Poster presentations

RESULTS

The uterine mass was histologically diagnosed as uterine adenocarcinoma. Ovaries were confirmed; normal. On re-examinations 1, 4 and 13 months after surgery the dog was bright and alert. The results of radiographic and ultrasonographic examination were unremarkable since neither recurrence nor metastatic disease was noted, 13 months postoperatively.

STATEMENT

Uterine carcinoma is an uncommon tumor of the bitch and to the author's knowledge, this is the first case of uterine remnant adenocarcinoma in an incompletely ovariohysterectomized bitch. According to history, clinical and diagnostic imaging signs, this case could not be distinguished from typical stump pyometra; nevertheless, the indicated surgical intervention was at least diagnostic, curative and preventive for further neoplastic growth and spreading.

A case of pyothorax due to *Salmonella* sinstorf following surgery for idiopathic chylothorax in a dog

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OBJECTIVE

To describe the first reported pyothorax caused by *Salmonella* spp. in a dog and its successful treatment.

METHODS

A one year five month old bullmastiff, with a past history of pulmonary stenosis, was referred for surgical management of suspected idiopathic chylothorax. Forty eight hours after thoracoscopic thoracic duct ligation,

pericardial window, cisterna chyli ablation and pleural port placement, the dog developed pyrexia and hypoalbuminemia and was diagnosed with pyothorax.

RESULTS

Therapy with intravenous co-amoxiclav was instigated and within 24 hours the pyrexia resolved, with an improvement of demeanour and appetite. The cytology report from the pleural fluid revealed a septic neutrophilic effusion and the culture yielded *Salmonella* spp. A faecal culture was performed but no agents were isolated. The thorax was drained through the pleural port and the dog was discharged nine days after the surgery with a two week prescription of antibiotics.

CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE

This case highlights the possibility of *Salmonella enterica* (ser. sinstorf) as a differential diagnosis in the management of pyothorax.

As it has been described in human literature, empyema involving *Salmonella* affecting immunocompromised patients is treated aggressively because of high morbidity and mortality. Despite pyothorax caused by *salmonella* spp. being a rare infection; it should be considered in any patient with pyothorax and treated accordingly.

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