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A 12-year old neutralized-female Yorkshire Terrier had melanin hyperpigmentation of the entire skin and many various-sized masses could be found around the mammary glands and the ventral abdominal skin. The masses were all excised, however, 5 months later, more various-sized masses reoccur at the same location. A histological study of the masses showed typical features of malignant melanomas, but in this particular case, bone matrixes and proliferation of the myoepithelial cells were also observed. As a result, we suggest that these tumors are malignant melanomas metastasis to the mammary glands. Malignant melanomas of the skin of dogs are quite rare and there have not been any reports regarding malignant melanomas metastasis to the mammary glands in veterinary literature. Herein, we describe the gross and diverse histopathological features of a case of malignant melanoma metastasis to the mammary glands.

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P#53

Duck Hepatitis in a Duckling

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Duck hepatitis (DH) is a highly fatal, rapidly spreading viral infection of young ducklings characterized primarily by hepatitis. In one farm, young ducklings at 4~5 days old died and occasionally opisthotonos was observed at dead duckling. Duckling of beyond 7 and 10 days old were resistant. Punctate or ecchymotic hemorrhages of liver was detected at necropsy with moderate cloudiness of thoracic and peritoneal air sac. At microscopic examination, typical cellular characters of duck hepatitis were observed such as proliferation of atypical bile duct cells, focal mononuclear infiltration within liver parenchyma and necrosis or apoptosis of hepatocytes. Interestingly, a number of round particles in nucleus of hepatocytes was detected and they are identified clearly at macchiavello staining although inclusion bodies were not found in other reports of duck hepatitis. Duck hepatitis is member of hepadnavirus group which is DNA virus. Therefore, they can have inclusion bodies in nucleus and our report will be help further study of duck hepatitis.

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P#54

Degenerative Pilomatrixoma in a Canine

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Female maltese dog, which is 12 years old, is showed left shoulder skin mass from 2 years ago. We obtain two mass specimens surgically. Specimens are showed 15×26mm diameter / oval form and 12×15mm diameter / round form respectively. Specimens are showed chalky, granular, multilobulated, and well-demarcated keratinized dermal tumor in gross examination. Specimens are fixed in formalin and stained by hematoxylin-eosin. The cyst wall is composed of multiple layers of basaloid cells, showing a degeneration to form the nuclear lamination of ghost cells. Some region shows mineralization of ghost cells. No inflammatory reaction is found in this case. Dermal adnexa were normal feature except significant dilation of apocrine glands with peripheral neovascularization. We diagnosed a pilomatrixoma, fully developed stage.

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P#55

TGF- β and p-Smad2/3 Mediated Hepatocyte Apoptosis Increase in HCV-core Protein Mutation Mice by Active Alcohol Consumption

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It has been demonstrated that hepatitis C virus (HCV)-core protein regulates transcriptionally cellular genes, as well as cell growth and apoptosis and alcohol consumption in persons with chronic HCV infection is associated with advanced liver disease, including cirrhosis. Transforming growth factor-beta (TGF- β) is a pleiotropic cytokine implicated as a pathogenic mediator in various liver disease. In this study, we evaluated the relationship between alcohol consumption and hepatocyte apoptosis in