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Dr Eve Ramery graduated with her Doctor in Veterinary Medicine in June 2004 from the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine (University of Liege, Belgium). She did two years of practice, one in private practice in France and one at the centre of equine sport medicine in Liege. After this, she entered post graduate studies in equine sport medicine at the University of Liege and graduated with her PhD. She did post-doctoral research at the University College of Dublin (Ireland) and started a specialisation in Clinical Pathology. She qualified as a diplomate of the European College of Veterinary Clinical Pathology and the American College of Veterinary Pathology (clinical pathology) in September 2014.

Abstract:

Bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) is a safe, simple and inexpensive technique that can be performed in the field without sophisticated equipment or advanced skill. Bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) is indicated for the diagnostic evaluation of small airway disease and alveolar disease, and can sometimes prove useful in the diagnosis of interstitial lung disease. The samples produced by BAL are quite different from samples produced by tracheal lavage, coming from the deeper areas of lung and distal airways. BAL fluid cytology has better correlation with pulmonary histopathology than tracheal fluid. But the latter fluid is the preferred sample to determine the bacterial cause for bronchopneumonia. Brush cytology can provide supplementary information to BAL, like for example detection of Bordetella on the surface of ciliated cells.