Oral presentations

hepatic location prohibited aspiration. Five dogs had visceral metastasis leading to an overall rate of visceral metastasis of 12%. Two dogs (5%) had liver and spleen metastasis; 2 dogs (5%) had liver metastasis and 1 dog (2%) had splenic metastasis. Overall sensitivity of AUS for detecting liver and splenic metastasis was 25% and 33%, respectively; specificity for detecting liver and splenic metastasis was 100% and 64%, respectively. Positive predictive values were less than 20%. Negative predictive values for detection of liver and splenic metastasis were 97% and 93%, respectively. Three of the 5 dogs (60%) with visceral infiltration had regional LN metastasis. When the 20 dogs with regional

lymph node metastasis were considered separately, three dogs (15%) were positive for visceral metastasis.

When strict criteria were applied to select for dogs considered at high risk for visceral metastasis, routine AUS with hepatic and splenic cytology carried low utility, particularly with normal appearance on ultrasound. The visceral metastatic rate was only 12%. Selecting for dogs with regional LN metastasis did not increase the utility of routine AUS with liver and splenic aspiration. Results suggest that a paradigm change for staging and monitoring dogs with high-risk MCT may be warranted.

Outcomes of multimodality treatment for canine and feline salivary gland carcinomas.

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INTRODUCTION

Salivary gland carcinomas (SGC) are rare in cats and dogs. Multimodality treatment approaches including surgical excision and radiotherapy (RT) have been recommended though prognosis is poorly defined. The benefit of including chemotherapy is unknown. The present study aims at describing RT as adjuvant treatment following surgical excision of canine and feline SGCs.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Five dogs and two cats treated with RT for histologically confirmed submandibular (n=2) and parotid (n=5) SGCs were retrospectively evaluated (2008 to 2014). Four cases (three dogs, one cat) received 12 fractions of 4Gy on a Monday-Wednesday-Friday basis and three cases received 8-9Gy on a once weekly basis. In six cases treatment was manually planned and in one computer planned (Pinnacle). The ipsilateral submandibular lymph node was included in the radiation field in all cases. RT side effects were graded using the VRTOG scoring system. Median survival times

(MSTs) were calculated from the time of first presentation until death or last follow-up.

RESULTS

All tumours were adenocarcinomas with a median mitotic rate of seven (range 1-26) per ten high power fields. Metastasis was present in two dogs at the time of diagnosis. SGCs were detected about 4.8 weeks (range of 1-12 weeks) prior to referral. Median tumour size was 5.0cm (range 4.5-5.5cm) for dogs and 1.6cm (range 1.5-1.8cm) for cats. All patients underwent surgical excision, then radiotherapy for microscopic disease. RT associated side effects occurred in all cases but were generally mild (acute side effects grade 1, n=5; grade 2, n=1; late side effects grade 1, n=2). Three of the patients were euthanized due to progressive disease, and four had MST estimated on the basis of last follow-up. ST for dogs was 425 days (range 107-794 days) and 260 and 767 days for the two cats. Adjuvant carboplatin was prescribed in two dogs and one cat (two dogs with metastasis, one cat with high mitotic index). Progressive disease developed in both dogs and alternative chemotherapy was subsequently given. A decreased survival time was generally observed in animals with metastasis at the time of diagnosis and high mitotic index (>4 per 10 high power fields).

CONCLUSION

Multimodality treatment of SGCs with surgery and RT with or without chemotherapy can provide reasonably long survival times.

Use of (90) strontium plesiotherapy for local control in dogs and cats with non-squamous cell carcinoma malignancies: 10 cases

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(90) Strontium plesiotherapy (Sr90) has been used in Veterinary Medicine as primary local treatment for superficial squamous cell carcinomas of the nasal planum in cats and as adjuvant treatment for limbal melanomas in dogs.

The aim of this small case series is to describe the use of Sr90 as local treatment in cats and dogs with different types of malignancies (non-squamous cell carcinoma neoplasias). The data retrieved from the clinical records of a referral centre between January 2005 and October 2015 revealed a total of 10 cases, 4 dogs and 6 cats.

Six cases (3 dogs and 3 cats) had eye lid tumours: two melanomas, two soft tissue sarcomas, one mast cell tumour and one progressive dendritic histiocytosis. Three cases had tumours located in the paw: one feline sarcoid, one mast cell tumour (dog) and one soft tissue sarcoma (cat).

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