

MELBOURNE EYEVET

INTERESTING CASE SERIES

"The love for all living creatures is the most noble attribute of man"
~Charles Darwin

Melbourne EyeVet

9-11 Miles Street

Mulgrave 3170

03 8532 0020

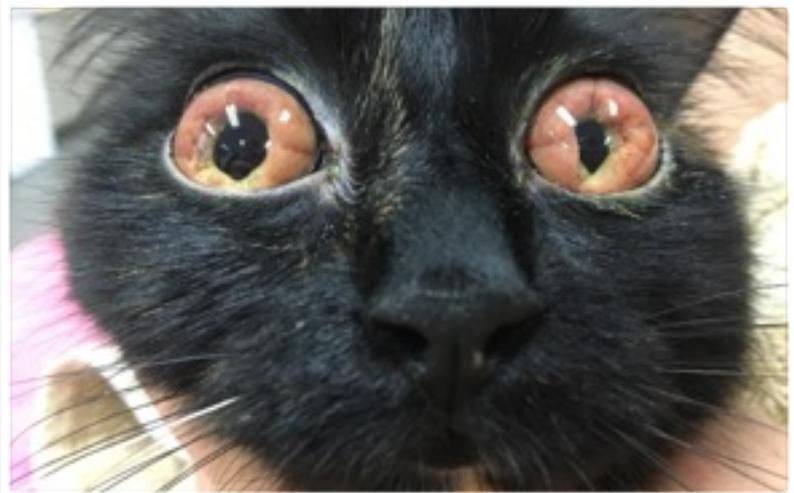
info@melbourneeyevet.com.au

Glaucoma in cats can be difficult to diagnose and manage because it is often secondary to other causes.

Case History

1 year old domestic short-hair with acute changes to both eyes. Slightly depressed but eating and drinking normally. No vision loss, cloudiness or discharge present. Increased redness and change to the shape of the iris.

These images highlight marked iridal inflammation with minimal flare and a shallow anterior chamber



Diagnostic work up

- Focal light examination – Positive dazzle response, indicating intact neurological pathways.
- Menace response – Reduced, indicating some visual deficits.
- Slit-lamp examination – Severe infiltrative disease (no flare present and very minimal inflammatory cells on the endothelium).
- Tonometry – Elevated Intraocular Pressure 50-70 mmHg in both eyes
- Retinal examination – Difficult to assess
- Lymph nodes - relatively normal
- Abdominal palpation – suggestive of enlarged kidneys
- Haematology – Unremarkable
- Biochemistry – Azotemic (unable to collect urine)
- FIV/FELV - Negative

How do we get a diagnosis?

The fastest way to determine a diagnosis in this case is to collect cells from fluid in the anterior chamber. Paracentesis was performed under sedation and cells were collected and submitted for cytology.

Though complications of the procedure are rare, owners were warned about the risk of haemorrhage following this procedure, though no complications occurred.

Results?

Lymphoma – large cell type

Referred on to Victorian Cancer Care:

Ocular lymphoma comprises <5% of all extra nodal forms of feline lymphosarcoma (LSA). There is little information regarding the best treatment and outcome for this cancer, but generally speaking, most patients tend to have underlying systemic involvement and a B cell variant tends to be slightly more common. Given this and her abdominal ultrasound findings at VACC (thickened loops of bowel with loss of layering, along with renal changes) systemic chemotherapy was recommended for Joanie. A multi-drug protocol would be most successful and the family chose this option. We are very pleased with Joanie's response to therapy thus far, and it is great that she has not has any side effects. We wish her a long period of control.



2 week post chemotherapy images - iris essentially back to normal and intraocular pressure 10 mmHg.

The owner reports that the patient has gone back to stalking Magpies!!