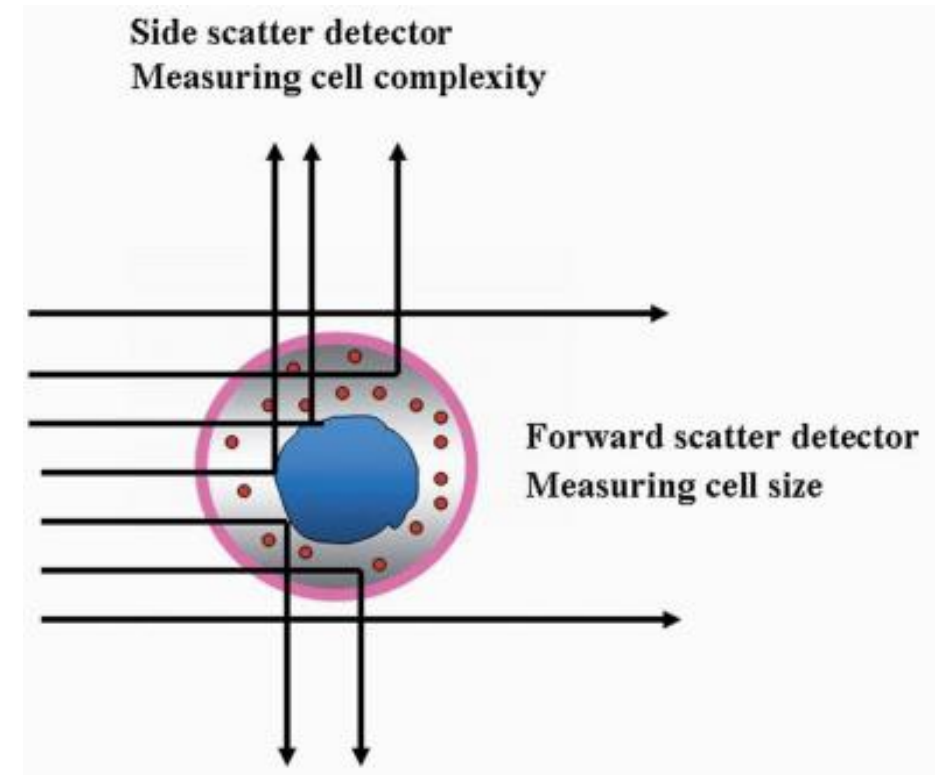
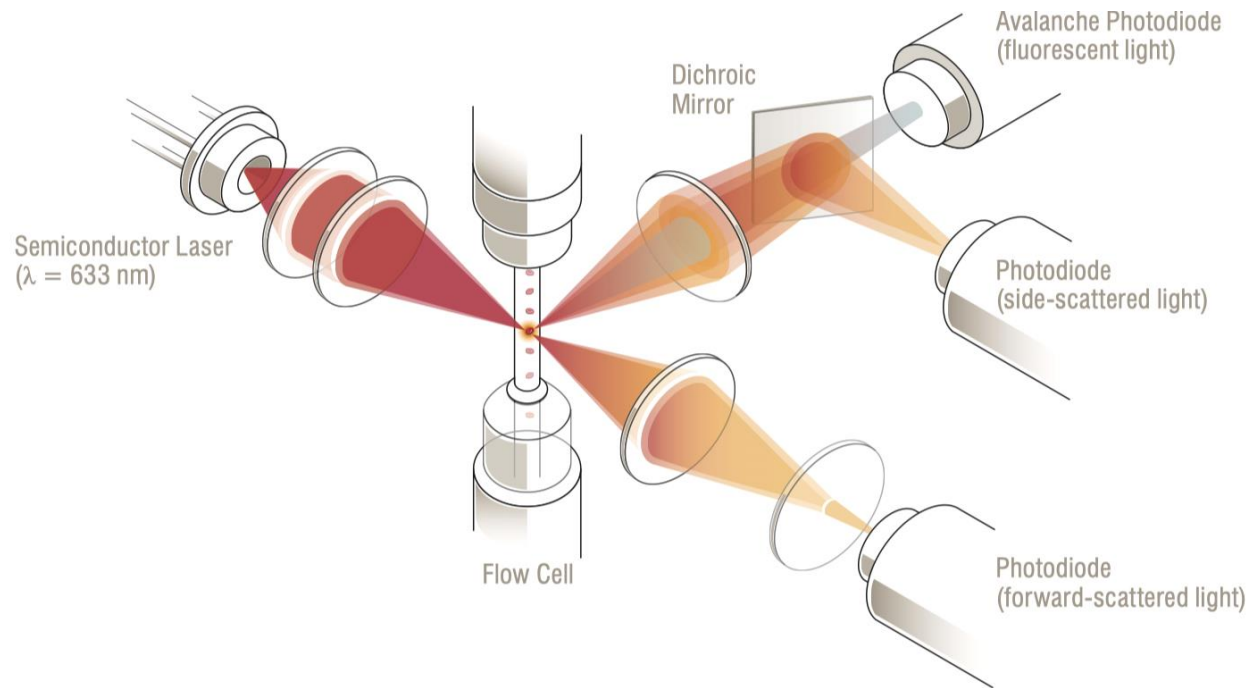
How ProCyte Dx™ works

1. Laminar Flow Impedance

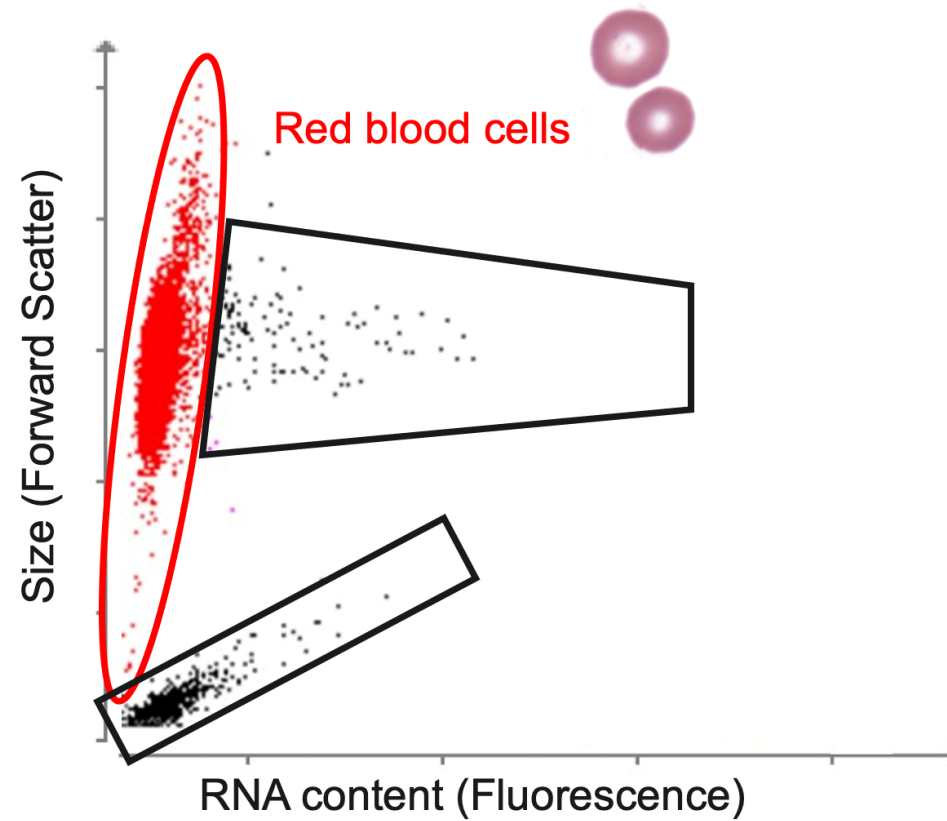


How ProCyte DxTM works

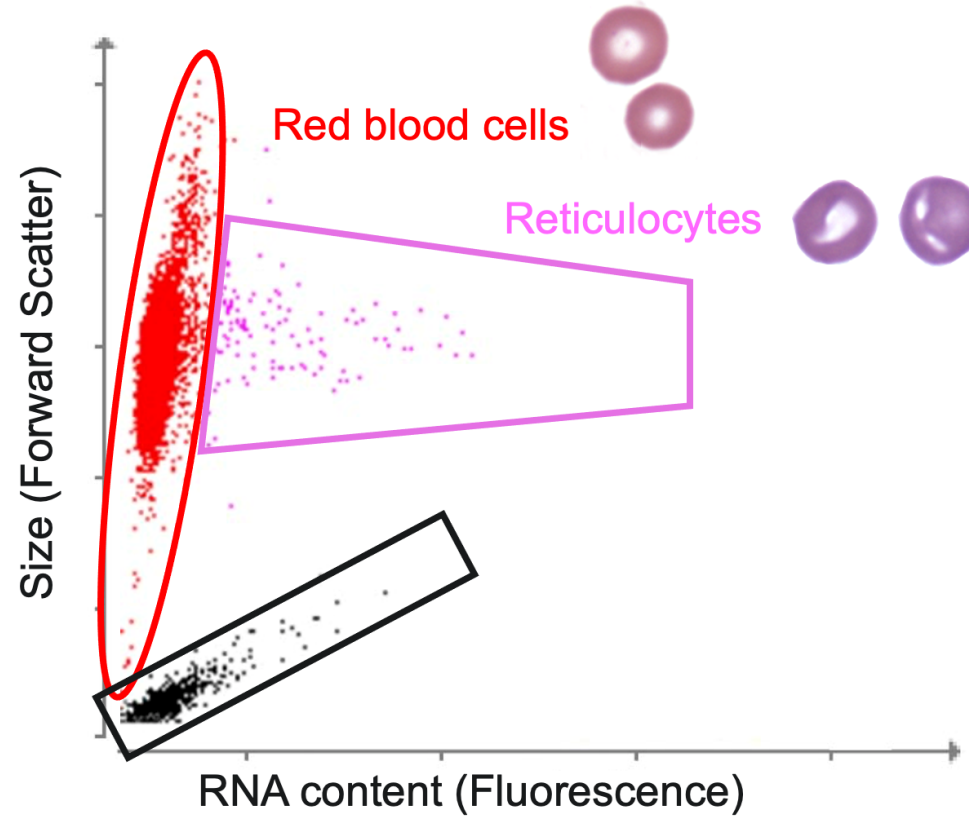
2. Laser Flow Cytometry



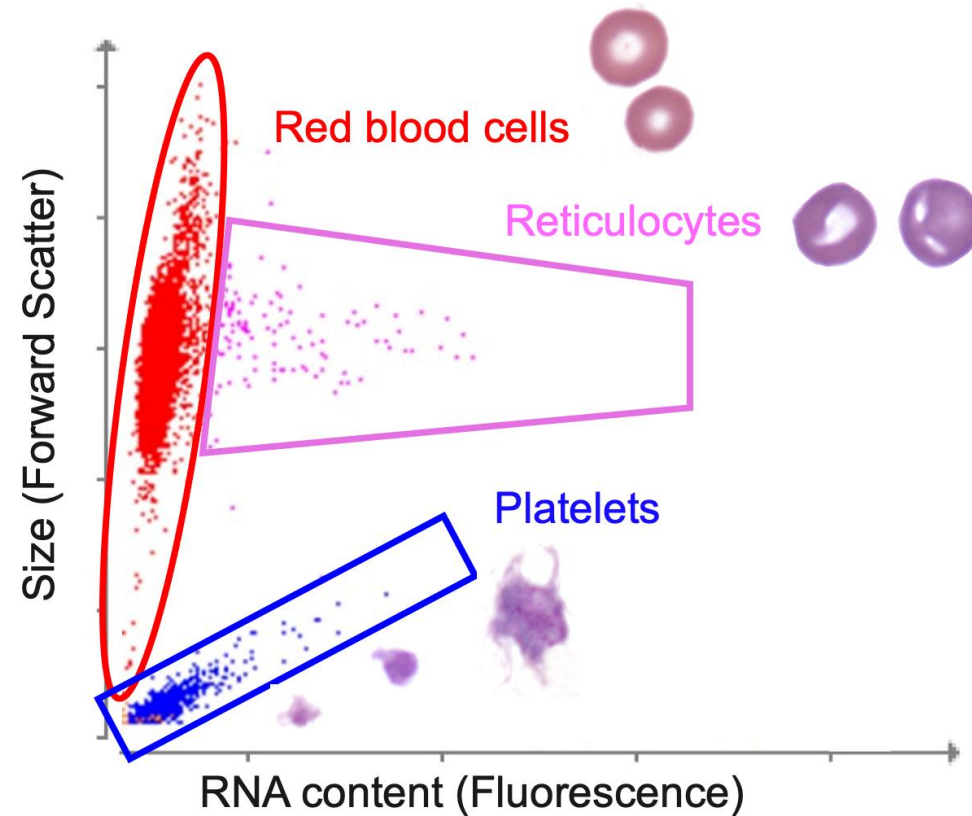
ProCyte Dx™: RBC dot plot



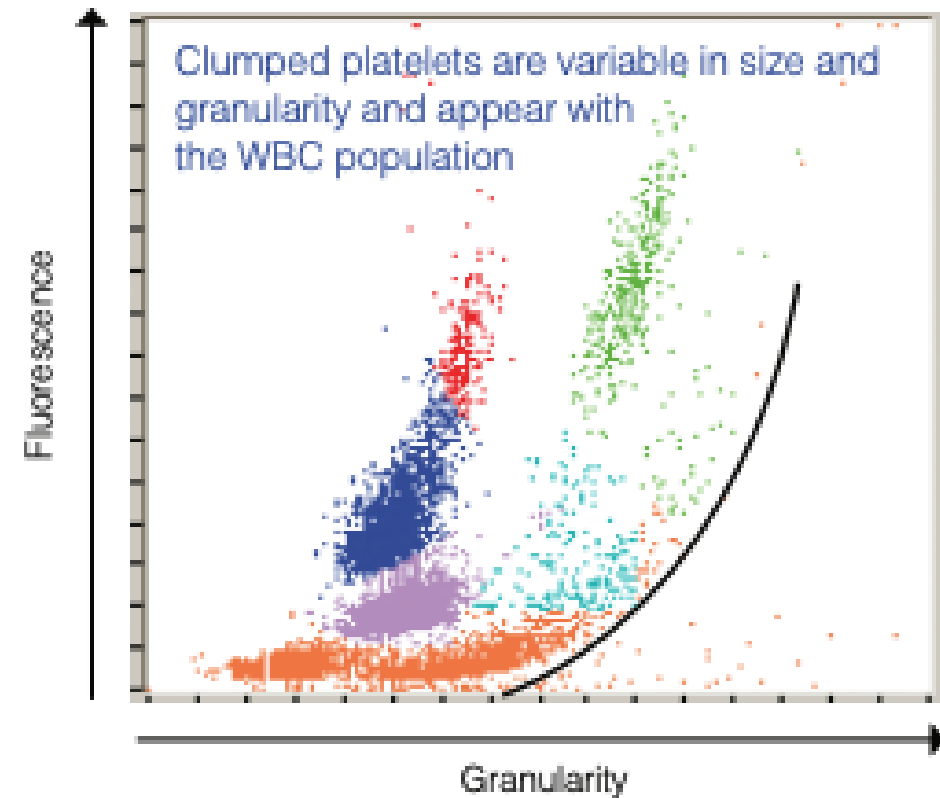
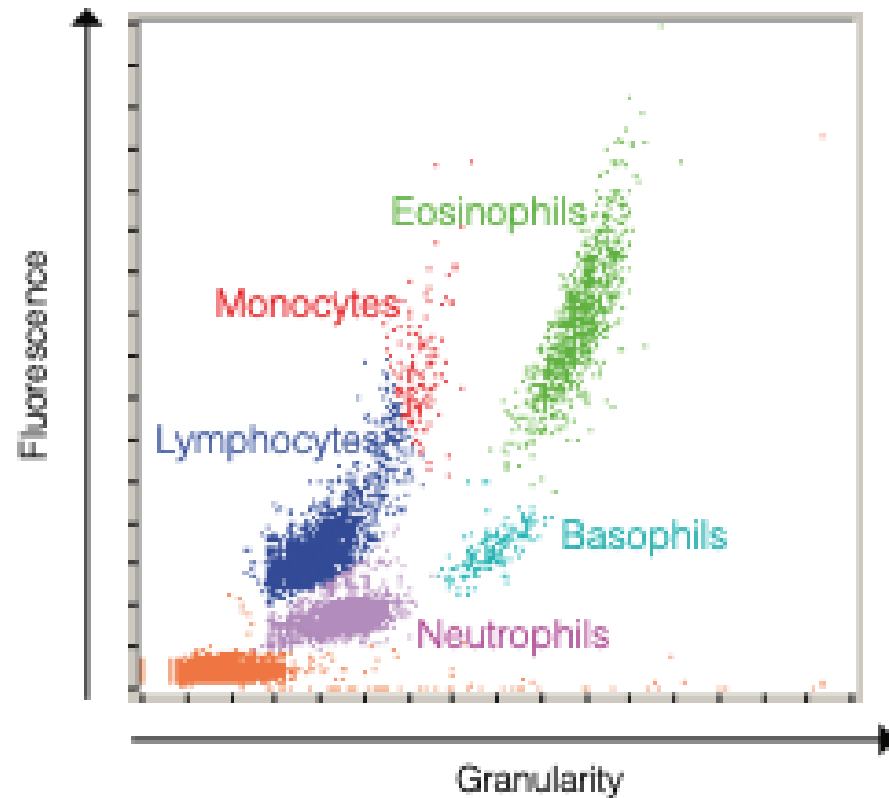
ProCyte Dx™: RBC dot plot



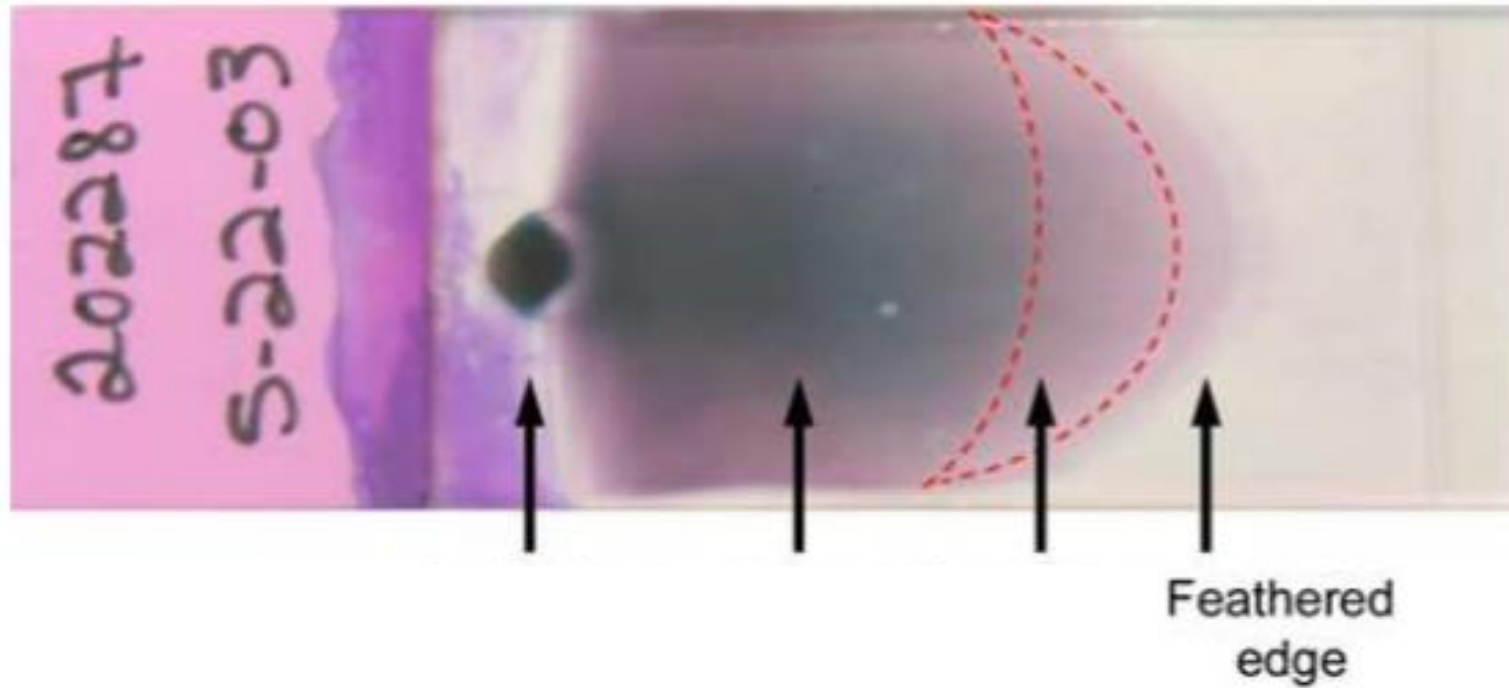
ProCyte Dx™: RBC dot plot



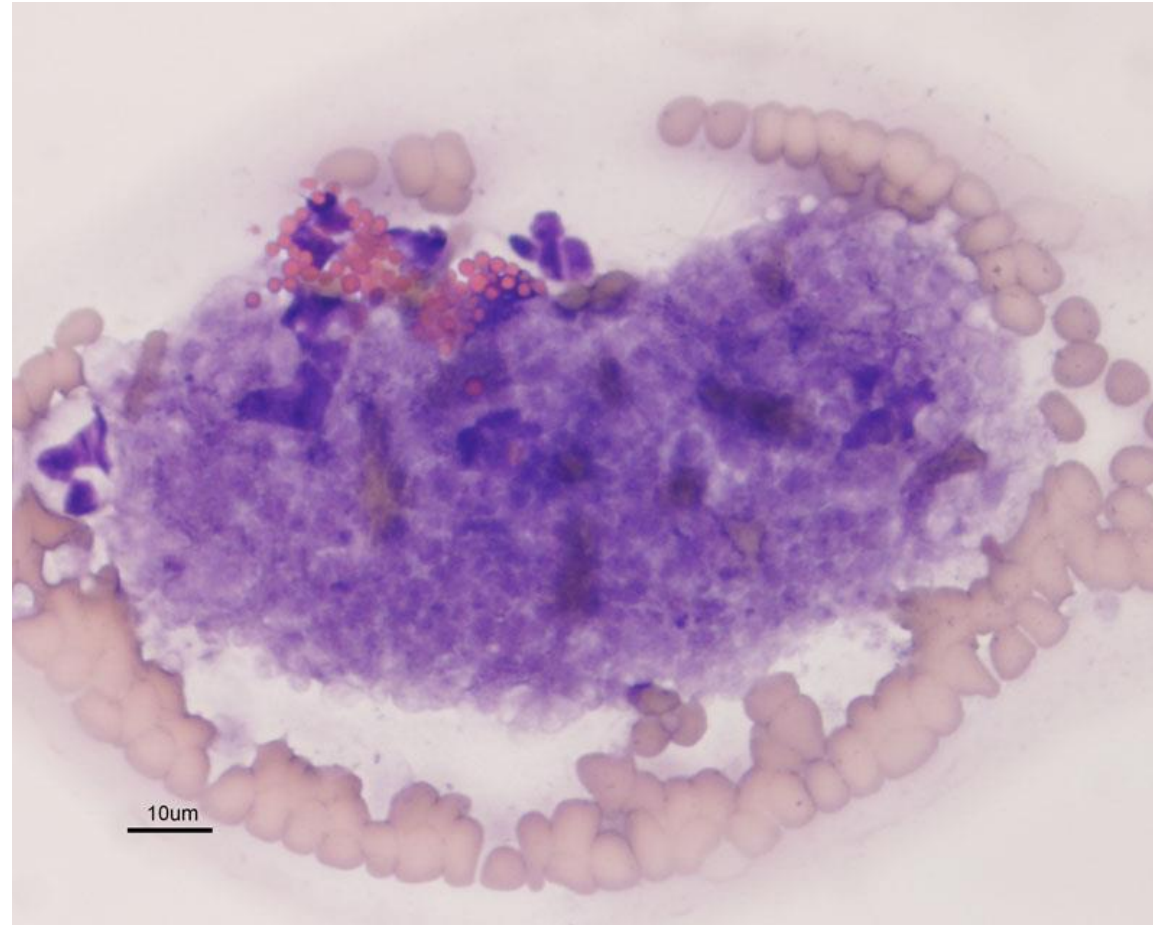
ProCyte Dx™: WBC dot plot



Is it truly thrombocytopenic?



Is it truly thrombocytopenic?



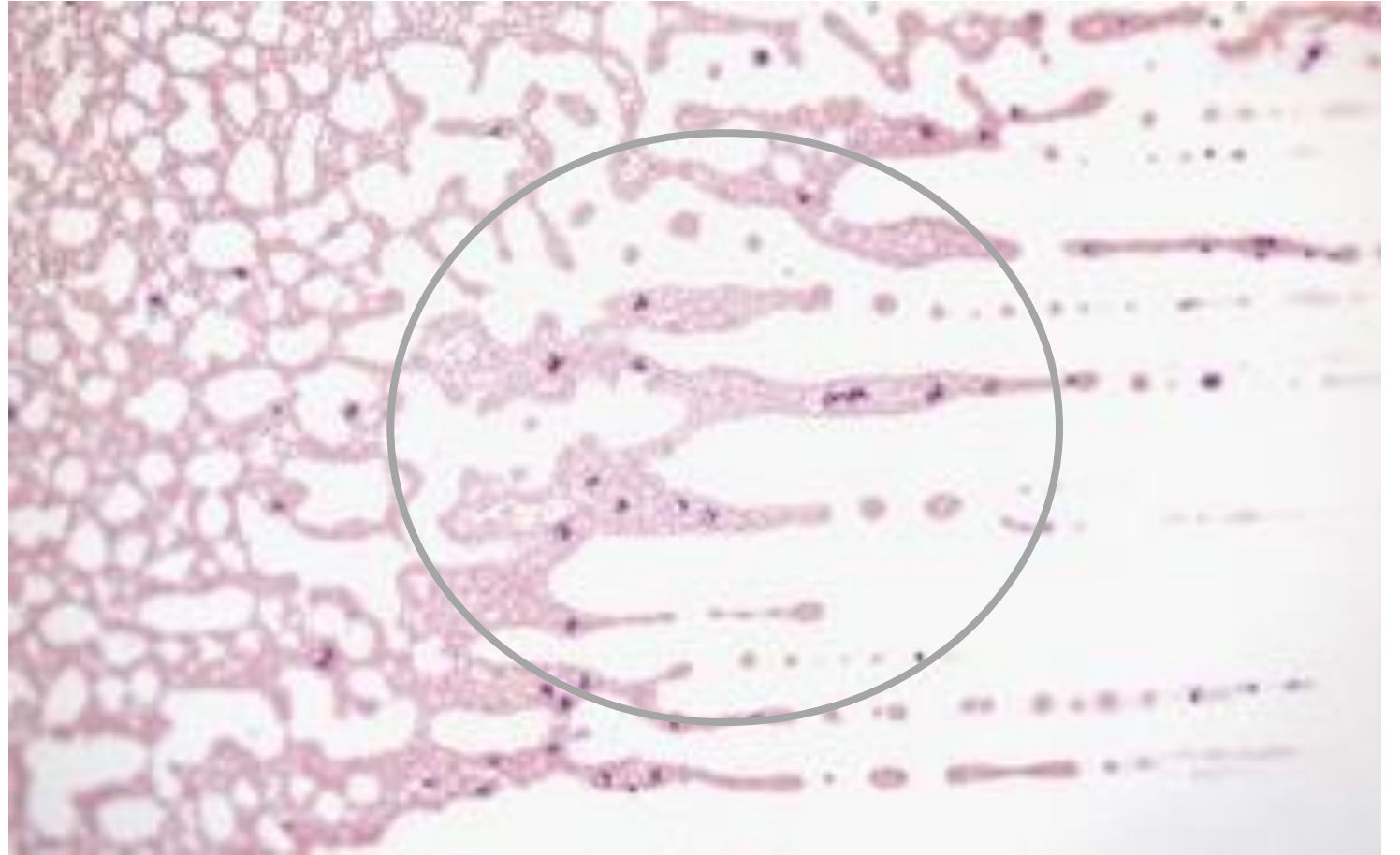
Platelet estimate

1. 100x oil objective
2. Count the number of platelets in 5 **monolayer** fields
3. Get an average number of platelets x 15,000-20,000

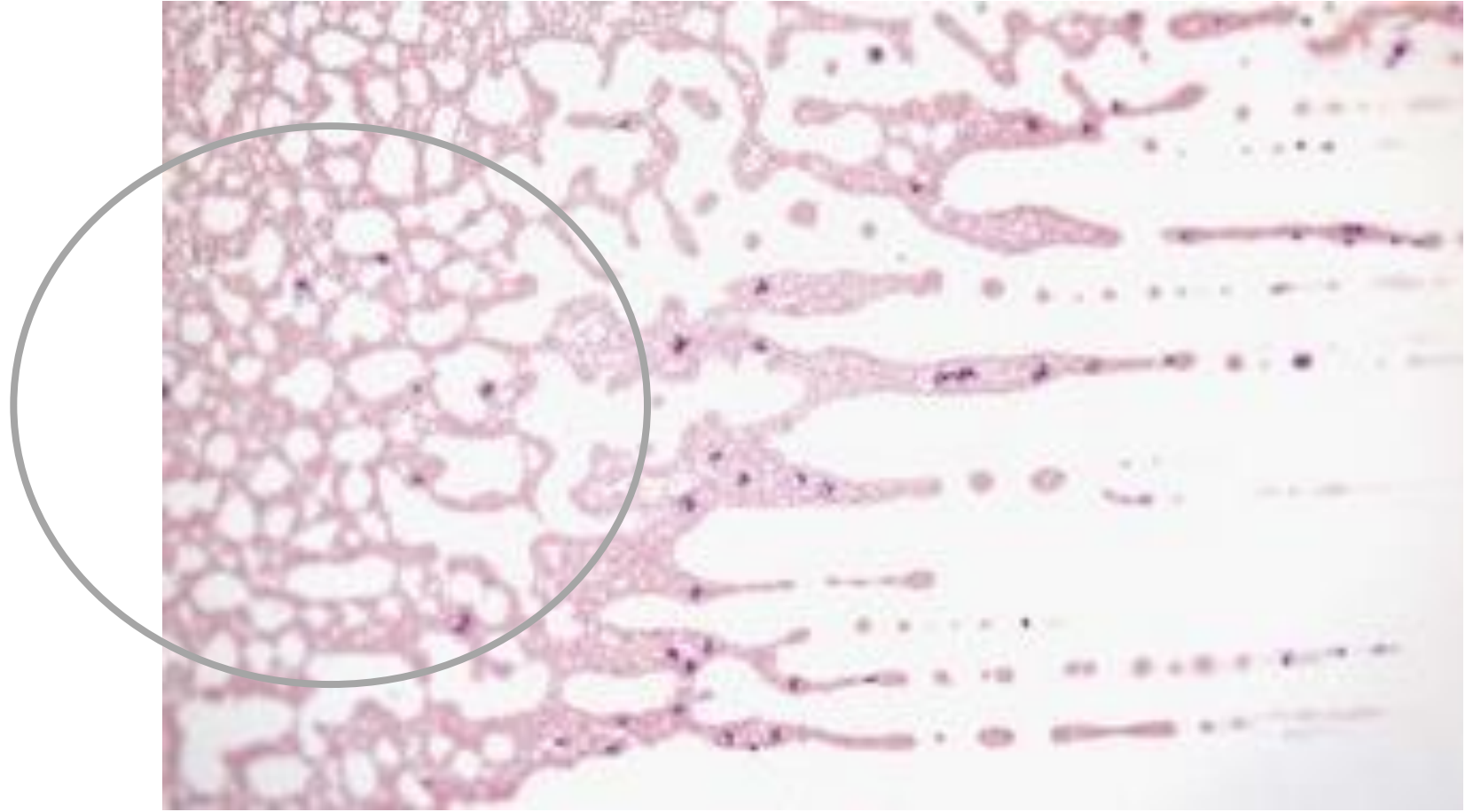
- For example:
- I saw 1, 2, 2, 1, 4 in 5 fields
- $(1+2+2+1+4)/5 = 10/5 = 2$
- $2 * 15,000 = 30,000$
- $2 * 20,000 = 40,000$
- Platelet estimate: 30,000-40,000

Normal platelet count: At least 200,000
= Roughly 13 per 100x field

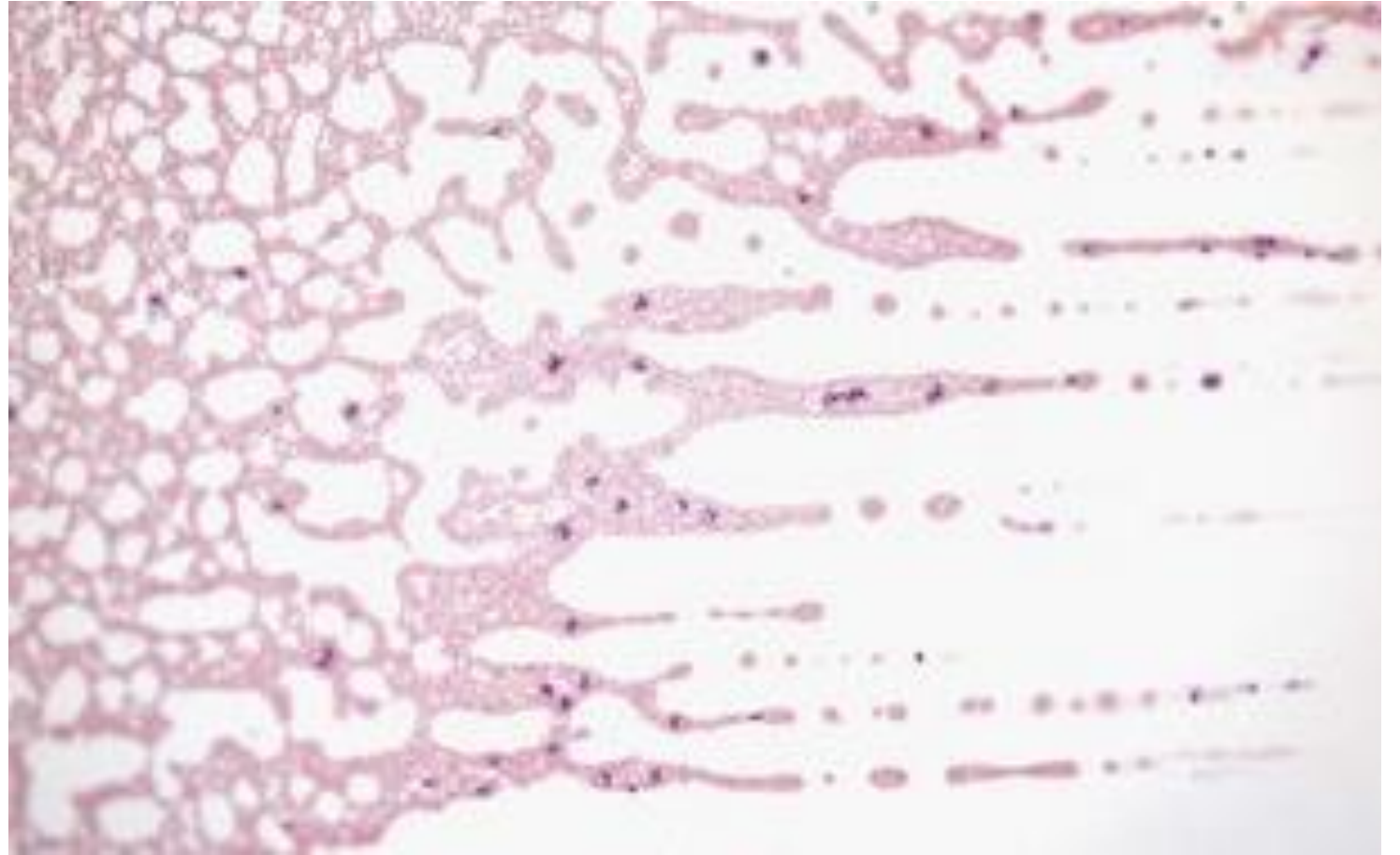
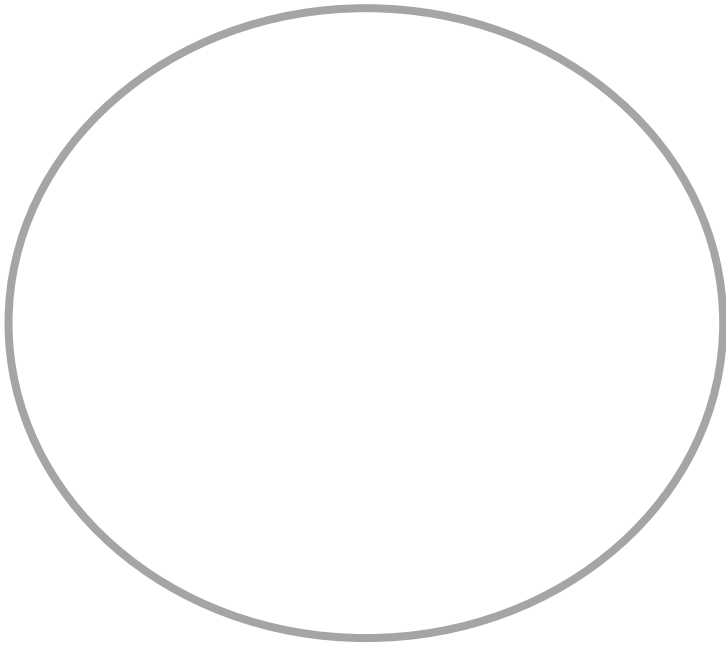
Finding the monolayer



Finding the monolayer



Finding the monolayer

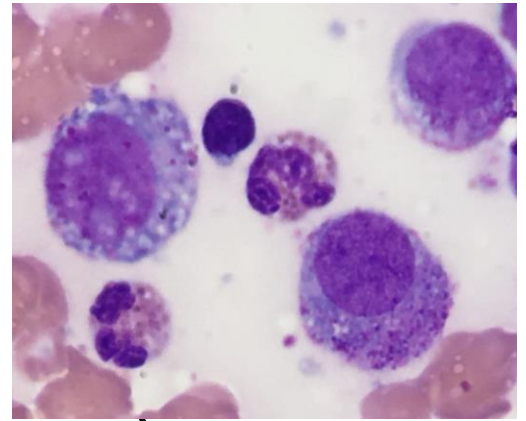


Platelet estimate in monolayer



Mast cells

Mast cells



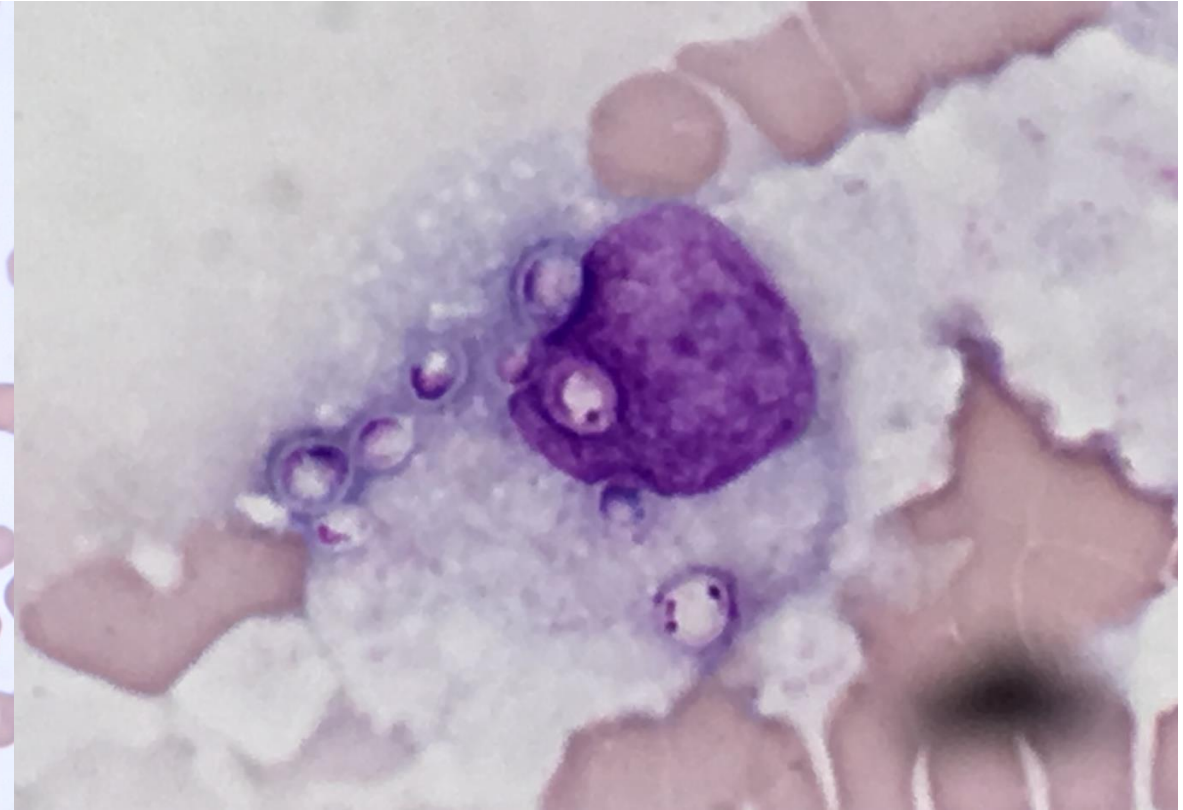
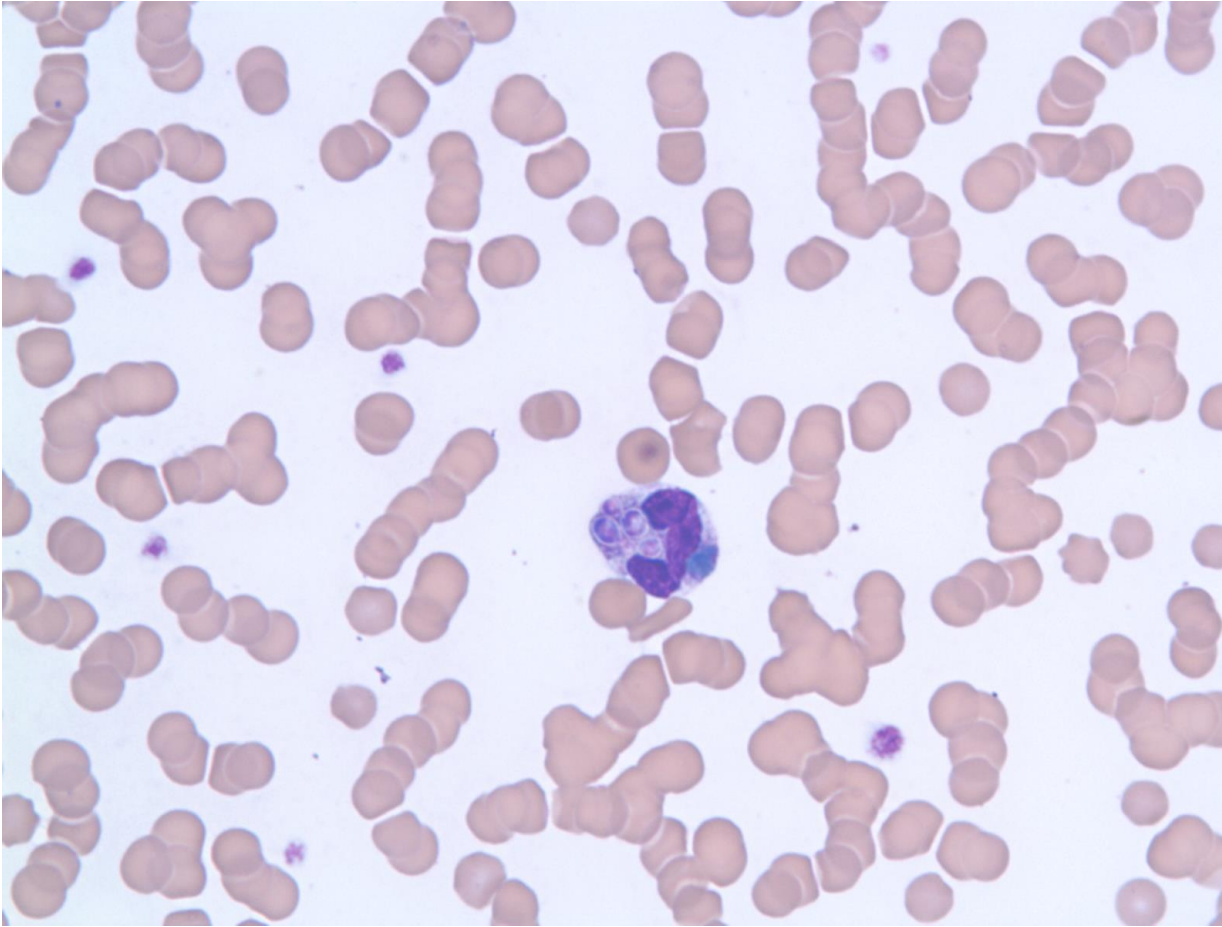
- Dog:
 - Acute inflammatory disease (parvoviral infections), inflammatory skin disease, regenerative anemias, neoplasia (MCT or others), and trauma
 - **Nonspecific:** No longer routinely performed for MCT staging
- Cat:
 - No mast cells seen in healthy or non-MCT ill cats (n=80)
 - 43% of cats with MCT had positive buffy coats, and most of these cats have splenic/visceral MCT
 - If circulating mast cells are seen, **do a cancer hunt!**

Something unexpected...

7 y/o MC Blue Point Siamese

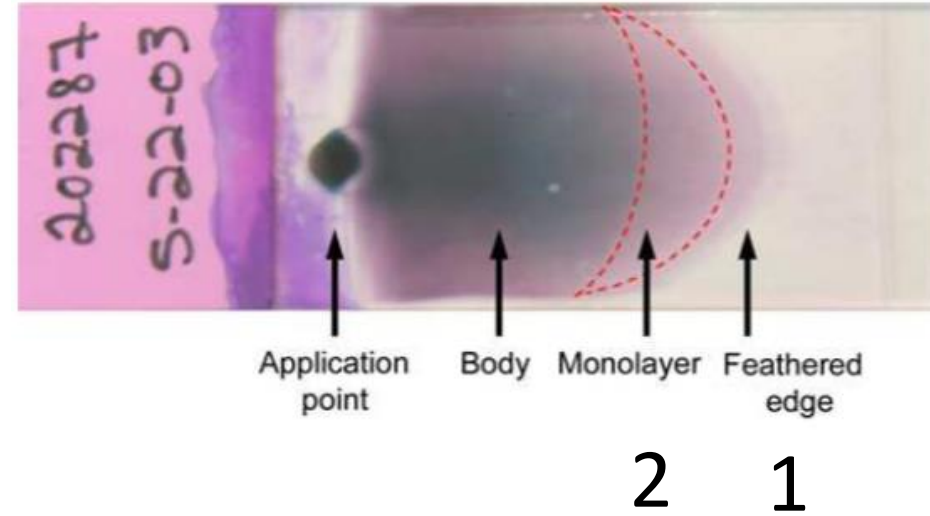
	Result	Flag	Reference	Unit
WBC	4.1	L	5.5 - 19.5	x10 [^]
Red Blood Cell Count	7.76		5.00 - 10.00	x10 [^]
Hemoglobin	12.2		8.0 - 15.0	g/dl
Hematocrit (automated)	36.5		24.0 - 45.0	%
Packed Cell Volume (Spun)	37			%
Mean Corpuscular Volume	47.0		39.0 - 55.0	fl.
Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin Concentration	33.4		31.0 - 35.0	g/dl
Plasma Protein	8.6	H	6 - 8	TS-g/
Fibrinogen (heat precipitation)				mg/dl
Platelet Count (Automated)	126000	L	300000 - 800000	/ul
Segmented Neutrophils	59		35 - 75	%
Absolute Neutrophil	2419	L	2500 - 12500	
Band	2		0 - 3	%
Absolute Bands	82		0 - 300	
Metamyelocyte				%
Absolute Metamyelocyte				
Lymphocytes	30		20 - 55	%
Absolute Lymphocyte	1230	L	1500 - 7000	
Monocytes	7	H	1 - 4	%
Absolute Monocyte	287		0 - 850	
Eosinophil	2		2 - 12	%
Absolute Eosinophil	82		0 - 1500	

7 y/o MC Blue Point Siamese - Histoplasma



Comprehensive blood smear review

1. Feathered edge (10, 20x objectives)
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2. Monolayer (40, 50, 60, 100x objectives)
 1. WBC differential count
 2. WBC morphology
 3. RBC morphology
 4. Platelet estimate

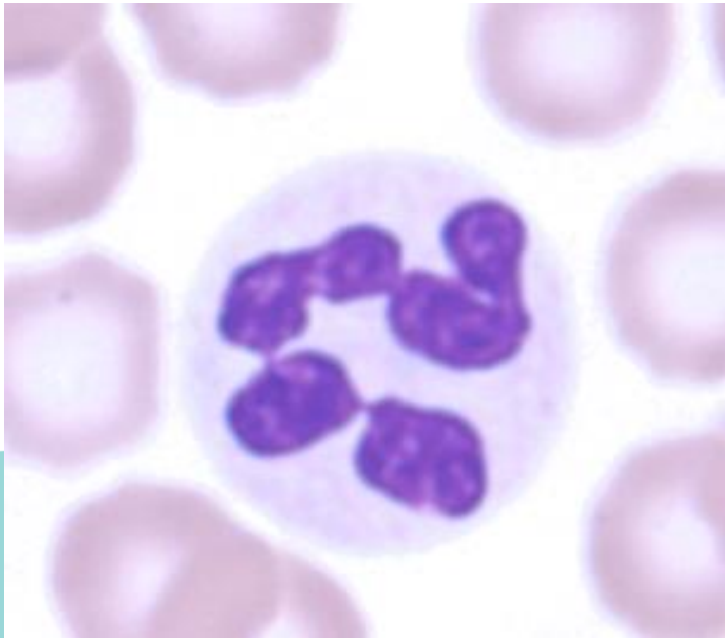


White blood cells

WBC differential count (100 cells)

- **Neutrophil**

- Most numerous
- Colorless cytoplasm
- Segmented nucleus



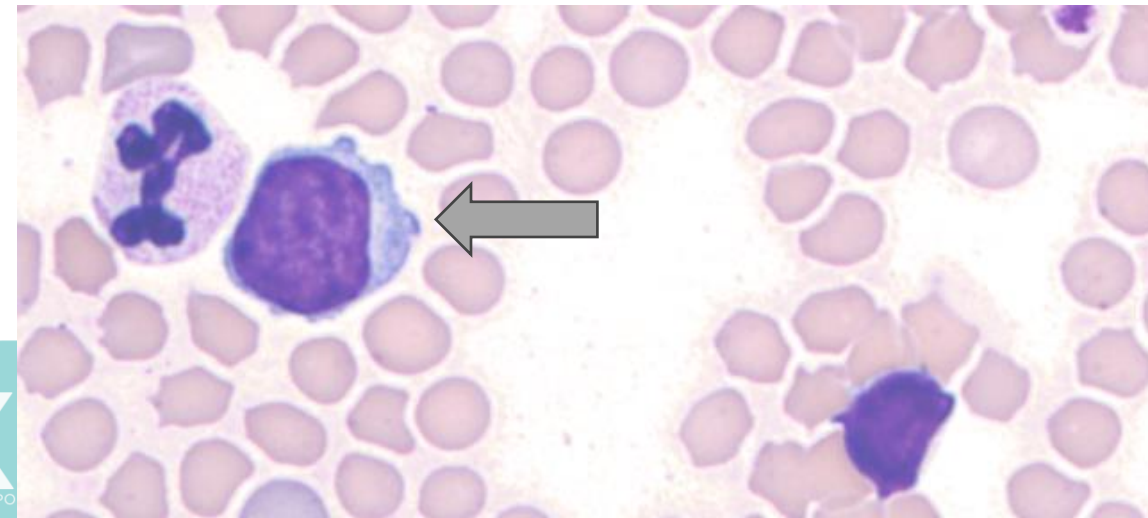
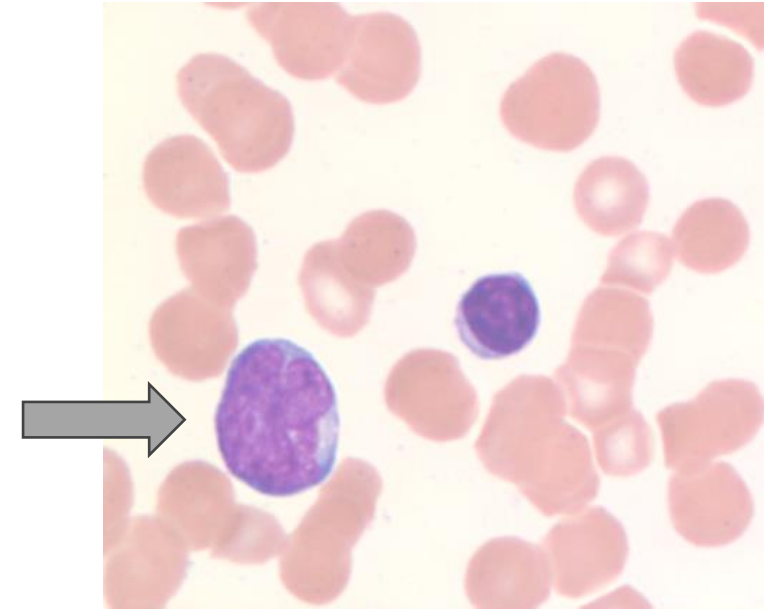
- **Monocyte**

- Bigger than neutrophils
- Gray-blue cytoplasm
- Pleomorphic nucleus



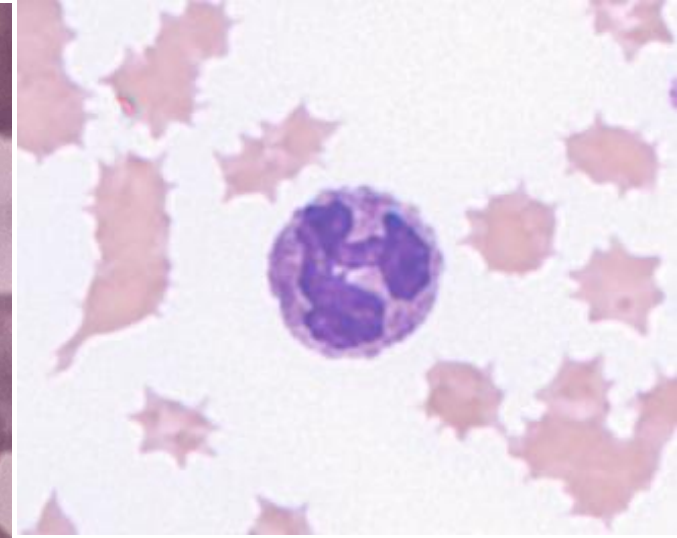
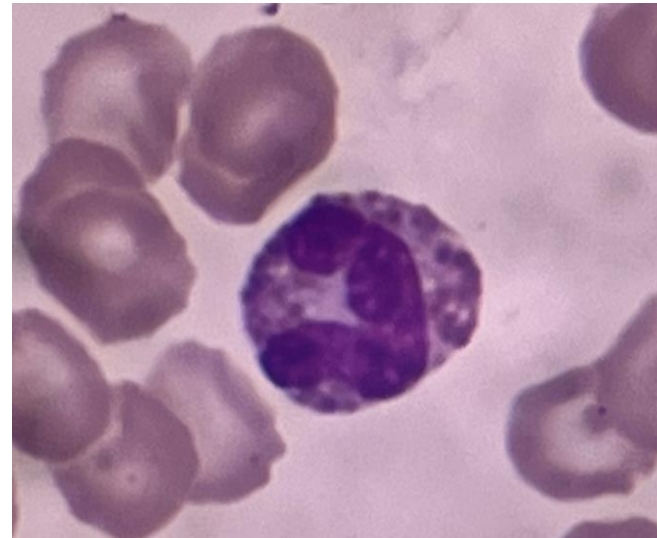
WBC differential count (100 cells)

- **Lymphocyte**
 - Single, round nucleus
 - Minimal cytoplasm
- **Neoplastic lymphocyte**
 - Larger
 - Basophilic cytoplasm
 - More numerous
 - Nucleolar ring



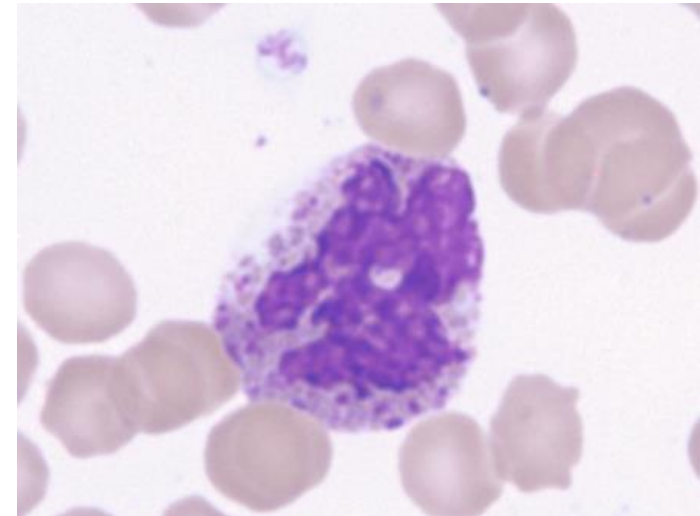
WBC differential count (100 cells)

- **Eosinophil**
- Eosinophilic granules
- Lobulated nucleus

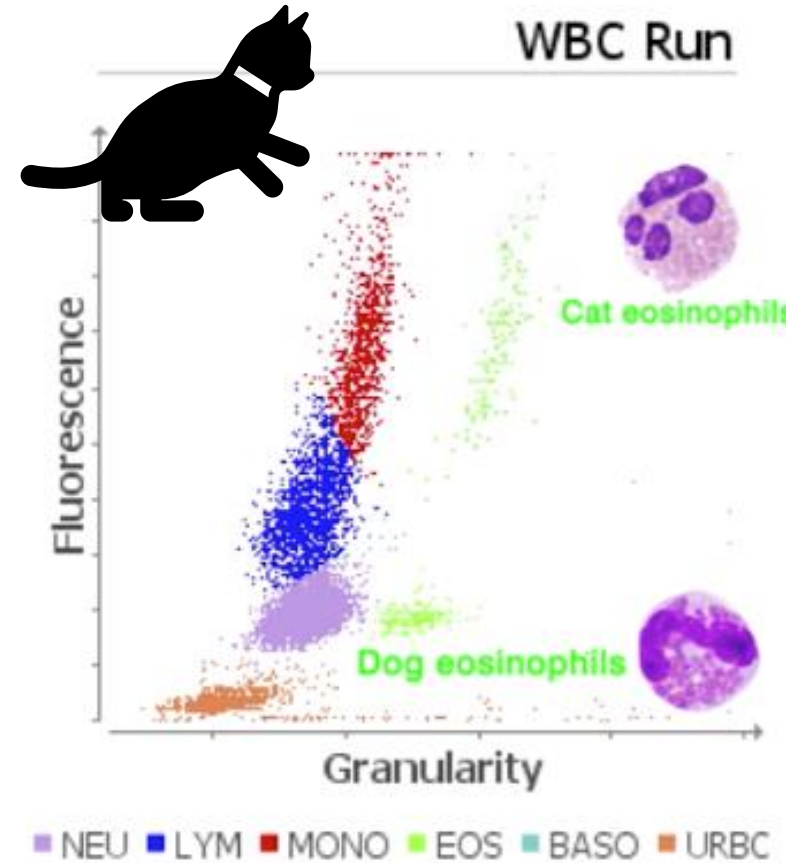
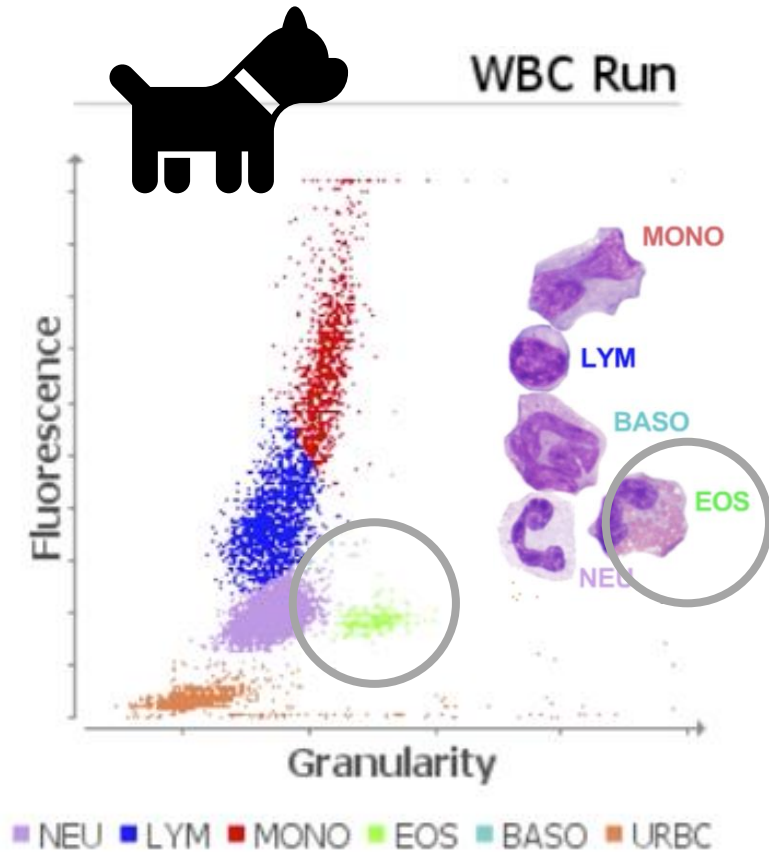


WBC differential count (100 cells)

- **Basophil**
- Basophilic granules
- Lobulated nucleus



ProCyte Dx™: WBC dot plot



White blood abnormalities

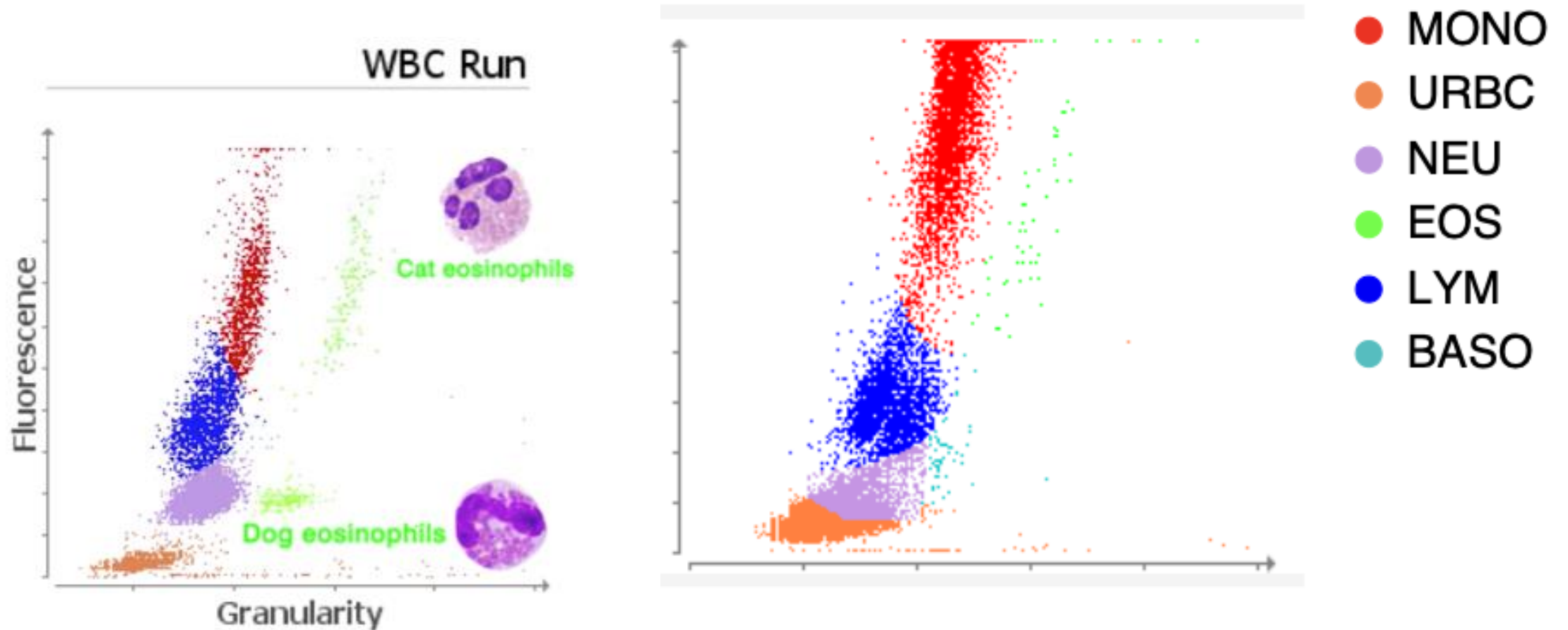
10-year-old, female spayed, DSH cat

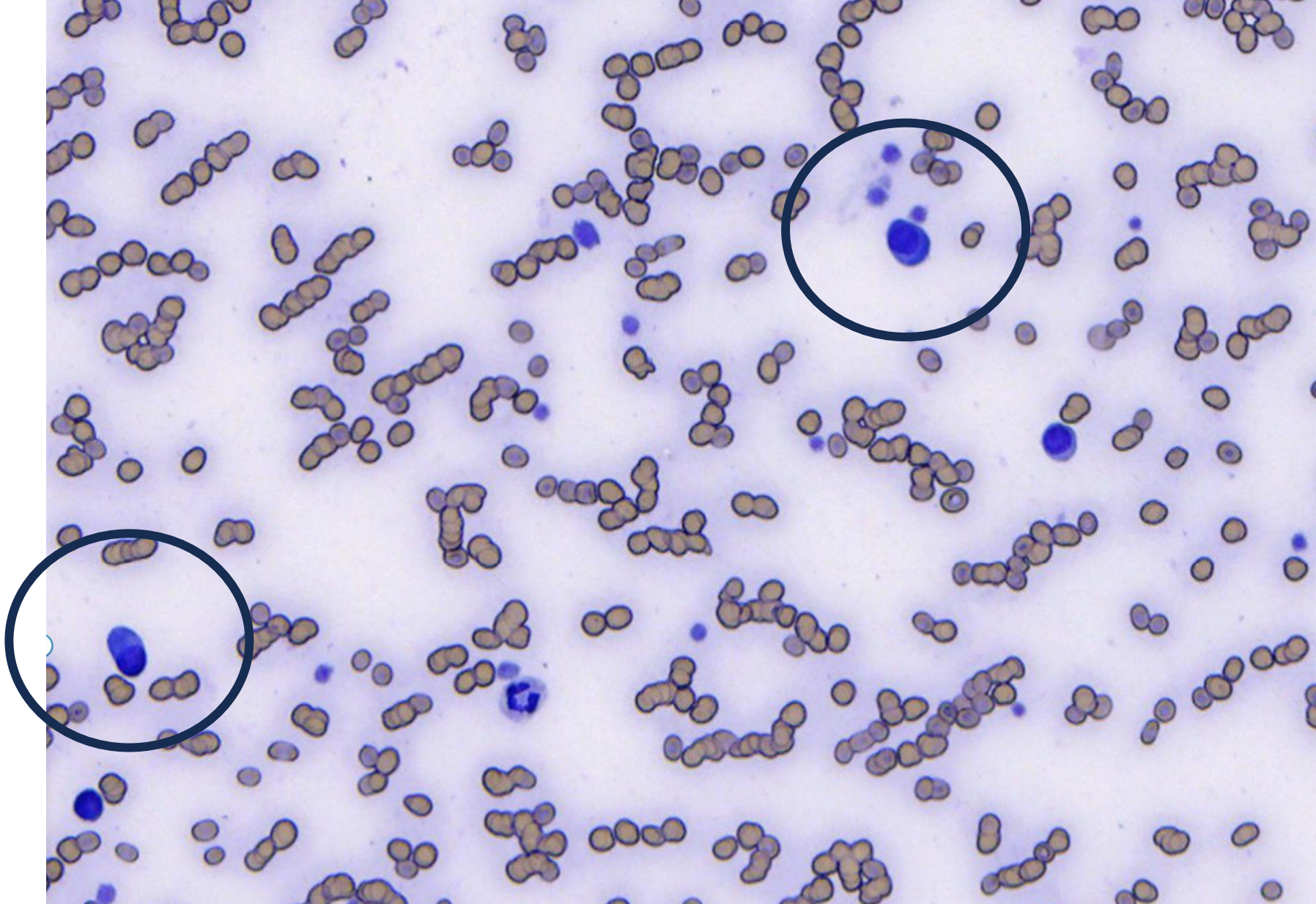
- Ongoing issue D+, V+ Occasionally, lethargic, hair loss, weight loss.
- Primary thinks cancer was waiting on u/s but worsened tonight - not eating, hardly moving, isolating

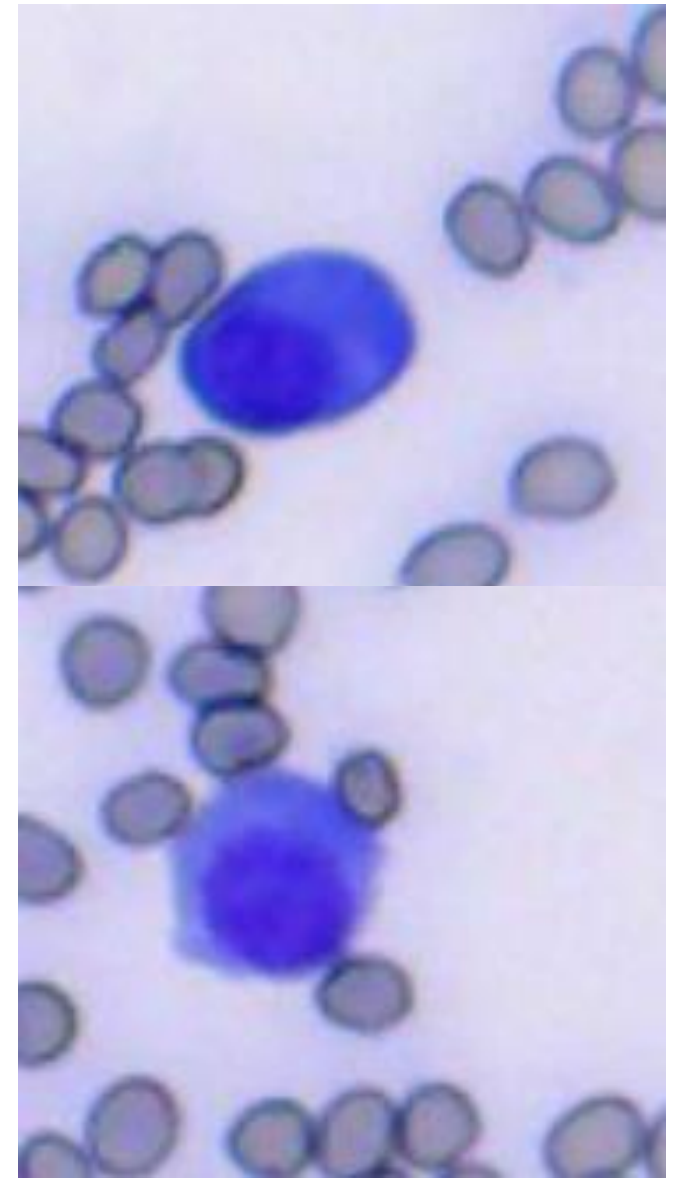
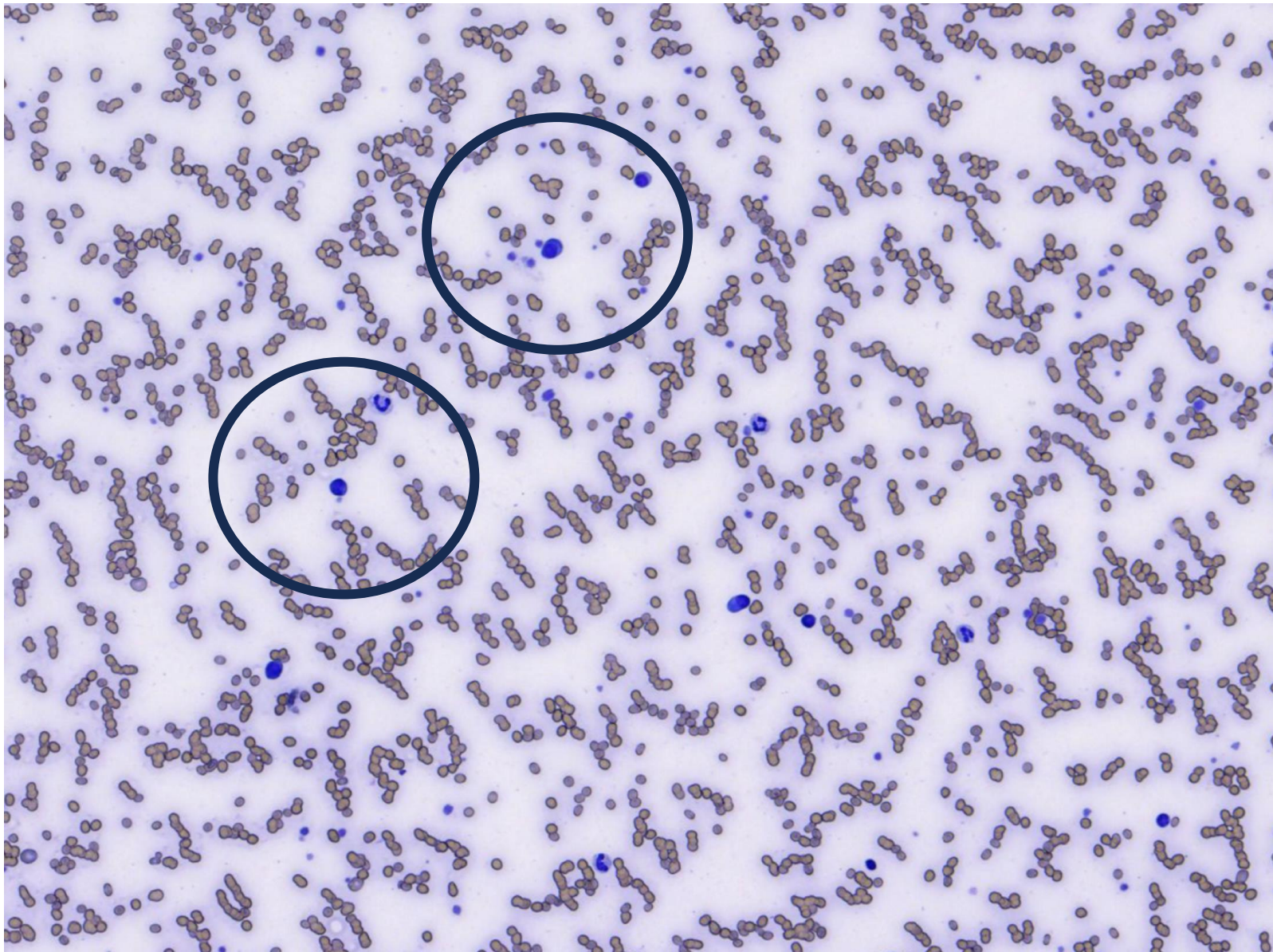
10-year-old, female spayed, DSH cat

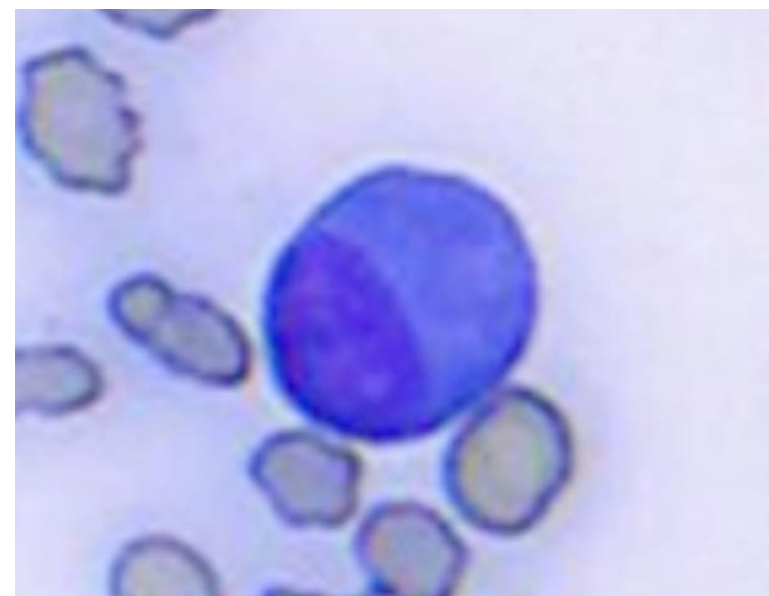
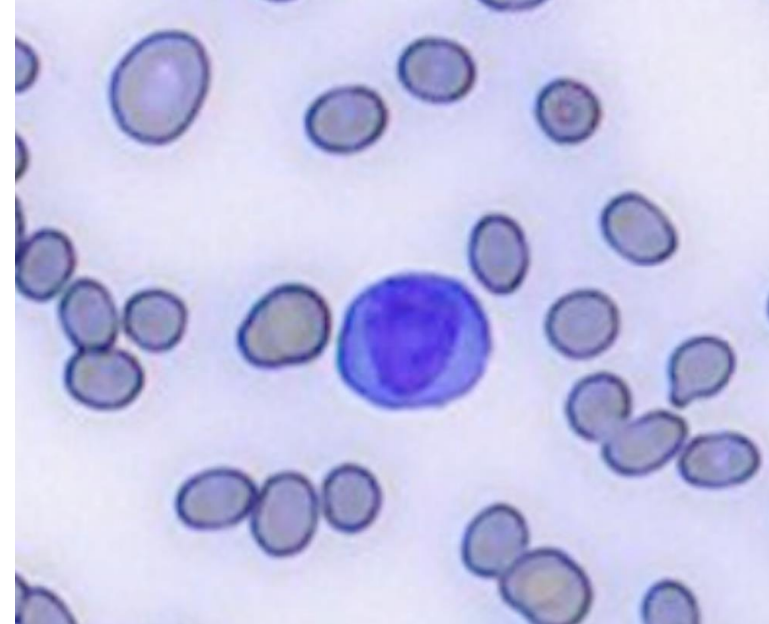
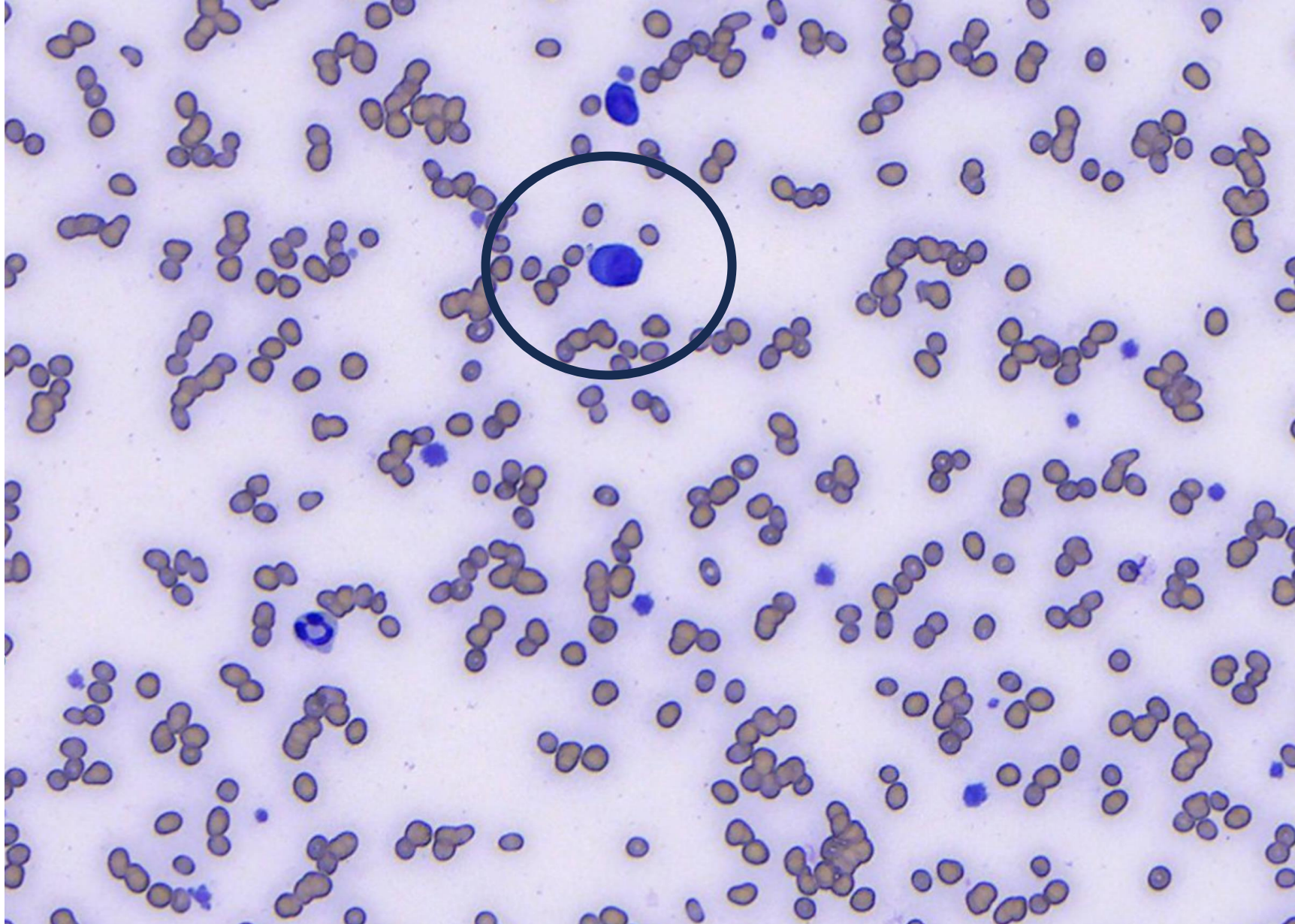
- Severe nonregenerative anemia (HCT 10.4%, Retic 0.4%)
- Bands suspected
- Severe monocytosis (5.71 K/uL)
- Eosinopenia (0.06 K/uL)
- Thrombocytopenia (PLT 34 K/uL)

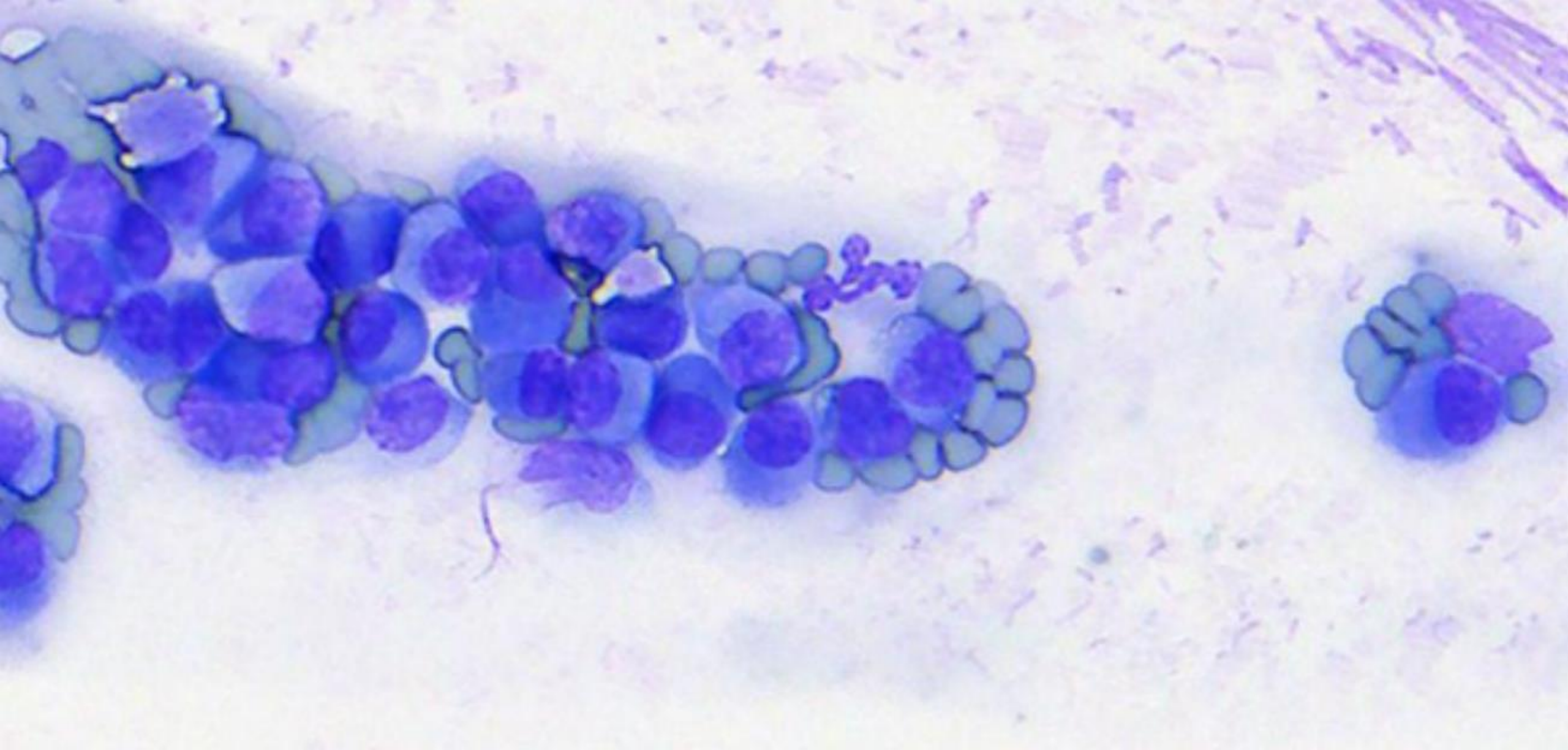
10-year-old, female spayed, DSH cat





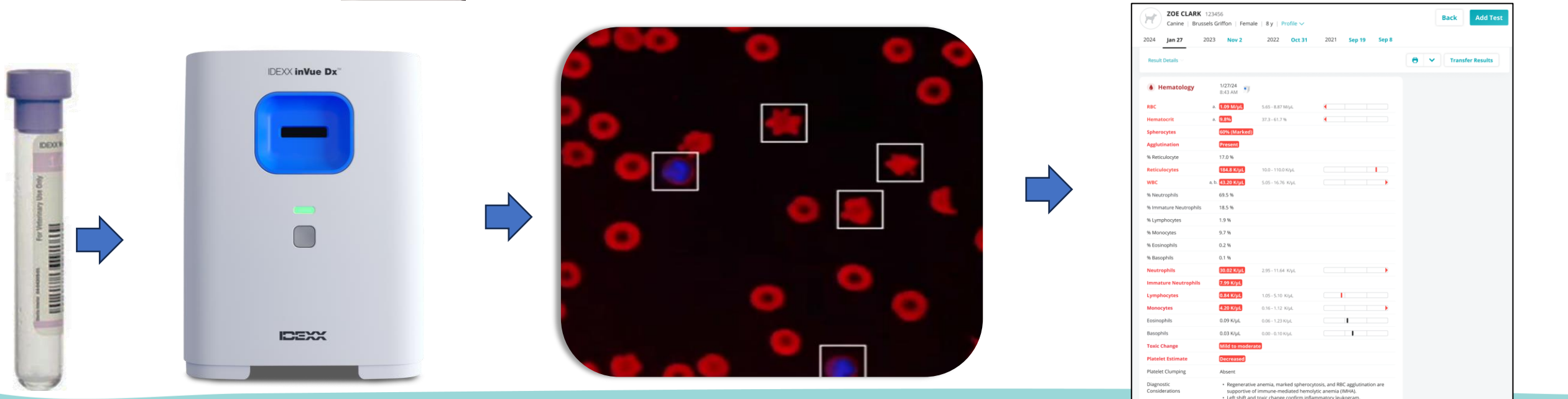






IDEXX inVue Dx™ Cellular Analyzer





ZOE CLARK 123456
Canine | Brussels Griffon | Female | 8 y | [Profile](#)

2024 Jan 27 2023 Nov 2 2022 Oct 31 2021 Sep 19 Sep 8

[Result Details](#) [Transfer Results](#)

Hematology	1/27/24 8:43 AM	
RBC	a. 1.09 K/ μ L	5.65 - 8.87 K/ μ L
Hematocrit	a. 9.8%	37.3 - 61.7 %
Spherocytes	60% (Marked)	
Agglutination	Present	
% Reticulocyte	17.0 %	
Reticulocytes	184.8 K/ μ L	10.0 - 110.0 K/ μ L
WBC	a. 43.20 K/ μ L	5.05 - 16.76 K/ μ L
% Neutrophils	69.5 %	
% Immature Neutrophils	18.5 %	
% Lymphocytes	1.9 %	
% Monocytes	9.7 %	
% Eosinophils	0.2 %	
% Basophils	0.1 %	
Neutrophils	10.02 K/ μ L	2.95 - 11.64 K/ μ L
Immature Neutrophils	7.99 K/ μ L	
Lymphocytes	0.84 K/ μ L	1.05 - 5.10 K/ μ L
Monocytes	4.20 K/ μ L	0.16 - 1.12 K/ μ L
Eosinophils	0.09 K/ μ L	0.06 - 1.23 K/ μ L
Basophils	0.03 K/ μ L	0.00 - 0.10 K/ μ L
Toxic Change	Mild to moderate	
Platelet Estimate	Decreased	
Platelet Clumping	Absent	

Diagnostic Considerations

- Regenerative anemia, marked spherocytosis, and RBC agglutination are supportive of immune-mediated hemolytic anemia (IMHA).
- Left shift and toxic change confirm inflammatory leukogram.
- Platelets appear decreased based on morphologic assessment.

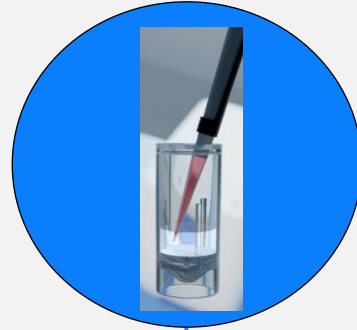
Images

a. Results imported from ProCyt.
b. The white blood cell differential has been updated based on cytologic evaluation.

IDEXX inVue DxTM Cellular Analyzer

1

Pipette sample
into diluent tube
20 uL



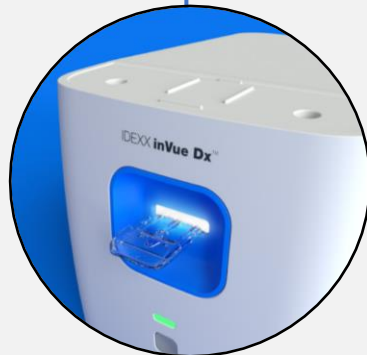
2

Drop sample
into cartridge

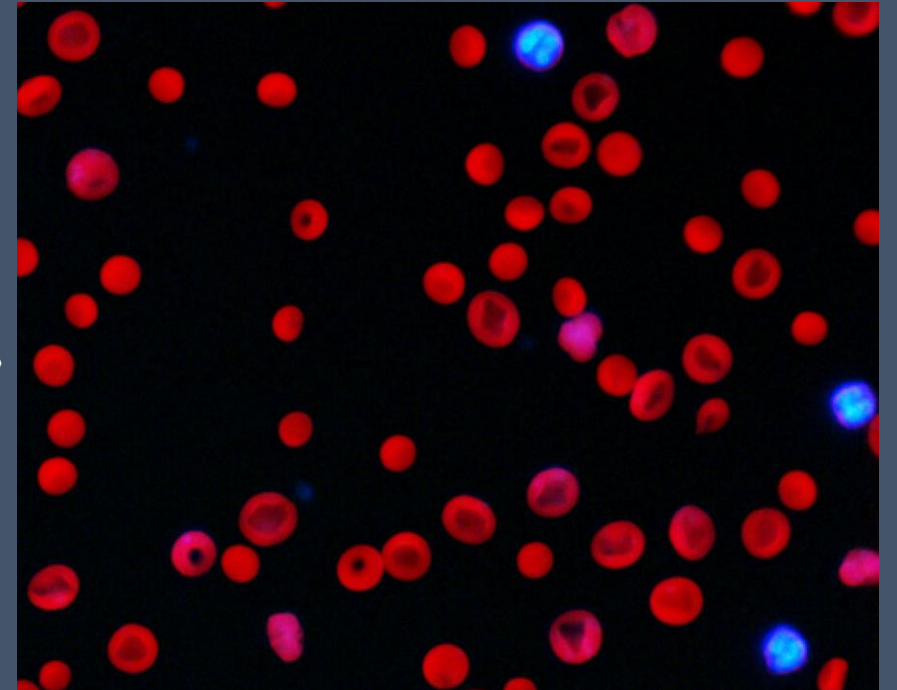


3

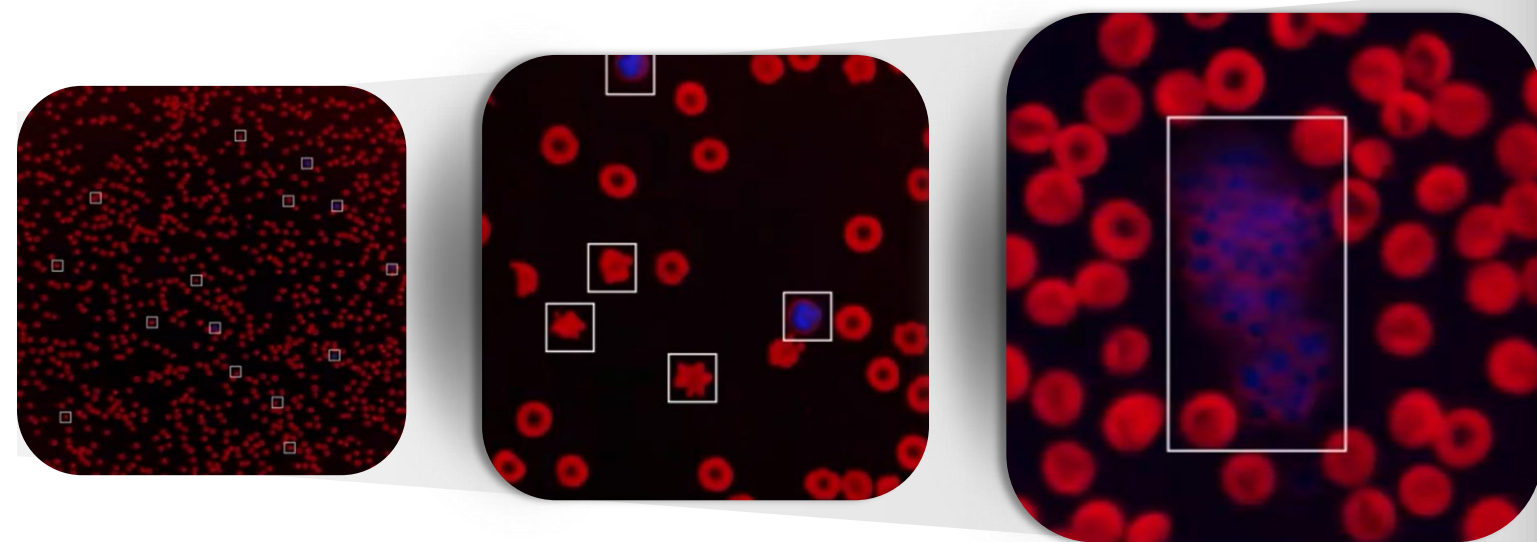
Insert and press
the Start button



10 mins



inVue Dx Provides: automated quantification, classification, and interpretation of blood morphology



IDEXX VetConnect PLUS

Home | Directory of Services | Imaging | Telemedicine

James Herriot
All Creatures Animal Hospital

Sign out

←

ZOE CLARK 203AB Patient Management

Canine | Brussels Griffon | Female | By

Order New Diagnostics

2024 Jan 27 Jan 27

Result Details

Add to Order

Hematology

1/27/24 9:43 AM

1/27/24 9:43 AM

RBC	a. 1.09	5.65 - 8.87 M/ μ L	1.09
Hematocrit	b. 9.8	37.3 - 61.7 %	9.8
Spherocytes	60% (Marked)		
Agglutination	Present		
% Reticulocyte	17.0	%	17.0
Reticulocytes	184.8	10.0 - 110.0 K/ μ L	184.8
WBC	c. 43.20	5.05 - 16.76 K/ μ L	43.20
% Neutrophils	69.5	%	*69.2
% Immature Neutrophils	18.5	%	
% Lymphocytes	1.9	%	*21.6
% Monocytes	9.7	%	*8.9
% Eosinophils	0.2	%	0.2
% Basophils	0.1	%	0.1
Neutrophils	30.02	2.95 - 11.64 K/ μ L	*29.89
Immature Neutrophils	7.99	K/ μ L	
Lymphocytes	0.84	1.05 - 5.10 K/ μ L	*9.34
Monocytes	4.20	0.16 - 1.12 K/ μ L	*3.85
Eosinophils	0.09	0.06 - 1.23 K/ μ L	0.09
Basophils	0.03	0.00 - 0.10 K/ μ L	0.03
Platelet Estimate	50-100 K/ μ L (Moderately decreased)		

Differential Considerations

The presence of regenerative anemia, spherocytosis, and RBC agglutination are strongly suggestive of immune-mediated hemolytic anemia. Other clinical features include icterus, hyperbilirubinemia/bilirubinuria (in the absence of liver dysfunction), or hemoglobinemia/urina. Investigate for underlying causes such as infection, neoplasia, concurrent inflammatory conditions, or history of recent drugs/vaccines.

This platelet estimate incorporates enumeration of individual platelets and platelets within clumps. Moderately decreased platelets may be seen with platelet consumption, immune-mediated destruction, decreased production from the bone marrow, and sequestration in the spleen. If this finding is unexpected, please redraw a new sample to rule out artifactual thrombocytopenia (e.g., clot in the blood tube).

Images

a. RBC results imported from ProCyte.

b. HCT results imported from ProCyte.

c. WBC results imported from ProCyte. The white blood cell differential has been updated based on cytologic evaluation.

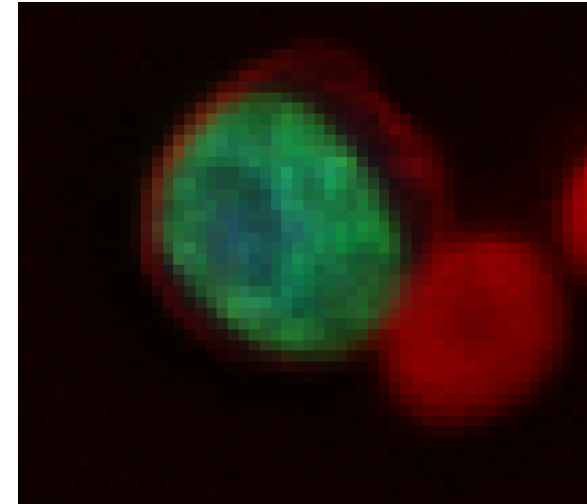
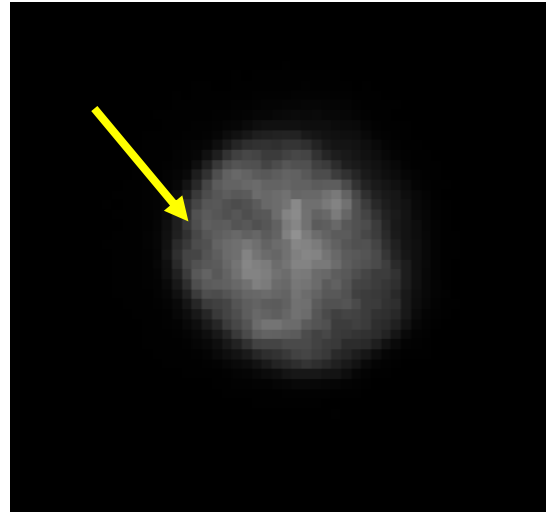


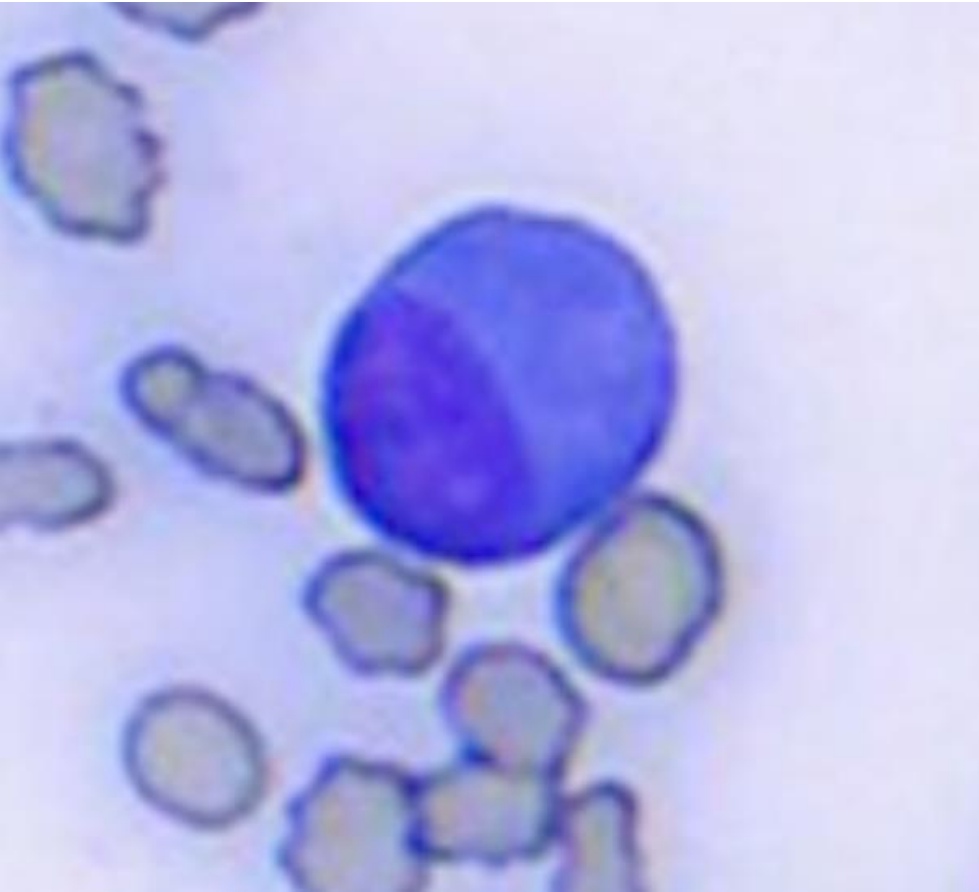
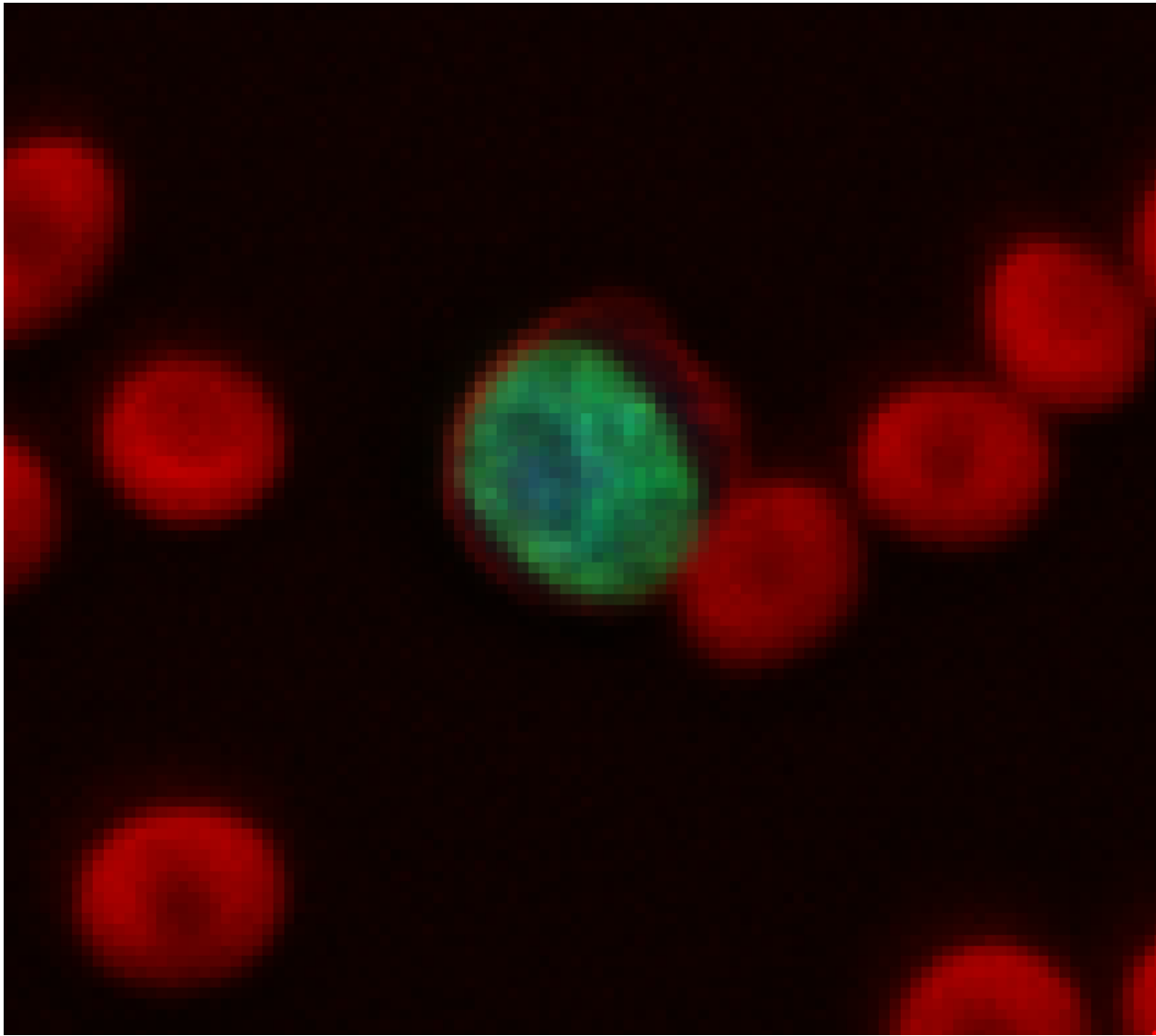
Delivering reference lab-quality results in a real-time environment

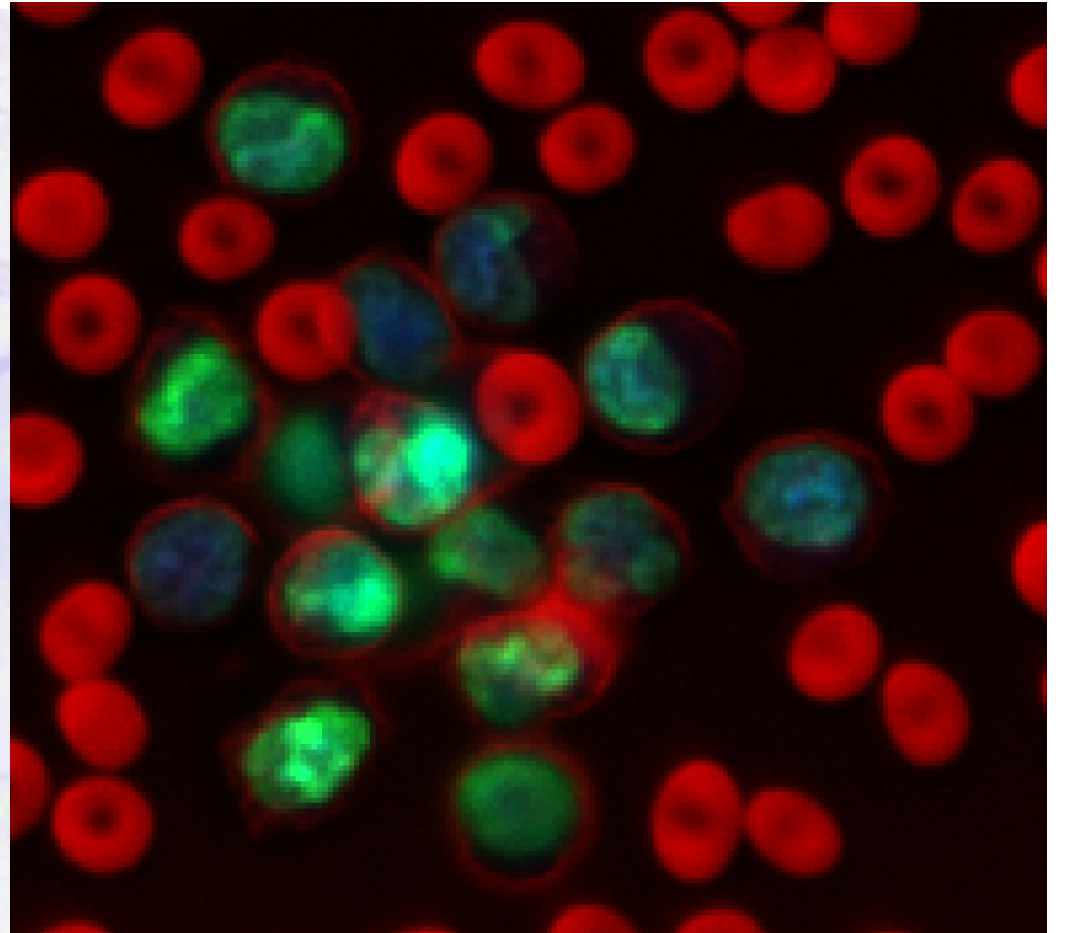
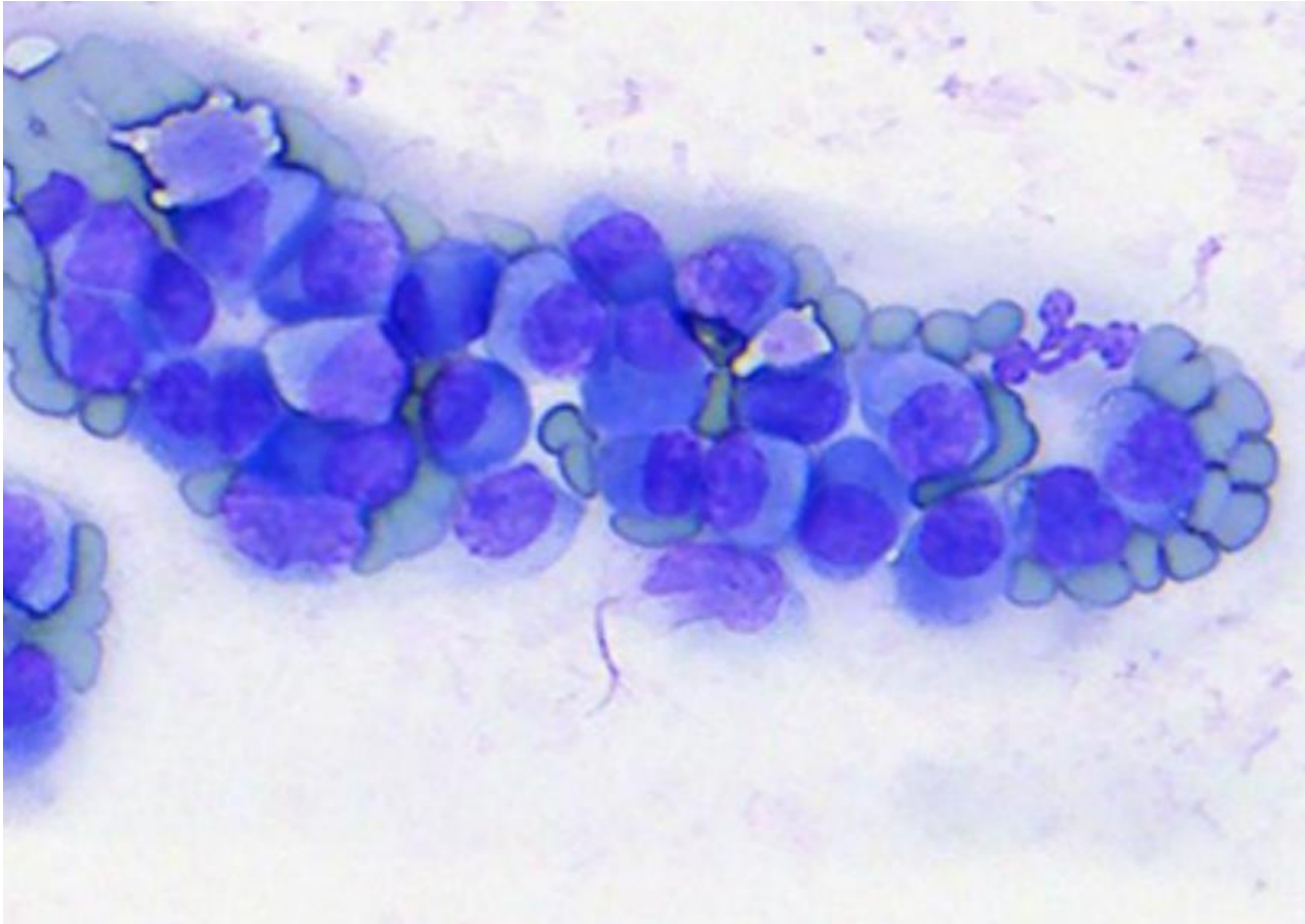
IDEXX inVue Dx™ Cellular Analyzer

Different light channels

- Large immature mononuclear cell
- Bottom left: see nuclear chromatin features
- Bottom right: arrow points to nucleolus







Red blood cell abnormalities

8-year-old, spayed female Brussels griffon

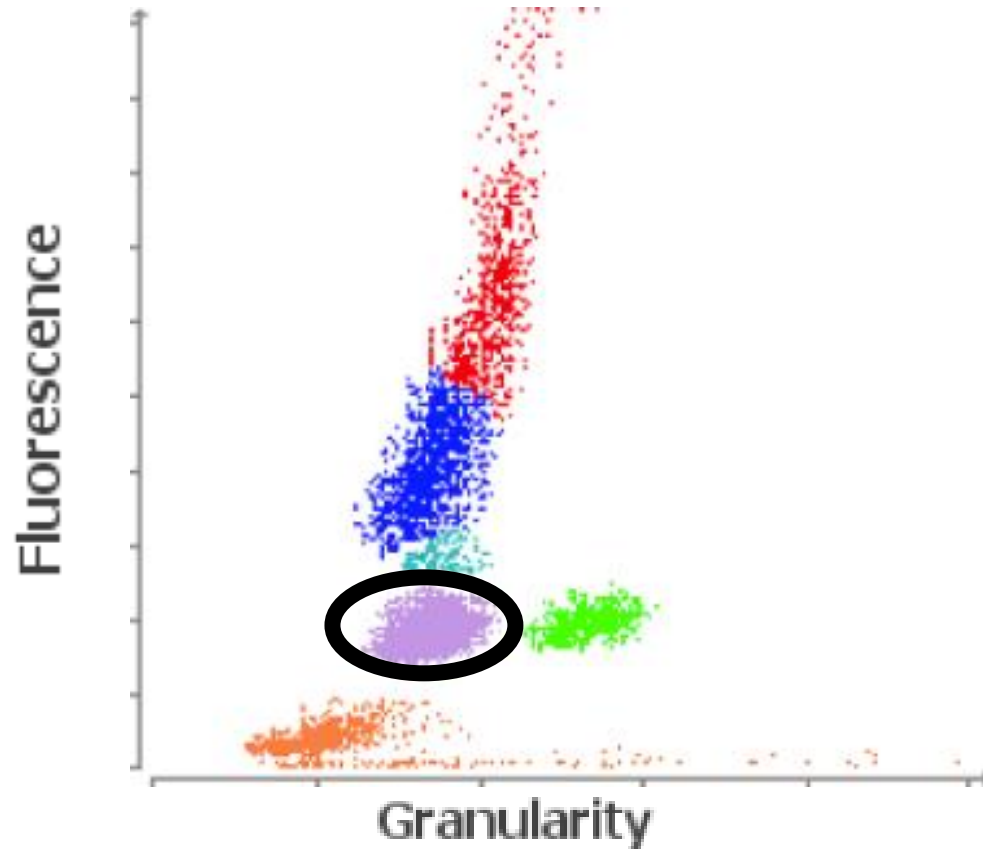
- Presents for lethargy and poor appetite
- Exam findings:
 - Quiet, alert, and responsive
 - Pale and icteric
 - Tachycardic

8-year-old, spayed female Brussels griffon

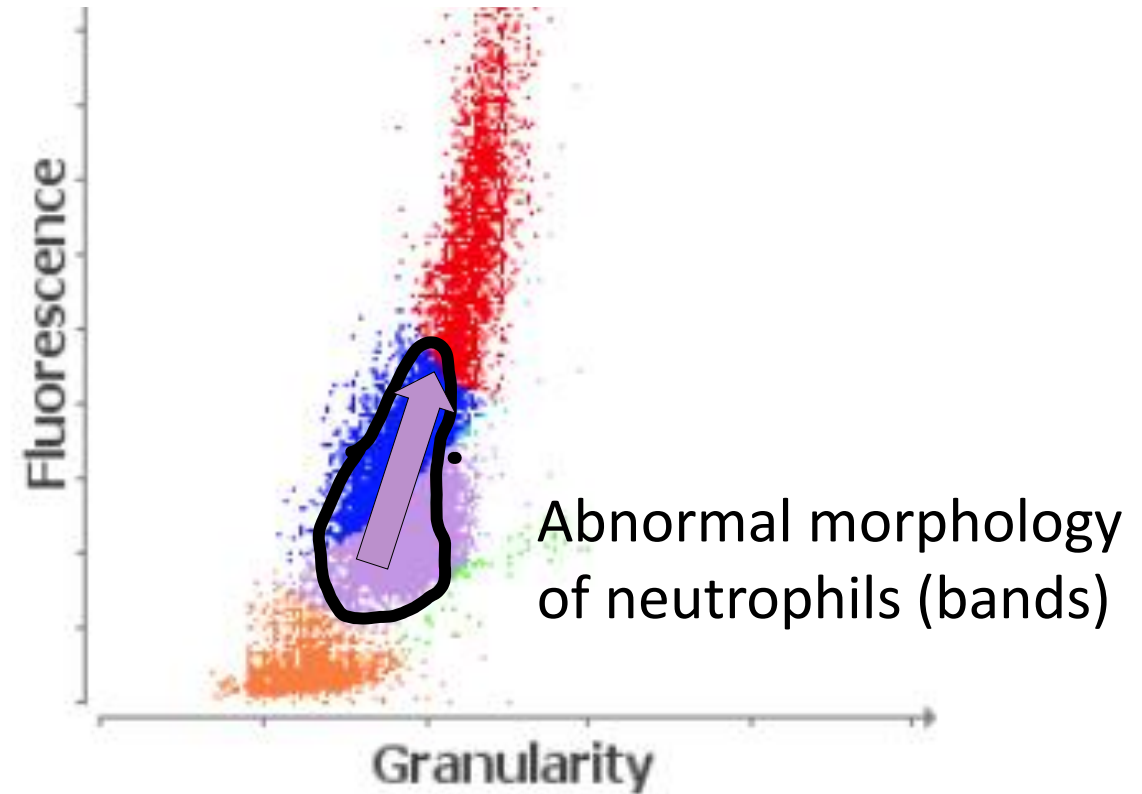
- Severe regenerative anemia (HCT 9.8%, Retic 17% = 184.8 K/uL)
- Marked leukocytosis (43.2 K/uL)
 - Neutrophilia (30 K/uL)
 - Suspected Band
 - Lymphocytosis (9.34 K/uL)
 - Monocytosis (3.85 K/uL)
- Thrombocytopenia (PLT 60 K/uL)

8-year-old, spayed female Brussels griffon

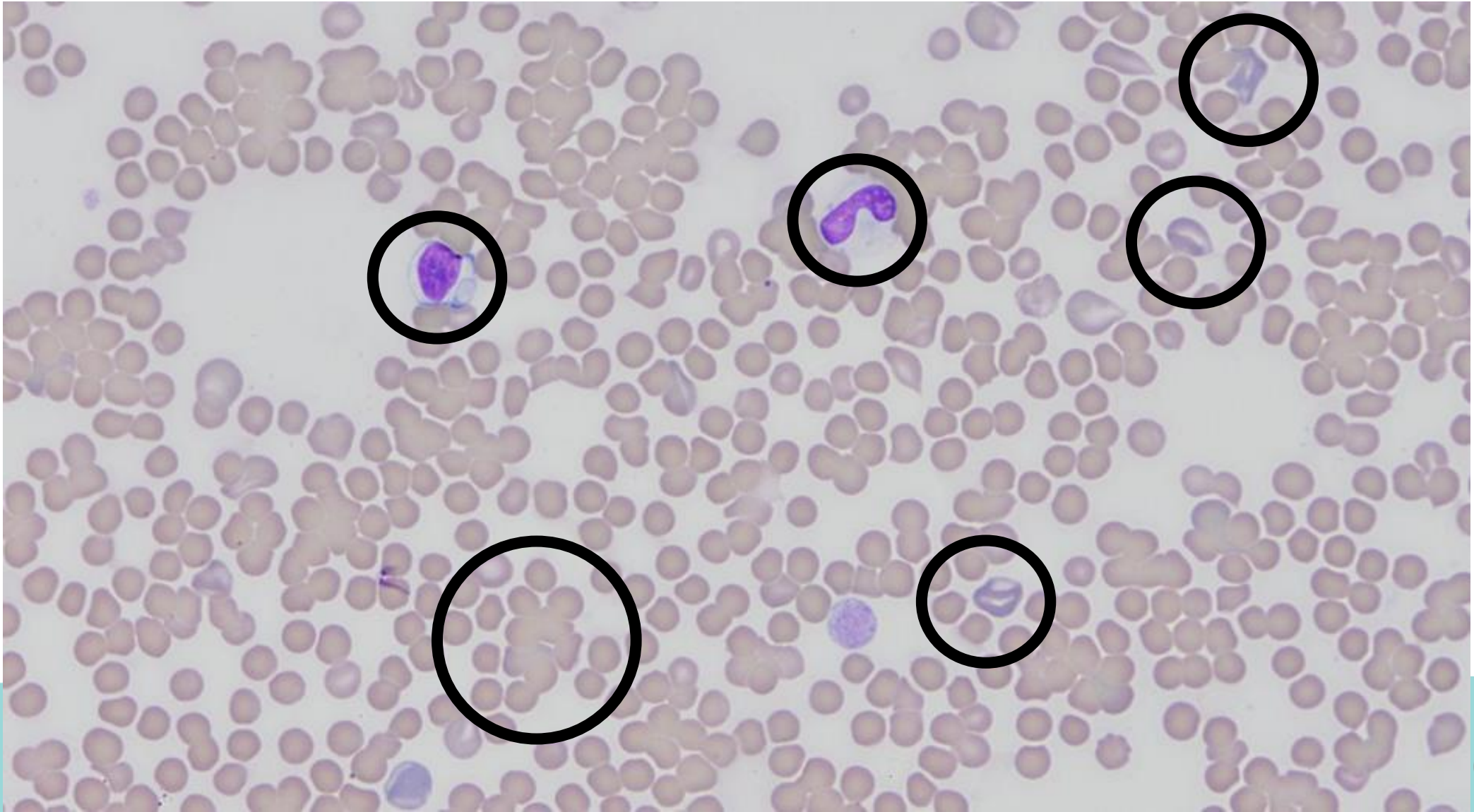
Normal



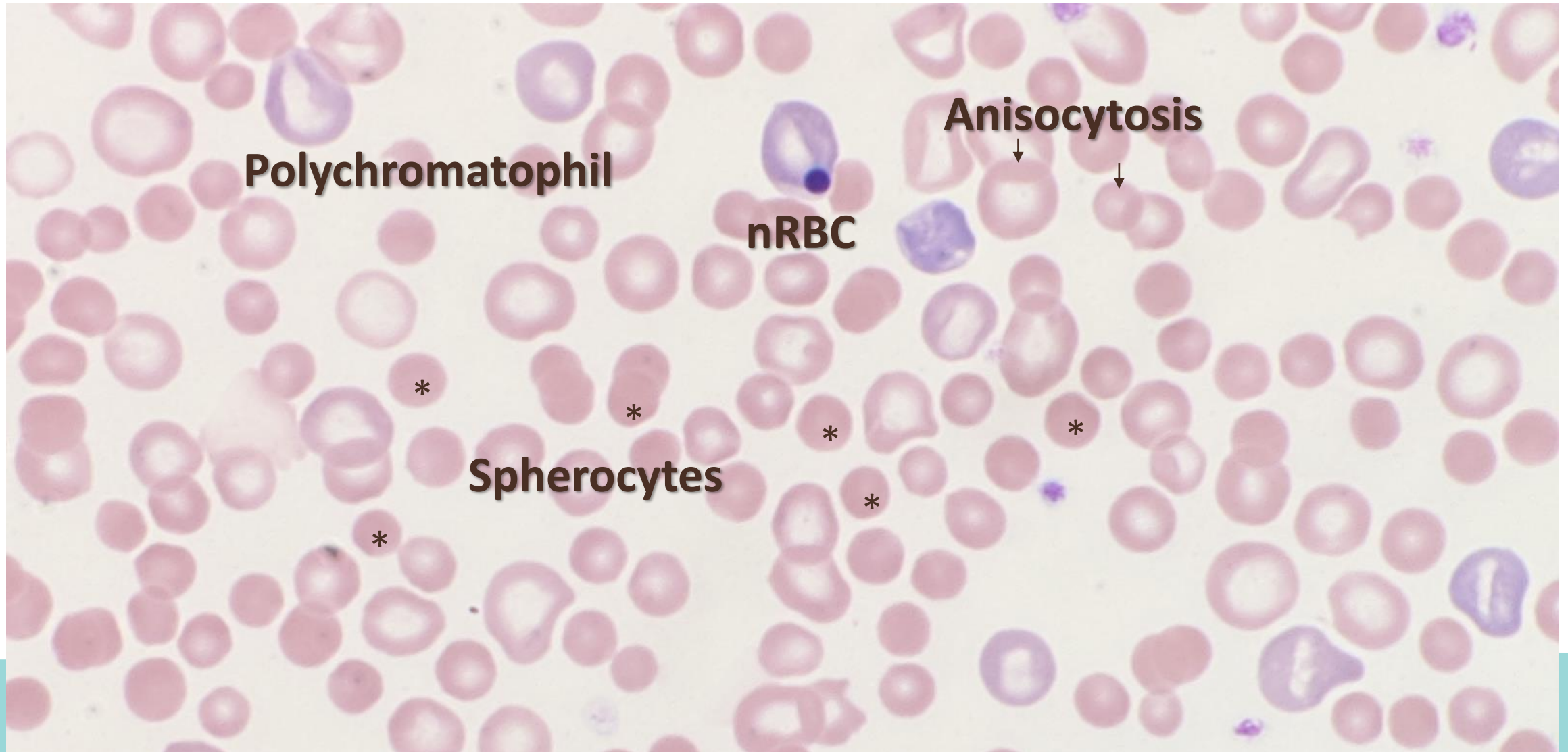
* Confirm with dot plot and/or blood film review.



8-year-old, spayed female Brussels griffon

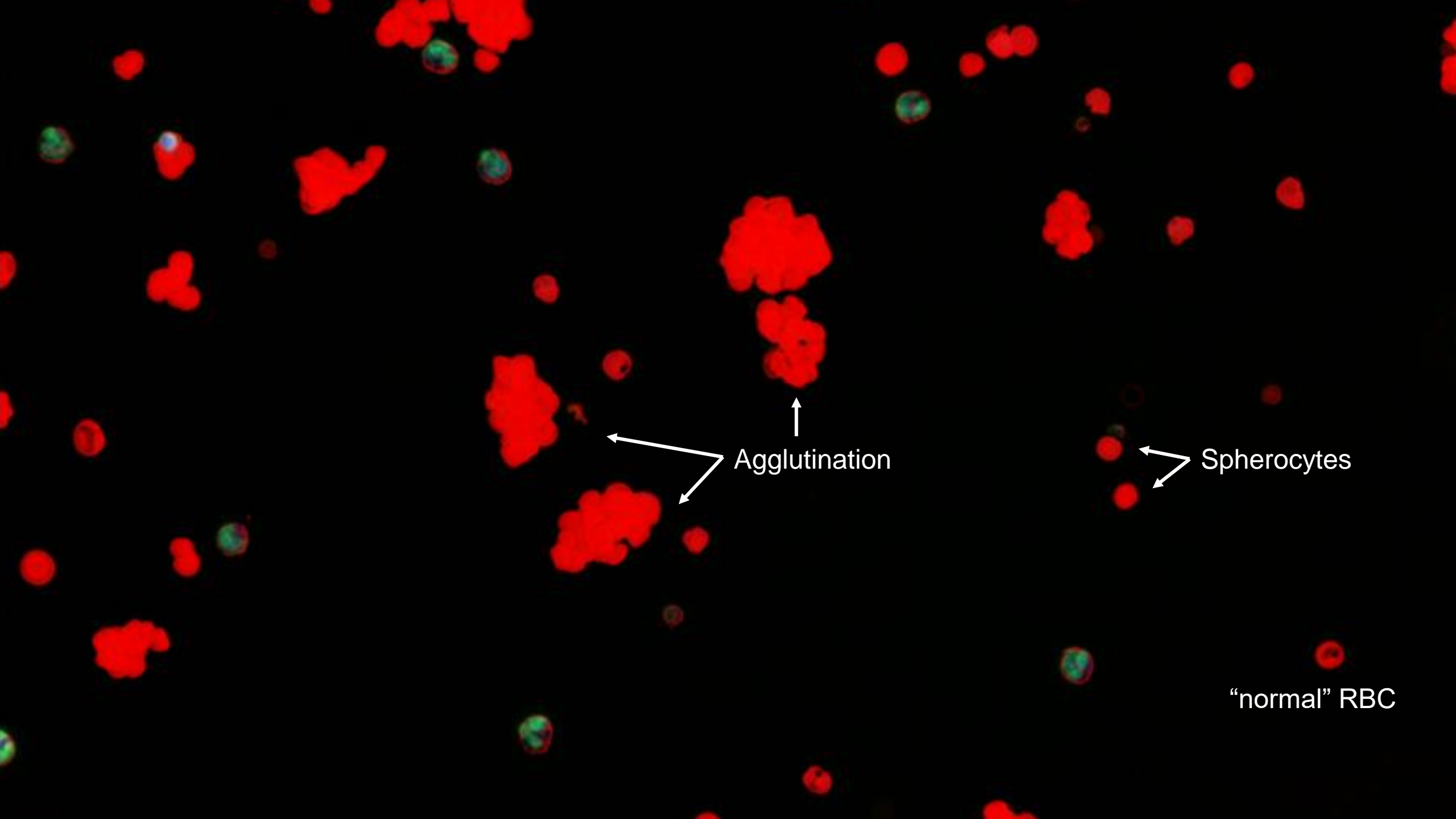


Immune-mediated hemolytic anemia (IMHA)



IDEXX inVue Dx™ Cellular Analyzer



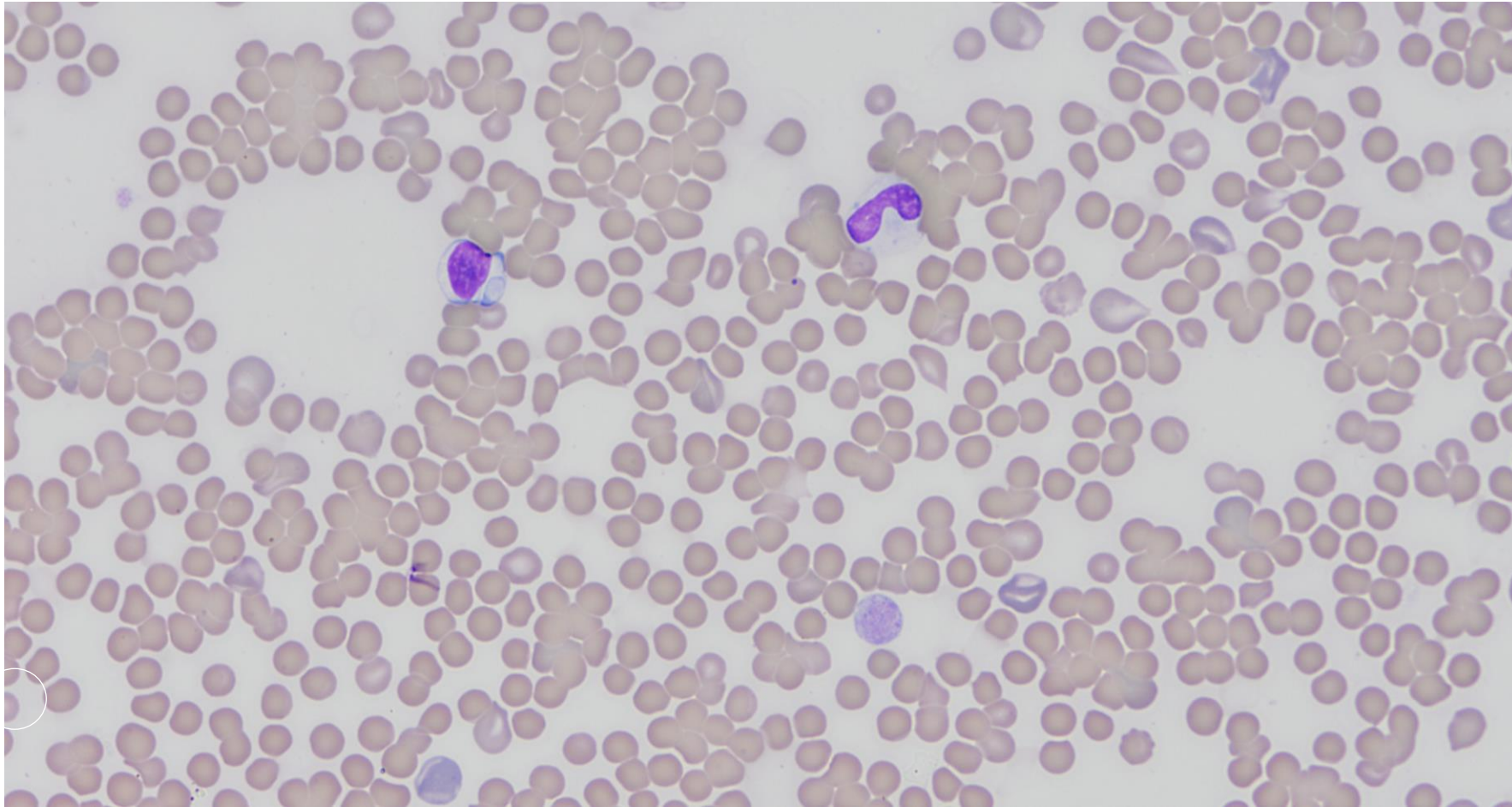


Agglutination

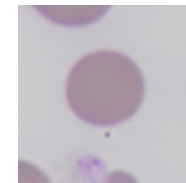
Spherocytes

"normal" RBC

IDEXX inVue Dx™ analyzer: IMHA



Spherocytes

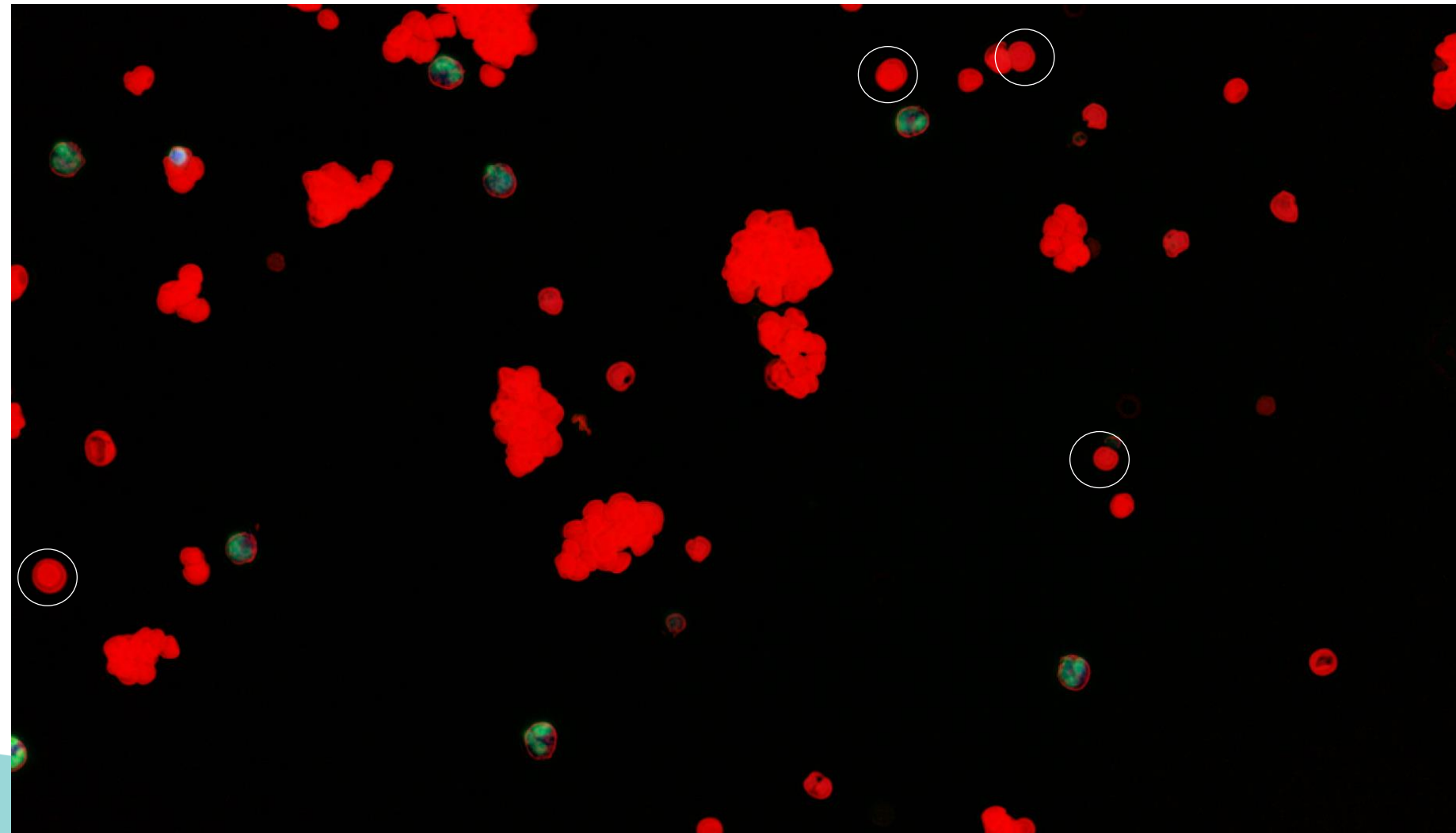


Spherocyte

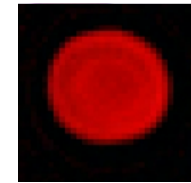


Normal canine
RBC

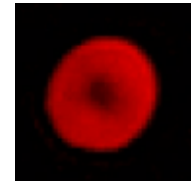
IDEXX inVue Dx™ analyzer: IMHA



Spherocytes

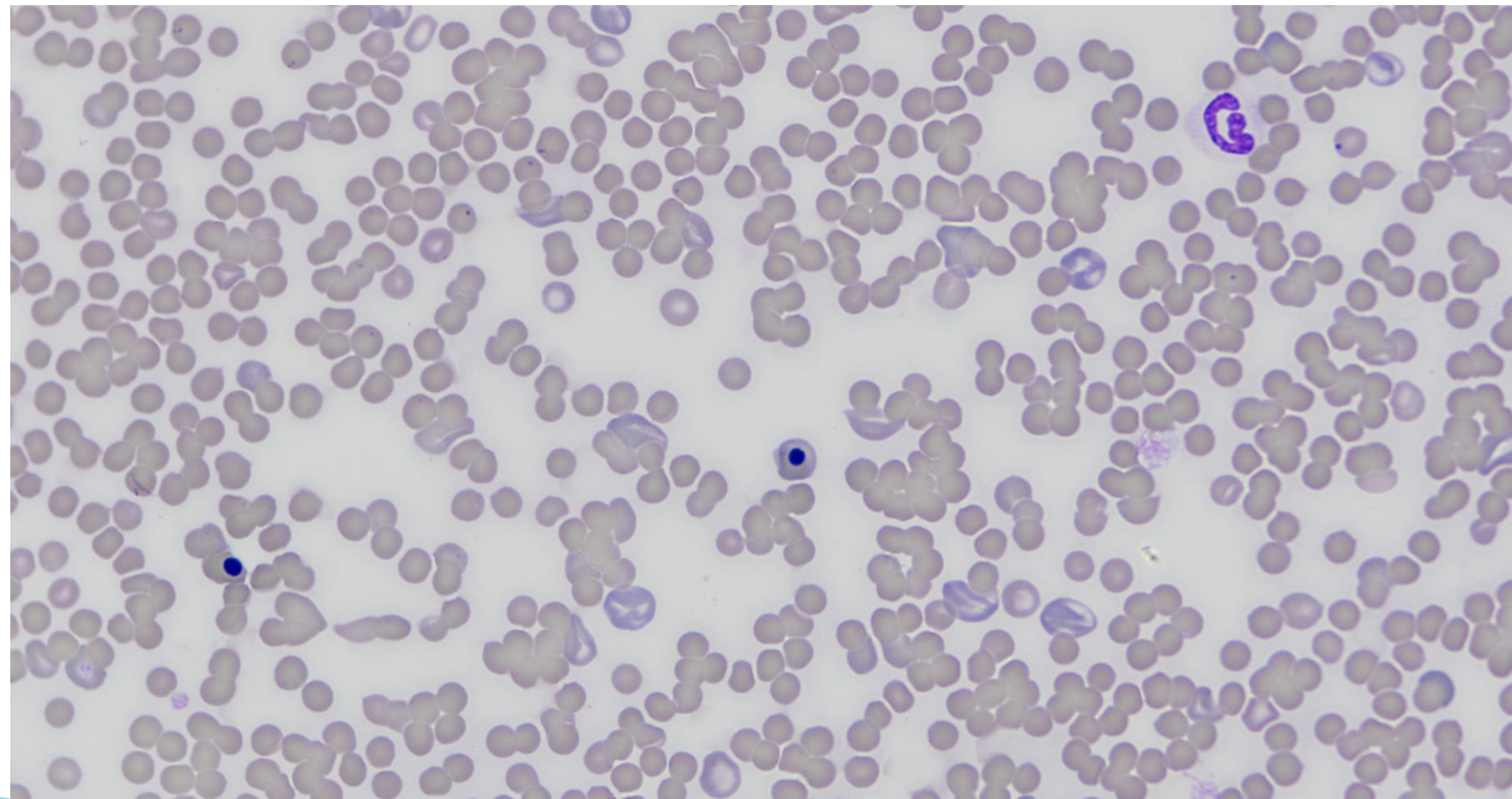


Spherocyte

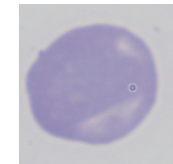


Normal canine
RBC

IDEXX inVue Dx™ analyzer: IMHA



Reticulocytes

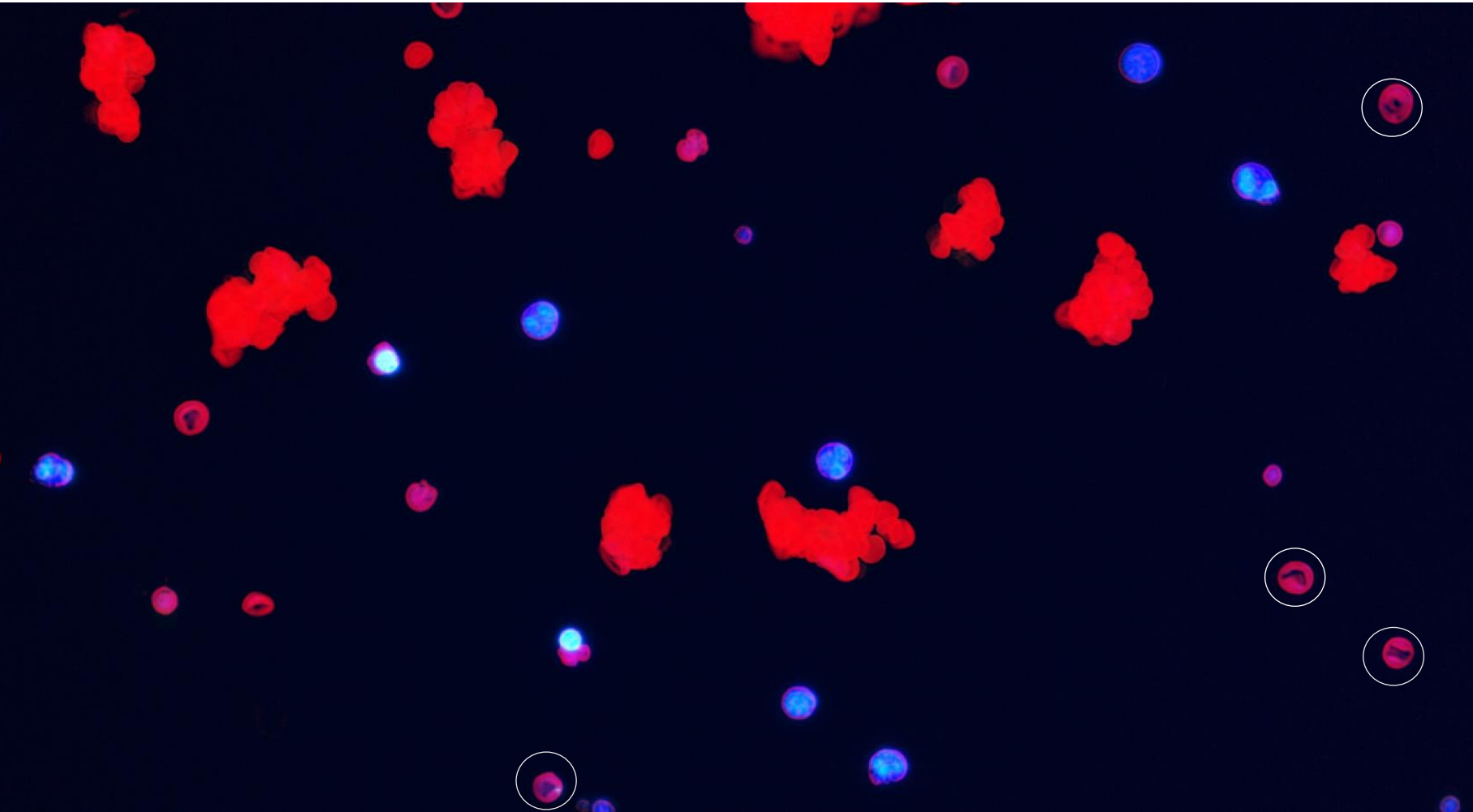


Reticulocyte

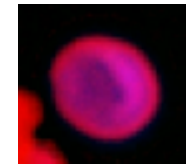


Normal canine
RBC

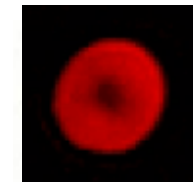
IDEXX inVue Dx™ analyzer: IMHA



Reticulocytes



Reticulocyte



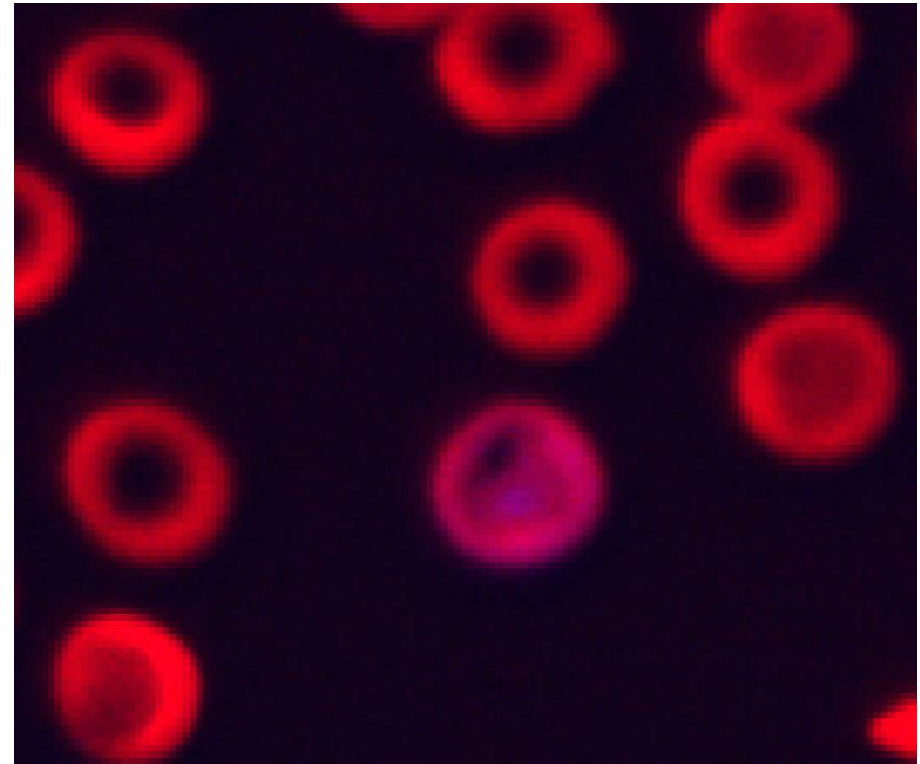
Normal canine
RBC

IDEXX inVue Dx - Reticulocyte

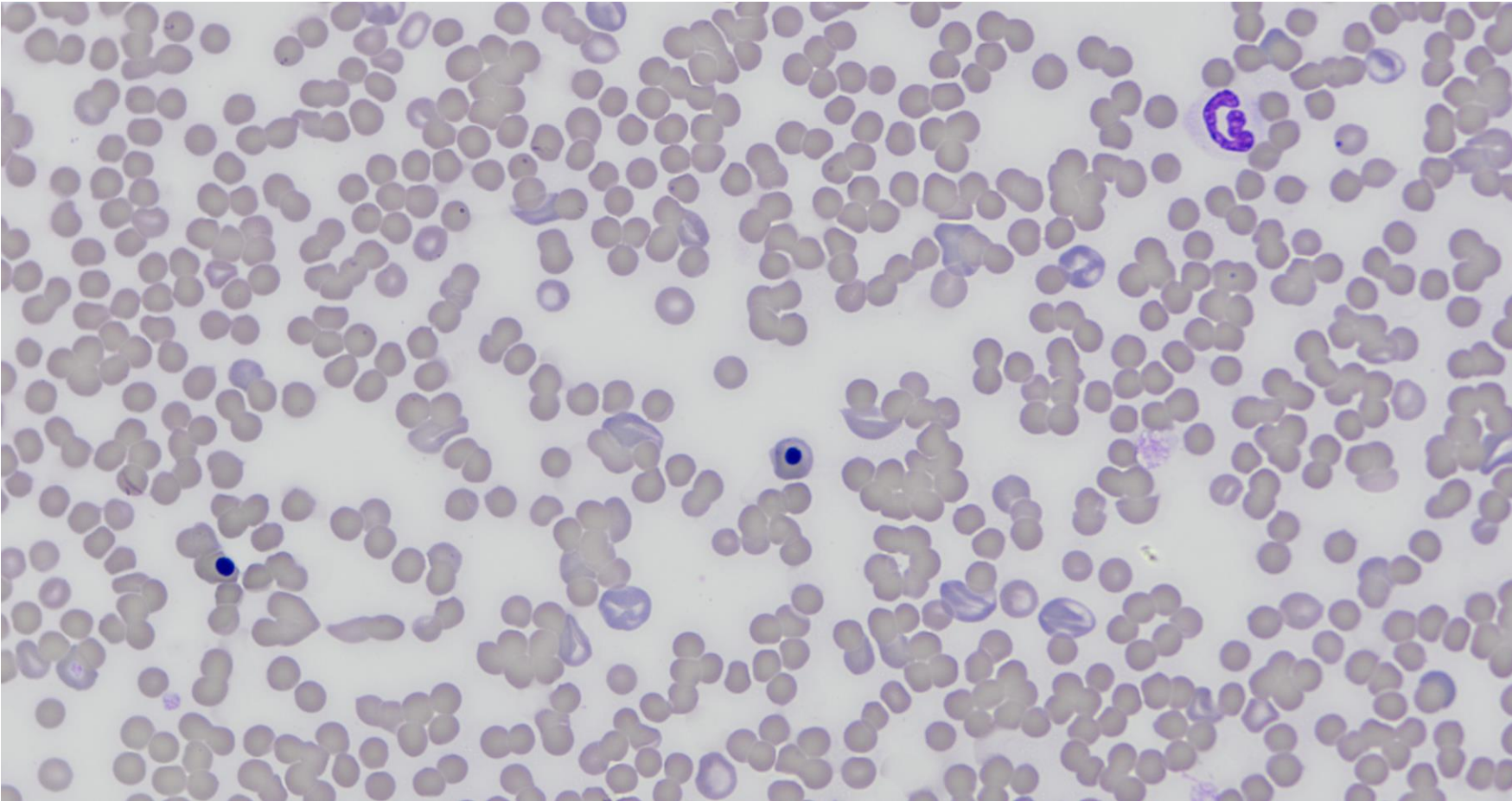
Florescent – RNA



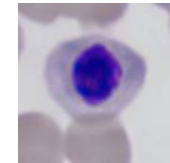
Composite



IDEXX inVue Dx™ analyzer: IMHA



nRBC

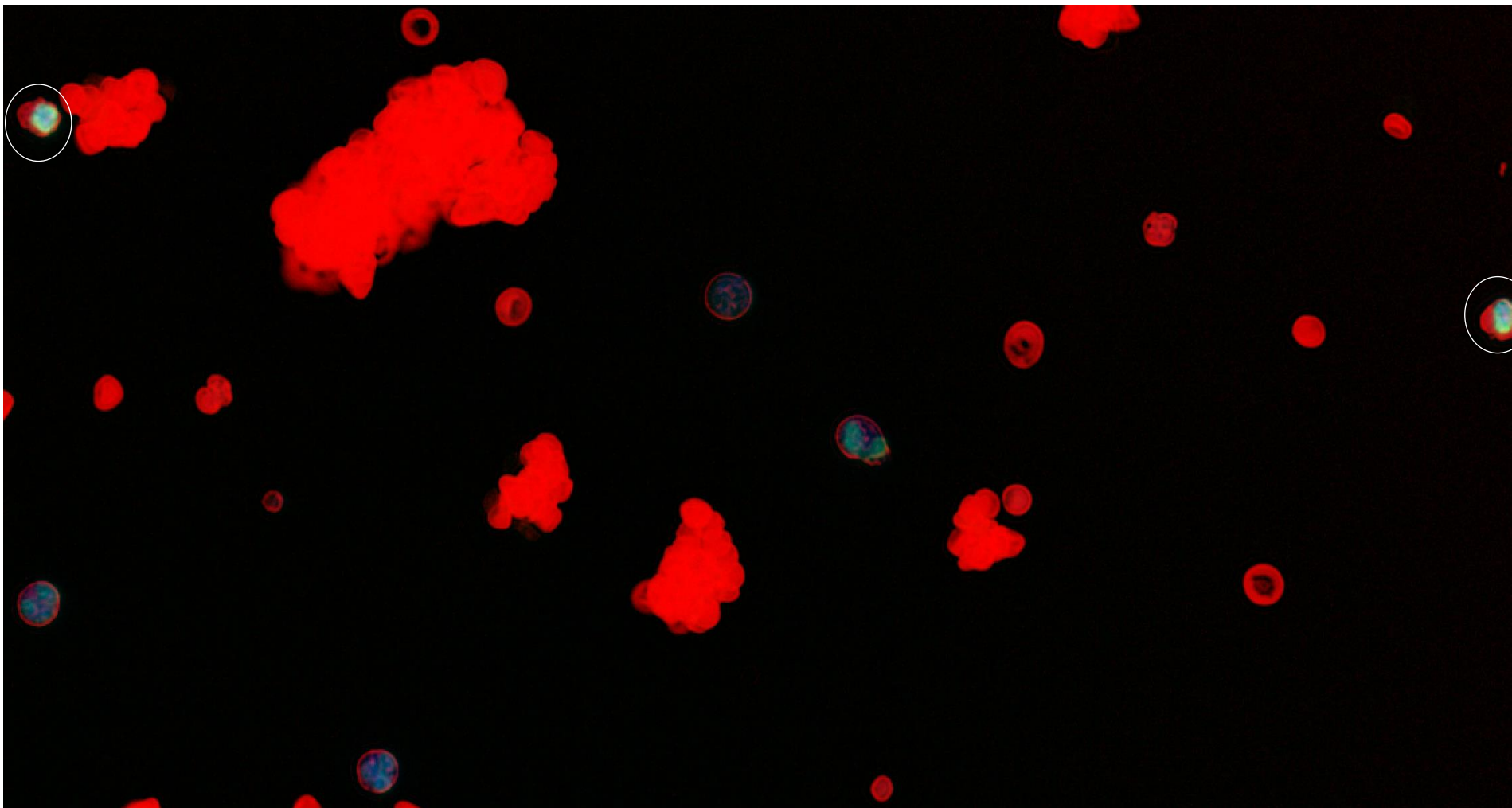


nRBC

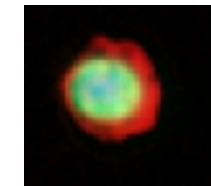


Normal canine
RBC

IDEXX inVue DxTM analyzer: IMHA



nRBC



nRBC

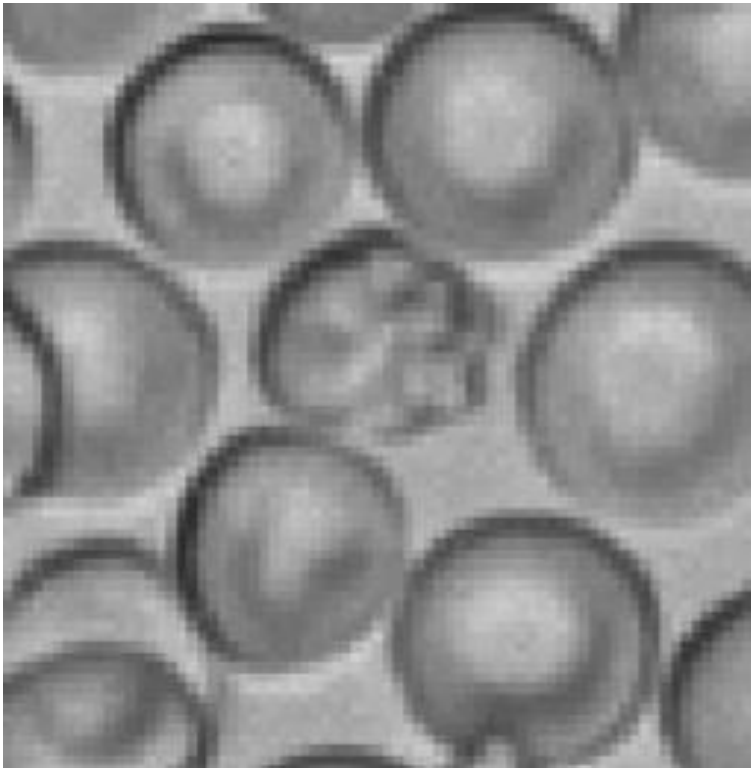


Normal canine
RBC

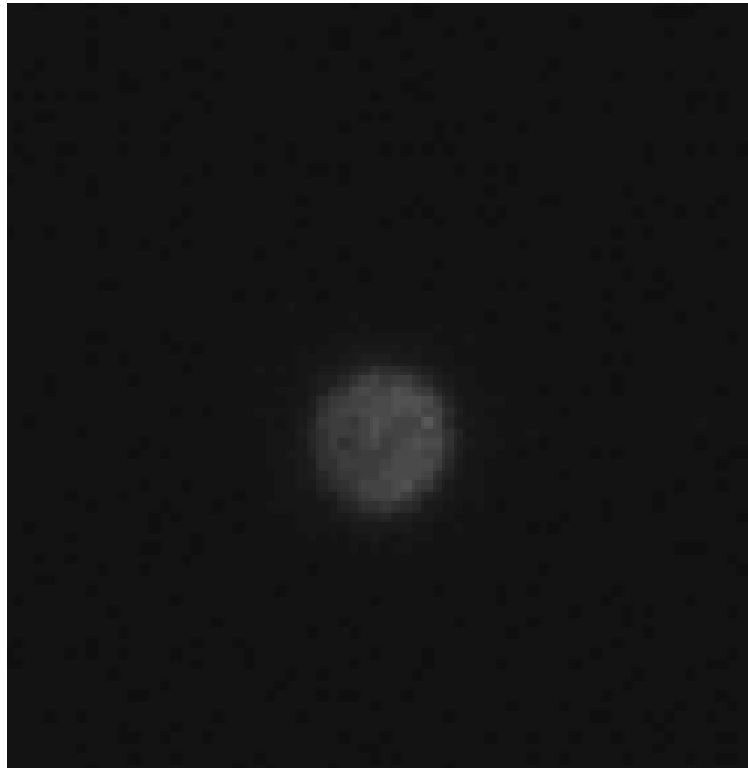
microscope

IDEXX inVue Dx - Reticulocyte

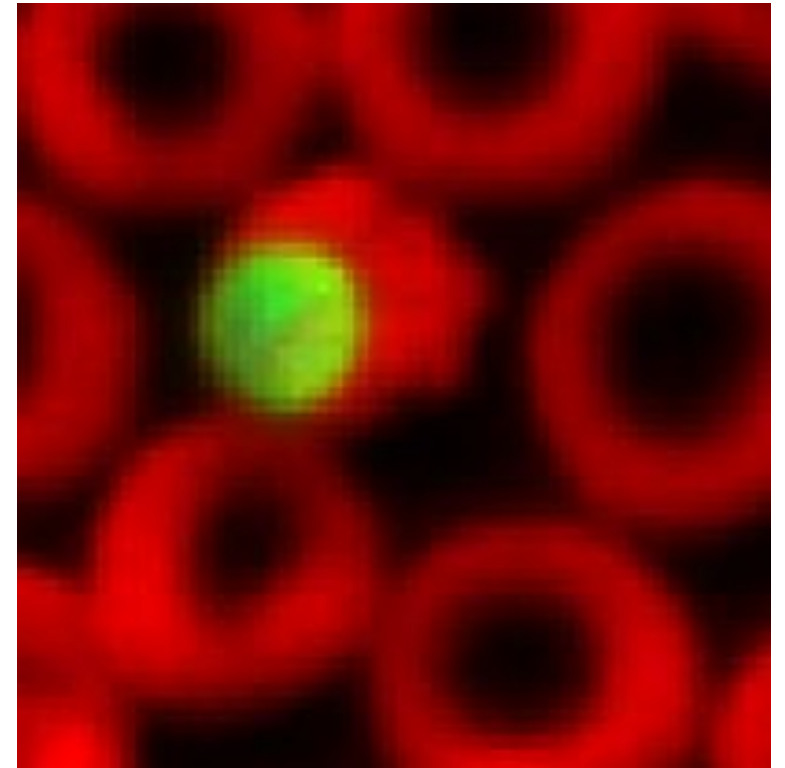
Bright



Florescent – DNA



Composite



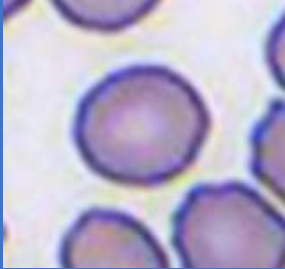
Red Blood Cells

+ + + + + +

CREATING CLARITY

Normal Red
Blood Cell

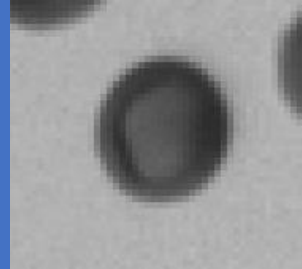
Reference
(Blood Smear)



Bright 1



Bright 2



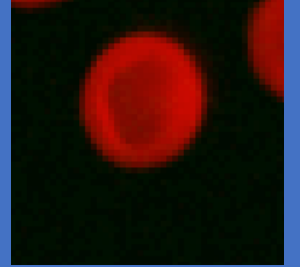
Fluorescent 1



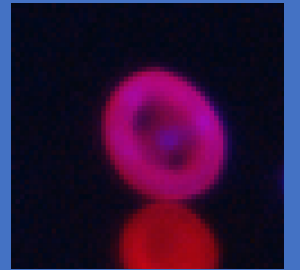
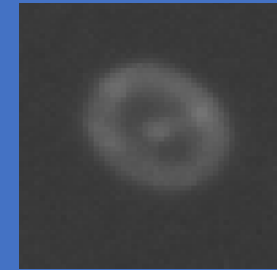
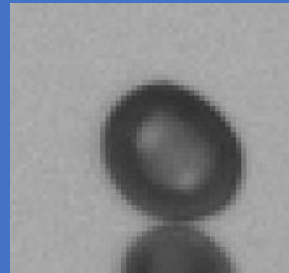
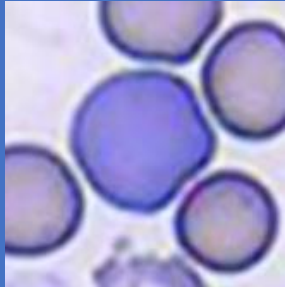
Fluorescent 2



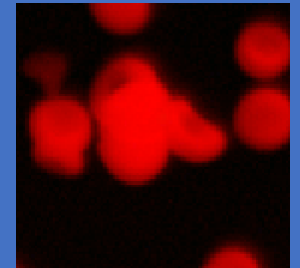
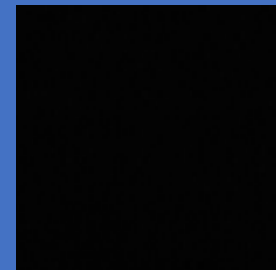
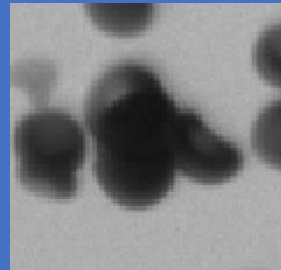
Composite



Reticulocytes



Agglutinated
RBC's



Case study

Phil: 8-year-old MN French bulldog

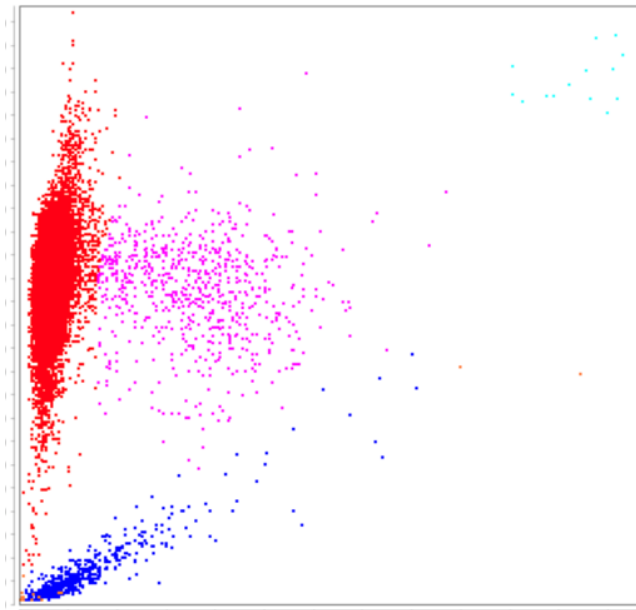
- Presents for vomiting and collapsing
- Exam findings:
 - Muffled heart sounds



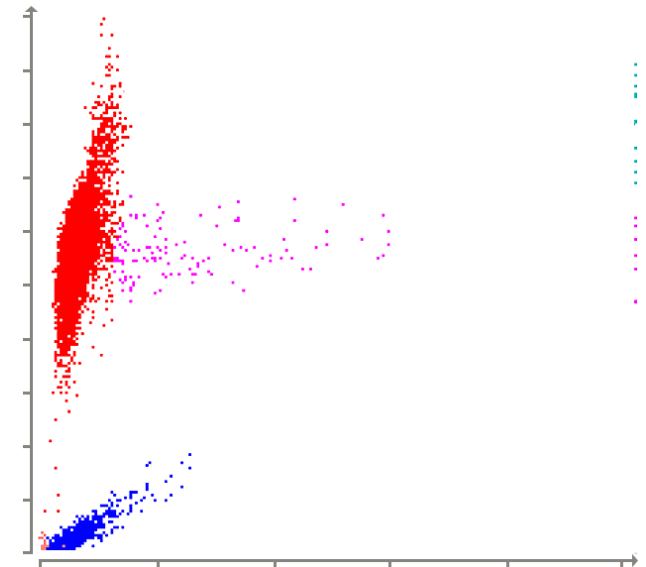
CBC Results - RBC

- Mild regenerative anemia
- Small pathologic RBCs
- Mild thrombocytopenia

Phil



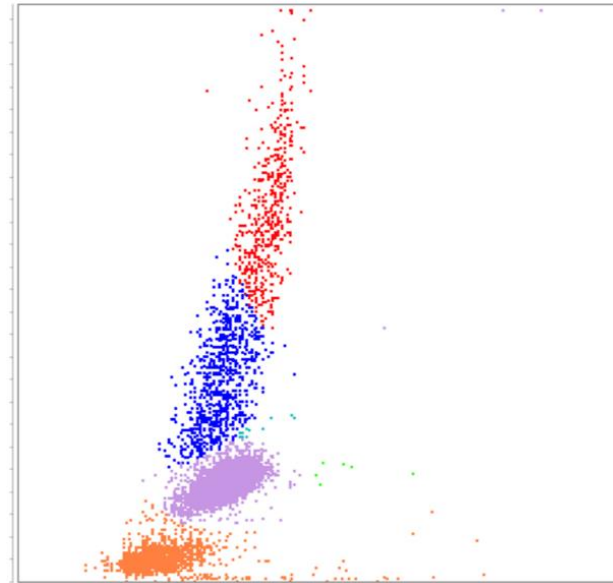
Normal



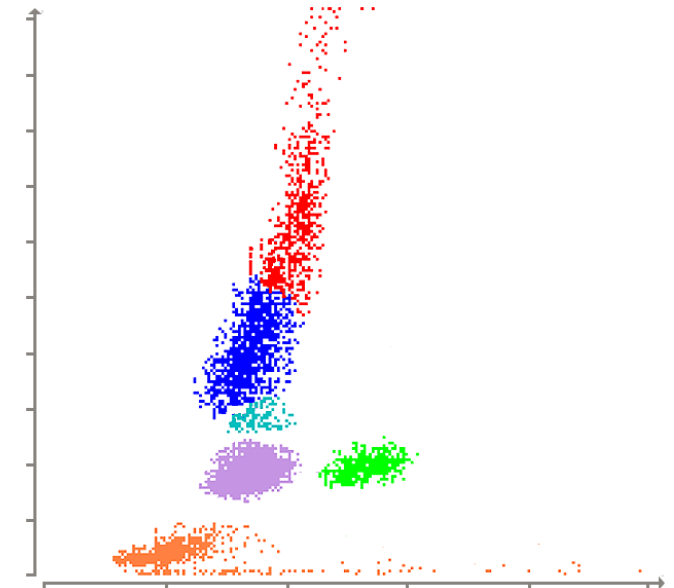
CBC Results - WBC

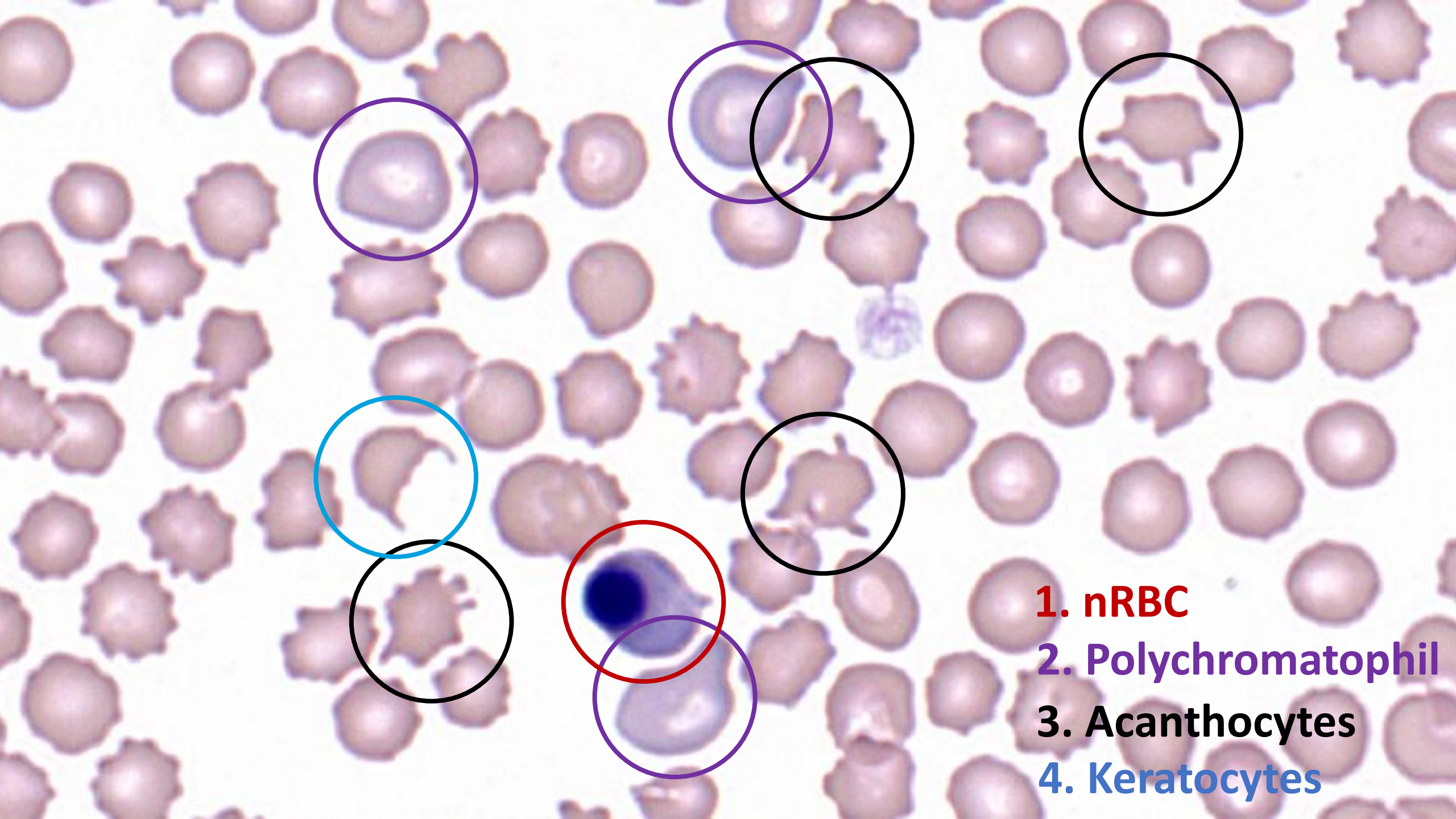
- Mild regenerative anemia
- Small pathologic RBCs
- Mild thrombocytopenia
- Mild lymphopenia
- Mild eosinopenia
- nRBCs suspected

Phil



Normal



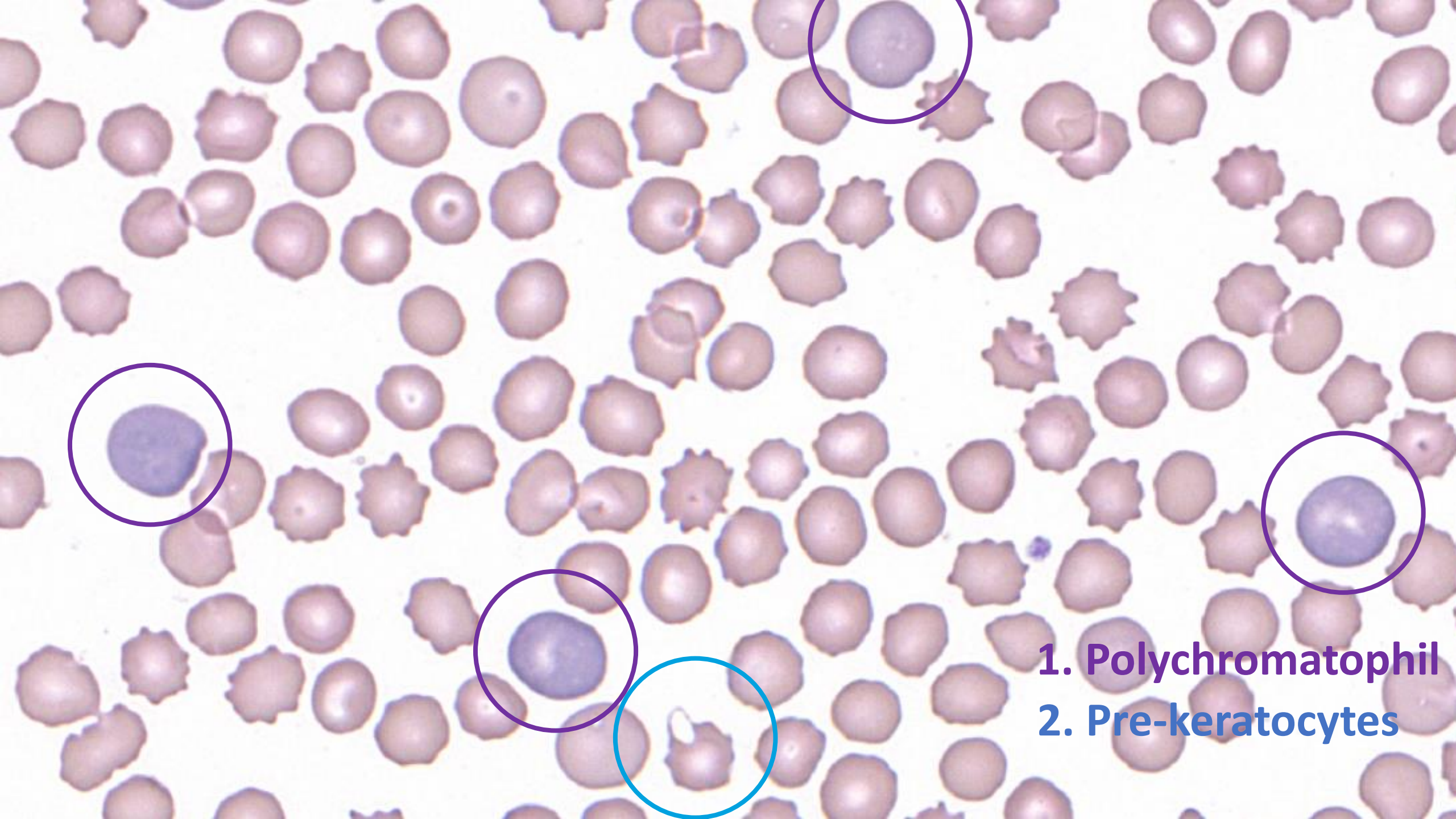


1. nRBC

2. Polychromatophil

3. Acanthocytes

4. Keratocytes



1. Polychromatophil
2. Pre-keratocytes

IDEXX inVue Dx™ Cellular Analyzer



Acanthocytes



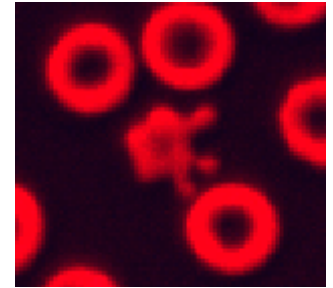
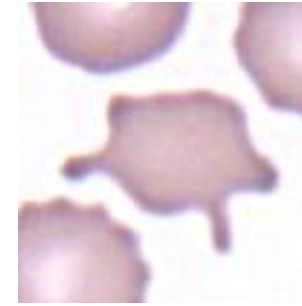
Keratocytes



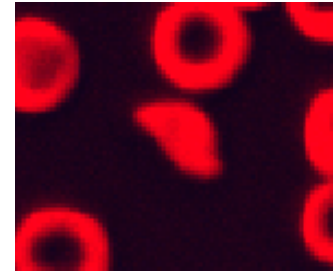
RBC fragmentation

- Liver disease
 - Liver index
- Iron deficiency
 - Microcytosis, Low MCHC, Target cells
- Microangiopathies
 - Hemangiosarcoma
 - Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC)
 - Glomerulonephritis
- Various other diseases (renal, gastrointestinal, cardiac)

Acanthocytes



Keratocytes



Phil Case Summary

- Exam findings:
 - CFAST – mild pericardial effusion and heart based mass



Red Blood Cells

+ + + + + +

CREATING CLARITY

Reference
(Blood Smear)

Bright 1

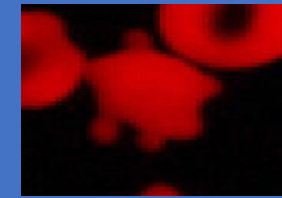
Bright 2

Fluorescent 1

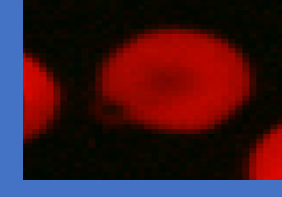
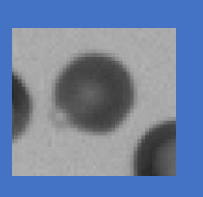
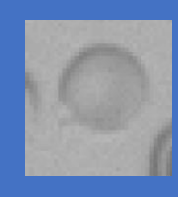
Fluorescent 2

Composite

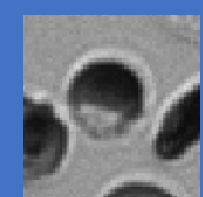
Acanthocytes



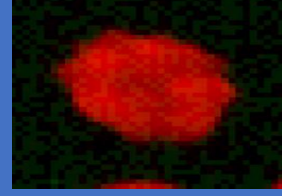
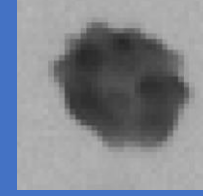
Blister Cells



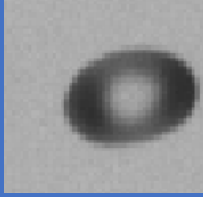
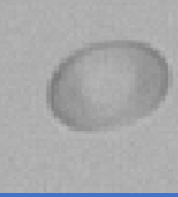
Eccentrocyte



Echinocyte



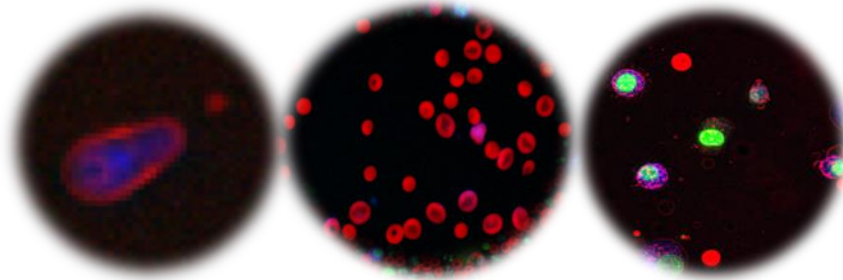
Elliptocyte



+
+
+
+
+
+

IDEXX inVue Dx- Innovating Point of Care Cytology

Results
in 10 min



Ear
Cytology

Blood
Morphology

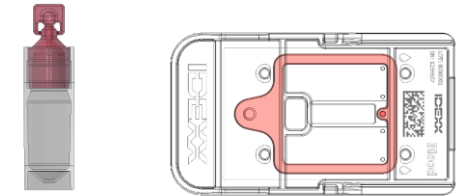
FNA
Cytology

Launch

Coming Next



Revolutionary Workflow



- + Slide free
- + Load-and-go

Expanded Insights



- + Pathologists trained AI
- + Technology for Life

Conclusion – Blood morphology is important!

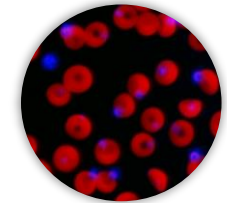


PLT/WBC

- Platelet clumps
- Mast cells
- Histoplasma
- Neoplastic cells

RBC

- Autoagglutination
- Reticulocytes
- Spherocytes
- nRBC
- Acanthocytes
- Keratocytes



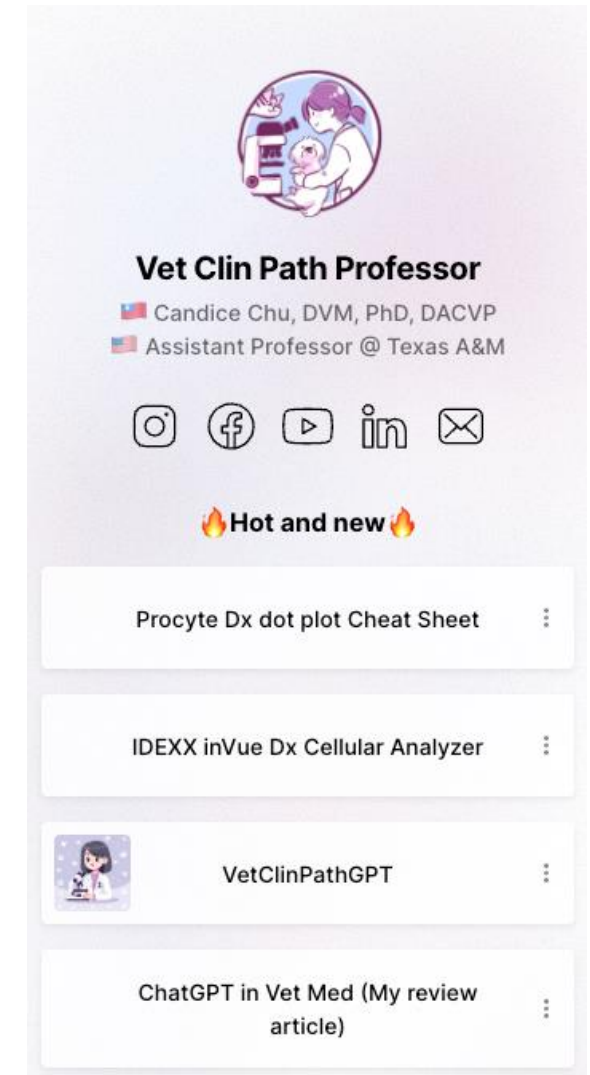
IDEXX inVue Dx

- Florescent images
- Integrated report
- Ready in 10 mins

QUESTIONS?



- Candice P. Chu, DVM, PhD, DACVP
- Assistant Professor, Texas A&M University
- cchu@cvm.tamu.edu





*We thank you,
with all our **heARTS***

Please rate your speaker and session in the app!

Presented By:

