Poster presentations

Primary pancreatic extraskkeletal osteosarcoma in a domestic shorthair cat previously diagnosed with diabetes mellitus

**Katarzyna Smiejan, Jon Hall,
Jocelyn Bisson, Naomi Earley,
Jessica McCarthy, Sionagh Smith,
Spela Bavcar**

Hospital for Small Animals, Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies,
University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

OBJECTIVES

To describe the clinical signs, clinical pathology, imaging findings, surgical treatment and histopathological findings of a primary pancreatic extraskkeletal osteosarcoma, arising from the left limb of the pancreas in a domestic shorthair cat previously diagnosed with diabetes mellitus.

METHODS

Case report of one cat.

RESULTS

A 12-year-old male neutered domestic shorthair cat presented with acute onset weight loss and hyporexia, as well as chronic onset abdominal distention. The patient was diagnosed with diabetes mellitus two years previously. A large ill-defined ventrocentral abdominal mass and peritoneal effusion were diagnosed using contrast enhanced computed tomography. Neither metastases nor primary bone disease were detected on review of computed tomography images. At exploratory laparotomy the mass originated from the left limb of the pancreas with adhesions to multiple abdominal organs. Excisional biopsy of the mass by left partial pancreatectomy and concurrent splenectomy were performed. Histopathology was consistent with primary pancreatic extraskkeletal osteosarcoma. The patient developed cardiopulmonary arrest 3 hours postoperatively and the owners elected for euthanasia.

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

To the authors' knowledge, this is the first reported case of a primary pancreatic extraskkeletal osteosarcoma in a cat. The connection between the reported extraskkeletal osteosarcoma and diabetes mellitus is interesting in this case and, although it might be coincidental, neoplasia of the pancreas has been reported in pancreatic exocrine dysfunction, therefore, extraskkeletal osteosarcoma should be considered as a differential diagnosis in feline pancreatic neoplasia.

Intra-abdominal Extra-adrenal Paragangliomas with Spinal Cord Invasion in a Siberian Husky Dog: Case Report

**Somporn Techangamsuwan^{1,2},
Nicha Hansinlawat², Katriya Chankow²,
Suwicha Chuthathep³, Wijit Banlunara²**

¹ Companion Animal Cancer Research Unit, Bangkok, Thailand

² Department of Pathology, Faculty of Veterinary Science
Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand

³ KB Pet Hospital, Bang Bon, Bangkok, Thailand

OBJECTIVES

Since paragangliomas in dogs occur rarely in the retroperitoneal or intra-abdominal paravertebral area. We speculated whether this perirenal mass in a dog was the

extra-adrenal paraganglioma, investigative techniques were performed for final diagnosis.

METHODS

A 1-year-old Siberian husky was referred to the hospital with history of back pain and progressive posterior-paralysis. Obvious signs showed generalized weakness and muscle atrophy without pain reflex in both hindlimbs. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of vertebrae and ultrasound-guided cytology were done. Finally, carcass was necropsied after death. Pathological and immunohistochemical (IHC) stainings for neuron specific enolase (NSE), synaptophysin, Vimentin, S100, chromogranin A, CDX-2, somatostatin were investigated.

RESULTS

Cytology suggested malignant mesenchymal tumor. MRI showed a large invasive mass located ventrally to the T11-L3 vertebrae with multiple metastatic lesions to thoracolumbar vertebrae and spinal cord compression. Upon necropsy, a 17x10x8 cm, intra-abdominal, firm mass was observed within the perirenal area. Adrenal glands were easily dissected and not attached to the mass.

Histologically, mass architecture was multilobulated, well-demarcated, and highly cellular. Neoplastic cells