

## Liver Cirrhosis in a Shih-tzu Dog

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**Introduction:** The cirrhosis represents the final stage of several chronic hepatic diseases and it is characterized by the presence of fibrosis and morphologic conversion from the normal hepatic architecture into structurally abnormal nodules.

**Material and Methods:** A 5-year-old, intact female Shih-tzu dog was presented with a 1-year history of icterus, ascites and anorexia. Base on minimum database (complete blood count, serum biochemistry, radiography), ultrasonography, computed tomography (CT), Cytologic and histopathologic examination were performed.

**Results:** The complete blood count values were within the reference range, but the serum biochemistry revealed elevated level of liver enzyme. Radiographic and ultrasonographic findings included decreased serosal detail, ascites and multifocal nodules in the liver. On CT, multifocal hypodense nodules with contrast enhancing were shown. Cytologic and histopathologic examination after liver biopsy revealed fibrosis. CAV-1 PCR diagnosis from blood sample was negative result. Based on above results, the dog was tentatively diagnosed to the liver cirrhosis. The patient was treated by medical therapy and followed up with CT.

**Clinical relevance:** This report describes the clinical and imaging findings of liver cirrhosis in a Shih-tzu dog.

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