6. Osborne CA, Albasan H, Lulich JP, et al. Quantitative analysis of 4468 uroliths retrieved from farm animals, exotic species, and wildlife submitted to the Minnesota Urolith Center: 1981–2007. *Vet Clin North Am Small Anim Pract* 2009;39:65–78.
7. Janke JJ, Osterstock JB, Washburn KE, et al. Use of Walpole's solution for treatment of goats with urolithiasis: 25 cases (2001–2006). *J Am Vet Med Assoc* 2009;234:249–252.
8. Osborne CA, Lulich JP. Risk and protective factors for urolithiasis. What do they mean? *Vet Clin North Am Small Anim Pract* 1999;29:39–43.
9. Nwaokorie EE, Osborne CA, Lulich JP, et al. Epidemiology of struvite uroliths in ferrets: 272 cases (1981–2007). *J Am Vet Med Assoc* 2011;239:1319–1324.
10. Ulrich LK, Bird KA, Koehler LA, et al. Urolith analysis. Submission, methods and interpretation. *Vet Clin North Am Small Anim Pract* 1996;26:393–400.
11. Volmer M, De Vries JCM, Goldschmidt MJ. Infrared analysis of urinary calculi by a single reflection accessory and a neutral network interpretation algorithm. *Clin Chem* 2001;47:1287–1296.
12. *SAT/STAT user's guide: version 8 edition*. Cary, NC: SAS Institute Inc, 1999;26:393–400.
13. Woolf B. On estimating the relation between blood group and disease. *Ann Hum Genet* 1955;19:251–253.
14. Schlessman JJ. Basic methods in cancer analysis. In: Schlesselman JJ, ed. *Case-control studies*. Oxford, England: Oxford University Press, 1982;171–226.
15. Breslow NE, Day NE. *Statistical methods in cancer research, volume 1: the analysis of case-control studies*. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer, 1980;142.
16. Fletcher RH, Fletcher SW, Wagner EH. *Clinical epidemiology: the essentials*. 3rd ed. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1996;186–207.
17. Lilienfeld DE, Stolley PP. *Foundation of epidemiology*. 3rd ed. Oxford, England: Oxford University Press, 1994;198–225.
18. Sun WD, Zhang KC, Wang JY, et al. The chemical composition and ultrastructure of uroliths in Boer goats. *Vet J* 2010;186:70–75.
19. Mavangira V, Cornish JM, Angelos JA. Effect of ammonium chloride supplementation on urine pH and urinary fractional excretion of electrolyte in goats. *J Am Vet Med Assoc* 2010;237:1299–1304.
20. Bartges JW, Osborne CA, Lulich JP, et al. Prevalence of cysteine and urate uroliths in bulldogs and urate uroliths in Dalmatians. *J Am Vet Med Assoc* 1994;204:1914–1918.
21. Bannasch D, Henthorn PS. Changing paradigms in diagnosis of inherited defects associated with urolithiasis. *Vet Clin North Am Small Anim Pract* 2009;39:111–125.
22. Schmidt C, Vester U, Wagner CA, et al. Significant contribution of genomic rearrangement in SLCA1 and SLC7A9 to the etiology of cystinuria. *Kidney Int* 2003;64:1564–1572.
23. Lekcharoensuk C, Lulich JP, Osborne CA, et al. Patient and environmental factors associated with calcium oxalate urolithiasis in dogs. *J Am Vet Med Assoc* 2000;217:515–519.
24. Lekcharoensuk C, Lulich JP, Osborne CA, et al. Association between dietary factors and calcium oxalate and magnesium ammonium phosphate urolithiasis in cats. *J Am Med Assoc* 2001;219:1228–1237.
25. Osborne CA, Polzin DJ, Abdullahi SU, et al. Struvite urolithiasis in animals and man: formation, detection, and dissolution. In: Cornelius CE, Simpson CF, eds. *Advances in veterinary science and comparative medicine*. Vol 29. New York: Academic Press, 1985;27–33.
26. Dyce KM. Sack WO, Wensing CJG. The pelvis and reproductive organs of male ruminants. In: *Textbook of veterinary anatomy*. 3rd ed. Philadelphia: Saunders, 2002;713–722.
27. Kumar R, Kumar A, Singh H, et al. Effect of castration on urethral and accessory sex glands in goats. *Indian Vet J* 1982;59:304–308.
28. Osborne CA, Lulich JP, Polzin DJ, et al. Medical dissolution and prevention of canine urolithiasis. *Vet Clin North Am Small Anim Pract* 1999;29:73–111.
29. Franti CE, Ling GV, Ruby AL, et al. Urolithiasis in dogs V: regional comparisons of breed, age, sex, anatomic location, and mineral type of calculus. *Am J Vet Res* 1999;60:29–42.
30. Takemoto K. An epidemiological overview of canine and feline urolithiasis in Japan. *J Jpn Assoc Vet Nephrol Urol* 2010–2011;3(1):36–45.
31. Jackson OF. Springtime rise in the incidence of feline urolithiasis. *Vet Rec* 1974;95:540.
32. Nottle MC. Renal calculi in apparently normal sheep. *Aust Vet J* 1982;58:256–259.
33. Sourcie JM, Coates RJ, McClellan W, et al. Relationship between geographic variability in kidney stones prevalence and risk factors for stones. *Am J Epidemiol* 1996;143:491–495.
34. MacLeay JM. Urolithiasis. In: Smith BP, ed. *Large animal internal medicine*. 4th ed. St Louis: Mosby, 2008;950–1958.
35. McIntosh GH. Urolithiasis in animals. *Aust Vet J* 1978;54:267–271.

Partial retraction: Allogeneic hematopoietic cell transplantation in a dog with acute large granular lymphocytic leukemia

The article "Allogeneic hematopoietic cell transplantation in a dog with acute large granular lymphocytic leukemia"[1] describes successful (ie, full donor chimerism approximately 2 weeks after transplantation and survival for > 2 years) allogeneic hematopoietic cell transplantation (HCT) in a 3-year-old Cavalier King Charles Spaniel in which a clinical diagnosis of acute large granular lymphocytic (LGL) leukemia had been made. At the time of case management, the authors made a diagnosis of acute LGL leukemia on the basis of clinical signs, initial CBC results (ie, WBC count of 24,200 WBCs/µL, consisting of 23% neutrophils, 12% lymphocytes, 2% monocytes, 1% eosinophils, and 62% unclassified, large, mononuclear cells with lightly vacuolated cytoplasm, a large nucleus, lacy chromatin, and a large indistinct nucleolus), and response to induction chemotherapy.

In retrospect and following a full review of the medical record, it appears that a definitive diagnosis could not be reached in this case. Therefore, the conclusions that this case provides evidence that "allogeneic HCT is a realistic treatment option for dogs with acute leukemia," that the report documents the first use of allogeneic HCT "for the treatment of a client-owned dog with acute LGL leukemia," and that the report suggests that "use of allogeneic HCT to treat acute leukemias in dogs will provide a considerable clinical benefit over chemotherapy alone" are retracted by agreement of the editors, authors, and university. The conclusion that allogeneic HCT may be a feasible treatment in dogs remains unchanged.

1. Suter SE, Hamilton MJ, Sullivan EW, Venkataraman GM. Allogeneic hematopoietic cell transplantation in a dog with acute large granular lymphocytic leukemia. *J Am Vet Med Assoc* 2015;246:994–997.