

Clinical Diagnostic View of Lymphangiectasia Using Ultrasonography, Laparoscopy, and Histopathology in a Yorkshire Terrier Dog

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Signalment: A 17-year-old, intact male, Yorkshire terrier dog was presented due to vomiting and diarrhea and poor body condition. On blood profiles, severe panhypoproteinemia and hypocholesterolemia were revealed. Small intestinal wall thickness and striation sign were observed on ultrasonography and multifocal hyperechoic foci were detected on laparoscopy. Therefore, the case was suspected as lymphangiectasia.

Results: The dog died one month after initial presentation. On necropsy, small intestinal wall thickness and striation between mucosal and muscular layer and these features were consistent with ultrasonographic findings. The dog was finally diagnosed as lymphangiectasia based on histopathology.

Clinical relevance: Clinically, this report proposes that ultrasonographic and laparoscopic observation of intestine can support diagnosis providing characteristic features of lymphangiectasia.

Key words: dog, laparoscopy, lymphangiectasia, ultrasonography

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