SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF METASTATIC ADENOCARCINOMA OF LEFT AXILLARY LYMPH NODE IN A DOG – A CASE REPORT

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Adenocarcinoma is a neoplasm affecting mammary glands and glandular tissue. It can also affect the GIT. Female Dogs over 10 years are more susceptible. According to the reports, intestinal tumours are less than 10% in dogs of which lymphoma has been estimated at 29%, adenocarcinoma at 17%, leimyosarcoma at 23% and small intestinal tumours over 1% (Moore and Vernau, 2000). Adenocarcinoma, although they begin as benign tumour, over the years they can aggravate into malignancy.

A two year old male dog was presented to the Veterinary College Hospital, Bangalore with a history of swelling over the left auxiliary region since two months which did not respond to medical treatment. On physical examination animal was having pyrexia with 102.8°F, elevated heart rate and respiratory rate. On physical palpation hard mass was felt, not adhering to bony tissue suggestive of tumour (Fig.1). It was decided for surgical excision.

Dog was prepared for aseptic surgery and premedicated with Atropine sulphate @ 0.045 mg/kg body weight subcutaneous, pre-emptive analgesia with pentazocin @ 1 mg/kg intramuscular, sedation with triflupromazine Hcl @ 1 mg/kg intravenous. After 10 minutes, anaesthesia was induced with 2.5% thiopental intravenously and maintained under halothane oxygen mixture.

Surgical site was painted with povidone iodine. Two curvilinear incisions were made on the mass in such a way that both incisions were connected on each side to make it crescent shap-ed. Mass was separated from its attachment by blunt dissection (Fig.2). Hemorrhages were cont rolled by ligation. Subcutaneous tissue suturing was done with chronic catgut size-0 in simple continuous manner and skin was opposed with linex size-0 in horizontal mattress.

The excised mass upon examination was hard and weighing about 250 gms which was preserved in neutral buffer solution and sent for histopathology which was confirmed as metastatic adenocarcinoma of left auxiliary lymph node. Post-operatively, ceftriaxone (20mg/kg) was administered for 7 days systemically. Skin sutures were removed on 10th post-operative day and Animal recovered uneventfully and no reoccurrence during the study period of one year.

Floeck et al., (2008) reported that Small intestinal adenocarcinoma may be amenable to surgery, but death from metastatic disease occurs within one year. Patnaik et al., (1980) reported 31 cases of intestinal adenocarcinoma...
along with 4 cases of carcinoid in 35 dogs. Paoloni et al., (2002) reported ultrasonographic and clinicopathological findings in 21 dogs with intestinal adenocarcinoma and stated that most intestinal lesions were poorly echogenic and had an irregular lumen.

References