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# Oncology

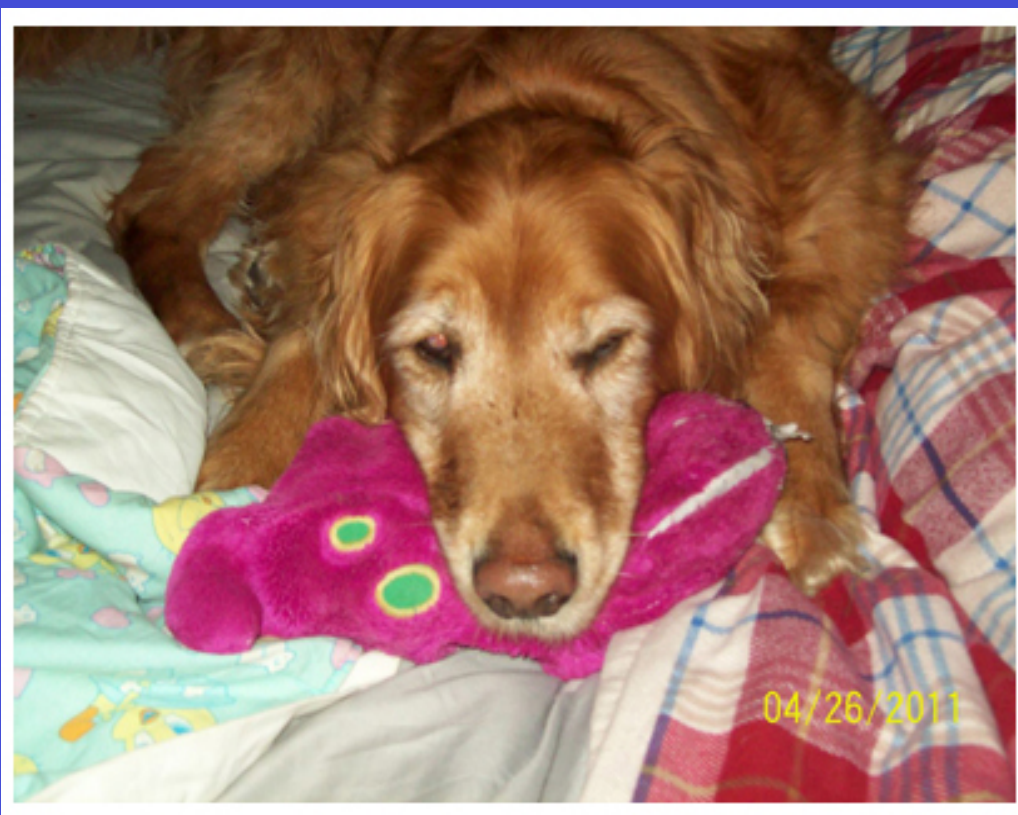
**Dr. Ed Neufeld B.A. M.Div. D.V.M.**

# Chief Complaint

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“Tucker” is a 9 year old neutered male Golden Retriever who suddenly became very weak last evening and now moves very slowly. He is completely anorexic and has no desire to get up this morning.

# Tucker



# History

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- Sudden loss of energy
- Complete anorexia
- DA2PVP, Rabies and Bordetella up to date
- Losing weight for the past month
- Weakness

# Physical Examination

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- Weak and depressed
- Weight loss
- Temperature 37.1 degrees C
- Heart rate 130 bpm
- Pale mucous membranes
- CRT (capillary refill time) > 2 seconds

# Problem List

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- Very weak and lethargic
- Pale mucous membranes
- Increased HR
- Losing weight
- Increased CRT

# Rule Outs

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- List all the Possible Diagnoses
- *This list is your Rule Out list*

# Rule Outs

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- Heinz Body Anemia: Onions, Garlic
- Zinc Toxicity
- Splenic bleeding – neoplasia
- Immune Mediated Hemolytic Anemia (IMHA)
- Immune Mediated Thrombocytopenia (IMT)
- Hemorrhage – Rodenticide toxicity



# The Plan

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- What is your PLAN ?

# Plan

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- Abdominal radiographs
- Thoracic Radiographs
- CBC/Chemistry/Urinalysis
- Abdominocentesis

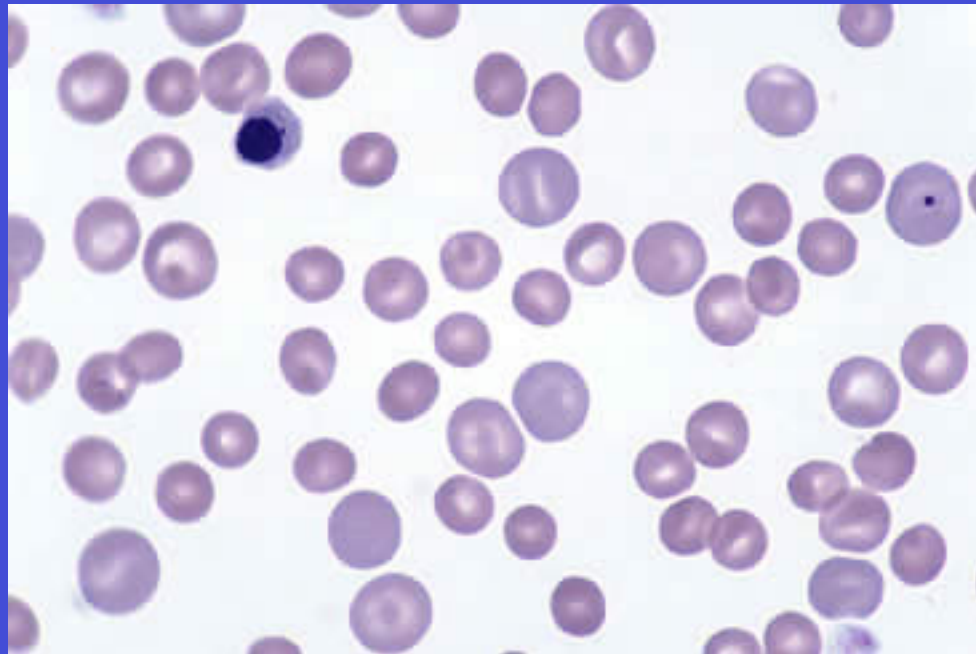
# CBC and Blood Chemistry

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- PCV – 25 (37-55)
- RBC –  $3.0 \times 10^3$  (5.5 – 8.5)
- WBC-  $27 \times 10^3$  (6-17)
- Neutrophils –  $18 \times 10^3$  (3.2-10.8)
- Platelets 4 platelets per 100 x field ( >7 hpf)
- Platelets - 100,000 /u/L (200,000)
- Reticulocytes - increased

# Blood Smear

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# Urinalysis

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- Glucose – negative
- Blood – negative
- WBC - negative
- Bacteria - negative
- Protein – negative

# Interpret the Laboratory Findings

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- List the abnormal laboratory findings and give an interpretation of each abnormal result.

# Laboratory Findings Interpretation

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- Regenerative Anemia – increased reticulocytes , decreased RBC
- Thrombocytopenia
- Leukocytosis – caused by mature neutrophilia
- Blood smear – polychromasia, anisocytosis and one (1) nucleated RBC, no visible platelets.

# Radiographs

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- Abdominal – Right lateral and V/D



# Right Lateral Abdominal View



# Radiograph Evaluation

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- List all the Abnormal Radiographic Signs that you see on the Previous Radiographs

# Radiographic Signs

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- Lateral abdominal x-ray – see next slide for labels  
Large splenic mass

# Right lateral abdominal X-ray

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# Abdominocentesis

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- The aspirate from the abdominocentesis was pure blood.

# What is your Diagnosis?

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What is your diagnosis ?

# Diagnosis

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- Ruptured bleeding splenic tumor most likely Hemangiosarcoma of the spleen.

# What further tests would you recommend?

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- Any further tests you would recommend?



# Further Tests?

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- Abdominal Ultrasound –
  - confirm the mass is the spleen
  - Check the liver for metastasis
- Thoracic Radiographs – R, L and D/V
  - any metastasis to the lungs

# Treatment Plan

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- IV fluids
- Blood transfusion if necessary
- Exploratory emergency surgery
- Splenectomy
- Chemotherapy following surgery

# Prognosis?

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- What will you tell the client as to the prognosis?

# Prognosis

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- Very poor
  - Median survival time with surgery alone 19-65 days
  - Median survival time with surgery plus chemotherapy 145-179 days



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The End

