INTRODUCTION

Most feline lymphomas are represented by the extranodal forms, affecting especially the gastrointestinal tract, nasal cavity, kidneys and other miscellaneous locations. There is no description of a primary muscular lymphoma in cats, which is the focus of this report. Only 1 primary muscular lymphoma has been described in dogs.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

An 18-months-old Domestic long-haired cat presented for evaluation of a subcutaneous mass that involved the right pelvic and femoral region, showing lameness and lethargy (fig 1). Blood analysis, abdominal ultrasound, X-ray (fig. 2), PCR for FIV/FeLV and fine needle aspiration were performed. For further information, multiple biopsies were submitted to the laboratory for histopathology and immunohistochemistry (CD3, CD45R, PAX-5, Vimentin). A multi-agent chemotherapy protocol (COP/COP + Doxorubicin) was initiated.

RESULTS

Cytology (fig. 5) histopathology and immunohistochemistry (fig. 6) revealed a large B-cell lymphoma which infiltrated the skeletal muscle and partially the subcutaneous adipose tissue. Blood analysis, abdominal ultrasound and x-ray were not contributory. PCR for FIV/FeLV was negative. The COP protocol was initiated, followed by a complete remission after 10 days (fig. 3, 4). The recurrence appeared in the 28th day of treatment. The chemotherapy protocol was changed by adding Doxorubicin and Epirubicin. Despite of mild improvement in the performance status, the patient died 49 days later.

CONCLUSIONS

In comparison with other reported feline extranodal lymphoma, in this case, the survival time and the length of remission were shorter, suggesting a poor prognosis. Although the incidence of extranodal lymphoma in young cats is low, it should be considered as a differential diagnosis for choosing an efficient treatment and improve the patient’s performance status.

REFERENCES