

**BELLA PARKS**

PET OWNER:	PARKS	ABC VETERINARY HOSPITAL	LAB ID #:	9754250006
PATIENT ID:	8888-1	123 MAIN STREET	ORDER ID #:	495390001
SPECIES:	CANINE	DELTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA V3M 6M2	COLLECTION DATE:	02/07/2019
BREED:	ALASKAN MALAMUTE	555-555-5555	DATE OF RECEIPT:	02/07/2019
GENDER:	FEMALE	ACCOUNT #: 9999	DATE OF REPORT:	02/08/2019
AGE:	10Y1M13D	ATTENDING VET: DR. ROSE	*** FINAL REPORT ***	
MICROCHIP #:				

IDEXX SERVICES: **WBMD1****PATHOLOGY**

TEST: WBMD1

Biopsy Source

SPLEEN

Biopsy Type

EXCISIONAL

Clinical History

Sample is from a completely excised spleen. Once large mass present on spleen with multiple smaller nodules within the spleen and splenic tissue outside the spleen. Sample take from the large mass.

Pathologist's Report

MICROSCOPIC DESCRIPTION:

Spleen - The splenic pulp is expanded by a large, focal region of marked hemorrhage mixed with fibrin, and low numbers of loosely aggregated leukocytes. Occupying the center of this region, there is a large, multilobular, fairly well demarcated mass composed of densely packed, small mature lymphocytes and low numbers of lymphoblasts and plasma cells. There is mild, early-organizing fibrovascular connective tissue proliferation at the periphery of the lesion. The adjacent noninvolved splenic red pulp contains mild extramedullary hematopoiesis, fibrinous exudation, sinus dilatation, congestion and reticular compression.

MICROSCOPIC INTERPRETATION:

Spleen - Splenic hematoma, arising in areas of nodular lymphoid hyperplasia

COMMENTS:

Approximately 35-50% of masses identified in the canine spleen are benign. Splenic hematoma and hyperplastic nodules have a favorable prognosis. No neoplastic tissue was detected among the selected sections. The threat of rupture and intra-abdominal hemorrhage posed by these nodules is prevented by timely splenectomy.

Splenic lymphoid hyperplasia is common in middle-aged to older dogs. Most nodules are up to 5 cm in diameter and on cut surface vary from gray to pink to a variegated red and white with yellow necrotic areas in the larger ones. Benign lymphoid hyperplasia of the spleen may be clinically apparent due to the effects of the expanding mass on adjacent vascular sinuses resulting in vascular pooling and thrombocytopenia. Additionally, such nodules may become large enough to rupture, resulting in secondary hemoabdomen. Splenic hematomas are quite common, but most remain undiagnosed and many are found as an incidental finding at necropsy.

PATHOLOGIST:

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