

Distant Metastatic Osteosarcoma in the Regional Lymph Node

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Introduction

Canine osteosarcoma is the most common bone tumor in dog and is characterized by locally aggressive and highly metastatic behavior [1]. Generally malignant tumors metastasizes by hematogenous routes and rarely through lymphatic pathway, and the lymph node is uncommon metastatic site [2,3]. In this case, the patient has a typical osteosarcoma on his proximal humerus that is the common form of canine OS [4,5]. But the tumor made severe metastatic form to the right axillary lymph node which has a diffuse contribution of osteoid matrix all of the tissue. So, the case is the valuable topic for evaluate the correlation of metastasis to lymph node which is near the primary tumor region and prognosis of canine appendicular osteosarcoma.

Material and Methods

A 13-years-old, male complex breed dog diagnosed as right proximal humerus oste osarcoma. A specimen that collected after amputation surgery was submitted to our laboratory for histopathological examination. The sample was embedded in paraffin, sectioned at 4 micron, and stained with hematoxilin and eosin(H&E).

Results

Osteosarcoma metastasized to the lymph node and formed primary metastatic osteosarcoma displaced instead of lymphatic noduli. Surround the high endothelial venule, there was highly diffuse osteoid formation in the medullary sinus.

Discussion

Generally appendicular osteosarcoma is a locally invasive and highly metastatic tumor. The most common

metastatic site is the pulmonary parenchyma and the lymph node is uncommon metastatic site [2,3]. In this patient, the lymph node which situated near the right shoulder was metastasized by osteosarcoma cells and some lymphatic nodule displaced with tumor cells. So recognizing the existence of the regional lymph node metastasis with histo pathological exam is valuable for clinician, when diagnosing and treating the osteosarcoma.

References

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