

spermatic vein, nerves, ductus deferens, and adipose tissue composed the linear cord of tissue that was attached to the tumor.

Neoplasia of the feline testes is rare.<sup>2,3</sup> Oestral behavior has been reported in a bilaterally cryptorchid cat.<sup>4</sup> Bilaterally cryptorchid cats, unlike monorchid cats, tend to lack masculine features.<sup>5</sup>

The finding of an ectopic interstitial cell tumor in a castrated cat that acquired masculine confirmation and behavior, 11 years after castration, implied that the tumor was functional. The serum testosterone concentration and the grossly normal adrenal glands also supported the hypothesis that the tumor secreted testosterone. The origin of the interstitial cell tumor is most likely ectopic tissue, because only an atrophic proximal segment of the spermatic cord was found and extratesticular interstitial cells in men are frequently incidental findings along nerves and vessels of the spermatic cord.<sup>6</sup> A less likely possibility is that a testis was accidentally incised during castration, and interstitial cells implanted on and proliferated into the spermatic cord.

Interstitial cell tumors are usually not clinically hormonally significant, but boys with such a tumor

always manifest an enlarged penis, precocious skeletal and muscular development, and male behavior and interests.<sup>6</sup> Men with the tumor may develop macrogenitosomia and gynecomastia, in that order.

The case reported here is illustrative of 1 of several indications for quantification of reproductive hormones in the serum or plasma of cats.<sup>1</sup>

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### **Correction: Treatment of diabetic ketoacidosis in dogs by continuous low-dose intravenous infusion of insulin**

In the April 15, 1993 issue of the *JAVMA*, p 1271, Appendix 1, item III B, the dosage in parentheses should be 0.09 U/kg/h, not 0.9 U/kg/h. The author regrets the error.