Oral presentations

Retrospective evaluation of a 9-week CHOP protocol for the treatment of canine multi-centric lymphoma

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OBJECTIVES

To assess the progression free survival times (PFSTs) of dogs with canine multi-centric lymphoma treated with a shortened 9-week protocol.

METHODS

PFSTs were calculated for 21 dogs presenting between May 2011 and April 2016. Dogs were client owned with mean age 8.5 (SD 2.9) years and weights 21.0 (SD 14.1) kg and of a variety of breeds. All dogs were treated with the first two cycles of a CHOP protocol rather than the more traditional four. Two of the dogs had WHO stage V lymphoma (confirmed or suspected), eight of the dogs were sub-stage b, three had lymphoma of T cell origin.

RESULTS

Overall treatment response rate was 100%. Median PFST was 186 days (95% CI 148 – 223 days). There was no significant difference in PFST for dogs with WHO stage V or T cell lymphoma. Dogs with sub-stage b lymphoma had significantly worse PFSTs ($P=0.012$).

STATEMENT

A shorter protocol may offer similar progression free survival times to more traditional protocols and should be considered, particularly for cases where the clients have cost or travel constraints.

Evaluation of the use of radiotherapy to palliatively treat appendicular histiocytic sarcomas in flatcoat retrievers

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OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this study was to assess the use of radiotherapy as a palliative treatment for appendicular histiocytic sarcomas in flatcoated retrievers, a highly malignant tumour prevalent in the breed with documented poor survival times.

METHODS

This was a retrospective study that assessed all flatcoated retrievers that presented with appendicular histiocytic

sarcomas to a single referral institution over a 14 year period and were treated palliatively with radiotherapy alone or with radiotherapy and chemotherapy. Response to treatment, local recurrence, time to disease recurrence and overall survival time, following first radiotherapy treatment, was evaluated.

RESULTS

26 cases were identified. The response rate, defined as either reduction in mass size or reduction in lameness, was 92%. Local recurrence was seen in 48% of cases. Only 1 dog died of an unrelated illness. Median time to disease recurrence was 114 days in all cases. Median time to disease recurrence in dogs concurrently treated with lomustine was 184 days vs 87 days in dogs without lomustine treatment. Overall survival time was 127 days. This increased to 206 days in dogs treated with lomustine vs 101 days in dogs who did not have concurrent lomustine treatment.

STATEMENT

Appendicular histiocytic sarcomas are often very painful lesions and are associated with a short survival times. Amputation is controversial due to the poor survival expectation. This study shows that histiocytic sarcomas are responsive to radiotherapy and that radiotherapy offers an effective means of palliation for such tumours in flatcoated retrievers.

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