

## **Uveodermatologic syndrome in a White Siberian Huskey dog: Clinical and Histopathological Findings**

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Uveodermatologic syndrome (UVD) is similar to human Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada (VKH) syndrome, which is multiorgan granulomatous inflammatory disease with unclear etiology. A 2-year-old intact male White Siberian Huskey dog was referred to the Veterinary Medical Teaching Hospital of Konkuk University. The dog had a history of sudden vision loss associated with increased corneal opacity bilaterally in the eyes 1 year previously, and alopecia, erythema and depigmentation on the face (nasal platum, mucocutaneous junctions of the muzzles, eyelids, and nostrils) 2 months prior to the presentation. Abnormal laboratory findings included eosinophilia (eosinophil 20%; reference range, 2% to 10%), leukocytosis (WBC 21,070/ $\mu$ l; reference range, 6,000 to 17,000/ $\mu$ l), and mild anemia (packed cell volume (PCV) 33%; reference range, 37% to 55%). However, the client decided euthanasia, because the dog had a severe heart worm infestation. A biopsy from facial skin was taken, and stained with hematoxylin and eosin for histopathology. Immunohistochemistry performed for detecting T lymphocytes, B lymphocytes and plasma cells. On histopathology, a moderate lymphomononuclear cells and neutrophils infiltrated in basal epidermis. These findings revealed lichenoid interface dermatitis, and related to canine UVD syndrome. Clinical signs and histological data coupled with immunohistochemical examination confirmed a diagnosis of uveodermatologic syndrome.

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