

control group.

As a result of this study, occurrence of tumor and growth inhibition were observed in mice with preinjected NDV. Also, TNF- α and apoptosis turns out to be heavily associated with the mechanism of tumor occurrence inhibition.

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P#17

Metastatic Sertoli Cell Tumor in a Dog

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Metastatic sertoli cell tumor is diagnosed in a 5-year-old male Shih tzu dog. Clinical signs of the dog were anorexia, urinary incontinence, constipation, anemia and epistaxis. The dog also had unilateral cryptorchid testis in the abdomen. Several thoracic and abdominal masses and displacement of the adjacent organs were identified by radiographic examinations. Grossly, cryptorchid testis and other multiple masses had enlarged varying diameter from 4 to 7 cm in the thoracic and abdominal cavities. On cut surface of testis, firm and well demarcated milky white mass was

irregularly lobulated by white fibrous bands. Histologically, the tumor cells had replaced normal seminiferous tubules. Irregular tubular structures separated by fibrous stroma were lined by layers of fusiform or polyhedral cells. Nuclei were round to oval shapes with a moderate degree of pleomorphism. Some areas were more irregular in their size and shape. Histologic features of metastatic foci in other tissues were consistent with primary tumor lesion. In our best knowledge, this is a first report for metastatic testicular sertoli cell tumor associated with cryptorchidism in a dog in Korea.

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P#18

Transitional Carcinoma in the Nasal Cavity of Dog

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Transitional carcinoma in the nasal cavity was diagnosed in a 10-year-old female Yorkshire Terrier. The presenting clinical signs were epistaxis, nasal discharge and maxillary swelling. The nasal mass approximately 2.5X4 cm in size was identified by radiograph Surgical treatment

and excisional biopsy were performed to the nasal mass. Histopathologically, the tumor was composed of medium-sized cuboidal to polyhedral cells arranged in anastomosing ribbon pattern or large nest. It had complex infolding of thick epithelial layers separated by fibrovascular septa. A well-defined basement membrane was present beneath the stratified layers of neoplastic cells. The cells had pale eosinophilic cytoplasm, oval nucleus and one or more nucleoli. The patient was euthanized 3 months later due to progressive clinical signs and poor prognosis. In this report, we describe the clinical signs, radiographic and histopathologic findings for the transitional carcinoma in the nasal cavity and paranasal sinus of this dog.

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P#19

Extramedullary Plasmacytoma in a Doberman Pinscher

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A 3-year-old male spayed Doberman pinscher had a 15-day history of anorexia and mental depression. In tissue samples of this case, the tumor cells were distributed in the liver, kidney and the mucosa and lamina propria of the intestine. The paraffin-embedded blocks were investigated by standard hematoxylin and eosin and Giemsa stain. Histopathological examination showed high-grade tumor composed of immature and mature plasma cells. These cells frequently had a moderate amount of eosinophilic cytoplasm and eccentric hyperchromatic or vesicular nuclei, often with a clumped chromatin pattern. The tumor cells expressed CD79a antigen, indicating B-cell origin using immunohistochemistry. Based on the cellular morphology, special staining and immunohistochemistry, this case was diagnosed as extramedullary plasmacytoma in a Doberman pinscher. In our knowledge, this is a first case report in Korea.

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P#20

Multicentric Lymphosarcoma in a Maltese Dog

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