

PAS diastase-resistant mucins. For diagnostic confirmation, an immunohistologic evaluation was conducted. The tumor cells show positive membrane immunoreactivity for the HER-2/neu (c-erbB-2) oncoprotein. The lesion in the bitch was histologically similar to those in found women. There have been few previous reports of canine Paget's Disease of the breast showing a clear cell morphology.

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P#45

Outbreaks of Chicken Hydropericardium-Hepatitis Syndrome in Korea

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A flock of 25-day-old broiler chickens, affected with hydropericardium-hepatitis syndrome (HHS) and with swollen kidneys and yellowish diarrhea, were investigated histopathologically. The mortality rate

increased after 20 days of age in a flock on a broiler farm. Grossly, typical dilated hydropericardium was observed and filled with blood tinged watery fluids in the sternal cavity, multifocal necrotic and yellowish liver, and congestive dilated kidneys. Histologically, the chickens had multifocal hepatic necrosis with intranuclear inclusions in the hepatocytes, a marked increase of macrophages in the spleen and lungs, moderate pericardial edema, and a degeneration of convoluted and collecting tubules, with hemorrhage in the kidneys. This case presents the first gross and histopathological examinations of HHS from outbreaks in Korea

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P#46

Angiotropic Metastatic Malignant Melanoma of Canine Mammary Gland Tumor

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The Yorkshire Terrier, an eleven-year-old spayed female, was presented with an accidentally detected sublumbar mass. This mass was identified during ultrasonographic examination as a mammary gland tumor. Black to reddish colored masses, located in the visceral peritoneum of the sublumbar region, were observed during laparotomy with mastectomy of the right part. In the laparotomy, we observed reddish masses multifocally located in the serosal membrane of the large intestine. Histopathologic examination of the intestinal and the abdominal mass showed highly invasiveness into the muscle and metastasis of melanocytic tumor cells through the blood vessels. Mammary glands showed abnormal hyperplasia of melanocytes and destruction of normal gland by tumor cells and infiltration of some lymphocytes in the pool of melanocytic cells. We have identified in malignant melanoma an angiotumoral complex in which tumor cells occupy a pericytic location along the microvessels with intravasation by immunohistochemistry for S100 protein and PKC α . Histologic findings in this dog were diagnosed as an angiotropic metastatic malignant melanoma.

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P#47

HER-2/neu Protein Expression in Canine Mammary Adenocarcinoma

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The objective of the present investigation was to study the expression of HER-2/neu(c-erbB-2) protein oncogene products in canine mammary neoplastic lesions. Sections of archived paraffin-embedded samples of 49 mammary gland tumors were analyzed immunohistochemically using antibodies against human HER-2/neu (c-erbB-2), Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor(EGFR) and Activated Leukocyte Cell Adhesion Molecule (ALCAM/CD166). These forty-nine tumors were divided into 2 groups: 22 benign (19 adenoma, 3 benign mixed tumors) and 27 malignant tumors (7 simple adenocarcinomas, 5 complex adenocarcinomas, 2 solid carcinoma, 4 sclerosing carcinoma, 5 malignant mixed tumors and 4 malignant myoepithelioma). Classified tumor group, we have attempted immunohistochemistry by using HER-2/neu (c-erbB-2) expression, Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor(EGFR) expression and Activated Leukocyte Cell Adhesion Molecule (ALCAM/CD166) expression on classified tumor group. These suggest that some of the biological and morphological characteristics of the tumor are associated in canine mammary