

Electric City Animal Clinic

Patient: LOLA BETANCOURT

Species: Canine

Breed: POODLE, TOY

Gender: Female

Year of Birth: 2002

Client: BETANCOURT

Requisition #: 23988-1

Accession #: H1198169

Account Code: 25663

Veterinarian: HEROLD, DVM, TIM

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

Pathology

2/6/2014 (Order Received)

2/6/2014 @ 7:09 pm (Last Updated)

Source / History:

Source is popliteal and mandibular lymph nodes. Aspirates were performed 3 weeks ago. Suspect lymphoma.

Microscopic Description

Both sites appear cytologically similar and will be described together. A total of 4 slides are examined which are cellular and of good cytomorphological detail. The slides contain a monomorphic population of large lymphoblasts. The lymphoblasts have a scant to moderate rim of basophilic cytoplasm and large round nuclei which measure 2 to 2.5 times the diameter of an RBC. They have finely stippled chromatin and multiple prominent nucleoli. Low numbers of mitoses are observed. Occasional macrophages are present which contain phagocytized cellular debris. Within the background are bare nuclei and nucleoproteinaceous material from ruptured cells, moderate numbers of lymphoglandular bodies, moderate numbers of RBCs and basophilic proteinaceous material.

Microscopic Interpretation (Cytology)

Lymphoma.

Comments:

The predominance of lymphoblasts is consistent with lymphoma. Lymphoma may ultimately involve all lymph nodes or other organs such as liver, spleen or bone marrow. Consider evaluation of these sites for additional staging information. Immunophenotype (B- versus T-cell lymphoma) has also been shown to be a useful prognostic indicator for length of first remission and survival in dogs with lymphoma. Multiple studies have documented that dogs with B-cell lymphoma have longer median survival times and length of first remission than dogs with T-cell lymphoma.

Immunophenotyping of lymph node aspirates is a way of classifying lymphocytes as either B-cells or T-cells based on lineage specific cell surface markers. Antibodies recognizing these surface proteins are detected on individual cells and are used to distinguish B-cell and T-cell lymphoma. Two options are available for immunophenotyping: flow cytometry and immunocytochemical staining. For flow cytometry, testing is performed on aspirates of lymph nodes collected and shipped in a lymph node aspirate transport tube. The code for this test is 28811, and the turn around time is 3-5 business days. To request tubes, please call 1-888-433-9987, option 2, option 2. For immunocytochemical staining, 5-8 additional unstained slides from a single lymph node are required. The code for this test is 8461 and the turn around time is 7-10 working days.

Pathologist

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