

 UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO PARANÁ  
COORDENAÇÃO DO CURSO DE MEDICINA VETERINÁRIA  
DISCIPLINA DE PATOLOGIA VETERINÁRIA 



**Patologia do Sistema Tegumentar**  
*3ª parte*

Prof. Ass. Dr. Raimundo Alberto Tostes

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**Neoplasias Cutâneas**

Neoplasias Epiteliais

Neoplasias Mesenquimais

Neoplasias de Origem Neural

Neoplasias de Origem Linfóide



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**O diagnóstico das neoplasias cutâneas**

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### Recursos de Diagnóstico



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### Exame semiológico

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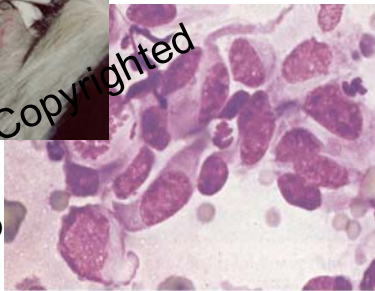
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### Recursos de Diagnóstico



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### Exame Citológico



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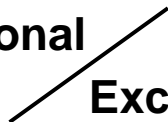
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## Biópsia

Incisional



Excisional

Punch



Bisturi

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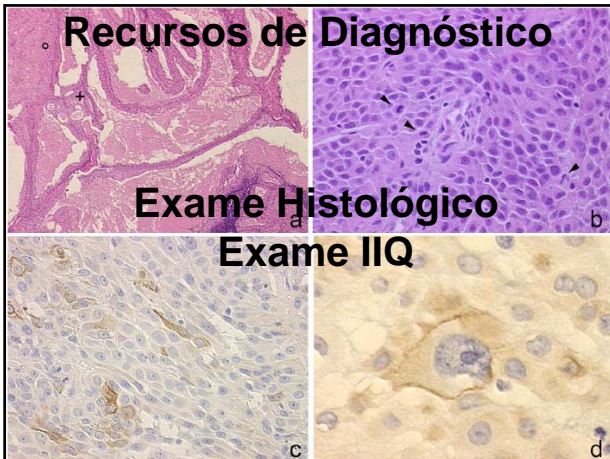
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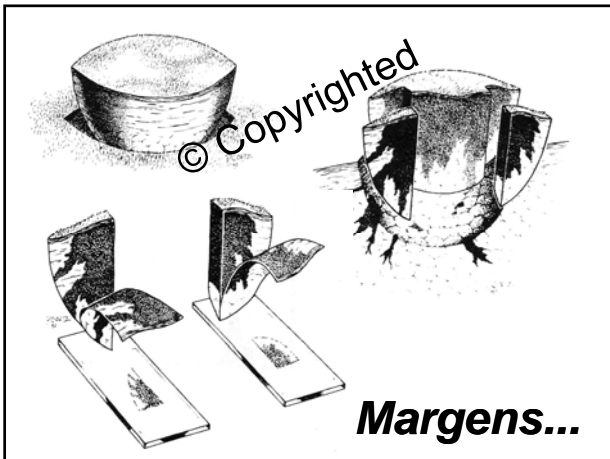
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**Classificação e  
Nomenclatura das  
Neoplasias**

**O.M.S. 1974/1976  
1ª série**

**O.M.S./A.F.I.P. 1998/2002  
2ª série**

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## Neoplasias cutâneas em cães

- **A pele é o local mais comum de ocorrência de neoplasia em cães**
- **A incidência de neoplasias é variável de uma região para a outra**



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## Neoplasias cutâneas em cães



- Idade média dos cães afetados:**  
⇒ 7 anos
- Macroscopicamente as neoplasias:**  
⇒ heterogêneas em tamanho  
⇒ localização  
⇒ configuração das lesões
- De forma geral:**  
⇒ lesões localizadas  
⇒ aumentadas de volume  
⇒ tempo de evolução variado

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## Neoplasias cutâneas em cães

- predomínio das fêmeas sobre os machos quando consideradas todas as neoplasias cutâneas
- quando não consideradas as neoplasias de gl. Mamária predomínio dos machos
- Porquê o predomínio dos machos?

Fonte: Goldshmidt e Shoker (1998); Goldshmidt e Hendrick (2002); Tostes e Figueiredo (2006)

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**• Perfil racial dos animais**

**perfil racial no Brasil**

**questão dos S.R.D.**

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**Perfil racial dos animais**

- Raças mais acometidas:
  - ⇒ Boxer
  - ⇒ Poodle
  - ⇒ Cocker Spaniel
  - ⇒ Pastor Alemão

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**Neoplasias cutâneas em cães**

**• Neoplasias predominantes:**

- ⇒ Mastocitoma (27/210)
- ⇒ Melanoma (19/210)
- ⇒ Carcinoma de céls escamosas (18/210)

Costes e Figueiredo (2006)

- ⇒ Mastocitoma (158/761)
- ⇒ Carcinoma de céls escamosas (53/761)

Souza et al. (2006)



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# Alguns Exemplos de Neoplasias Cutâneas em Cães

Comportamento clínico:

**Agressivo ou Maligno**

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# Mastocitoma em cães

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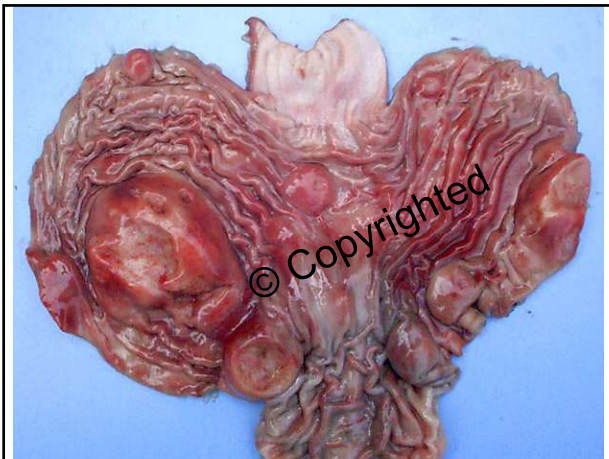
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### Mastocitomas diagnóstico

**Graus Cito/Histológicos**

- Grau 1 → Bem diferenciado
- Grau 2 → Moderadamente Diferenciado
- Grau 3 → Pobrememente diferenciado

**Prognóstico**

Bom  
↓  
Desfavorável

Fonte: Meuten, D. J. Tumors in Domestic Animals. 4ª ed. Iowa State Press, Iowa 2002.

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### Neoplasias cutâneas em cães



- Importância da ↑ prevalência de melanomas e carcinomas
  - ⇒ neoplasias agressivas
  - ⇒ componente ambiental:
    - exposição à luz solar
    - períodos de insolação longos
- Prevalência de :TVT cutâneo
  - ⇒ característica regional

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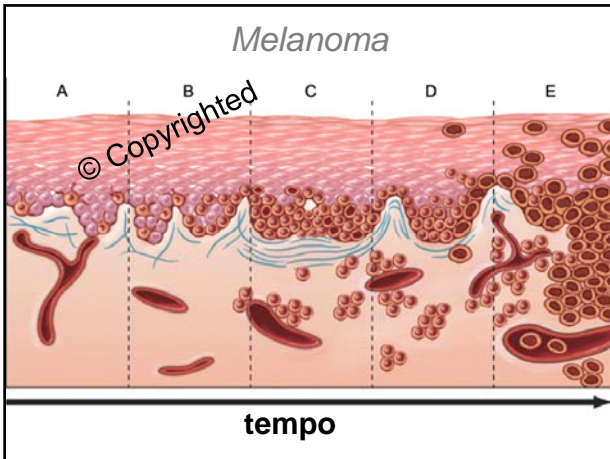
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## Carcinomas de Células Escamosas

- **regiões com rarefação pilosa, despigmentadas ou hipopigmentada**
- **predisposição após exposição à radiação solar**  
**Lesões actínicas**

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## Carcinomas de Células Escamosas

- **Local comum das lesões**  
**Leito ungueal**  
**Bolsa Escrotal**  
**Plano nasal**  
**Abdômen**

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**Alguns Exemplos de Neoplasias Cutâneas em Cães**  
Comportamento clínico:  
**Benigno ou de baixa agressividade**

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# Papilomas

- **Comuns em cães e raros em gatos**
  - **Aparência verrucosa**
  - **Autotraumatismo comum**

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**Cães jovens**  
**lesões múltiplas**  
**cavidade oral, focinho, pálpebras**  
**Vírus espécie-específico, contagioso**

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**Cães idosos**  
**lesões únicas ou múltiplas**  
**sem associação à etiologia viral**

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Lipoma

- Tumores circunscritos, fácil ressecção
- Recidiva incomum
- frequentes em flancos e membros
- Prognóstico excelente



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Carcinomas Basocelulares

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## Carcinomas Basocelulares

- **Pacientes de meia idade**
- **usualmente solitários, bem delimitadas, firmes, alopecicos, 0,5–10 cm Ø**
- **locais - cabeça, pescoço e ombros**

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## Neoplasias de Anexos Cutâneos

- Predomínio das neoplasias de anexos cutâneos em Poodles (7/18)  
**Tostes e Figueiredo (2006)**
- Poodles são mais susceptíveis aos adenomas de glds anexas da pele  
**Goldshmidt (2002)**

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## Neoplasias Cutâneas em Gatos



**Em foco:**  
**Carcinoma de Cél. Escamosas**

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## Carcinoma de Células Escamosas

- **Local comum das lesões**
  - plano nasal
  - pálpebras
  - pinas
  - têmporas
  - 30% animais apresentam múltiplas lesões na face

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## Carcinomas de Células Escamosas

Características das lesões

Eritema e edema (carcinoma *in situ*)



lesões crostosas



Úlceras profundas e invasivas

baixo potencial para metástases

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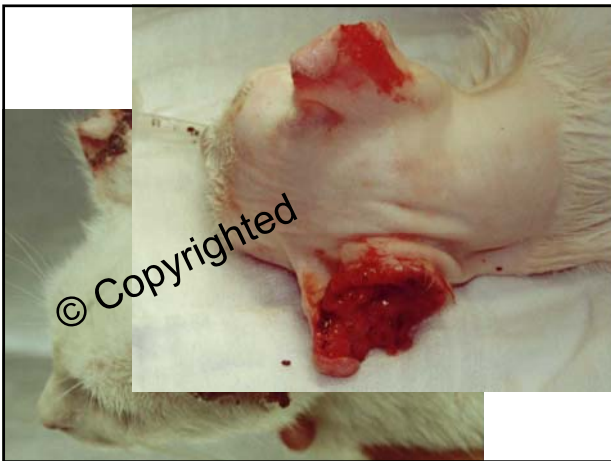
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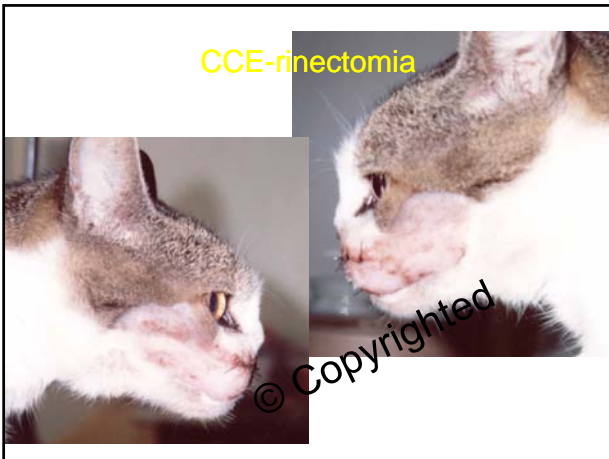
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## Neoplasias Cutâneas em Equinos



Em foco:  
Sarcóide  
Melanoma

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# Melanoma

Raro em equinos <6 anos

Associação com a diluição da cor do pelo (?)

Altamente prevalente em equinos de pelagem cinza

Comportamento clínico variável

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## *Sarcóide*

**Em geral afeta equinos <4 anos**

**Focal ou Multifocal**

**Tratamento difícil; recidivantes**

**Etiologia viral (?)**

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## Neoplasias Cutâneas em Bovinos



**Em foco:**  
**Papiloma**  
**Carcinoma de Cél. Escamosas**

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*Carcinoma de Células Escamosas*

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# *Papiloma*

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## **Importância do Diagnóstico Diferencial**

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**Diagnóstico clínico: Carcinoma Céls Escamosas**



**Diagnóstico histológico: Lúpus Eritematoso**

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**Diagnóstico clínico: Carcinoma Céls Escamosas**



**Diagnóstico histológico: Criptococcose**

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**Diagnóstico clínico: Melanoma**



**Diagnóstico histológico: Habronemose**

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**Diagnóstico clínico: Fibrossarcoma**



**Diagnóstico histológico: Dermatite Granulomatosa (sugestiva de Brucelose)**

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**As 10 dermatoses mais comuns em pequenos animais (nos E.U.A.)**

1. Atopia

2. Demodicose

3. Pulgas

4. Piodermite

5. Otite

6. Alergia Alimentar

7. Hipotireoidismo e Alopecia Endócrina

8. Dermatite Acral por Lamedura

9. Escabiose

10. Dermatofitose

Fonte: Medleau, L.; Hnilica, K.A. *Small Animal Dermatology: A Color Atlas and Therapeutic Guide* 2nd Ed, Elsevier, 2006.

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