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A prostatic lymphoma in a 5-year old Poodle-Mix-Dog: A case report
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In aging dogs the most common cause of prostatic enlargement is benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), but a variety of disease processes have to be included as differential diagnosis\textsuperscript{1}. Case report: A 5-year old Poodle-Mix-Dog with a presumptive history of BPH, prostatitis and cystitis was presented 2 weeks after castration by the referring veterinarian. The dog was responsive and alert, but showed anorexia and lameness as well as stranguria and pollakisuria. Rectal palpation revealed a symmetric and firm elastic prostate gland, hurting at slight pressure. Catheterisation was painful although no impediment was felt at catheter insertion. The collected urine appeared normal. Radiographic imaging revealed an enlarged prostate gland without affection of the caudal lumbal vertebral bodies. Ultrasonographic examination yielded a symmetric enlarged prostate (5.2 cm in width and 3.8 cm in height), with normal demarcation. The parenchyma appeared inhomogeneous, calcifications were not seen. Furthermore the corresponding lymphnode was slightly enlarged. The other abdominal organs showed no alterations. Histopathological evaluation of prostate tissue specimens taken by ultrasound-guided TruCut\textsuperscript{®} biopsy revealed the diagnosis of a prostatic lymphoma. According to the owners request the dog was treated only symptomatically. Within one month prostate volume increased, fluid filled cavities developed and the alteration of the corresponding lymph nodes progressed. Furthermore other abdominal lymph nodes were affected. The general condition worsened and euthanasia was recommended. This case report demonstrates that clinical signs and ultrasonographic features of the prostate gland may mislead to the more likely diagnosis of BPH and/or prostatitis. Thus in suspicious cases biopsy is needed\textsuperscript{2} to verify the rare differential diagnosis of a prostatic lymphoma.