

IDEXX Reference Laboratories
Division of IDEXX Laboratories
www.idexx.comOne IDEXX Drive
Westbrook, Maine 04092
United StatesIDEXX Reference Laboratories
Customer Support
888 433 9987

PET OWNER: FRENCH

PATIENT ID: 40719

SPECIES: CANINE

BREED:

GENDER: FEMALE SPAYED

AGE: 6Y7M30D

MICROCHIP #:

12876

GRUDA VETERINARY HOSPITAL

9 RUMBLE RD

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87508

ACCOUNT #:

ORDERED BY: FREEMAN, KIMBERLY (KAF)

ACCESSION # 4609061510

REQUISITION #: 181120020

DATE OF COLLECTION: 07/25/2022

DATE OF RECEIPT: 07/26/2022

DATE OF REPORT: 08/01/2022

IDEXX SERVICES: 601 BIOPSY WITH MICROSCOPIC DESCRIPTION (1 SITE/LESION)—PRIORITY

PATHOLOGY

BIOPSY WITH MICROSCOPIC DESCRIPTION (1 SITE/LESION)—PRIORITY

Biopsy Source: *

SKIN

Biopsy Type:

INCISIONAL

Clinical History:

Non healing wound involving the left rear digit #5 (medial aspect) that has been an issue for approx 4 months.

Pathologist's Report

MICROSCOPIC DESCRIPTION:

Haired skin (right rear fifth digit): The epidermis is regionally ulcerated, with abundant underlying variably haphazardly to densely arranged fibrosis and fibroplasia containing numerous small caliber blood vessels lined by plump (hypertrophic) endothelial cells (neovascularization; granulation tissue) extending deep into the dermis. Moderate numbers of macrophages, neutrophils, lymphocytes, and plasma cells dissect throughout the granulation bed, and form multifocal aggregates. The remaining epidermis is markedly hyperplastic, forming prominent rete pegs.

MICROSCOPIC INTERPRETATION:

PRELIMINARY DIAGNOSIS: Moderate chronic widespread ulcerative and pyogranulomatous dermatitis with granulation tissue; please see comment

Pending evaluation of additional sections; addendum to follow.

COMMENTS:

This is an inflamed fibrocollagenous proliferation which may be compatible with localized exuberant fibroplasia related to trauma or chronic infection, however; progression to an early soft tissue sarcoma cannot be definitively ruled out based on the sections examined. Additional sections sections have been requested to allow better characterization of the tissue changes. An addendum will be issued when those additional slides have been received and evaluated.

PATHOLOGIST:

Cara Levine (Pillitteri), DVM

Diplomate, American College of Veterinary Pathologists

Direct: 901-565-2114.

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Email: Cara-Levine@IDEXX.com

Addendum

ADDENDUM; 8/1/2022 6:14 PM

ADDITIONAL SLIDES EXAMINED::

Get deeper insights: For complete access to this patient's diagnostic results, including historic values and images, login to www.vetconnectplus.com

Final report generated August 01, 2022

LAB WORK

Dr. Reviewed _____

Owner Notified _____

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Several additional slides are examined. This is a moderately cellular, well demarcated proliferation of reactive spindle cells arranged haphazardly or in poorly formed streams, whorls or palisading foci; and supported by a finely fibrillar stroma and a moderate to abundant finely beaded basophilic (myxomatous) matrix. Numerous lymphocytes and plasma cells, and fewer neutrophils and necrotic neutrophils, are admixed with the proliferative population. The overlying epidermis is regionally ulcerated, with subjacent variably haphazardly to densely arranged fibrosis and fibroplasia containing numerous small caliber blood vessels lined by plump (hypertrophic) endothelial cells (neovascularization; granulation tissue).

UPDATED INTERPRETATION:

Inflammatory pseudotumor with ulcer, presumptive, please see comment

UPDATED COMMENTS:

This is an inflamed fibrocollagenous and vascular proliferation which may be compatible with localized exuberant fibroplasia related to trauma or chronic infection, however; progression to an early soft tissue sarcoma cannot be definitively ruled out based on the specimens examined.

Localized inflamed exuberant fibroplasia is not uncommon in the subcutaneous tissues of dogs, and may be referred to as nodular fasciitis or inflammatory pseudotumor, depending on clinical context. However, even with histopathology, differentiating exuberant fibroplasia from low grade soft tissue sarcomas/other spindle cell tumors can be difficult. Furthermore, there is some evidence that the low grade soft tissue sarcomas/other spindle cell tumors may arise within sites of persistent granulation tissue and fibroplasia.

Soft tissue sarcomas (STS) are a heterogeneous population of mesenchymal tumors that constitute 15% of all skin and subcutaneous tumors in the dog. These neoplasms are grouped diagnostically due to similar histologic features and biologic behavior. Common histologic subtypes in the dog include fibrosarcoma, myxosarcoma, peripheral nerve sheath tumor, and perivascular wall tumor (or hemangiopericytoma). Canine cutaneous and subcutaneous STS are generally characterized by a low to moderate risk of post-surgical local recurrence after complete excision and low metastatic potential. Reported median survival times after complete excision are long (ranging from 1013-1416 days) Clinically, STS typically demonstrate highly invasive behavior, infiltrating between fascial planes, and sometimes have a false pseudo-capsule. Complete surgical excision is characteristically difficult. Histologic grading is prognostically significant for both risk of local recurrence and risk of metastasis. The grading scheme (Dennis 2011) is based on degree of differentiation, mitotic count, and degree of necrosis, assigning a grade of I (low), II (intermediate), or III (high). Poor prognostic indicators for local tumor recurrence include large tumor size, incomplete surgical margins, and high histologic tumor grade. Complete surgical excision with a tumor-free histologic margin of at least 3 mm predicts non-recurrence. With tumor-free histologic margins of at least 3 mm, recurrence is rare with grade I and grade II tumors, and infrequent with grade III tumors. Even for tumors that are excised with tumor-free histologic margins of less than 3 mm, local recurrence is rare with grade I tumors (7%), of intermediate frequency with grade II tumors (35%), and common with grade III tumors (75%). Recurrence has not been associated with decreased survival. Metastasis is uncommon, but when it occurs, is typically hematogenous. Metastasis most frequently occurs with grade III tumors, and is rare for grade I and grade II tumors.

Considering the difficulty in distinguishing fibroplasia from inflamed / early developing low grade sarcoma or other spindle cell tumors, continued monitoring of the surgical site, and prompt rebiopsy of any recurrent mass lesion at this anatomic site are generally encouraged.

Meuten, ed. (2017), Tumors in Domestic Animals, 5th ed., chapter 5 and appendix; Avallone G et al. (2014), Vet Pathol 51(4); Dennis MM et al. (2011), Vet Pathol 46:73-84; Vail D, ed. (2013), Withrow and MacEwen's Small Animal Clinical Oncology, 5th ed., 356-380

PATHOLOGIST:

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NOTES

PATHOLOGY

- a The patient clinical history provided on the submitted requisition was reported. Veterinarians, please contact the pathologist with any questions. Pet owners need to contact their veterinarian for case advice.