Pearl

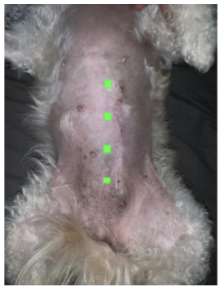
Kubanda Cryotherapy

9yo | Female Intact | Bichon Frise | 12 lbs

Patient: 9-year-old entire female Bichon Frise, Pearl, presented with a 6 month history of clinical signs associated with a 4cm mass on her . Pathology results of fine needle aspirate indicate significant atypia and a likely differential diagnosis of cystic mammary carcinoma was made. Surgical excision with histopathology was recommended.

Methods: After pre-surgical bloodwork, thoracic radiographs, and FNA, Pearl was presented for cryoablation. She was sedated and placed under general anesthesia (isoflurane).. An ultrasound of the mass was performed. Pearl was sterilely prepped and draped. A stab incision was made. Two 7-minute freeze, 5-minute thaw cycles were performed using the Kubanda Cryotherapy system. The skin was stapled at the wound site. Pearl was discharged with NSAIDs (carpofen) for pain management. Surgical excision of the mass occurred 2 days after cryoablation. A section of the mass was sent to Kansas State Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory for histology. A section of the mass was retained for staining with H&E and analyzed by a pathologist at Hopkins.

Clinical findings: The owner noted that Pearl showed increased discomfort with the surgical resection over the cryotherapy procedure. The owner also noted that the cryoablation procedure site healed well and looked clean. A year after surgery, it was noted that Pearl had shown no evidence of recurrence during a routine veterinary appointment and the surgical site was doing well. The owner had positive remarks about the entire cryotherapy process and felt comfortable recommending it



Pathology findings: KSVDL diagnosed the tissue as a carcinoma arising in benign mixed tumor- grade I. They noted that it was completely excited with 2mm deep margins and 1cm lateral margins at their narrowest measure.

Figure Post Procedure Scarring: L Post-Cryo R Post Resection

Conclusion and Significance: Cryotherapy stands as a suitable treatment option for necrosis of cancerous tissue. While it may increase surgical time, it decreases recovery time for the patient. With similar clinical outcomes in regards to tumor reduction, cryotherapy serves as a competitive alternative to surgical resection. Owner feedback indicates high satisfaction and a significant preference for cryotherapy over surgical resection. Cryotherapy has potential for use in veterinary clinics where there are fewer surgically inclined veterinarians and clients, broadening the effective treatment options for patients, and profits for clinics.