

**P39 / #304**

**Topic:** *AS13 Gastroenterology and hepatology*

### **PRIMARY NEUROENDOCRINE CARCINOMA IN THE GALL BLADDER IN DOGS**

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#### **Introduction:**

Gallbladder neoplasms are not common and underdiagnosed. Carcinoma and cholangiocarcinoma are the most described. These are challenging cases as the patient often shows jaundice, abdominal pain or vomiting in an advanced stage. Diagnosis is through abdominal ultrasound and computed tomography. Treatment is surgery (cholecystectomy). Therapy with doxorubicin, glucocorticoids and carboplatin is not considered effective.

#### **Objectives:**

Report of a case of gallbladder carcinoma in an English Bulldog female dog with cholestasis.

#### **Methods:**

An 8-year-old female dog was treated in the city of São Paulo (Brazil) due to recent vomiting, anorexia, jaundice, and fever. The ultrasound examination showed hepatomegaly, bladder distention due to thick bile, bile duct dilatation and hepatic lymph node edema. Serum tests showed leukocytosis, increased liver enzymes and bilirubin, and hypercholesterolemia. Bacterial cholecystitis associated with secondary hepatitis was considered. Clinical treatment (low dose prednisolone, bezafibrate, ursodeoxycholic acid, amoxicillin, analgesics and antiemetics) were indicated.

#### **Results:**

Because of the worsening of the condition, a tomography was indicated, which showed a neof ormation in a vesicle with free fluid and various metastases. The owners did not want to try palliative surgery for damage control. The animal died after two days, and the necropsy revealed hemorrhage (rupture of the gallbladder) and an histopathology compatible with neuroendocrine carcinoma.

#### **Conclusions:**

The ultrasound exam will not always diagnose gallbladder neoplasia. This differential should be pointed out specially in elderly animals with jaundice. Radiotherapy and toceranib therapies have been studied for better results.