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Clinical and pathologic characteristics of T-cell lymphoma with a leukemic phase in a raccoon dog (*Nyctereutes procyonoides*)

David Perpiñán, Taiana P. Costa, William W. L. Choi, Gabriel Caponetti, Bruce W. Brodersen and Douglas L. Armstrong

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Clinical and pathologic characteristics of T-cell lymphoma with a leukemic phase in a raccoon dog (Nyctereutes procyonoides)

David Perpiñán,1 Taiana P. Costa, William W. L. Choi, Gabriel Caponetti, Bruce W. Brodersen, Douglas L. Armstrong

Abstract. A 7.5-year-old raccoon dog (Nyctereutes procyonoides) from the Henry Doorly Zoo (Omaha, Nebraska) presented to the veterinary hospital for lethargy and weight loss. On physical examination, splenomegaly and hepatomegaly were noted on palpation and were confirmed by radiographic evaluation. Radiography also demonstrated a mass in the cranial mediastinum. A complete blood cell count revealed marked leukocytosis (115,200 cells/µl), with a predominance of lymphoid cells. The animal was euthanized due to a poor prognosis. Necropsy revealed splenomegaly, hepatomegaly, and a large multiloculated mass in the cranial mediastinum. The histologic and immunohistochemical diagnosis was multicentric T-cell lymphoma with a leukemic phase.

Key words: Canidae; disease; lymphoma; neoplasia; Nyctereutes procyonoides; raccoon dogs.
Necropsy revealed a thin animal, although a significant subcutaneous fat layer was present. Abnormal findings included congested lungs, splenomegaly (Fig. 2B), hepatomegaly with a marked reticulated pattern and coalescent pale areas (3–4 mm diameter) throughout the hepatic parenchyma (Fig. 2B), pale kidneys, enlarged mesenteric lymph nodes and pharyngeal tonsils (Fig. 2C), a large multiloculated mass (5 cm × 4 cm) in the cranial thorax attached to the base of the heart, large vessels and trachea (Fig. 2D), and a hard plastic foreign body in the stomach (corresponding to the semilunar structure detected by radiography and palpation). Transverse sections of the heart revealed dilatation of both ventricles (Fig. 2E). Submandibular and prescapular lymph nodes were slightly enlarged, but other peripheral lymph nodes were of normal size. Representative samples from multiple organs were collected, fixed in 10% neutral buffered formalin, and routinely processed for histology. Sections were cut at 4 µm and stained with hematoxylin and eosin. Histologically, the normal architecture of mediastinal lymph nodes (mass), liver, spleen, and pharyngeal tonsils was severely disrupted by a homogeneous population of neoplastic lymphocytes, characterized by scant cytoplasm, irregular nucleus, and clumped chromatin (Fig. 2F). A similar population of abnormal lymphocytes was focally present in bone marrow and peripheral lymph nodes.

Additional sections of the mediastinal mass, other lymph nodes, liver, and spleen were immunolabeled to determine the cell of origin of the neoplastic lymphocytes. Antigen retrieval was conducted by pressure-cooking in citrate buffer at pH 6.0. For T-cell labeling, sections were tested with polyclonal rabbit anti-human cluster of differentiation (CD)3 as the primary antibody, and biotinylated goat anti-rabbit immunoglobulin (Ig)G as the secondary antibody. For B-cell labeling, monoclonal mouse anti-human CD79 was used as the primary antibody, and biotinylated horse anti-mouse IgG as secondary antibody. The secondary antibodies were labeled using streptavidin–horseradish peroxidase, and 3,3-diaminobenzidine tetrahydrochloride (DAB) was used as the substrate for staining. Sections were counterstained with hematoxylin. Neoplastic lymphocytes were positive for CD3 and negative for CD79, which characterized the neoplasia as a T-cell phenotype.

In addition, another section of affected tissues was submitted to heat-induced antigen retrieval in the presence of a citrate buffer solution. An immunohistochemical stain for CD34 was performed using an automated immunostainer. Detection was performed with a DAB kit. The lymphoid cells were negative for CD34. Endothelial cells from a human being and the raccoon dog were used as controls for CD34; the human control was positive, but the raccoon dog control was negative.

The term “lymphoma” encompasses a diverse group of malignancies arising in lymphoid tissue outside the bone marrow. Lymphoma is the most common hematopoietic malignancy in animals, and has been reported in all domestic and many nondomestic species. Lymphomas are classified depending on anatomic location (multicentric, alimentary, mediastinal, other), immunophenotype (B lymphocyte vs. T lymphocyte vs. non-B/non-T), cellular morphology (size, nuclear features, mitotic rate), histologic pattern (diffuse or follicular), and biologic behavior (indolent or aggressive). In the case of the raccoon dog presented herein, the neoplasm was classified as T-cell multicentric lymphoma with a leukemic phase; this neoplasm was well differentiated and aggressive.

It is interesting to note the quick progression of clinicopathologic changes, as a health examination performed on the animal 83 days previous to clinical presentation did not reveal any abnormality other than increased ALT activity (238 U/l, ref. interval: 16–54 U/l). Upon clinical presentation, marked leukocytosis (with a predominant lymphocyte), thrombocytopenia, increased liver enzyme activity, and an increased urea concentration were noted in this individual. The increased liver enzyme activity may have been as result of the destruction of the normal hepatic architecture by the invading neoplastic lymphocytes, which could have decreased functional hepatic mass leading to hyperbilirubinemia. Increased urea nitrogen concentration was probably the result of protein catabolism, as this animal was losing weight.
Among lymphomas in domestic dogs (members of the family *Canidae*, as raccoon dogs are), those of T-cell origin behave more aggressively and progress more rapidly than those of B-cell origin. In addition, craniomediastinal lymphomas have a poor prognosis (less than 3 months of life-span even with treatment) when compared to lymphomas in other locations.

Bone marrow and blood involvement, as seen in the present case, may be present in advanced cases of lymphoma. The distinction between lymphoma with a leukemic phase and lymphoid leukemia may be difficult and arbitrary when extensive lymph node, bone marrow, and peripheral blood involvement is present. As an example, chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) in dogs share some characteristics with the

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**Figure 2.**

A, photomicrograph of a peripheral blood sample showing atypical lymphoid cells. Wright stain. Bar = 20 µm. B, gross photograph of the enlarged spleen. Inset: cut section of the liver showing a reticulated pattern. C, gross photograph of enlarged pharyngeal tonsils (arrows). Tongue (T), epiglottis (E). D, gross photograph of the multiloculated mass in the cranial mediastinum attached to the base of the heart, trachea, and large vessels. Heart (H). E, cut section of the heart showing dilatation of both left ventricle (LV) and right ventricle (RV). F, photomicrograph of the mediastinal mass showing a homogeneous population of neoplastic lymphocytes. Hematoxylin and cosin. Bar = 10 µm.
case presented herein: CLL occurs in older animals, it produces high blood lymphocyte counts, most cases are of T-cell origin, and thrombocytopenia is a common finding.\textsuperscript{14} However, CLL in dogs is usually an indolent, slowly progressive disease, typically originating from the spleen, and produces uniform splenomegaly, hepatomegaly, and lymphadenopathy.\textsuperscript{3,14} Since some characteristics of CLL were not observed in the present case, lymphoma with a leukemic phase was considered most likely. Unfortunately, CD34 labeling could have helped differentiate between lymphoma and acute leukemia (the latter typically being CD34 positive), but it was concluded that the technique did not work in the raccoon dog tissue. In the domestic dog, lymphoma is typically a disease of middle-aged to older animals, and B-cell multicentric lymphoma is the most common form. The raccoon dog from the present case was aged (7.5-year-old), as maximum life span in wild common form. The raccoon dog from the present case was considered aged (7.5-year-old), as maximum life span in wild populations has been determined to be 7–8 years of age.\textsuperscript{7}

Raccoon dogs are frequent subjects of wildlife medicine literature, either as native, introduced, or research species.\textsuperscript{2,8,11,12} However, this species is not common in zoos, and there is a lack of references of medical conditions that can affect this species in captivity. The present case report describes clinical and pathological characteristics of lymphoma with a leukemic phase in raccoon dogs.

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Sources and manufacturers

b. Antigen Retrieval Citra Solution, HK086-9K; BioGenex Laboratories Inc., San Ramon, CA.

c. A0452, 1:800; Dako Denmark A/S, Glostrup, Denmark.

da. BA-1000, 1:100; Vector Laboratories Inc., Burlingame, CA.

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k. Ventana Medical Systems Inc., Tucson, AZ.

l. ultraView™ Universal DAB detection kit, Ventana Medical Systems Inc., Tucson, AZ.

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