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## Febrile Neutropenia in 523 Dogs with Various Malignant Tumors

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## Febrile Neutropenia (FN)

- Fever and neutropenia caused by chemotherapy
- One of the severe side effects of chemotherapeutic agents
- Caused by Vincristine and Doxorubicin most commonly

Sorenmo KU, JAVMA, 2010  
Britton BM, Vet Comp Oncol, 2013

## Our study objective

- To evaluate FN that occurred after administration of the following chemotherapeutic agents
  - Carboplatin (CBDCA)
  - Cyclophosphamide (CPM)
  - Doxorubicin (DOX)
  - Vincristine (VCR)
  - Mitoxantorone (MIT)
  - Lomustine (CCNU)

## Methods

### Inclusion criteria

- Dogs that received chemotherapy at JSACC between Jan/2005 and June/2012

### Exclusion criteria

- Dogs that could not be followed more than 6 days after chemotherapy
- Dogs that received more than one agent at the same time

## Definition of FN

- Neutrophil count < 2500 cells/ $\mu$ L
- Body temperature > 39.2°C or < 36.0°C

Sorenmo KU, JAVMA, 2010  
Britton BM, Vet Comp Oncol, 2013  
VCOG-CTCAE ver1.1 Vet Comp Oncol, 2011

## Data analyses

### Overall incidence rate of FN

- Incidence of FN / Total number of chemotherapy  $\times$  100

### Overall mortality of FN

- Total number of all deaths / Total number of all dogs  $\times$  100

### Mortality rate of FN

- Total number of all deaths / Total number of FN  $\times$  100

### Analysis of risk factors

**Factors**

- Age (< 8y vs. ≥ 8y)
- Sex (male vs. female)
- Body weight (<10kg vs. ≥10kg)

**Statistical analysis**

- Logistic model (p<0.05)

### Results

### Dogs characteristics

**Median age:** 9 years old (1-17)  
**Median BW:** 10.6 kg (1.9-63.3)

**Sex :**

- Female 258 (neutered 162), Male 265 (neutered 121)

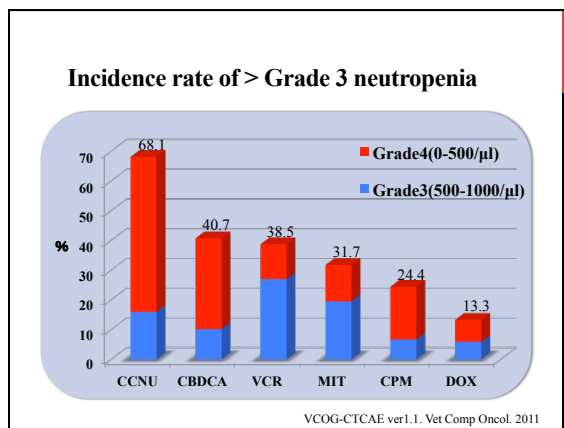
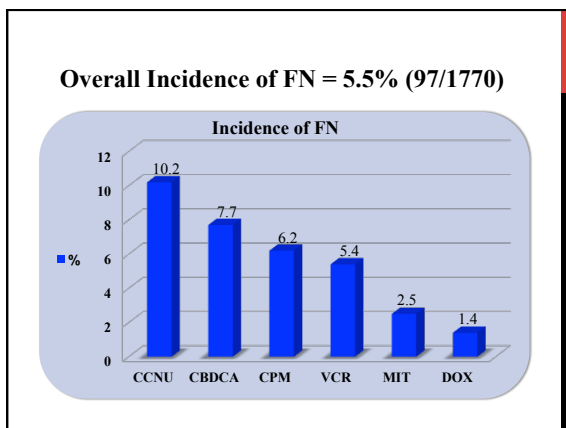
**Tumor type :**

- Lymphoma or Leukemia : 327
- Solid tumors : 196
  - Histiocytic sarcoma: 44
  - Mast cell tumor: 19
  - Hemangiosarcoma: 19
  - Others: 114

### Numbers of dogs / Dosed of drugs

Drug	Number (chemo)	Dosage (range)	Dose (mode)
CBDCA	59 (168)	150 – 300 mg/m <sup>2</sup>	250 mg/m <sup>2</sup>
CPM	90 (241)	150 – 250 mg/m <sup>2</sup>	250 mg/m <sup>2</sup>
DOX	135 (425)	1 mg/kg – 30mg/m <sup>2</sup>	1mg/kg
VCR	104 (484)	0.35 – 0.7mg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.7 mg/m <sup>2</sup>
MIT	41 (118)	3.75 –5.5 mg/m <sup>2</sup>	5 mg/m <sup>2</sup>
CCNU	94 (334)	44 – 87.7 mg/m <sup>2</sup>	70.0 mg/m <sup>2</sup>

※ median



### Mortality rate

- Overall mortality rate = 0.95% (5/523)
- Mortality rate of FN = 5.88% (5/85)

### Summary of dogs that died

Dogs	BW(kg)	Drug	Tumor	Region	Lung lesion	GI sign	Seg (μ/L)
W.Corgie	15.4	CCNU 70.9 mg/m <sup>2</sup>	HS	Liver LN	+	+	57
Shih tzu	5.54	CCNU 63.3 mg/m <sup>2</sup>	LSA	skin	-	-	43
Shelty	14.3	CBDCA 250 mg/m <sup>2</sup>	LSA	Multicentric LN	+	+	1223
M.Dachs	5.68	CBDCA 250 mg/m <sup>2</sup>	TCC	Bladder	+	+	71
W.Corgie	15.08	CPM 250 mg/m <sup>2</sup>	LSA	Multicentric LN (CR)	-	-	672

### Analysis of risk factors

- Age : p=0.700
- Sex : p=0.194
- BW : p=0.401

### Discussion

### Comparison with the previous study

Drugs	Previous report (n=70)	Our study (n=85)
DOX	37.1 % (26)	7.0 % (6)
VCR	32.9 % (23)	28.2 % (24)
CPM	22.8 % (16)	15.2 % (13)
CCNU	12.8 % (9)	30.5 % (26)
CBDCA	5.7 % (4)	15.2 % (13)
MIT	-	3.5 % (3)

Britton BM, Vet Comp Oncol, 2013

### Comparison with the previous study

Drugs	Previous report (n=70)	Our study (n=85)
<b>DOX</b>	<b>37.1 % (26)</b>	<b>7.0 % (6) ↓</b>
VCR	32.9 % (23)	28.2 % (24)
CPM	22.8 % (16)	15.2 % (13)
CCNU	12.8 % (9)	30.5 % (26) ↑
CBDCA	5.7 % (4)	15.2 % (13) ↑
MIT	-	3.5 % (3)

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### Relationship between dose of DOX and BW

< 5 kg : 1mg/kg  
 5 – 10 kg : 20 ~ 25mg/m<sup>2</sup>  
 10 –15 kg : 25 ~ 30mg/m<sup>2</sup>  
 > 15 kg : 30mg/m<sup>2</sup>

### Relationship between dose of DOX and BW

< 5 kg : 1mg/kg → 20% (27/135)  
 5 – 10 kg : 20 ~ 25mg/m<sup>2</sup> → 35.5% (48/135)  
 10 –15 kg : 25 ~ 30mg/m<sup>2</sup> → 17.7% (24/135)  
 > 15 kg : 30mg/m<sup>2</sup> → 26.6% (36/135)

### Comparison with mortality rate in two studies

- Previous study = 8.57%
- Our study = 5.88%

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### Risk factors of FN in human

Rate of severe FN < 5%

#### Risk factors (high risk)

- Pulmonary infiltration or chronic lung disease
- GI signs (abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea)
- GI mucosal disorder with dysphasia or diarrhea
- Severe neutropenia (<100cells/ $\mu$ L) for more than 7 days
- Intravascular catheter infection
- New or worsening neurological disorders

American Society of clinical oncology / European society for medical Oncology

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**Our future directions**

- To investigate the risk factors that could cause side effects in each agent
- To investigate the appropriate dosage for small breeds