

*Corresponding Author : Professor, Kyu Shik Jeong, D.V.M., Ph.D.,
Department of Pathology, College of Veterinary Medicine, Kyungpook National University, 702-701, #1370, Sangyeok-dong, Buk-ku, Daegu City, Republic of Korea
Phone +82+53+950+5975, Fax. +82+53+950+5955,
E-mail jeongks@mail.knu.ac.kr

P#60

Two Different Types of B-cell Lymphoma in Canine

Sun-Hee Do⁽¹⁾, Won-Il Jeong⁽¹⁾, Da-Hee Jeong⁽¹⁾, Il-Hwa Hong⁽¹⁾, Mi-Ran Ki⁽¹⁾, Sang-Gwan Lee⁽²⁾, Sang-Ju Jeong⁽³⁾, Tae-Hwan Kim⁽¹⁾ and Kyu-Shik Jeong⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾Department of Veterinary Pathology, College of Veterinary Medicine, Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Republic of Korea, ⁽²⁾Jo Eun Animal Hospital, Daegu, Republic of Korea, ⁽³⁾Eo Jin Animal Hospital, Daegu, Korea

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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Phone +82+53+950+5975, Fax +82+53+950+5955,
E-mail. jeongks@mail.knu.ac.kr

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Angiofibrosarcoma of the Oral Cavity in a Dog

Sun-Hee Do⁽¹⁾, Won-Il Jeong⁽¹⁾, Dong-Hag Choi⁽²⁾, Sang-Joon Park⁽¹⁾, Jae-Yong Chung⁽¹⁾, Hai-Jie Yang⁽¹⁾, Dong-Wei Yuan⁽¹⁾, Mi-Ran Ki⁽¹⁾, Dong-Hyung Noh⁽¹⁾, Tae-Hwan Kim⁽¹⁾ and Kyu-Shik Jeong⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾*Department of Veterinary Pathology, College of Veterinary Medicine, Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Republic of Korea,* ⁽²⁾*Dong In Animal Hospital, Daegu, Republic of Korea*

Angiofibrosarcoma is a rare, soft tissue tumor of animal that was described in the orbit of human. We report a case of a dog with a inflammatory cell angiofibrosarcoma occurring in the oral cavity. A mucosal solid tumor raised in the adjacent to second premolar of 2-year-old female Saint bernard. On histologic examination, the ulcerative pendunculated mass was composed of dense fibrous tissue with interspersed blood vessels. The blood vessels varied in number and configuration, were thin walled, slit like of dilated lumen, and lined by flattened and slightly plumped endothelial cells. The fibrous stroma showed mild to moderate hypercellularity consisting of myxoid stellate and ovoid fibroblasts which nuclei were elongated with tapering ends. In some areas revealed degenerative changes such as myxoid changes, dystropic calcification and pyknotic nuclei as well as mitotic activity. The histologic differential diagnosis included a number of other uncommon soft tissue neoplasms, including fibroblastoma, fibrosarcoma, solitary fibrous tumor, angioleiomyoma and fibrous epulis. Here, we report a rare case of canine inflammatory angiofibroma of oral cavity by the histologic and immunohistochemical features of this tumor and differentiation from other histologically similar soft tissue neoplasms.

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Medicine, Kyungpook National University, 702-701, #1370, Sangyeok-dong, Buk-ku, Daegu City, Republic of Korea
Phone +82+53+950+5975, Fax +82+53+950+5955,
E-mail: jeongks@mail.knu.ac.kr

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Clinical And Pathologic Observations Of Megakaryoblastic Leukemia In A Dog

Hee Jung Kim*, Nong Hoon Choe, Hee Myung Park, ⁽¹⁾Alan R. Doster, Roksana E. Tashibaeva, Young Mi Lee, Young Soo Lyoo, Soo Jin Lee and Jung Hyang Sur
College of Veterinary Medicine, Konkuk University,
⁽¹⁾*Department of Veterinary and Biomedical Sciences, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, USA*

The clinical, hematologic, and histopathologic features of megakaryoblastic leukemia (M7) were investigated in a 10-year-old female Shih-Tzu dog. Megakaryoblastic leukemia was diagnosed using anti-human platelet glycoprotein (GP IIIa) and anti-human von Willebrand factor (vWF) antibodies.

The expression of CD antigen status on megakaryoblasts was also assessed using a CD-79a monoclonal antibody. Immunologic markers allowed visualization of neoplastic megakaryocytes. Antibodies to GP IIIa have a high degree of sensitivity for cells of neoplastic megakaryocytes in bone marrow and spleen and other antibodies are relatively specific. Hematological and histological data coupled with immunohistochemical reactivity