

UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL
FACULDADE DE VETERINÁRIA
PROGRAMA DE PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO EM CIÊNCIAS VETERINÁRIAS

SÍNDROME PARANEOPLÁSICA GASTRINTESTINAL E RELAÇÃO COM O
PROGNÓSTICO EM CÃES COM MASTOCITOMA CUTÂNEO: ESTUDO
RETROSPECTIVO ENTRE OS ANOS DE 2013 E 2020

Gabriela Reis Ledur

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Orientador: Prof. Dr. Laerte Ferreira

Coorientador: Prof. Dr. Daniel Guimarães Gerardi

**Tese apresentada como requisito
para a obtenção do grau de Doutor
em Ciências Veterinárias, na área
de concentração de Medicina
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na Universidade Federal do Rio
Grande do Sul**

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RESUMO

As síndromes paraneoplásicas (SPN) são um grupo heterogêneo de alterações e sinais clínicos não associadas as ações invasivas das neoplasias e/ou suas metástases. Rotineiramente, as SPN comprometem a condição clínica do paciente, aumentam a morbidade e mortalidade, contribuindo para um pior prognóstico e menor expectativa de vida. Na espécie canina o mastocitoma é um tumor cutâneo, frequentemente, associado a ocorrência de SPN graves, sendo a ulceração gastroduodenal (UGD) a principal delas. A fisiopatogênia da UGD ainda não é bem elucidada, contudo é sugerida uma associação com valores séricos elevados de histamina. Informações sobre a real incidência de SPN na Medicina Veterinária ainda são inconsistentes e, em se tratando dos mastocitomas, desconhece-se outros estudos relacionando a ocorrência de sinais clínico, valores de histamina e lesões gastrintestinais macroscópicas e microscópicas com intervalo livre de doença (ILD) e sobrevida (SV) em cães. Assim sendo, esta tese foi dividida em dois capítulos. O primeiro deles, trata-se de uma revisão de literatura sobre o mastocitoma cutâneo canino e alguns de seus fatores prognósticos mais utilizados. O segundo capítulo trata-se de um artigo original retrospectivo, no qual buscou-se observar a ocorrência de SPN e sua relação com intervalo livre de doença e sobrevida, pela revisão de prontuários e acompanhamentos ao longo dos anos de 2013 a 2020. Para tal foram avaliados 41 prontuários e, após seleção, foram incluídos 38 cães com diagnóstico histológico de mastocitoma. Todos os cães passaram por avaliação clínica, endoscópica e dosagem de histamina plasmática no momento do diagnóstico. Foi considerada SPN a ocorrência de sinais clínicos GI e/ou presença de lesão GI na macroscopia e/ou microscopia. Devido à falta de um ponto de corte em relação aos níveis séricos de histamina, optou-se por estratificar aleatoriamente estes valores em três subcategorias, buscando relacionar estas categorias com o ILD e a SV. Foram observados sinais clínicos em 57,9% dos casos, 68,4% apresentavam lesão macroscópica GI e 42,1% lesão GI microscópica. A mediana do valor de histamina plasmática foi de 0,01ng/mL e, aproximadamente metade dos cães (52,6%) apresentaram valores inferiores ao valor da mediana. O intervalo livre de doença teve uma mediana de 18,1 meses. Com relação a SV, ao final do estudo (dez/2020), 71,1% dos cães vieram a óbito e 28,9% estão em seguimento. Neste grupo avaliado, a análise estatística não foi capaz de demonstrar relação entre a ocorrência de SPN e valores de histamina plasmática e as variáveis de tempo livre de doença e expectativa de vida, todavia não se descarta tal hipótese, pois acredita-se que o perfil da população que em sua maioria foi composta por casos leves da doença, possa ter contribuído para estes resultados.

Palavras chaves: tempo livre de doença, sobrevida, estômago, duodeno, lesão gastroduodenal.

Gastrointestinal paraneoplastic syndrome and the relationship with prognosis in dogs with cutaneous mast cell tumor: a retrospective study between the years 2013 and 2020.

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ABSTRACT

Paraneoplastic syndromes (PNS) are a heterogeneous group of alterations and clinical signs that are not associated with the invasive actions of the neoplasms and/or their metastases. Routinely, PNS can compromise the patient's clinical conditions, increase the morbidity and mortality, consequently, contribute to a worse prognosis and a shorter life expectancy. In canine specie, mastocytoma is a cutaneous neoplasm, often associated with the occurrence of serious PNS with gastroduodenal ulceration being the main one. The physiopathogenesis of the gastroduodenal ulceration is still not well understood, however an association with elevated histamine values has been suggested. In Veterinary Medicine information on the real incidence of PNS is still inconsistent and in the case of mast cell tumors other studies relating the occurrence of clinical signs, plasma histamine values and macroscopic and/or microscopic gastrointestinal (GI) lesions with disease-free-interval and survival (SV) time are unknown. Therefore, this dissertation was divided into two chapters. The first one is a literature review on canine mast cell tumor and some of its most widely used prognostic factors. The second chapter is an original retrospective article in which we observed the occurrence of PNS and its relationship with disease-free-interval and survival time, by reviewing medical records and follow-up over the years 2013 to 2020. For this purpose, 41 records were evaluated and, after selection, 38 dogs with histological diagnosis of mast cell tumor were included. All dogs underwent clinical, endoscopic and plasma histamine measurements at the time of diagnosis. PNS was considered to be the occurrence of clinical GI signs and/or presence of lesions in macroscopy and/or microscopy. Due to the lack of a cutoff point for histamine serum values, it was decided to randomly stratify these values into three categories, seeking to relate these categories to DFI and SV. Clinical signs were observed in 57,9% of the cases, 68,4% had macroscopic GI lesions and 42,1% had microscopic GI lesions. The median plasma histamine value was 0,01ng/mL and approximately half of the dogs (52,6%) had values below the median value. The disease-free interval had a median of 18,1 months. Regarding SV, at the end of the study (Dec/2020), 71,1% of the dogs died and 28,9% are being followed up. In this evaluated group, the statistical analysis was not able to demonstrate a relationship between the occurrence of PNS and the histamine plasma values and the variables DFI and life expectancy, however this hypothesis is not discarded as it is believed that the profile of the population, in general mild cases of the disease, may have contributed to these results.

Key words: disease-free-interval, survival time, stomach, duodenum, gastroduodenal injury.

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