

## Sialoadenosis In a Dog

Ji-Young Cho, Ye Eun Byeon, Ho Cheol Chae, Sun Tae Lee, Hee jung Kim,  
Sung Jun Lim, Young-won Lee<sup>1</sup>, Oh-kyeong Kweon, Wan Hee Kim\*

*Department of Veterinary Surgery, College of Veterinary Medicine,  
Seoul National University*

*Department of Veterinary Diagnostic Imaging of Veterinary Medicine,  
College of Veterinary Medicine, Chungnam National University<sup>1</sup>*

**Signalment:** Ten – year – old intact male Maltese was presented with hypersalivation, vomiting, reverse sneezing and retching. This patient had non painful enlargement of both mandibular salivary glands and was suspected to have sialoadenosis.

**Result:** Hematological and serum biochemistry value were unremarkable. Endoscopy of upper alimentary tract reveals no gross lesion. Also, there was no evidence of microorganisms, inflammation, necrosis or hemorrhage through FNAB. Just hyperplastic changes of salivary glands were detected by histopathologic examination. Mild elongated soft palate was repaired surgically to rule out abnormalities of the oropharynx and MRI could not find any other changes in the cranium. Treatment with phenobarbital was initiated to maintain plasma concentration as 15~40  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  (6mg/kg BID PO), thereafter the patient appeared very comfortable and stopped reverse sneezing and retching including other signs.

**Clinical relevance:** Sialoadenosis is a condition of unknown cause that may have been undiagnosed in dogs. Typical clinical signs, enlarged salivary glands and no remarkable microscopic lesions reveal this condition. If the surgical resection was not successful to the patient, phenobarbital treatment could be responsible.

**Keyword:** sialoadenosis, Phenobarbital, dog

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\* Corresponding author: whkim@snu.ac.kr