



Adenocarcinoma de células hepatoides canino em região perianal- Relato de Caso [

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text (article)

Analítica

The skin is an organ with a wide variety of functions, being composed of different cell types and lying in constant exposure to the environment. Because of its complex structure and constant exposure, a huge variety of tumors can affect this organ. Due to its high rate of cell renewal, the chances of occurrence of mutations are higher than in other tissues, making the skin a place conducive to the emergence of cancer. The carcinoma of the perianal glands is relatively uncommon, accounting for only 0.25 2.6% of skin cancers (Dobson & Lascelles, 2011). At macroscopic level, the injury appears to be prominent, rounded or flattened (Raskin and Meyer, 2003). It could be single or multiple, and often ulceration and infects (Cowell et al., 1999; Raskin & Meyer, 2003). Given the microscopic characteristics of the neoplasia, the term neoplasia hepatoides emerged since its cells resemble hepatocytes (hepatoides being called cells). Adenocarcinomas of perianal glands metastasize in iliac lymph nodes, lung, liver, kidney and bones. Surgical excision is recommended and can be complemented with radiotherapy and chemotherapy, with poor prognosis (Dobson & Lascelles, 2011; Morris & Dobson, 2001). In this study, the monitoring of an animal lodged at the Hospital Veterinary Unit of the State University of Ceará was done with a tumor in the perianal region after some tests, it was diagnosed as adenocarcinoma hepatoides cells. The study was conducted from the first consultation to surgical excision of the tumor patient

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