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Severe Focal Cystic Endometrial Hyperplasia in a Dog

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Introduction: Cystic endometrial hyperplasia (CEH) is result of an exaggerated and abnormal response of the endometrium to chronic and repeated exposure to progesterone. When pathologic hyperplasia becomes progressive and cystic, endometrial thickening is due to an increase in the size and number of endometrial glands.

Material and methods: A 9-years-old female Collie dog was presented with the history of abdominal enlargement, anorexia and constipation. Diagnostic workup included complete blood count, serum biochemistry, radiography, ultrasonography and computed tomography (CT) was performed.

Results: On the physical examination, increased abdominal pressure and fluctuation were detected. Leukocytosis (23,950 /㎕, reference range 6,000 to 17,000 /㎕) was noted on complete blood count. Radiographic and ultrasongraphic findings included a diffused abdominal mass with multifocal cysts that occupies about 80% of the abdominal cavity and dorsocranial displacement of the viscera. On CT, isodense mass located from cranial abdomen to urinary bladder was observed without contrast enhancing. During surgical procedure, a large, single, spheroid uterine mass (37×15×14㎝) was identified in the middle section of the right uterine horn. Ovariohysterectomy was performed. Based on histopathological examination, it was diagnosed as a cystic endometrial hyperplasia. The bitch made a good recovery following ovariohysterectomy.

Clinical relevance: Confirming the diagnosis of CEH is difficult because it is not usually associated with clinical sign unless the mass is very large or the uterine contents become infected and pyometra develops. This is the rare case of severe focal CEH without pyometra in a dog.

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