

CENTRAL LABORATORY
 11620 Airport Rd
 Everett, WA 98204-3742
 (800)347-0043 (425)355-5252

**** LABORATORY REPORT ****

Client ID: 2055
 SELAH VET HOSPITAL**
 151 MCGONAGLE RD
 SELAH, WA 98942
 P 509-697-6111
 F 1-509-697-8191

Patient: SADIE
 Owner: GROVES,
 Age: 13Y Sex: F SP: Canine
 Breed: German Shepherd
 Neutered: Y
 DVM: THOMAS BEKSINSKI

Pt ID: 17735
Lab ID: 1003160886
 Drwn: 03/16/2010
 Rcvd: 03/17/2010
 Rptc: 03/18/2010

**** COMPLETE REPORT ****

Test	Normal	Out of Range	Units	Reference Range
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Test Ordered: Full Report-Single Tissue, Biopsy, Additional Tissuex2

Full Report-Single Tissue

GROSS (3/16/10): The bottle labeled "kidney, spleen and skin" contains 3 specimens. The first specimen is a tan cross section of the kidney 4.0 x 1.3 x 0.8 cm. Representative sections are submitted in block 1. The second specimen is a reddish brown cross section of spleen 7.0 x 2.5 x 0.8-cm. There is a slightly raised mass 1.2-cm in greatest dimension. Representative sections including the mass are submitted in block 2. The third specimen is a tan light haired tissue fragment 2.6 x 1.0 x 0.3-cm. The surgical margin is marked blue. A cross section and two longitudinal sections are submitted in block 3. AG

MICROSCOPIC: SPLEEN: Infiltrating the spleen is a poorly organized neoplasm composed of haphazardously organized vessels and channels lined by neoplastic endothelial cells. Neoplastic cells are plump and pleomorphic with indistinct cellular margins, moderate amounts of eosinophilic cytoplasm, and round to oval nuclei containing finely stippled chromatin and one nucleolus. There are 11 mitotic figures within 10 high-power fields. There are multifocal areas of hemorrhage.

SKIN: There is a focal area within the dermis and subcutis composed of poorly organized channels lined by neoplastic endothelial cells as described above. The mass extends to the margins and complete excision cannot be assured.

KIDNEY: THERE are a few glomeruli with mesangium that are slightly thickened by homogeneous eosinophilic material.

DIAGNOSIS: SPLEEN: HEMANGIOSARCOMA
SKIN: HEMANGIOSARCOMA
KIDNEY: MEMBRANOUS GLOMERULONEPHRITIS, MULTIFOCAL, MILD

COMMENT: Hemangiosarcoma is a malignant neoplasm arising from endothelium that often presents as multicentric disease involving spleen, liver, right atrium/auricle, and lungs of dogs. German Shepherds and Golden Retrievers are most commonly affected with multicentric disease, although any large breed dog appears to be at increased risk. Overt metastasis is present in greater than 80% of dogs at clinical presentation. The mean age of occurrence ranges from 8 to 13 years in dogs.

Histopathology of the kidney is consistent with a mild membranous glomerulonephritis (GN). Most cases of GN are immune-mediated and may be primary (idiopathic) or secondary to other diseases or conditions, e.g., canine systemic lupus erythematosus. Clinical, clinical pathologic, and histologic evidence are required for definitive diagnosis of GN; histologic changes can be present without clinical signs. There is no evidence of neoplasia within the kidney.

Please contact the laboratory if you have any questions about this report, or if this interpretation is inconsistent with the clinical findings.

White Shepherd Genetic Project
CHECKLIST OF COMMON WHITE SHEPHERD DISEASES
 To be completed by pathologist and faxed to WSGP at 517-546-3048 along with final report

Disease	Primary Disease? Yes	Primary Disease? No	Secondary Diseases
Cancer			
Mammary	✓		
Hemangiosarcoma			
Other (give name)			
Digestive System			
Exocrine Pancreatic Insufficiency (EPI)			
Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD-Type)			
Perianal Fistulas (Anal Furunculosis)			
Small Intestinal Overgrowth Syndrome			
Endocrine System			
Addison's Disease			
Hypothyroidism			
Heart and Vascular System Diseases*			
Immune System Diseases*			
Skin Diseases* Hemangiosarcoma			✓
Liver Pancreas*			
Skeletal Diseases*			
Elbow Dysplasia (mild/moderate/severe?)			
Hip Dyplasia (mild/moderate/severe?)			
Intervertebral Disc Disease	✓		
Lumbosacral Stenosis (mild/moderate/severe?)	✓		
Spondylosis - From Prev. Radiographs/scan	✓		
Neurological			
Old dog degenerative myelopathy due to aging			
GSD Degenerative Myelopathy			
Ocular Diseases			
Cataracts			
Pannus			
Corneal Dystrophy			
Other* Membranous Glomerulonephritis			✓
Non-Genetic Symptoms or Side-Affects of Other Conditions			
Arthritis (where is it located?)			
Bladder Atony			
Megacolon			

Please include specific name of disorder(s). Include notations here:
 We know that Addison's, Hypothyroidism and EPI cannot be diagnosed by necropsy. Since atrophy can be seen, any findings at necropsy would be either supportive of the clinical diagnosis or indicative that the dog may have had some undiagnosed problems

Revised August 1, 2008