

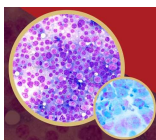
Tumores de células epiteliais

Marta Santos
Patologia Clínica

U. PORTO

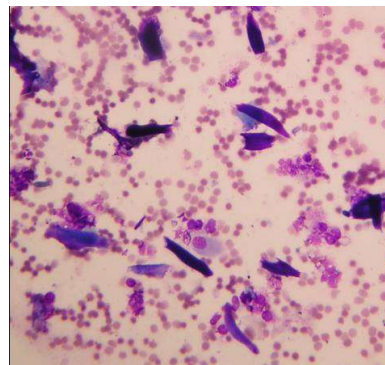
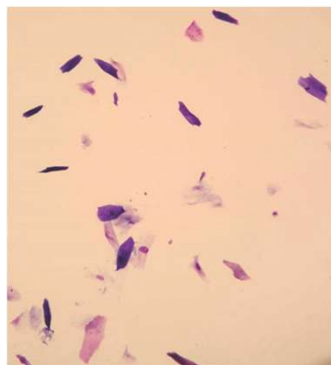
ICBAS | INSTITUTO DE CIÊNCIAS
BIOMÉDICAS ABEL SALAZAR
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND
BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES

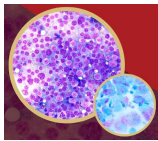
Workshop de Citologia



Células epiteliais

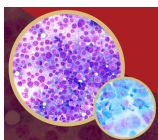
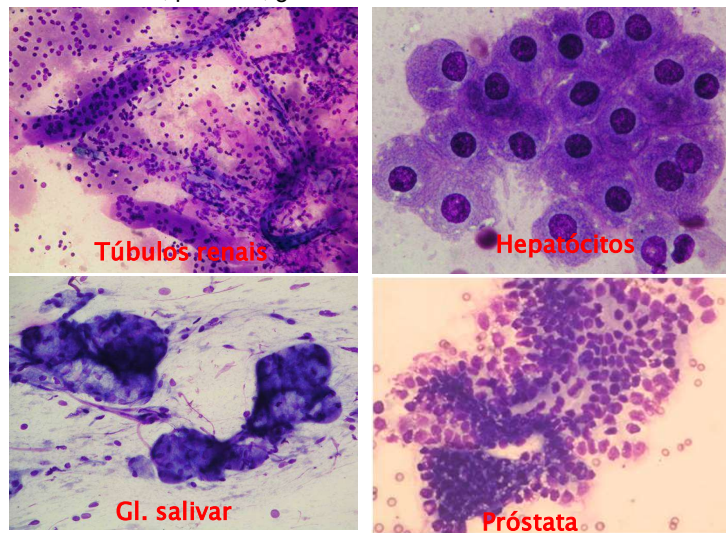
- muito comuns em amostras citológicas
- superficiais (impressões/raspagens cutâneas, nasais, vaginais, lavagens TB, BAL)





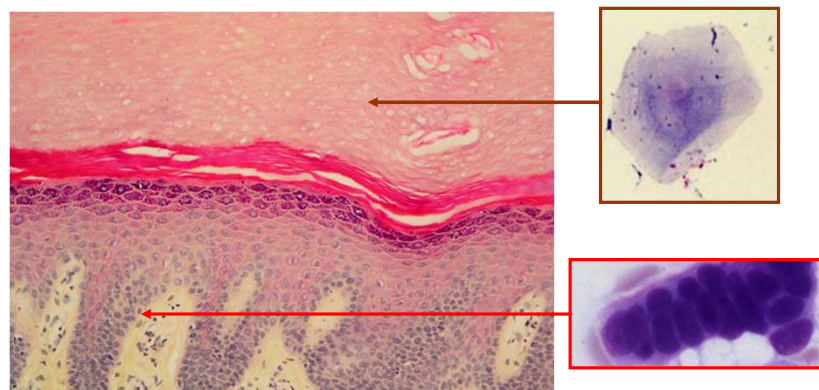
Células epiteliais

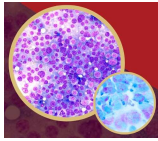
- órgãos: fígado (hepatócitos, céls. biliares), rim (túbulos), gl. mamária, próstata, gl. salivar ...



Células epiteliais cutâneas

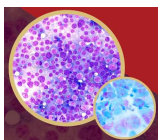
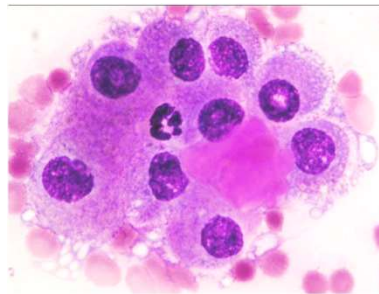
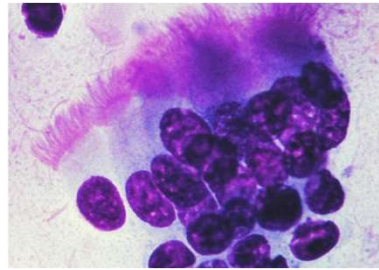
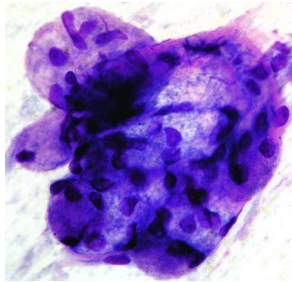
- superficiais, escamosas, pavimentosas (queratinizadas)
- células basais





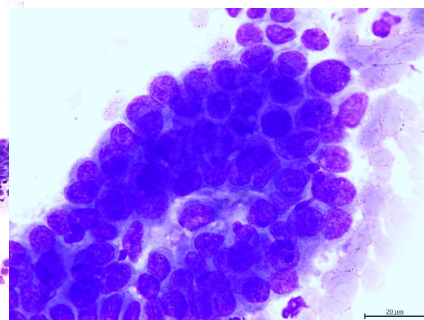
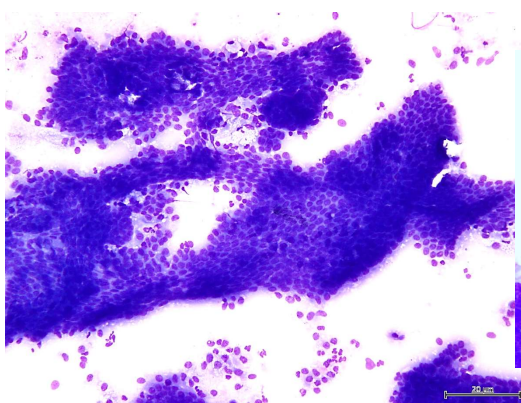
Células epiteliais

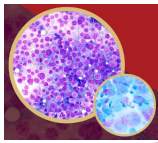
- colunares ciliadas
- glandulares (em ácidos, célula em anel de sinete, com secreção)



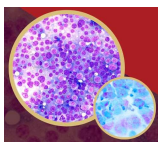
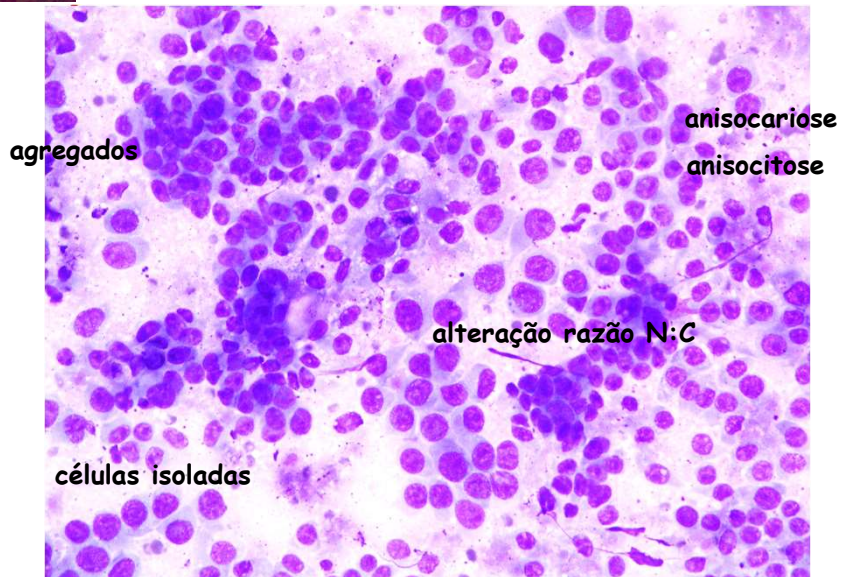
Tumores de células epiteliais - citologia

- elevada celularidade
- agregados celulares
- limites celulares não definidos dentro dos grupos



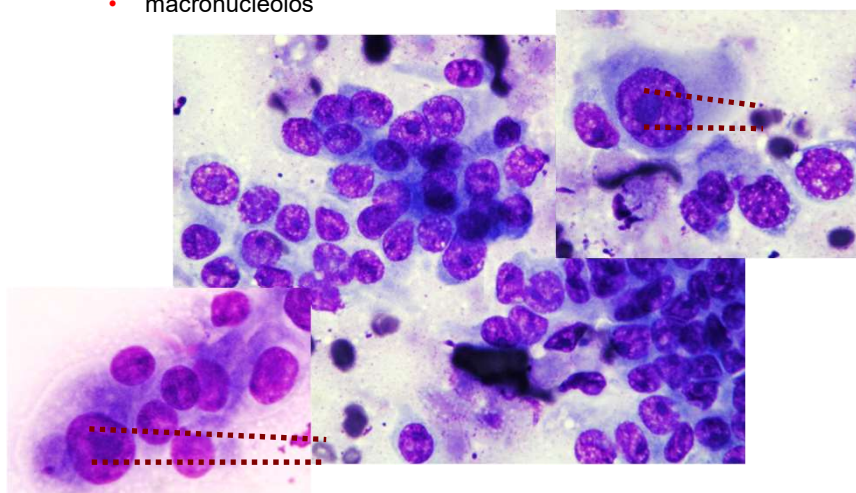


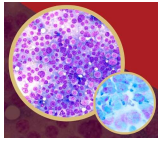
Tumores de células epiteliais – critérios malignidade



Tumores de células epiteliais – critérios malignidade

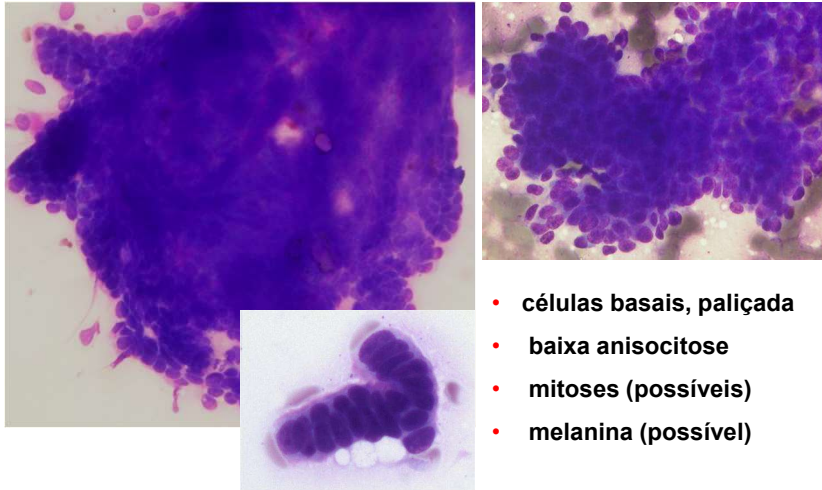
- nucléolos proeminentes; forma, nº e tamanho variáveis
- macronucléolos



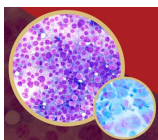


Tumores de células basais/tricoblastoma

- comum no cão e gato (cabeça e dorso)
- exófticos, bem delimitados, firme a mole, alopecicos e ulcerados



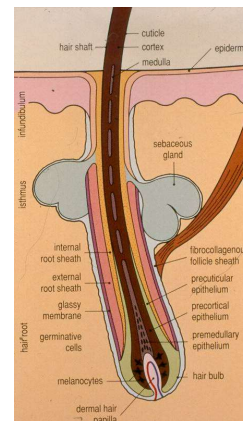
- células basais, paliçada
- baixa anisocitose
- mitoses (possíveis)
- melanina (possível)



Tumores do folículo piloso

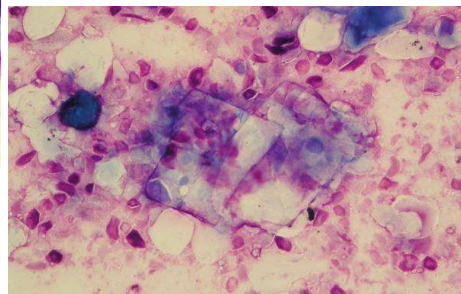
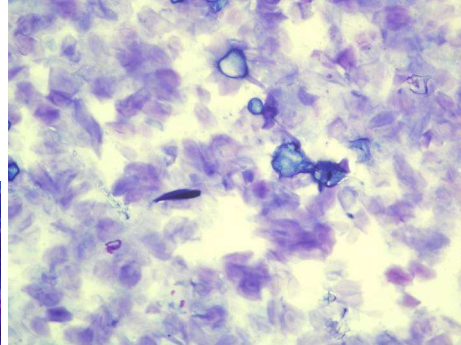
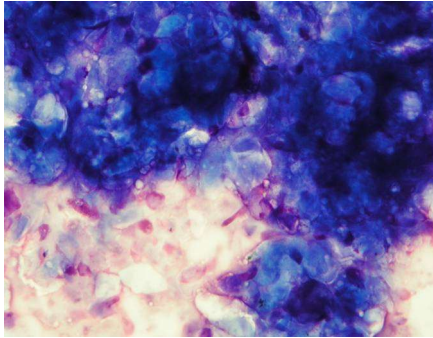
- comum no cão e gato (tronco, cabeça e dorso)
- único ou múltiplos; bem delimitado; possível poro; firmes-gelatinosos
- comportamento benigno (maioria)

- ✓ **Acantoma infundibular queratinizante** (com poro, benigno)
- ✓ **Tricoepitelioma** (benigno ou maligno - raro)
- ✓ **Tricolemoma** (benigno)
- ✓ **Tricoblastoma** (benigno, recidivas)
- ✓ **Pilomatricoma** (benigno ou maligno - raro)



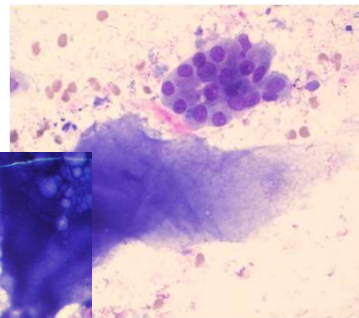
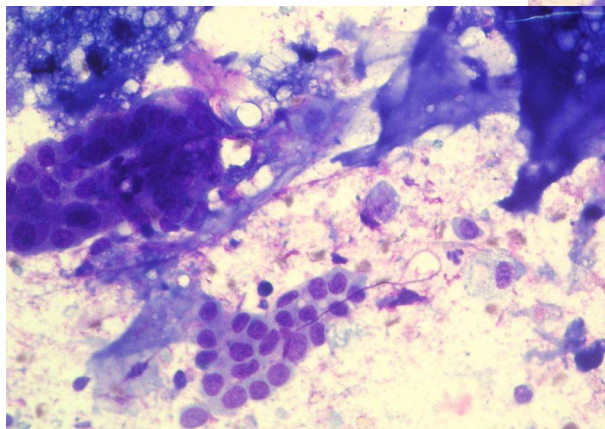
→ Tumores com grande cavidade cística ≅ cistos epidérmicos

- queratina (escamas, agregados)
- cristais (cálcio ou colesterol)

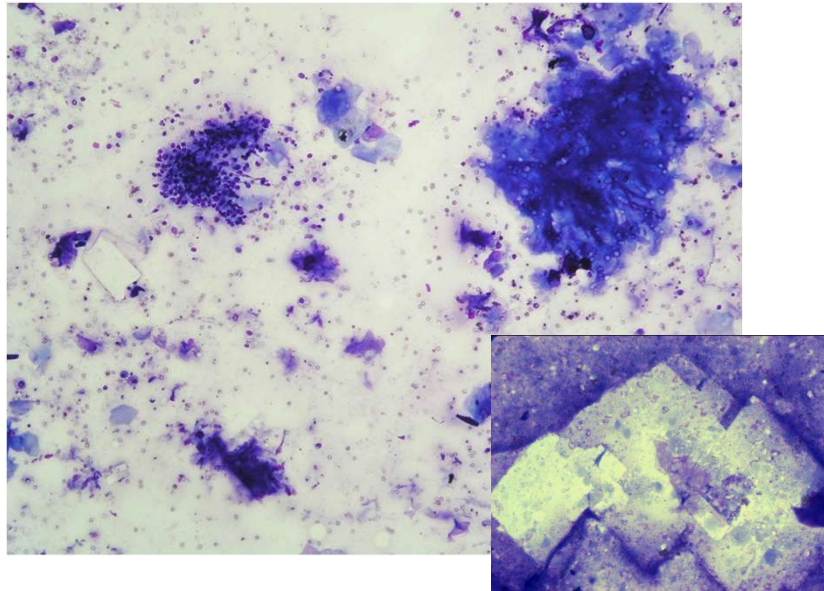


→ Tumores com áreas císticas e sólidas

- queratina (escamas, agregados)
- grupos de epitélio basal/basalóide
- cristais (cálcio ou colesterol)

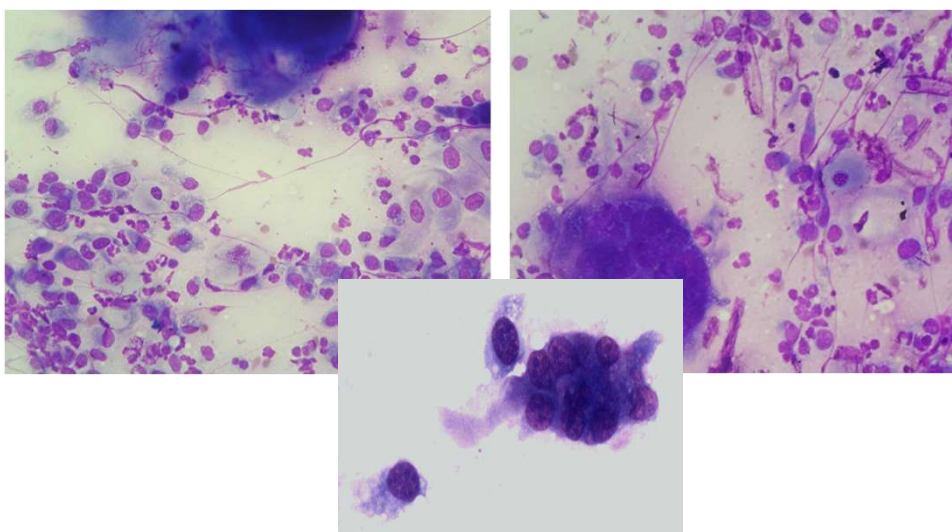


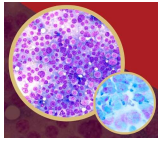
→ Tumores com áreas císticas e sólidas



→ Tumores com inflamação piogranulomatosa associada

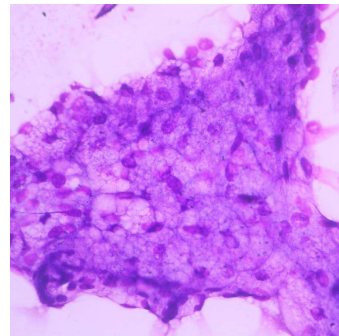
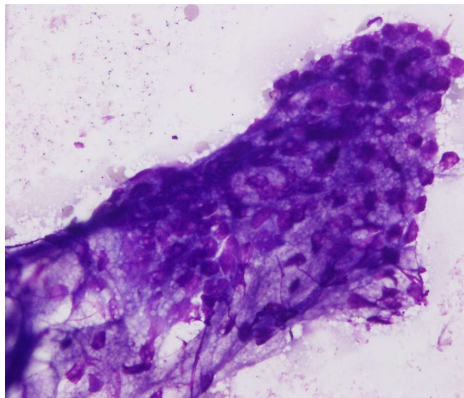
- queratina na derme = corpo estranho
- neutrófilos (picnóticos e hipersegmentados) + macrófagos + cél. gigantes multinucleadas



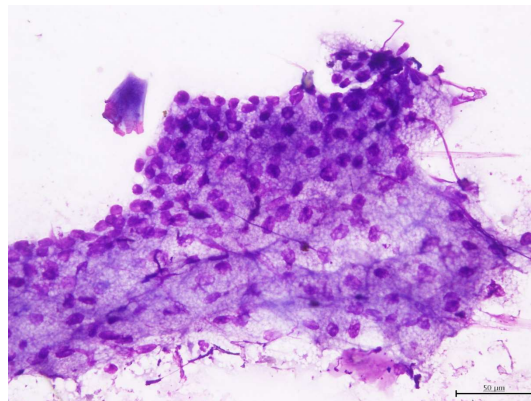
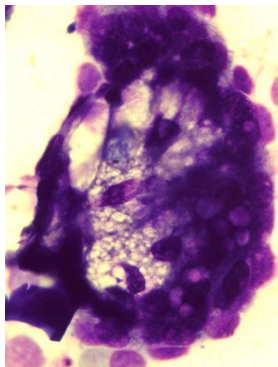


Tumores sebáceos

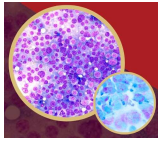
- comuns no cão e incomuns no gato
- benignas > malignas
- hiperplasia (idiopática ou 2ª a inflamação e irritação crónica)
- adenomas difíceis de distinguir de hiperplasia



→ Adenoma e Epitelioma sebáceo

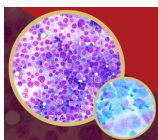
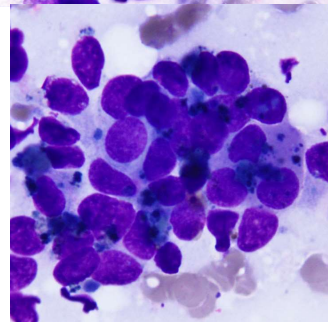
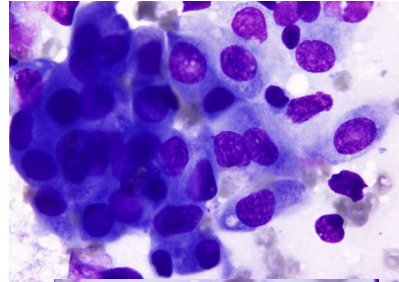
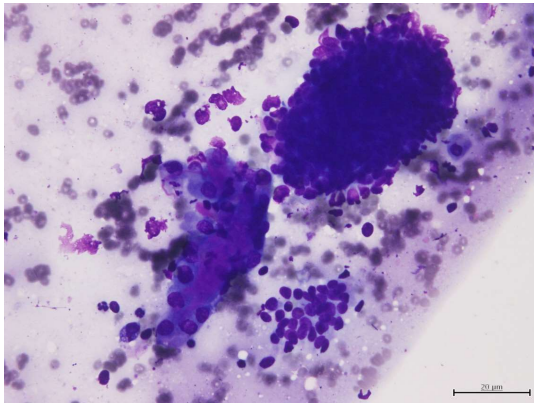


- agregados de células sebáceas maduras e células basais de reserva
- cél basais > cél.sebáceas maduras = epitelioma



Tumores apócrinos

- incomuns no cão e no gato
- benignas > malignas
- algumas neoplasias são císticas

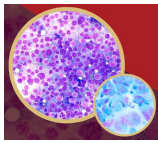


Carcinoma de células escamosas

- comum no gato (pelagem branca, exposição solar), + raro em cães (pele fina, sem pêlo e sem pigmentação)
- pele e mucosas (base da unha em cães pelagem preta Schnauzer gigante, Rottweiler, Labrador)
- lesão precursora: queratose actínica
- muito agressivo: ulceração, destruição óssea

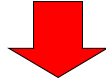


metastização via linfática → PAF gânglios regionais



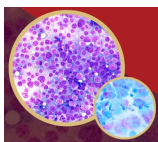
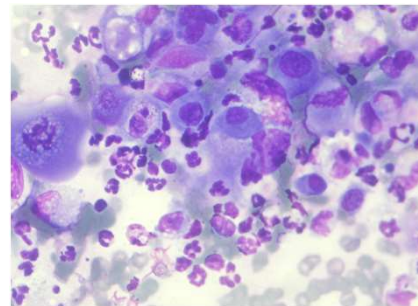
Carcinoma de células escamosas

- ulceração e infecção frequentes
- difícil distinção entre displasia epitelial e neoplasia (+impressões e raspagens)

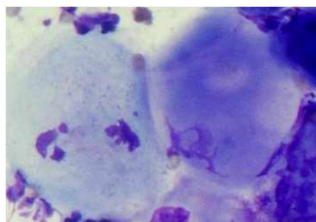


informação clínica detalhada

amostras por PAAF



Carcinoma de células escamosas

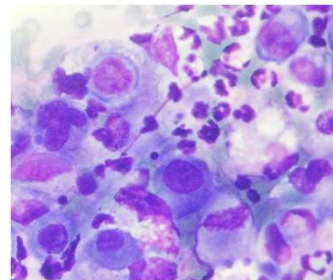


citoplasma maduro e núcleo maduro (ausente)

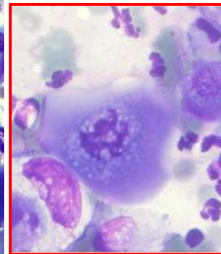
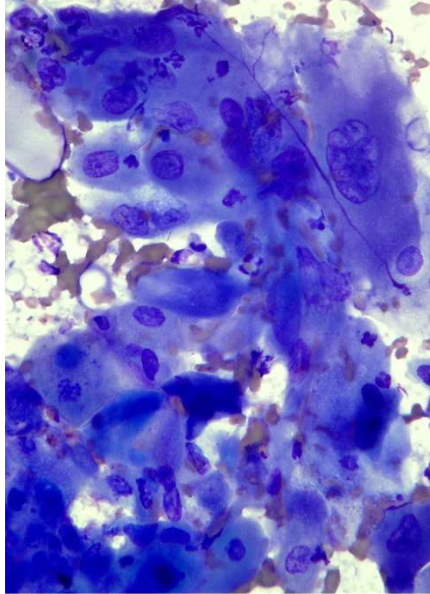


citoplasma maduro e núcleo imaturo

→ assincronia na maturação do citoplasma e núcleo – principal achado citológico do CCE

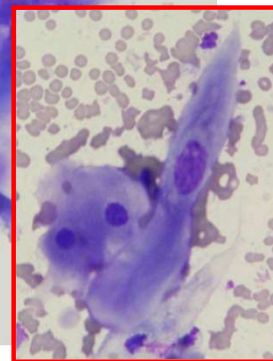
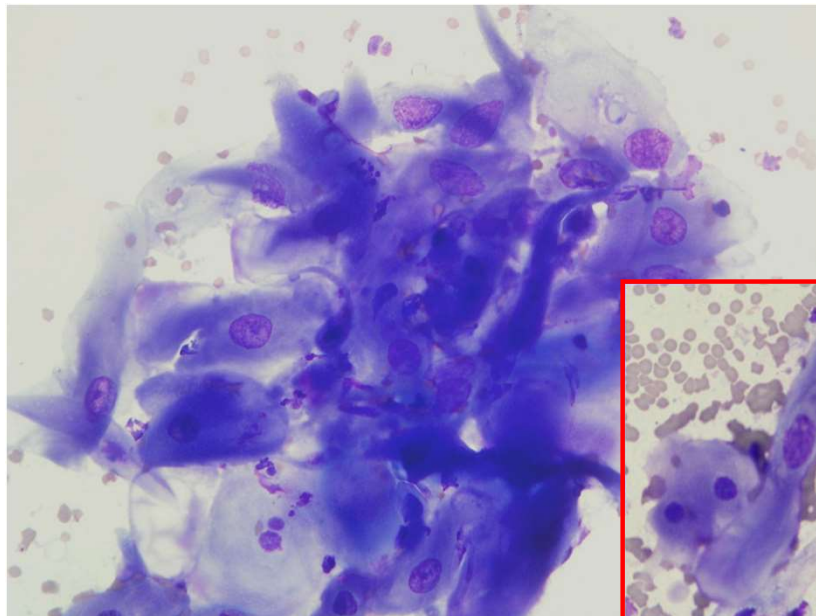


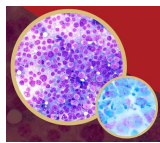
→ Carcinoma de células escamosas



pequenos
vacúolos
perinucleares

→ Carcinoma de células escamosas



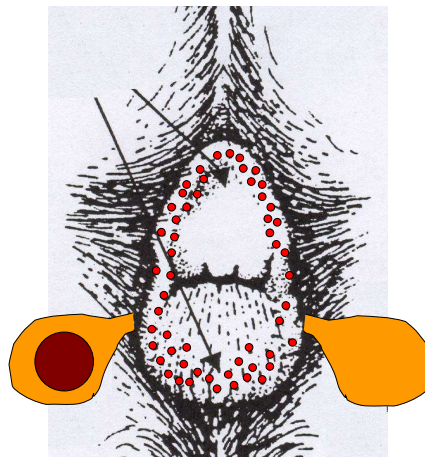


Neoplasias glandulares – região perianal

Sacos anais



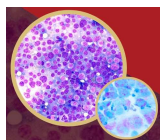
impactação, inflam
 Npl raras, + F idosas
 hipercalcemia
 adenoCA; agressivos



Gl. *circum*-anais, perineais ou hepatóides

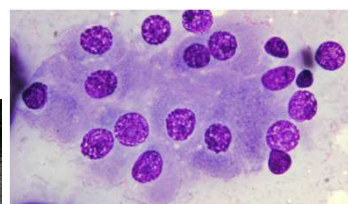


Npl comuns,
 cães M inteiros
 média idade

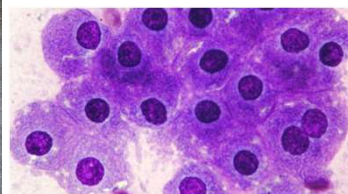


Hiperplasia/adenoma das hepatóides

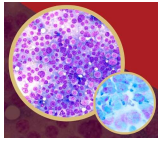
- redor do ânus
- cauda, dorso, prepúcio
- face posterior da coxa
- ulceração e infecção 2ª



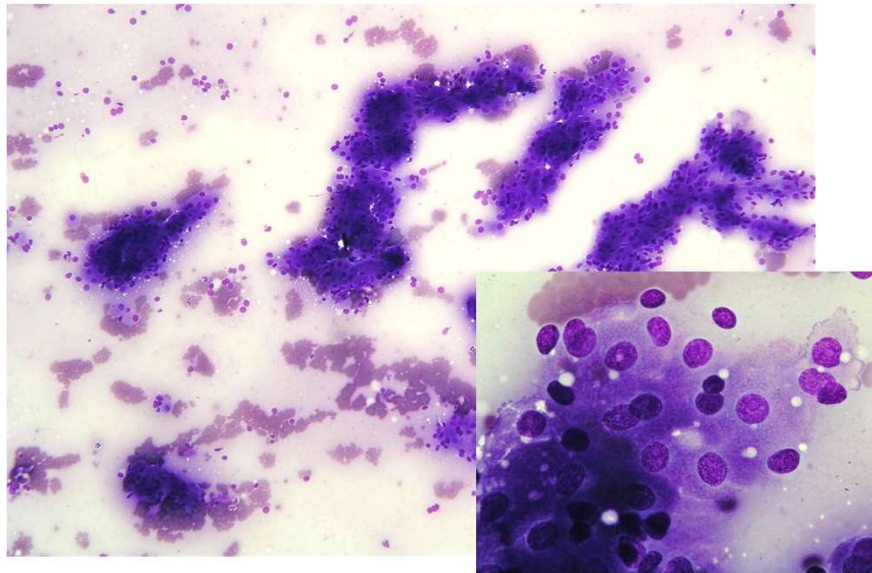
↪ Células hepatóides



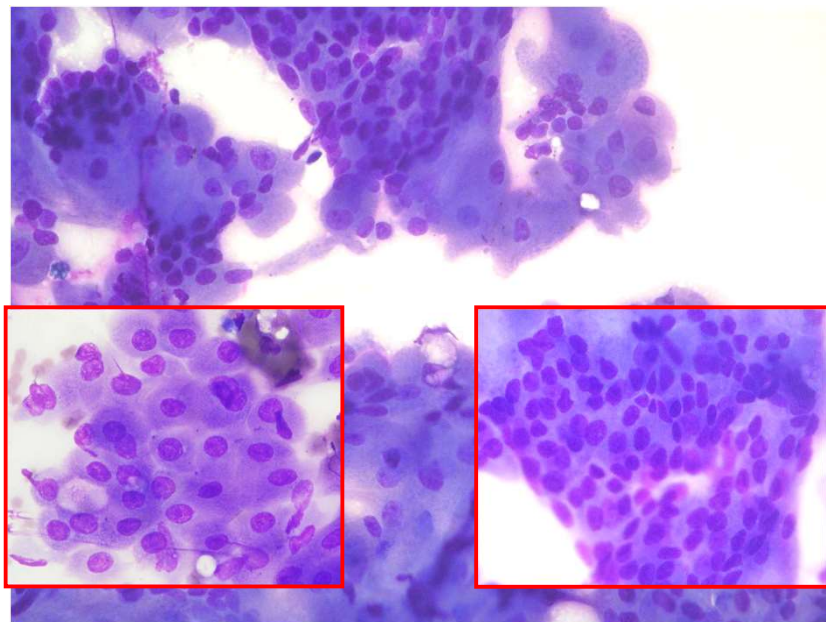
↪ Hepatócitos

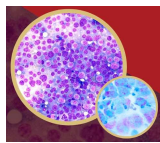


Hiperplasia/adenoma das hepatóides



→ Adenoma das gl. hepatóides





Adenoma versus carcinoma das gl. hepatoideas

- Epiteliomas (benigno?, *low-grade malignancy* – Gross et al. 2005)
- Carcinomas raros (não-hormodependentes; rápido crescimento, invasivos)

BSAVA
PAPER

Cytological differentiation between benign and malignant perianal gland proliferative lesions in dogs: a preliminary study

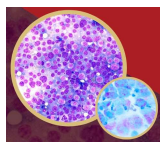
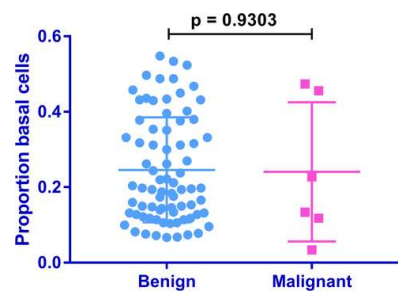
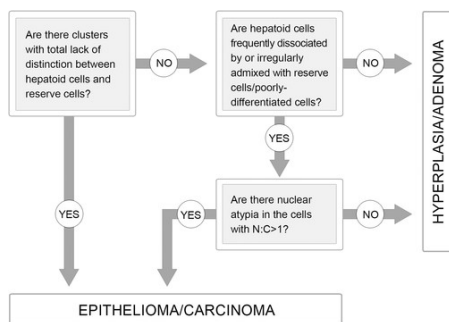
S. SABATINI¹, A. RENZI¹, A. RIGELLO¹, F. SCARPA¹, O. CAPITANI¹, D. TINIO¹, A. BRENDI¹ AND G. BETTINI¹*

BRIEF COMMUNICATION

WILEY Veterinary Clinical Pathology

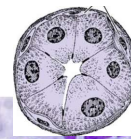
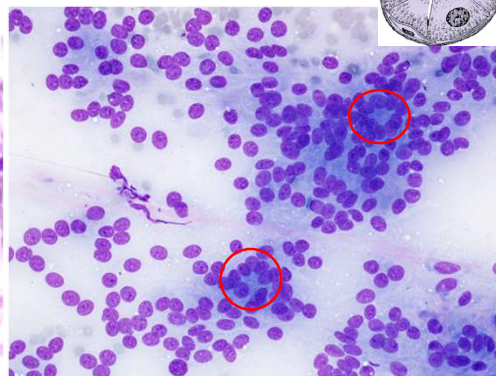
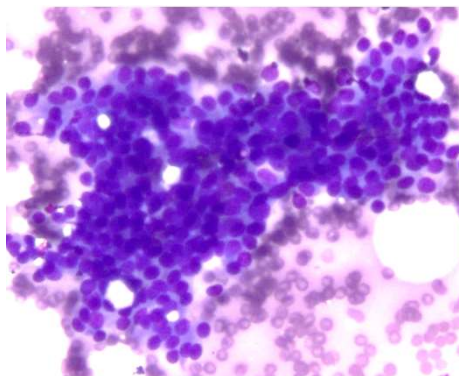
Basal cell enumeration does not predict malignancy in canine perianal gland tumor cytology

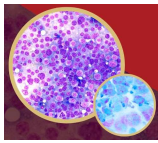
Samantha J. M. Evans¹ | Sara L. Connolly² | Paula A. Schaffer¹ |
Miranda D. Vieson² | Amanda Stiles¹ | A Russell Moore¹



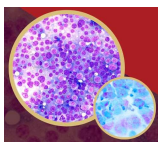
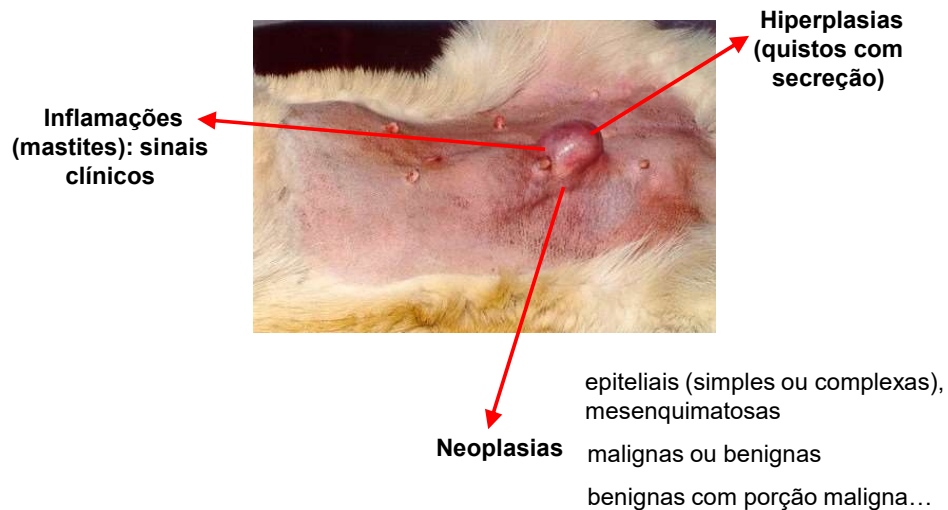
Carcinomas das gl apócrinas do saco anal

- aspeto citológico benigno
- comportamento muito agressivo (metástases ao diagnóstico)
- grupos epiteliais ou padrão de núcleos nús



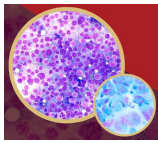


Tumores mamários



Papel da citologia na patologia mamária

- identificar inflamações (contudo, há tumores com inflamação 2ª a necrose)
- detectar quistos de hiperplasia secretória (contudo, há tumores císticos)
- identificar tumores malignos com graves sinais de atipia
- identificar recidivas de tumores malignos
- Identificar outros tipos de tumores (ex. mastocitomas)
- distinção completa de hiperplasia de tumor benigno
- distinção de benigno de maligno
- dx definitivo (populações celulares, tipo, comportamento)



Citologia no diagnóstico de neoplasia mamária

Reproduction in Domestic Animals

Reprod Dom Anim 47, 125–130 (2012), doi: 10.1111/j.1439-0531.2011.01810.x
ISSN 0950-6708

Fine-Needle Aspiration Biopsy of Canine Mammary Gland Tumours: A Comparison Between Cytology and Histopathology

BH Souta¹, G Yüzbaşıoğlu Öznik², TFS Toydemir¹, SS Aram³ and H Ekici¹

- three or more criteria or atypical mitosis – malignant
- 2 malignancy criteria – suspicious
- Cytologic examination for diagnosing malignancy demonstrated a 96.5% of diagnostic accuracy, a 96.2% of sensitivity and 100% of specificity
- But, 28% inadequate sample and 13% suspicious

Veterinary Clinical Pathology

An International Journal of Laboratory Medicine

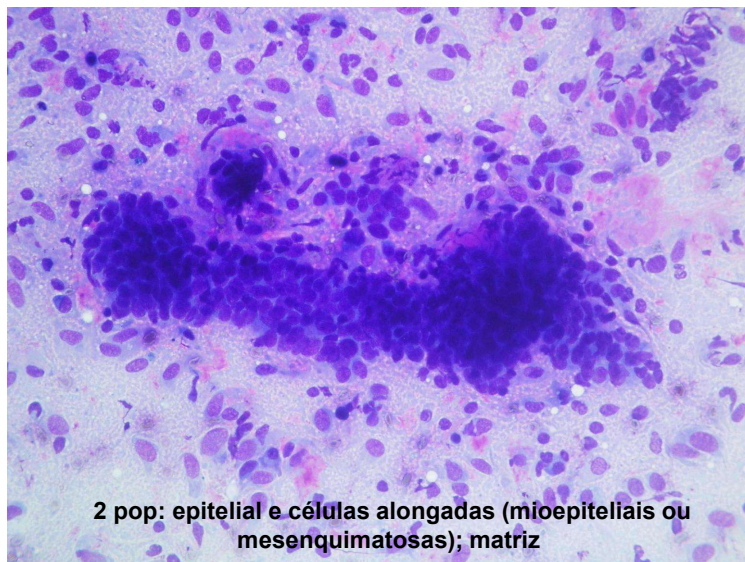
Full Access

Cytologic examination of fine-needle aspirates from mammary gland tumors in the dog: diagnostic accuracy with comparison to histopathology and association with postoperative outcome

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- cells markedly pleomorphic and >20% of epithelial cells had >3 nuclear criteria of malignancy such as **anisokaryosis, macrokaryosis, nuclear molding, and macronucleoli**
- adequate samples in 43/50 tumors
- cyto-histologic correlations were correct in 40/50 (80%) samples for the diagnosis of malignancy
- **4 samples per tumor; 2 cytologists**

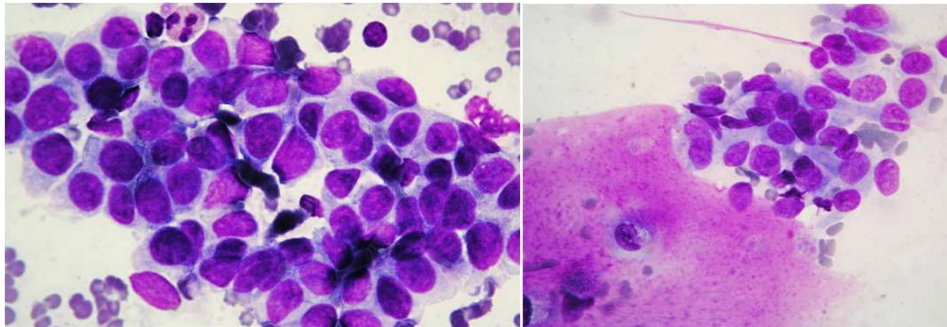
→ Neoplasias mamárias na cadela (a variedade...)



2 pop: epitelial e células alongadas (mioepiteliais ou mesenquimatosas); matriz

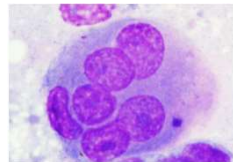
Baixa atipia nas 2 pop. > benigno?

→ Neoplasias mamárias na cadela (a variedade...)



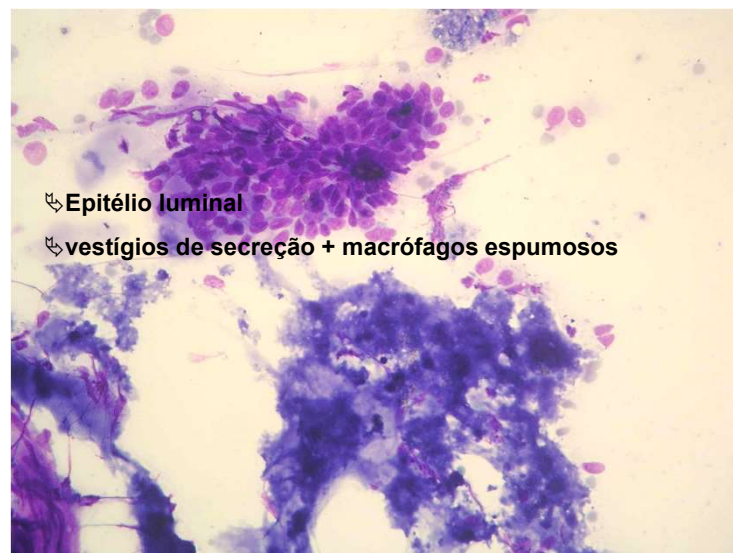
epitélio luminal ligeira a moderada
anisocitose e anisocariose

cél. alongadas e matriz



cél. multinucleadas – prováveis osteoclastos

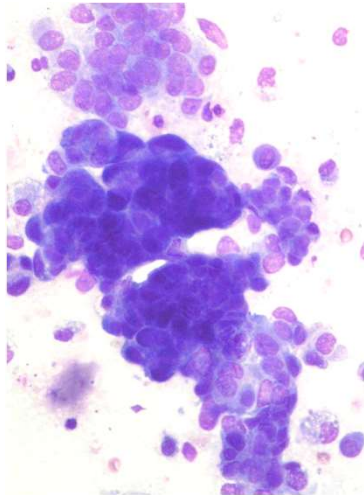
→ Neoplasias mamárias na cadela (a variedade...)



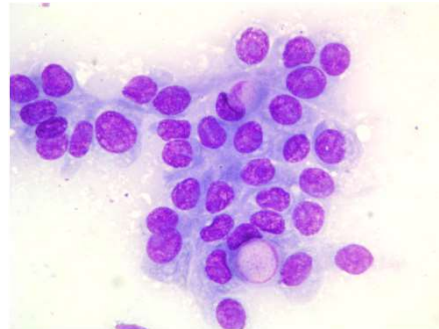
↪ Epitélio luminal

↪ vestígios de secreção + macrófagos espumosos

→ Neoplasias mamárias na cadela (a variedade...)

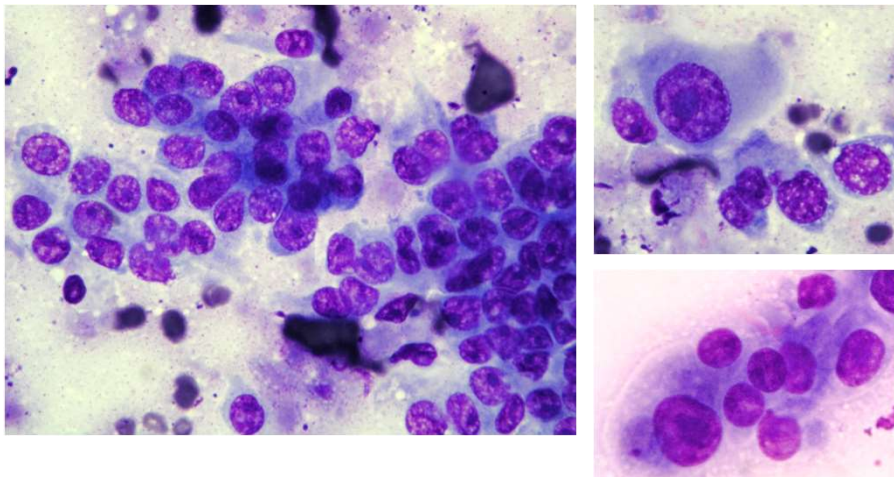


arranjos papilares e tubulares

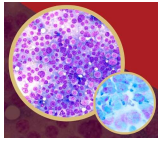


células em anel de sinete

→ Neoplasias mamárias na cadela (a variedade...)

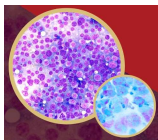
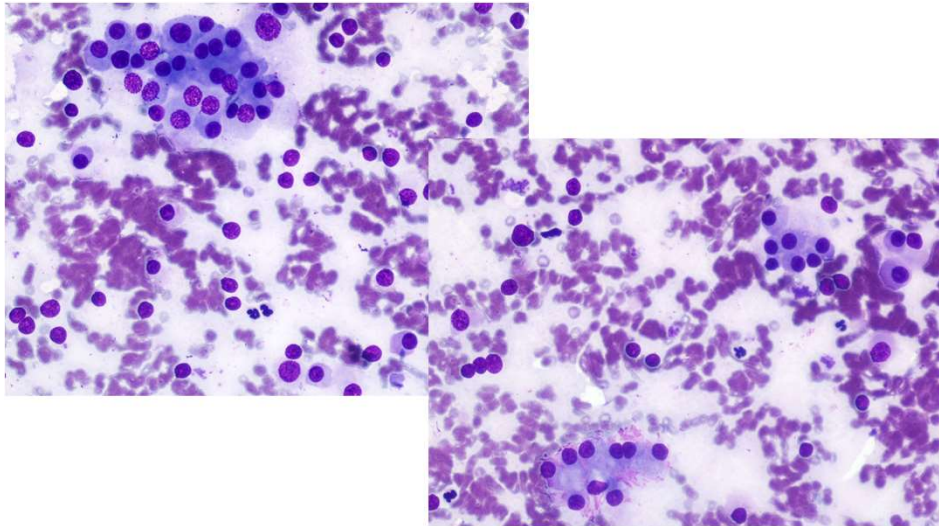


graves sinais de atipia nuclear (sobretudo ao nível dos nucléolos)



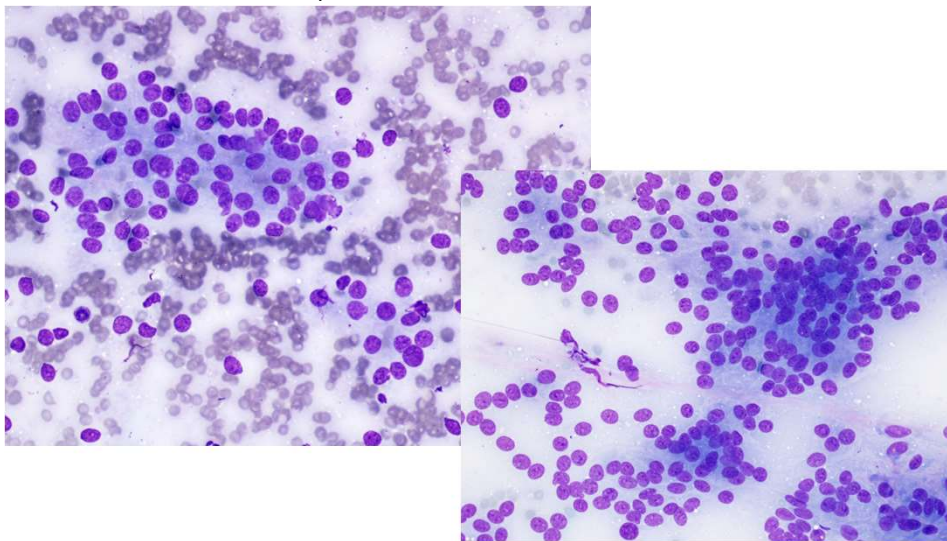
Tumores de células epiteliais malignos sem atipia

- Alguns tumores endócrinos (carcinoma da tiróide do cão)



Tumores de células epiteliais malignos sem atipia

- Carcinoma apócrino dos sacos anais



euvg

Obrigada

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Cc  PORTO

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