

Splenic Hemangiosarcoma

Metastatic Disease & Remission Monitoring

Case Review

Patient - Beau

Canine (Male)
Standard Poodle

11 years old, 44 lbs
California

Patient Background

Splenectomy performed after enlarged spleen was identified on imaging. Pathology confirmed splenic hemangiosarcoma, diagnosed March 07, 2021. Beau was also treated with splenic and lymphatic tinctures.

Key Dates & Events

DATE	EVENT/NOTES
Mar 25, 2021	Initial serum sample was taken 20 days after splenectomy. Values came back slightly elevated as expected that soon after major surgery.
Sep 27, 2021	Retest at 6 months indicated significant changes in both TK1 and CRP, with both returning to normal. No indication of metastasis or incomplete excision.
Feb 10, 2022	6 month repeat testing, no change since previous. Beau is doing well.
Sep 13, 2022	Beau was doing great according to owner. Full energy, strong appetite, no negative health indicators.
Sep 14, 2022	Beau was non-responsive in the morning and passed on the way to the emergency clinic. Hemoabdomen. Necropsy was performed and liver had numerous masses with at least one rupturing. Blood work from VDI came in later that day, with both TK1 and CRP off the charts elevated. CAR was elevated greatly, further indicating severity of change.

Final Thoughts

Beau's final test was 7 months after previous test. This retest window is too long to identify a fast, aggressive cancer like HSA, especially a recurrence. Recommended retest window should be 1-2 months for HSA and LSA for optimum trend or significant change spotting, allowing for intervention.

