CASE: #39

SLIDE: T13-07521

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11-year-old, female, Weimaraner dog

bilateral tumors on muzzle, over carnassial teeth

developed at the same time, 2 weeks duration

clinical diagnoses: neoplasia, abscesses, or granulomas (subcutaneous or salivary gland origin)
GROSS FINDINGS

- two subcutaneous masses fixed in formalin
- elliptical, firm, white-gray, 2 x 1.5 x 0.5 cm
HISTOPATHOLOGY
Left and right muzzle, lymph nodes: Lymphoid hyperplasia
“Bilateral tumors on muzzle over carnassial teeth (4th premolar)”

“subcutaneous or salivary gland origin”

- 250 dogs, found in 8.8% (50% bilateral, occasional multiple)
- drainage areas: nares, buccal, dorsal and lateral nasal, and superior labial regions
- efferent vessels: mandibular lymph nodes

JAVMA, 1980: Rumph et al. “Facial lymph nodes in dogs”

- 171 dogs, found in 8.7% (20% bilateral, occasional multiple)
- clinical case 4-month-old Labrador Retriever with bilateral hyperplasia
COMMENTS


- 150 dogs, found in 9% (46% bilateral, occasional bilobulated)
- 3 clinical cases: 2 hyperplasia, 1 disseminated lymphoma
FOLLOW-UP INFORMATION

• clinical evaluation of potential drainage areas: no lesions observed

• no enlargement of other peripheral lymph nodes or other clinical signs

• currently has skin tumors in chest and perianal region
BUCCAL LYMPH NODE (*LYMPHONODUS BUCCALIS*)

- also known as *facial* lymph node
- occurs in approximately 9% of dogs
- can be bilateral or *unilateral* (50%)
- *not* breed-related (larger dogs are over-represented)
- affected by *similar lesions* as other lymph nodes
REFERENCES


ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- Histopathology laboratory
- TVDIL Staff
QUESTIONS