Case Report: Femoral Chondrosarcoma Following Fracture in a Young Adult Dog

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ABSTRACT A 1-year- and 9-months-old, intact female, Afghan hound was presented with lameness and a gradual increasing soft-tissue mass in the right rearlimb during the last 6 weeks after femoral fracture. Fine-needle biopsy showed that the lesion was malignant tumor of bone origin. Amputation through disarticulating the coxofemoral joint was conducted. The final diagnosis of chondrosarcoma was based on histologic examination. Subsequently adjuvant chemotherapy with carboplatin and piroxicam were administered for 3 cycles. The dog remained more than 36 months of disease-free interval after surgery followed by adjuvant chemotherapy. In this case, aggressive treatment of femoral chondrosarcoma through amputation followed by adjuvant chemotherapy to prolong disease-free interval as well as survival time is beneficial. [Huang HM, Ou Yang MW, Hsu TH, Liao JW, * Chang SC. Case Report: Femoral Chondrosarcoma Following Fracture in a Young Adult Dog. Taiwan Vet J 37 (1): 24-29, 2011. * Corresponding author TEL: 866-4-22840404, FAX: 866-4-22852016, E-mail: scchang@dragon.nchu.edu.tw]

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INTRODUCTION

Chondrosarcomas are the second most common primary bone tumors in dogs and account for approximately 5-10% of primary canine bone tumors [3]. A study mentioned that mean age of occurring chondrosarcoma was 8.7 years and golden retrievers had the highest risk of all breeds [9]. In several studies, metastasis was reported in 17-20% of affected dogs, mostly to the pulmonary parenchyma, although the pleura and abdominal viscera were also reported as metastatic sites [3,9,13]. The flat bones are the most affected region; however, in addition to bone, chondrosarcoma also originates in extraskeletal sites which include heart, lung, cartilage, liver, spleen, mammary gland, tongue, kidney, abdominal wall, omentum, trachea, subcutaneous tissue, larynx, pericardium, aorta, and penile urethra [4,5,7,8].