

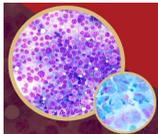
Tumores de células fusiformes

Marta Santos
Patologia Clínica

U. PORTO

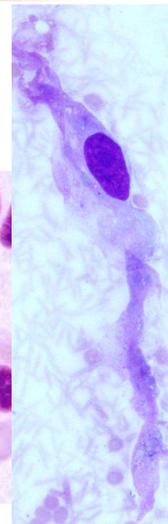
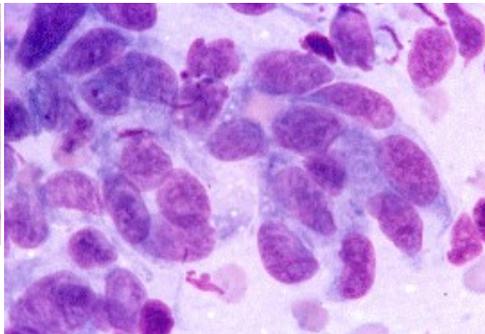
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BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES

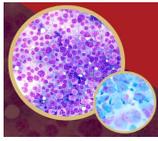
Workshop de Citologia



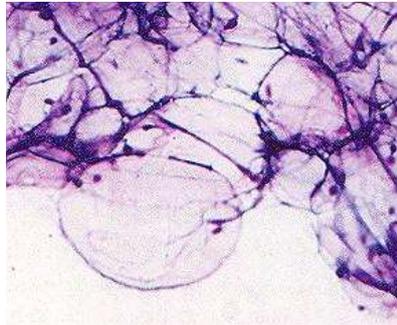
Células fusiformes

- células isoladas ou em grupos
- caudas citoplasmáticas
- limites celulares indistintos

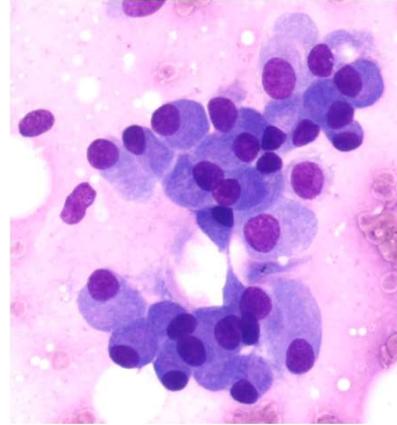




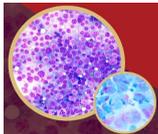
Células mesenquimatosas não fusiformes



↪ Adipócitos



↪ Osteoblastos

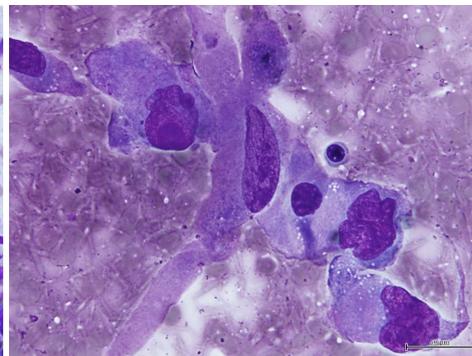


Tumores de células fusiformes – citologia

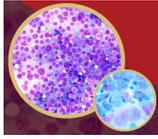
- dificuldade de diferenciar os tipos (há exceções!)
- definição do comportamento



aumento da celularidade
pleomorfismo

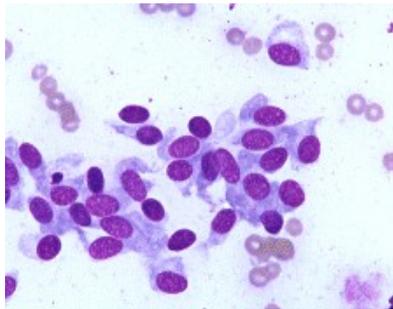


anisocariose
nucléolos proeminentes

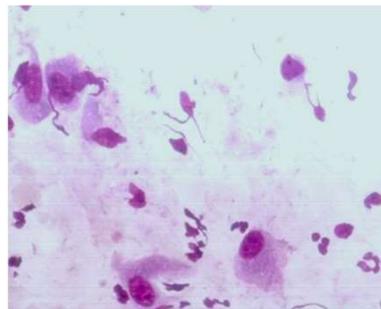


Tumores de células fusiformes – citologia

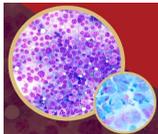
- Células fibroblásticas reativas (tecido de granulação, fibroplasia, etc) podem exibir sinais de atipia (naisocitose, anisocariose, nucléolos proeminentes)
- Dificuldade de distinção de sarcoma
- **Nunca diagnosticar sarcoma se há dúvidas! Se há células inflamatórias associadas!**



↪ Fibrossarcoma bem diferenciado



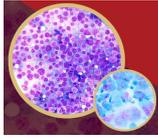
↪ Tecido de granulação



Lipoma

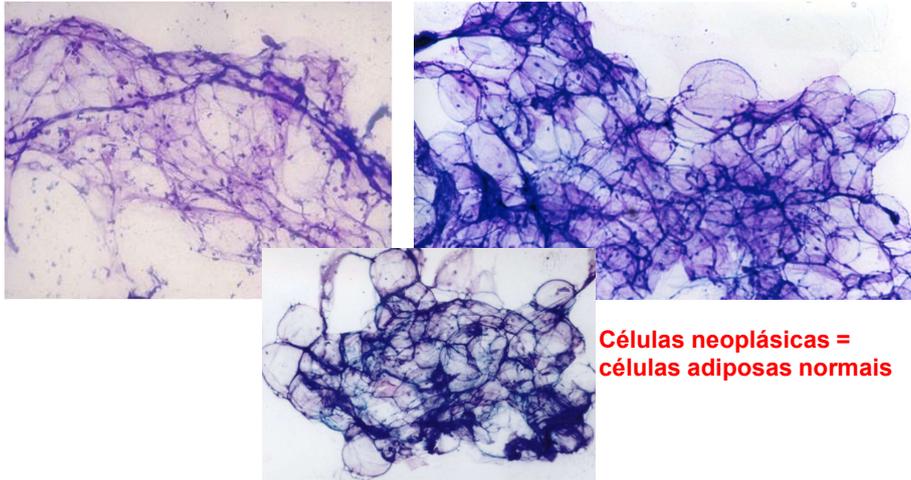
- muito frequentes; parede abdominal, torácica...
- PAF – material lipídico (não seca!)



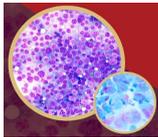


Lipoma

- celularidade baixa, escassa a ausente
- aglomerados de adipócitos com capilares

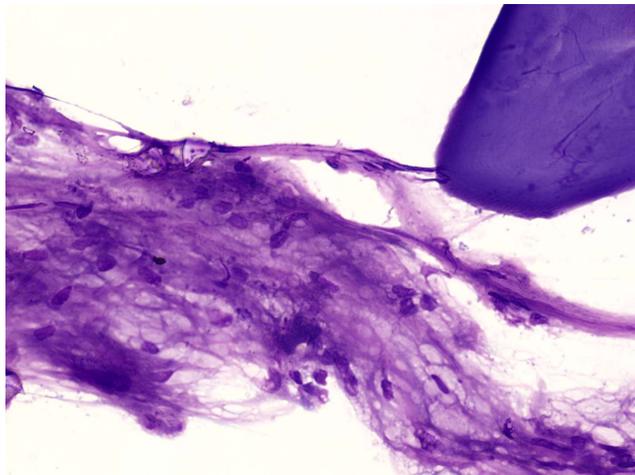


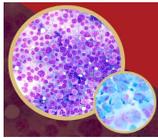
Células neoplásicas =
células adiposas normais



Lipoma

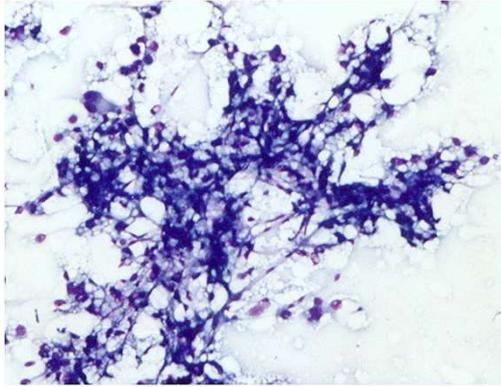
- variante infiltrativa
- Informação clínica + células musculares associadas aos adipócitos



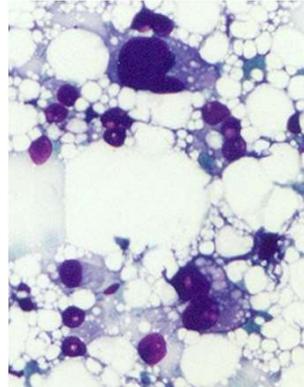


Lipossarcoma

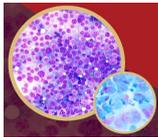
- variante maligna, rara
- material aspirado variavelmente gorduroso



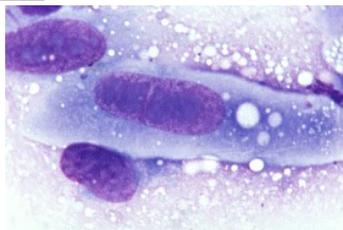
- ↳ elevada celularidade
- ↳ vacúolos de gordura no fundo



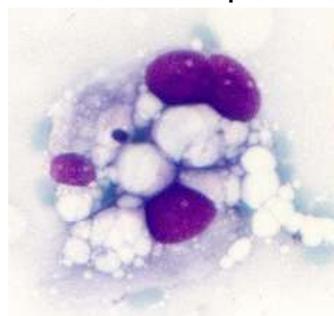
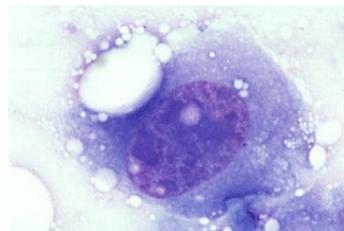
- ↳ células pleomórficas
- ↳ anisocariose



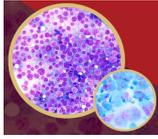
Lipossarcoma



- ↳ núcleos proeminentes, cromatina grumosa

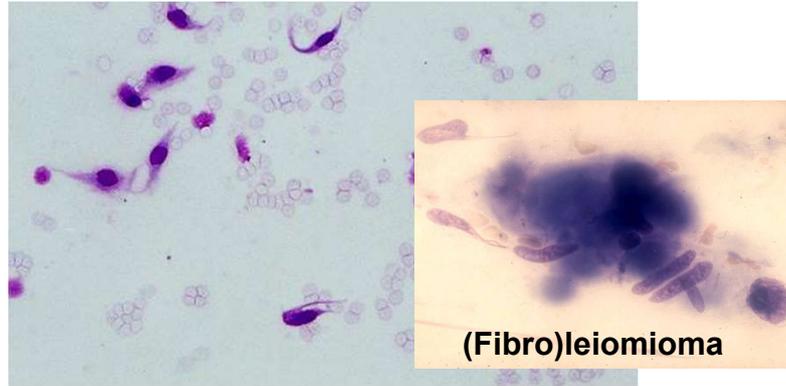


- ↳ lipoblastos multinucleadas
- ↳ vacúolos de diferentes dimensões



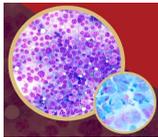
Fibroma

- pouco frequentes (membros e flancos)
- nódulos solitários, firmes, bem delimitados



(Fibro)leiomioma

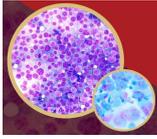
- ↳ baixo rendimento celular
- ↳ raras células fusiforme sem atipia



Fibrossarcoma

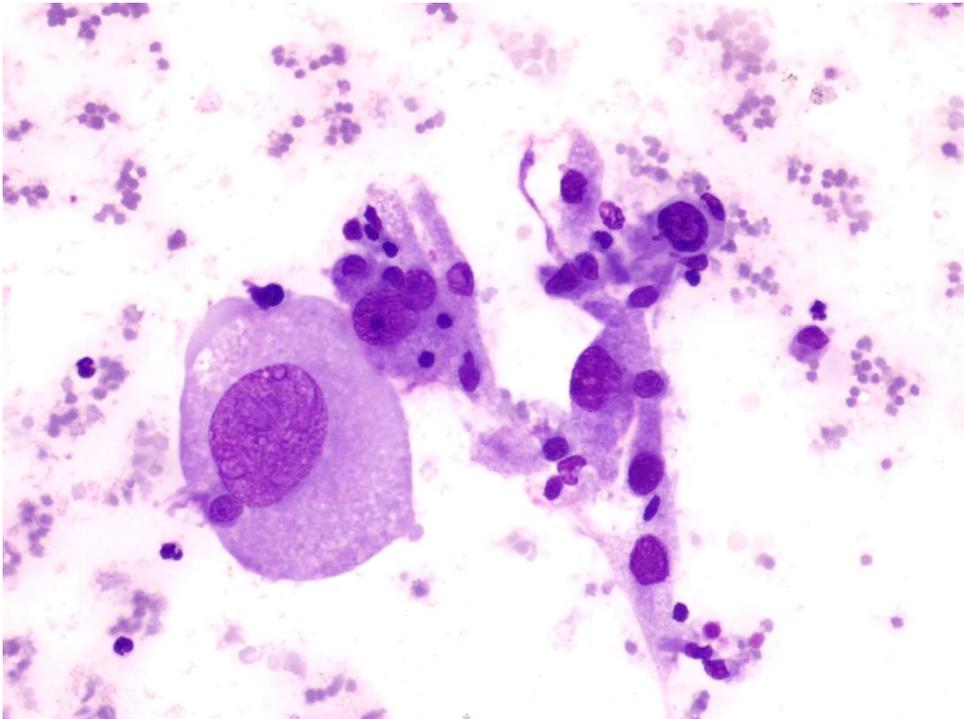
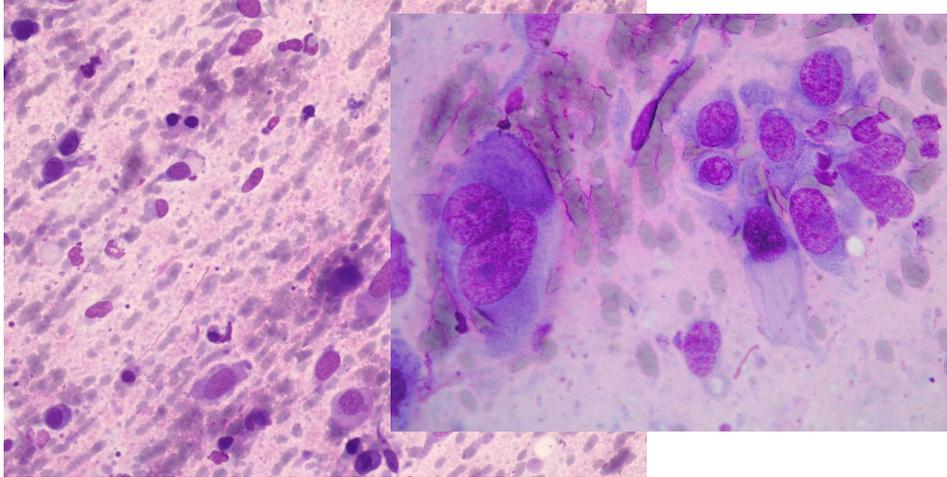
- comuns nos gatos (local de vacinações anteriores)
- nódulos irregulares, firmes, limites mal definidos

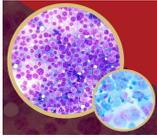




Fibrossarcoma

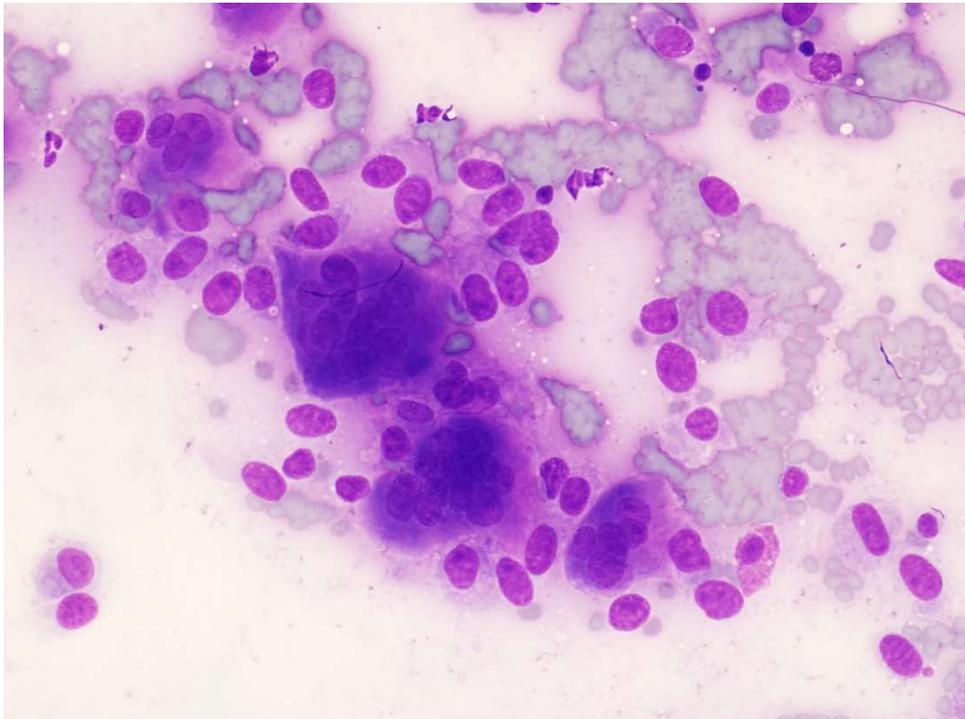
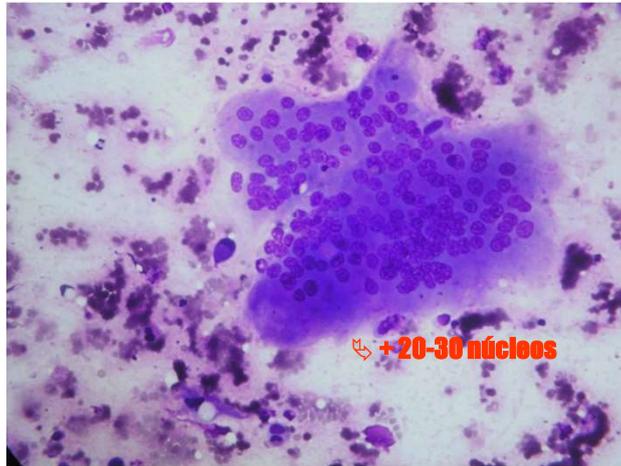
- Fundo hemático; possibilidade de material mucinoso, algumas células inflamatórias

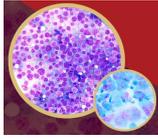




Outros sarcomas vacinais

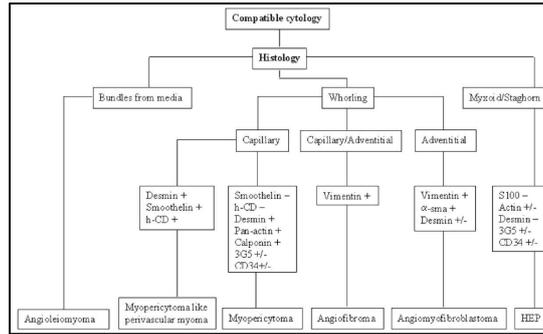
→ Histiocitoma fibroso maligno/T. células gigantes



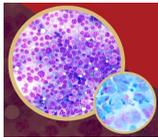


Tumores das bainhas perivasculares

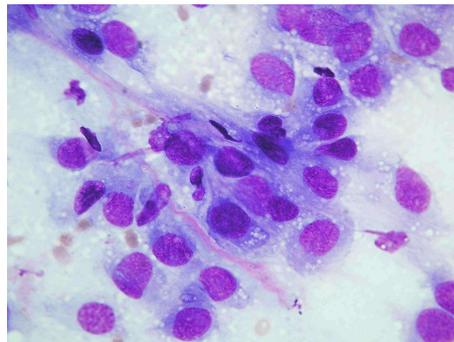
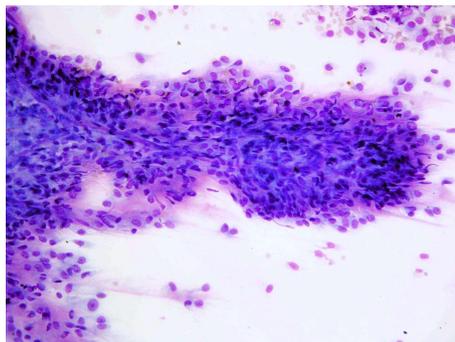
- cães meia-idade e idosos; raças grandes
- localização periarticular (inf. clínica importante)
- Nódulos/massas irregulares, consistência variável, possibilidade de áreas císticas, limites pouco definidos



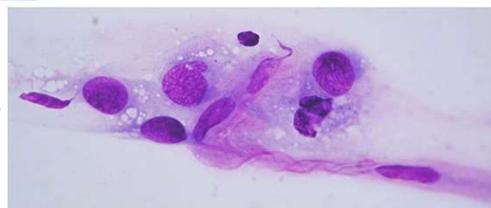
The Spectrum of Canine Cutaneous Perivascular Wall Tumors: Morphologic, Phenotypic and Clinical Characterization
G. AVALLONE, P. HELMOLD, M. CASATI, D. STEFANELLO, R. C. NAVAR, AND P. ROCCAMANCA

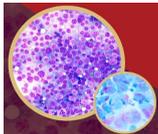
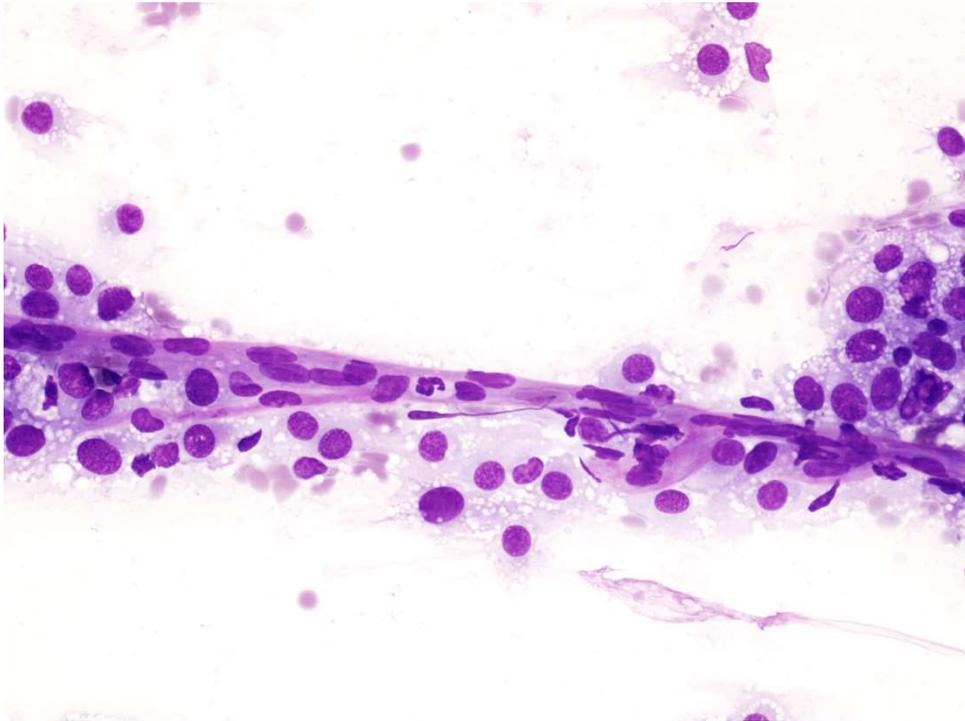


Tumores das bainhas perivasculares

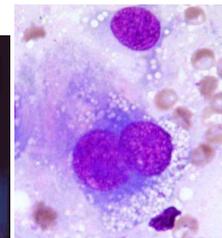
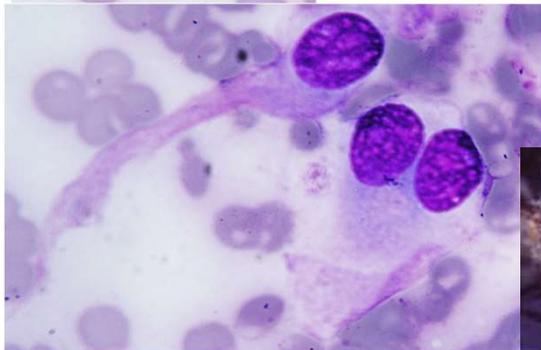
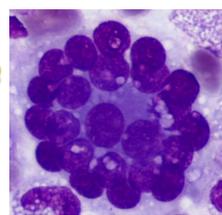
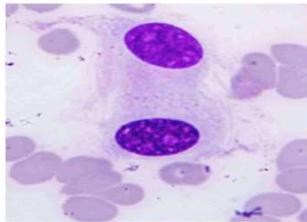


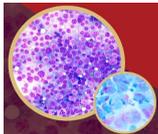
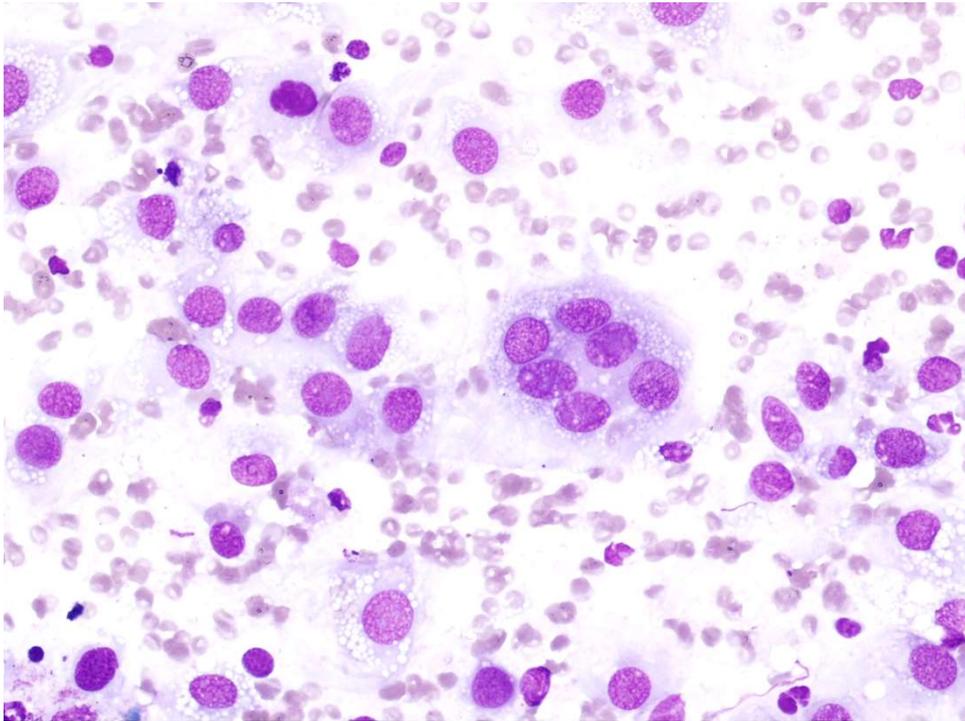
- ↗ bom rendimento celular
- ↗ grupos com matriz; capilares
- ↗ células fusiformes a estreladas
- ↗ limites mal definidos, vacúolos





Tumores das bainhas perivasculares



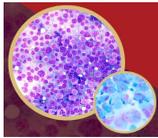


Hemangioma

- comuns em cães, raros em gatos
- nódulos escuros, bem delimitados, facilmente hemorrágicos (locais c/ pouco pelo)

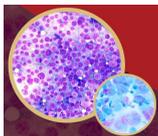
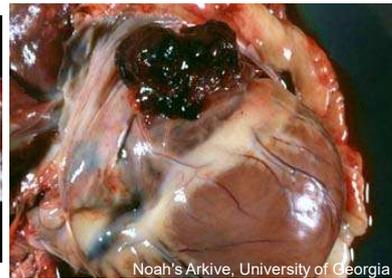


- ↳ escassa celularidade
- ↳ sangue + cél. endoteliais
- ↳ sem atipia
- ↳ Dx citológico muito difícil



Hemangiossarcoma

- Cães: baço, átrio d.^{to}, multicêntrico (Pastor Alemão), cutâneos (radiação solar); raros em gatos
- idade: 8-13 anos
- Viscerais: muito agressivos, hemoabdômen ou hemopericárdico; cutâneo: – agressivo, < metastização, cirurgia

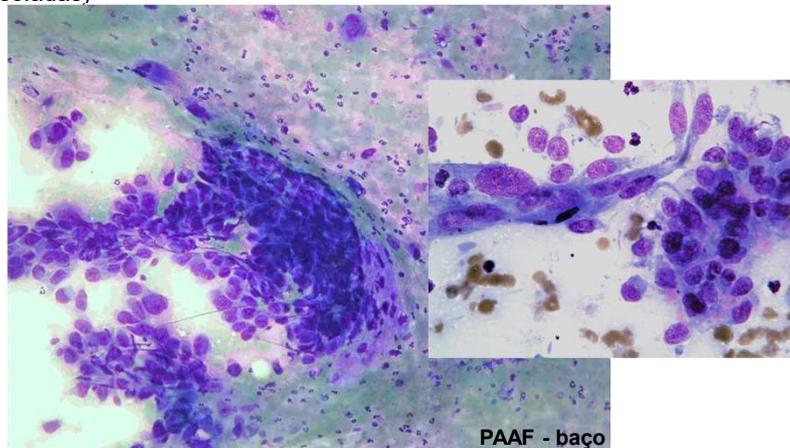


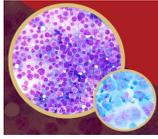
Hemangiossarcoma

- Dx citológico difícil



→ sangue (+++) + células alongadas em grupos (alguma coesão e isoladas)



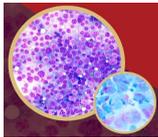
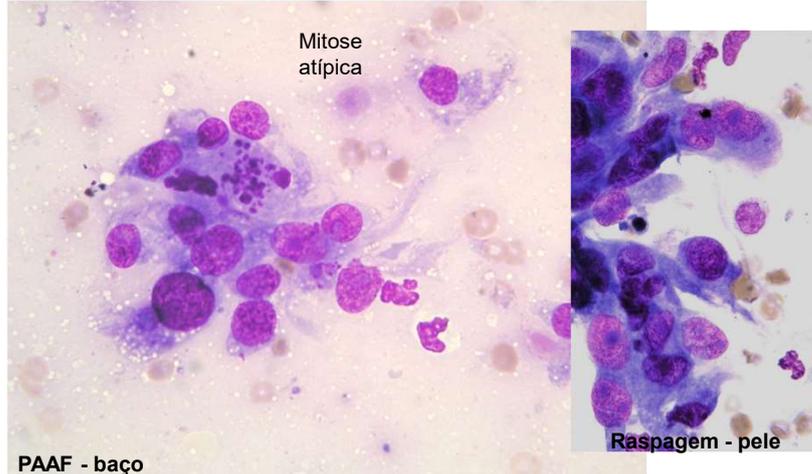


Hemangiossarcoma

- Dx citológico difícil



→ pequenos vacúolos citoplasmáticos; marcada atipia celular e nuclear

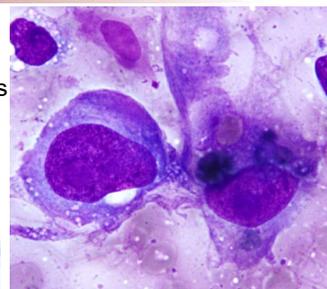
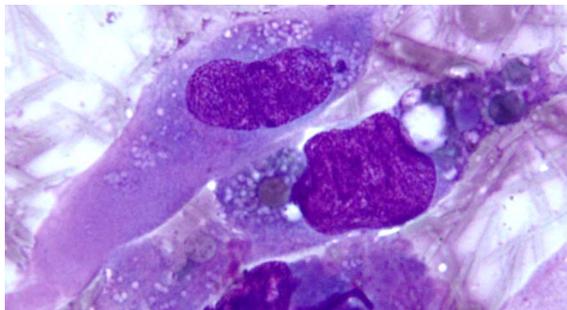


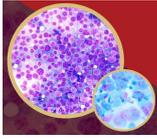
Hemangiossarcoma

- Dx citológico difícil



→ eritrofagocitose nas células neoplásicas
→ células apoptóticas "isoladas"



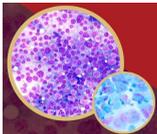


Osteossarcoma

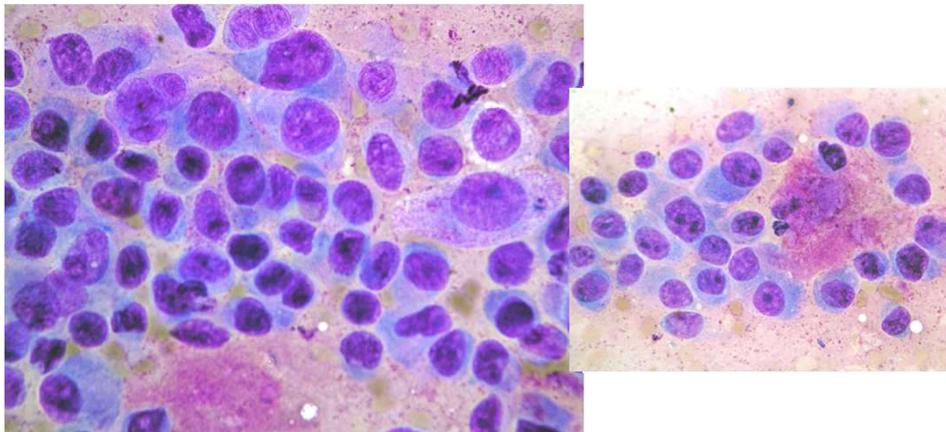
- cães de raças grandes (Saint Bernards, Rottweilers, Great Danes, Golden Retrievers, Irish setters, Doberman Pinschers, Labrador retrievers)
- idade média: 7 anos; + machos
- metáfise de ossos longos (úmero, rádio, fémur, tíbia)



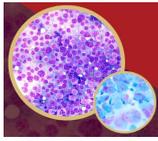
↪ **Dx citológico dependente da informação clínica + achados Rx**



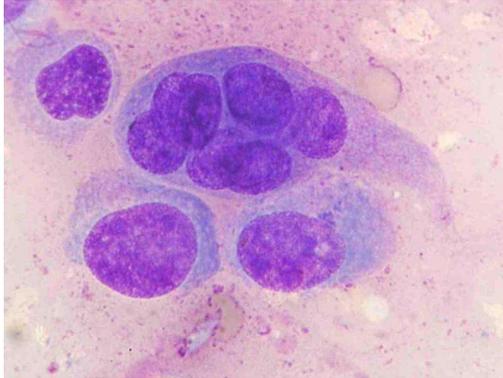
Osteossarcoma



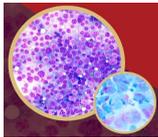
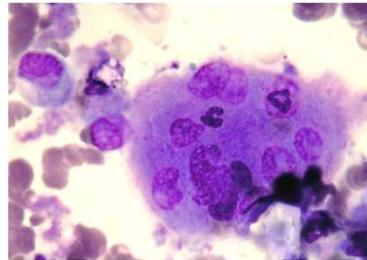
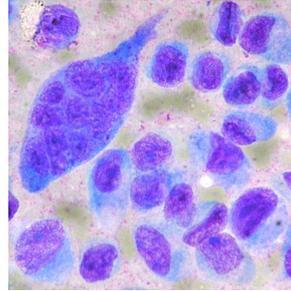
- ↪ **células plasmocitóides e/ou fusiformes**
- ↪ **matriz osteoide (granular; no citoplasma dos osteoblastos)**



Osteossarcoma



↗ número variável de osteoclastos



Técnicas complementares_ Dx T. mesenquimatosos

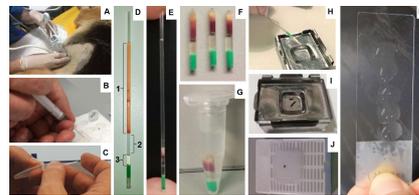
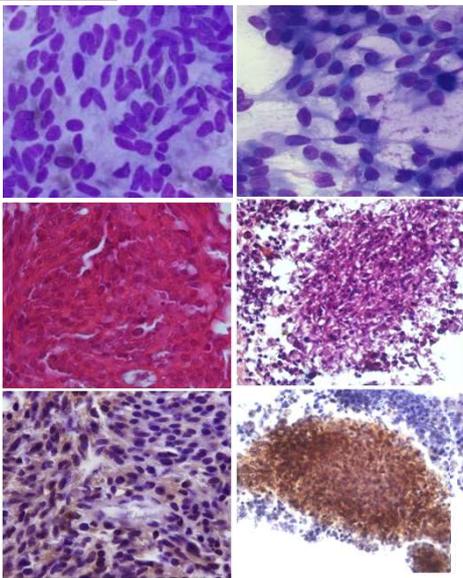
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Veterinary Clinical Pathology
WILEY

Needle rinse cell blocks as an ancillary technique: Diagnostic and clinical utility in gastrointestinal neoplasia

Carla Marrinhas^{1,2} | Luísa F. Oliveira^{1,3} | Filipe Sampaio^{1,4} | Raquel Moreira⁵
Ana Canadas-Sousa⁶ | André Pereira³ | Marta Santos¹ | Ricardo Marcos¹

Cytology
NRCB H&E
NRCB c-Kit



The utility of needle rinse cell blocks in gastrointestinal tumors

L. Fonte Oliveira* (analuissato@gmail.com), C. Marrinhas¹, F. Sampaio¹, R. Moreira¹, A. Canadas-Sousa¹, A. Pereira¹, M. Santos¹, R. Marcos¹

POSTERS

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Obrigada

Marta Santos

 PORTO

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