RESUMO SIMPLES - OUTRAS ÁREAS TEMÁTICAS

UTERINE TUBE ADENOMA IN A BITCH: CASE REPORT

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Uterine tube tumors are rare in bitches, and their etiology and prognosis remain uncertain. In addition to neoplasms such as leiomyoma and adenofibroma, tumor-like formations such as paratubal cysts, salpingitis isthmica nodosa, placental site nodule and endosalpingiosis can occur in the women uterine tube, but little is known about the differential diagnoses in female dogs. A 7-year-old intact female Lhasa Apso was presented to the Hospital Veterinário da Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro (UFRRJ) with multiple mammary nodules in both chains, which, according to the owner, presented with accelerated growth. The clinical approach resulted in a total left mastectomy

associated with left axillary lymphadenectomy and ovariosalpingohysterectomy. Tissue fragments were sampled, fixed in 10% buffered formalin, and submitted to the Pathological Sector of UFRRJ. Grossly, a well-demarcated, firm, white-to-brown nodule with 0.5 cm was identified in the uterine tube. A 4 × 2 × 2 cm nodule was noticed in the caudal-inguinal mammary gland. The cranial-inguinal mammary gland presented a 1.5 cm irregular, firm nodule. The samples were routinely processed for histology, stained with hematoxylin and eosin, and examined under light microscopy. Microscopically, the uterine tube showed a well-demarcated, moderately cellular neoplastic proliferation composed of epithelial cells ranging from cuboidal to tall, arranged in tubules and papillae, supported in a moderate fibrovascular stroma. The neoplastic cells showed mild pleomorphism, distinct cell borders, abundant amphophilic cytoplasm, round nuclei with minimal anisokaryosis, and indistinct nucleoli. Apical cilia were present on the epithelial surface, and the lumen formed by occasional pseudoglandular structures contained clear to slightly eosinophilic fluid. No mitotic figures were observed in 10 high-power fields (objective 40×/FN22/2.37 mm²). Based on the morphological findings, a uterine tube adenoma diagnosis was made. Besides, the bitch presented grade I complex mammary adenocarcinoma, simple tubular adenoma, complex adenoma, and moderate diffuse cystic endometrial hyperplasia. Uterine tube adenoma, although extremely rare, should be included in the differential diagnosis of reproductive tract lesions in female dogs. Due to the benign aspect, the surgical excision may be considered an effective treatment. This case highlights the importance of regular clinical follow-up and imaging examinations for early detection of uterine tube neoplasms.

Palavras-chave: neoplasm; reproductive tract; tumor.