

UPSTATE VETERINARY SPECIALISTS

Patient: MAC N CHEESE BROWN

Species: Canine

Breed: Chihuahua

Gender: Male

Year of Birth: 1999

Client: BROWN

Requisition #: 53536

Accession #: F7234852

Account Code: 87254

Veterinarian: FULMER, DVM, DACVIM, AMANDA

Panel/Profile: Cytology with Microscopic Description (1 Site)-Priority

Pathology

5/30/2014 (Order Received)
5/30/2014 @ 6:03 pm (Last Updated)

Source / History:

History of severe dental disease for years. Patient presented for a dental cleaning at the end of margin was not eating well or feeling well. Right tonsillar mass was noted on exam and patient was placed on clindamycin. Patient has declined since then and has been referred for a 3 x 2.8 cm swelling of the right neck; differentiation between the lymph node, salivary gland, etc is not possible. This is an aspirate from the right neck swelling.

Microscopic Description

Five smears (2 prestained) are examined and range from poorly to and are highly cellular with low to moderate numbers of hemodilution. One of the smears contains high numbers of uniform well-differentiated secretory salivary epithelial cells with lower numbers of uniform well-differentiated ductular salivary epithelial cells. The additional smears contain many bare nuclei with high numbers of a homogenous population of oval to polygonal epithelial cells occurring individually and in variably sized occasionally poorly organized clusters that form papillary as well as acinar like structures. These cells are characterized by moderate to occasionally quite marked anisocytosis/ anisokaryosis, generally a moderate to high N:C ratio, a round central to eccentric nucleus, stippled to coarse chromatin and one to occasionally multiple often large pleomorphic macronucleoli. The cytoplasm is moderately to deeply basophilic and exhibits variably distinct cell borders; the cytoplasm often exhibits mild eosinophilic granular hue. Within these smears, foamy phagocytic macrophages are present in mildly increased numbers as well as poorly preserved neutrophils and lymphocytes. The lymphocyte population is heterogeneous, consisting of a mixture of small and intermediate sizes with mildly to moderately increased numbers of plasma cells seen in occasional foci. The background is serosanguinous with cellular debris and many bare nuclei. No microorganisms are seen.

Microscopic Interpretation (Cytology) Comments:

Most consistent with carcinoma; mild to moderate mixed cell infiltrate; please see comments

As indicated above, there are high numbers of a homogenous population of epithelial cells that exhibit moderate to marked atypia in the absence of significant concurrent inflammation, most consistent with a carcinoma. Based on the cell morphology and the anatomic location and given the smear that contains high numbers of well differentiated salivary epithelial cells, consideration is given to a salivary or other glandular etiology (eg adnexal, ceruminous gland, etc). However, given the history of the tonsillar mass, the monomorphic appearance of the cells and the high number of bare nuclei, an epithelial cell population of a different etiology cannot be ruled out (including a neuroendocrine etiology such as thyroid, metastatic epithelial odontogenic etiology, etc). The cell morphology is not typical for a squamous cell carcinoma and this is considered much less likely on the basis of these smears.

There is concurrent mixed inflammation with a lymphoplasmacytic component. Although not present in high numbers, their presence raises a concern for a potential metastatic lesion. However, in the proportion of lymphocytes is insufficient to provide a more definitive interpretation. Although no microorganisms are seen, consider culture

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Pathology (continued)

and sensitivity to more definitively rule out a concurrent infectious process.

Correlation of these findings with your clinical impression and other data regarding this patient is recommended. Pending your clinical assessment, consider biopsy with histopathologic evaluation to further characterize this mass.

Pathologist

LIESL C BREICKNER, DVM
Diplomate, American College
of Veterinary Pathologists
(Specialty Clinical Pathology)
901-473-7619
Liesl-breickner@idexx.com