## Malignant Histiocytoma of Small Intestine in a Dog

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**Signalment:** A 12-year old, castrated male Schnauzer dog was presented with history of anorexia and vomiting 1 time a day for 1 week.

**Results:** The complete blood count values were within the reference range but?serum biochemistry and electrolytes revealed elevated levels of ALP, GLU, Ca and Cl. By performing radiographic exam, bilateral renal calculi were found on plain radiograph. Ultrasonographic findings included: hyperechoic material in small intestine, elevated echogenecity of renal cortex, corrguated sign of small intestine and swelling of lymph node. On gastrointestinal series, which was conducted for detailed abdominal evaluation, corrguated sign of small intestine was found at 90 minutes, remaining contrast medium until 8 hours. Exploratory laparotomy was considered to examine small intestine and adjacent tissue which showed abnormal findings on previously performed exams. On gross appearance, middle portion of small intestine, which showed delayed emptying of contrast medium, was plicated and felt hard on its surface palpation. Besides, other considerable parts of small intestine was done and submitted for histopathologic examination. Additionally, left renal calculi were removed. In histopathologic examination, malignant histiocytoma of small intestine was diagnosed.

**Clinical relevance:** Malignant fibrous histiocytoma is rare tumor of the skin of dogs, while cutaneous histiocytoma is the most common neoplasm of dogs less than 3 years of age. This case is the first malignant histiocytoma which occurred in small intestine in a dog.

Key words: malignant histiocytoma, small intestine, histopathology, dog