

Bilateral Ovarian Papillary Adenocarcinoma in a Yorkshire Terrier

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Introduction: Neoplasia of the ovary is uncommon in the dog with a reported incidence ranging from 1.0 to 1.4 % of all canine neoplasia. There is an increased incidence of ovarian neoplasia in older dogs.

Materials and methods: A 10-year-old intact female Yorkshire terrier was referred to the Veterinary Medical Teaching Hospital (VMTH) of Konkuk University for evaluation of marked ascites and abdominal distension of 1 month duration. On physical examination there was feverish abdominal distension and tachycardia (240bpm).

Results: Real-time B-mode ultrasonography showed nodules on liver, presence of ascites and mass with mixed echogenicity such as honey comb shape. Also magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) showed the well-defined, heterogenous, large mass filled with intraabdominal cavity. This patient died after MRI scan. Histopathologically, the mass was composed of papillary structures lined by neoplastic epithelial cells. This case was confirmed as a metastasized ovarian papillary adenocarcinoma.

Clinical relevance: This case showed typical lesion of ovarian papillary adenocarcinoma characterized by large mass size, rapid growth rate, clinical signs such as abdominal distension, polyuria, polydipsia and mixed echogenicity on ultrasonographically.

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