

CUTANEOUS EPITHELIOTROPIC LYMPHOMA (CETL) IN DOGS: REGARDING TWO CLINICAL CASES

Introduction and objectives:

CETL is a neoplastic disease characterized by the infiltration of T lymphocytes into the epidermis. The object of this study is to review clinical and experimental articles and compare the information obtained to two clinical cases.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Etiology: Unknown • Risk factor: Chronic inflammation • Median age of presentation: 10-12 years • Sex predisposition: None • Breed predisposition: Cocker Spaniel, Boxer, and Golden retriever • Median time of survival: 4- 9 months | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prognosis: Poor • Clinical presentation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Exfoliative erythroderma ◦ Patch, plaque, and nodule form ◦ Mucocutaneous form ◦ Oral mucosa form | Diagnosis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Cytology ◦ Histopathology |
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Treatment:

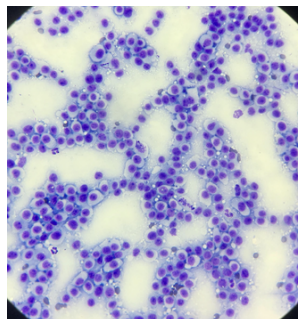
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemotherapy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Lomustine (CCNU) ◦ Masitinib ◦ Rabacfosadine ◦ Vincristine, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicine, L-asparaginase and prednisolone (CHOP) ◦ Chlorambucil | Median survival time (days): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCNU <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Cutaneous lesion: 130 ◦ Mucocutaneous lesion: 707 • L-CHOP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Cutaneous lesion: 207 ◦ Mucocutaneous lesion: 281 • Masitinib: Unknown • Rabacfosadine: Unknown | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radiotherapy (only mucocutaneous lesions): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Lymph node (LN) metastasis: 305 ◦ No evidence of LN metastasis: 1726 • Therapy with multiple agents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Cutaneous lesion: 407 ◦ Mucocutaneous lesion: 328,5 |
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CASE 1:

- Patient: Cavalier King Charles Spaniel, female, 9 years old.
- Previous history: cutaneous problems - allergy
- Progression: 8-9 months
- Multifocal alopecia, generalized desquamation, pruritus, and mucocutaneous lesions.
- Treatment: 1st Lomustine + prednisone, 2nd rabacfosadine + prednisolone, 3rd masitinib + prednisolone, 4th CHOP, and 5th chlorambucil.
- Response: Complete remission for 3 months with rabacfosadine. Progression of the disease resulting in death under palliatives.



Picture by: Ignasi Rodríguez, DVM, MVetMED, PhD, Dio, ACVIM (oncology)



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CASE 2:

- Patient: American Staffordshire Terrier, male, 10 years old.
- Previous history: not remarkable
- Progression: 1 year and 2 months
- Nodular lesion on the oral mucose and lymphadenopathy.
- Treatment: 1st Lomustine, 2nd masitinib, 3rd vincristine + cyclophosphamide, 4th chlorambucil, and 5th radiotherapy.
- Response: Stable disease for 5 months with lomustine. Complete remission for 3 months with radiotherapy. Peripheral neuropathy due to metastasis, death by euthanasia.

Conclusion:

- Due to its low prevalence and difficulty to follow up on cases, the information concerning CETL is scarce.
- The cytotoxic drugs used in both cases are the most common for CETL, and likewise, the need to use more than one therapy is frequent.
- Radiotherapy is applied in animals with localized lesions, as in case 2. This therapy was applied after the dog showed resistance to cytotoxic drugs that are usually used.
- The time of survival of both dogs was within the expected considering the presentation of the lesions.