

Chronic entanglement and fatal septicaemia in a juvenile bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*): animal welfare implications

KA Stockin^{a,b,§}, C Harvey^c, I Molpeceres-Diego^d, G Lye^e, BCW Kot^f and A Fernández^d

^a Cetacean Ecology Research Group, School of Natural Sciences, Massey University, Auckland, New Zealand

^b Animal Welfare Science and Bioethics Centre, School of Veterinary Science, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand

^c Awanui Veterinary, Mount Wellington, Auckland, New Zealand

^d Division of Histology and Veterinary Pathology, Atlantic Center for Cetacean Research, Institute of Animal Health and Food Safety, Veterinary School, Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria (ULPGC), Canary Islands, Spain

^e Animal Referral Centre, Auckland, New Zealand

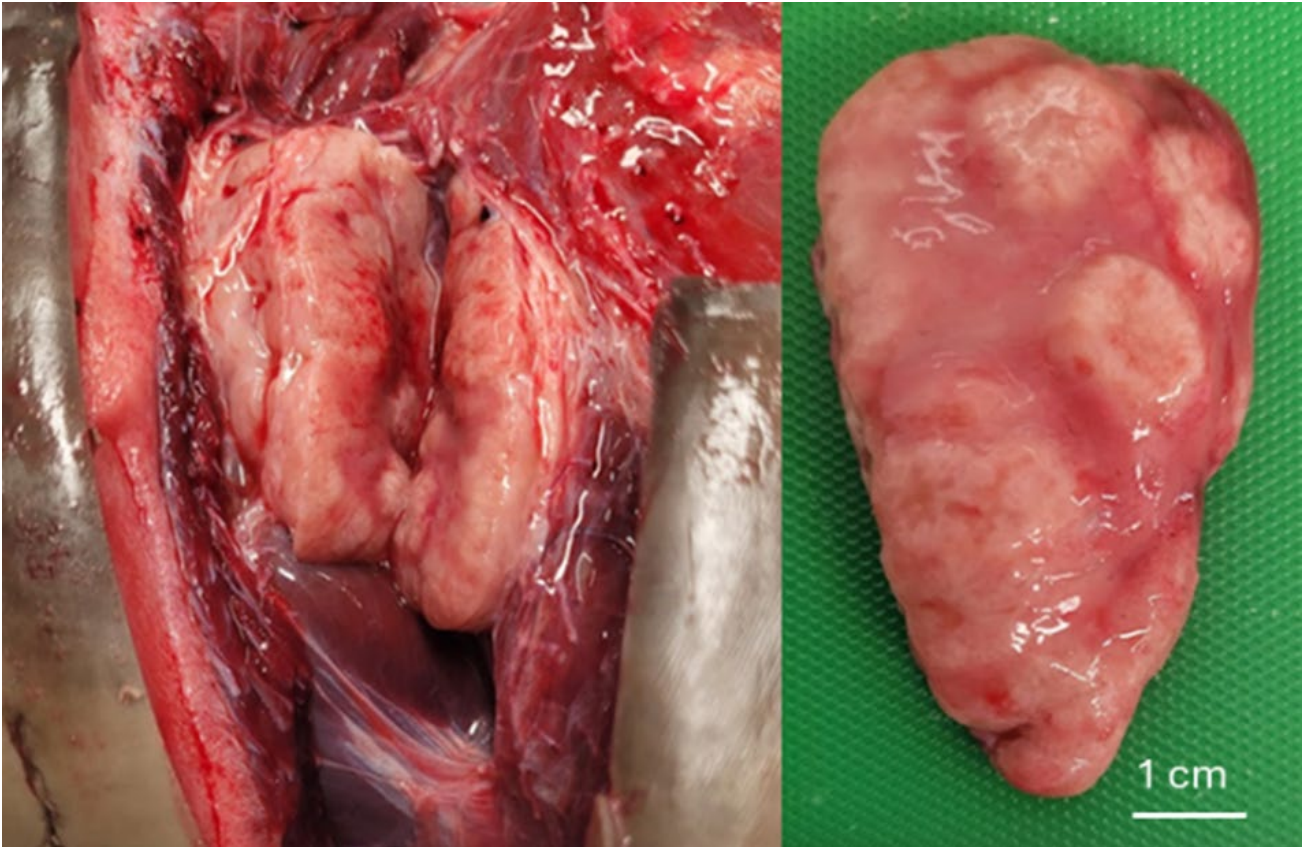
^f Department of Infectious Diseases and Public Health, Jockey Club College of Veterinary Medicine and Life Sciences, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China

§ Author for correspondence: E-mail: k.a.stockin@massey.ac.nz

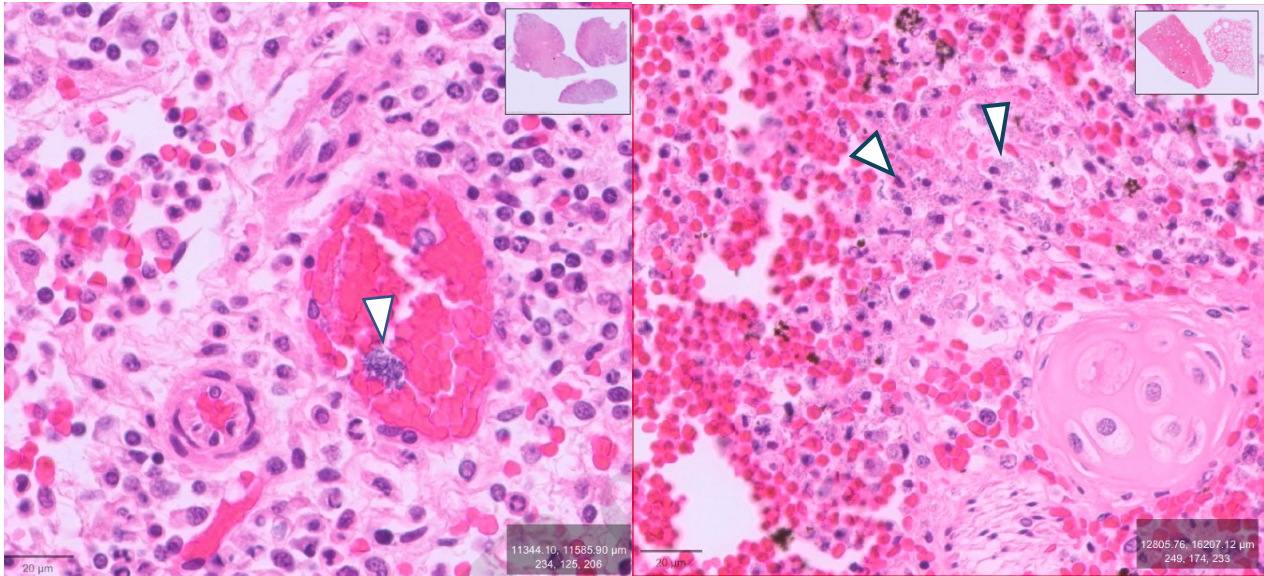
Supplementary Figure 1. Fishing line (top) and gear (bottom) recovered from disentangled bottlenose dolphin.



Supplementary Figure 2. Prescapular lymph nodes: enlarged and oedematous (left). Cream prominent multifocal extensive nodular areas (right).



Supplementary Figure 3. Lung: intravascular bacterial microorganisms (arrowhead) (left; H&E, x40). Red blood cells, degenerative neutrophils and macrophages (containing bacteria) (arrowheads) within the pulmonary alveoli close to a bronchus (right; H&E, x40). Scale bars represent 20 μ m.



Supplementary Figure 4. Liver: multifocal perivascular and intrasinusoidal lymphoplasmacytic cells (chronic lymphoplasmacytic pericolangiohepatitis). A focal acute necrotising hepatitis was found in this case (star). Stain H&E (x 10). Scale bar represents 200 µm.

