

RETROSPECTIVE STUDY OF 111 CUTANEOUS TUMOURS, MAMMARY TUMOURS AND PSEUDO-TUMOURS IN RODENTS AND LAGOMORPHS

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The purpose of this study is to report epidemiological, clinical and histopathological findings collected from a retrospective study of cutaneous tumours, mammary tumours and pseudo-tumours in rodents and lagomorphs at the Laboratoire d'Anatomie Pathologique Vétérinaire du Sud-Ouest for 3 years.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

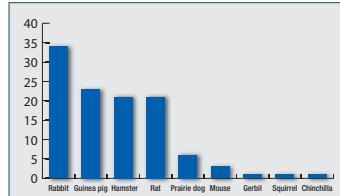
Epidemiological and clinical data was collected via questionnaires for each affected animal. Diagnosis was based on histopathological examination of nodules. The study population is distributed as presented in graph 1.

RESULTS

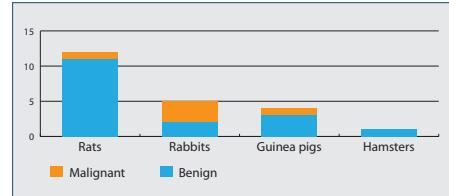
111 cutaneous tumours, mammary tumours and pseudo-tumours were diagnosed in different species. Cutaneous tumours were diagnosed in 22 rabbits : trichoblastoma (6 cases) and fibroma (8 cases) were the main types (Graph 2). Mammary tumours were demonstrated in 5 rabbits, in particular adenocarcinomas (3 cases). Cutaneous tumours were reported in 17 guinea pigs : trichofolliculoma and lipoma were respectively observed in 6 and 3 cases (Graph 3). In this species, mammary tumours seemed more benign (adenoma 3/4 cases). In hamsters (18 cases), the first cutaneous tumour was cutaneous epitheliotrop T cell lymphoma (5 cases), followed by follicular tumours (4 cases) and melanomas (2 cases) (Graph 4). Pseudotumours (4 cases) were exclusively represented by follicular cysts. In rats, cutaneous tumours and mammary tumours were respectively identified in 8 and 12 cases. The first skin tumour was fibrosarcoma (3 cases) ; mammary fibroadenoma were diagnosed in 11 cases. Graph 5 represents the distribution of mammary tumours in the four principal species. In mice, cutaneous tumours were rarely observed (3 cases) ; a sweat gland adenoma was described in 2 cases. In black-tailed prairie dogs (5 cases), a salivary adenocarcinoma was observed in 3 cases.

CONCLUSION

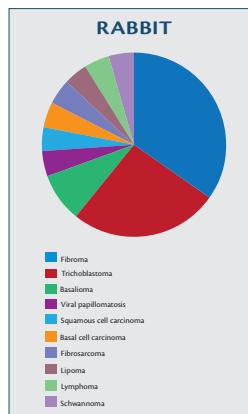
The frequency and types of tumours vary considerably according to the species. Oncology is an area of interest in rodents and lagomorphs.



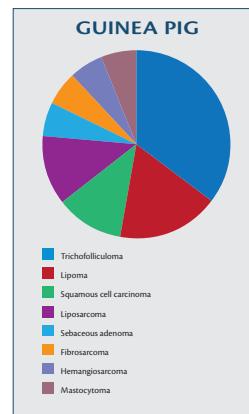
Graph 1: Distribution of species in the study.



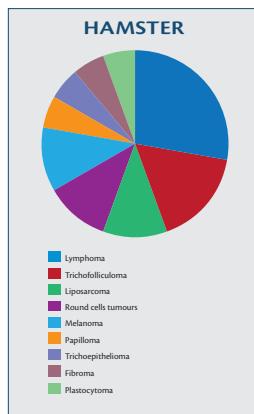
Graph 5: Benign and malignant mammary lesions. Mammary tumours are more frequent in rats and can be found in males too. They are mainly benign and can involve all the anatomic regions.



Graph 2: Cutaneous tumours in Rabbits. Fibroma is consecutive to subcutaneous vaccination against myxomatosis with attenuated Shope fibroma's virus.



Graph 3: Cutaneous tumours in Guinea Pigs. Trichofolliculoma is preferentially localised in the dorso-lumbar area.



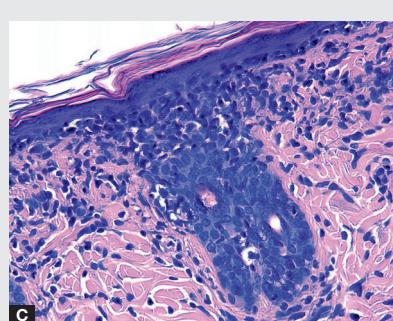
Graph 4: Cutaneous tumours in Hamsters. In our study, a majority of malignant tumours was observed.



Figure 1: Ulcerated melanoma in a hamster.



A



C

HE stained x400



Figure 2: Mammary tumor in a rat.

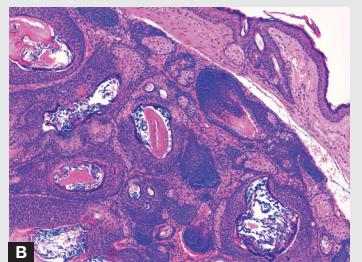


B

Figures 3A, 3B, 3C: Cutaneous lymphoma in a hamster. Note the exfoliative erythroderma (A and B), the swelling and depigmentation of the nose (A).



A



B

HE stained x100

Figures 4A, 4B: Trichofolliculoma in a Guinea pig.

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