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

Irina Gramer, Laura Blackwood
University of Liverpool, Small Animal Teaching Hospital, Neston, Wirral, UK

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 4 Gy on a Monday-Wednesday-Friday basis and three cases received 8-9 Gy 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 5.0 cm (range 4.5-5.5 cm) for dogs and 1.6 cm (range 1.5-1.8 cm) 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 carboxatin 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

Samantha Vazquez-sanmartin, Sara Verganti, Sue Murphy
Animal Health Trust, Newmarket Suffolk, UK

(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 sarcomatous, one mast cell tumour (dog) and one soft tissue sarcoma (cat).