

diarrhea was presented. At postmortem examination, the presented uterus resembled balloon, with congestion of mucosa and filled with grayish milk like materials. And the ovaries showed abnormal features, such as surface necrotic lesion and multi-focal whitish foci on the cut section. The other organs, such as liver, spleen, lung, intestines and lymph node showed hemorrhages and ulcerated changes from toxemia. Microscopically, the left ovary showed interlacing fascicles of fibroblast like cells with blunt-end nuclei and cytoplasmic positive immunoreactivity for alpha-smooth muscle actin and desmin. And the right ovary had round to cigar-shaped nuclei and cytoplasmic positive immunoreactivity for vimentin. In conclusion, this sea lion was diagnosed achronic closed pyometra by bilateral ovarian tumor, the left region described as leiomyoma and the right region as fibroma

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P#59

Perianal Adenocarcinoma in a Dog

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A 12-year-old, male Shitzu was diagnosed as perianal gland carcinoma. The presented dog had hypertrophy of prostate and tumoric mass in lung on radiographic examination and clinic history of urine retention as well as perianal gland mass. The presented perianal gland mass had brown to black color, 4×3×3 cm in size, and yellowish colored on cut section. On microscopic findings revealed the mass composed of variable sized clusters of hepatoid cells with inconspicuous distinct. The tumor had polyhedral typed, pyknotic cells and mitotic activity. Tumor cells intermingled with basaloid cells and primitive cells invaded into adjacent normal tissue. Basaloid cells had positive immunoreactivity for MMP-9 and EGFR in immunohistochemistry. It was reported that MMP-9 and EGFR was associated with metastasis of tumor and development of adenocarcinoma, respectively. We considered that the hyperplastic prostate and lesion of lung of the presented dog were related to the expression of these proteins. Generally, neoplasms of the perianal gland are common in the dog, particularly the male. Adenomas of the gland develop about 4.5 times more often than do carcinomas of the gland. In the present report, we examined histopathological and immunohistochemical findings of canine perianal gland carcinoma in association with proteins involved tumor metastasis and adenocarcinoma development.

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P#60

Two Different Types of B-cell Lymphoma in Canine

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Tumors of spleen in two dogs (a 12-year-old, castrated female Pomerania and a 6-year-old, male Shitzu) were diagnosed as B-cell lymphoma, malignant pleomorphic large B-cell lymphoma and lymphoplasmocytic lymphoma, respectively. Clinical signs of two were similar such as primarily persistent vomiting, fever and pain in abdominal region. Mild to moderate splenomegaly were also observed on radiographic examination. Histologic evaluation revealed pleomorphic large lymphocytes were scattered with scant cytoplasm and indistinct nuclei in red pulp for the former case. Brisk mitotic activity and multilobated and folded large L&H cells

positive immunoreactivity for CD20 representing pleomorphic large B-cell lymphoma. The second splenectomized case had diffuse hemorrhage and infarction. The spleen composed of cells similar to monocytoid B-cells with variable degrees of plasmacytic differentiation. In addition, immunohistochemical findings confirmed B-cell origin neoplastic cells by Bcl-2 and CD-20 positive expression. Above two cases showed B-cell origin lymphoma of spleen, pleomorphic large B-cell lymphoma and lymphoplasmocytic lymphoma using variable expression of epithelial membrane antigens. We have described a unique morphologic variant of splenic B-cell lymphoma and the practical significance of the findings presented lies in the histologic differential diagnosis of rare B-cell lymphoma in animal.

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P#61

Angiofibrosarcoma of the Oral Cavity in a Dog

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