

and excisional biopsy were performed to the nasal mass. Histopathologically, the tumor was composed of medium-sized cuboidal to polyhedral cells arranged in anastomosing ribbon pattern or large nest. It had complex infolding of thick epithelial layers separated by fibrovascular septa. A well-defined basement membrane was present beneath the stratified layers of neoplastic cells. The cells had pale eosinophilic cytoplasm, oval nucleus and one or more nucleoli. The patient was euthanized 3 months later due to progressive clinical signs and poor prognosis. In this report, we describe the clinical signs, radiographic and histopathologic findings for the transitional carcinoma in the nasal cavity and paranasal sinus of this dog.

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## **P#19**

### **Extramedullary Plasmacytoma in a Doberman Pinscher**

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A 3-year-old male spayed Doberman pinscher had a 15-day history of anorexia and mental depression. In tissue samples of this case, the tumor cells were distributed in the liver, kidney and the mucosa and lamina propria of the intestine. The paraffin-embedded blocks were investigated by standard hematoxylin and eosin and Giemsa stain. Histopathological examination showed high-grade tumor composed of immature and mature plasma cells. These cells frequently had a moderate amount of eosinophilic cytoplasm and eccentric hyperchromatic or vesicular nuclei, often with a clumped chromatin pattern. The tumor cells expressed CD79a antigen, indicating B-cell origin using immunohistochemistry. Based on the cellular morphology, special staining and immunohistochemistry, this case was diagnosed as extramedullary plasmacytoma in a Doberman pinscher. In our knowledge, this is a first case report in Korea.

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## **P#20**

### **Multicentric Lymphosarcoma in a Maltese Dog**

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A case of lymphosarcoma is reported in a 5-year-old male Maltese dog that presented with general enlarged lymph node. The dog showed depression, blindness, arrhythmia and hematuria. Grossly, all of the affected lymph nodes were enlarged and soft to rubbery. On cut section, these lymph nodes bulged and necrotic foci were presented in the masses. The spleen was enlarged with two round masses in the head part. Histopathologically, all lymph nodes were replaced by diffuse sheets of monomorphic cells. Massive infiltration of neoplastic cells was noted in the lung, liver, spleen, kidney, eye, skin and muscle. The tumor cells expressed CD3 antigen, indicating T-cell origin using immunohistochemistry. Based on the histopathology and immunohistochemistry, this case is diagnosed as multicentric lymphosarcoma in a Maltese dog.

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## **P#21**

### **Polyserositis in Suckling Piglets Caused by *Escherichia Coli***

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*Escherichia (E.) coli* was isolated in five 2 to 4 weeks old suckling piglets with fibrinous and purulent polyserositis. The clinical signs included depression, rough hair coat, and emaciation. Grossly, atypical or thread-like bright yellow to greenish yellow material attached to the surfaces of lung, heart, liver, intestine and subarachnoid space. Severe diffuse fibrinous adhesion were observed in thoracic and peritoneal cavity. Except one piglet, creamy bright yellow exudate was found in articular capsule with mild proliferated synovial membrane. Histopathologic examination revealed diffuse fibrino-purulent polyserositis in the pleura, epicardium, peritonium, meninges and articular capsule with Gram negative rod-shape bacterial colony. *E coli* was isolated from the swabs of serosal lesion and confirmed as serogroup O1 on the basis of biochemical and immunological tests. In conclusion, this is the first report of *E coli* serogroup O1 infection associated with polyserositis in suckling piglets.

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## **P#22**

### **Incidental Case of *Sarcocystis* in *Cynomolgus* Monkey**

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