

Feline Mastocytoma – Course Sheet



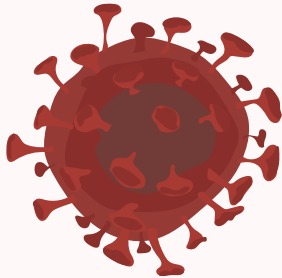
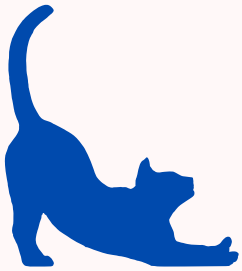
Definition:

Feline mastocytoma is a cutaneous or visceral tumor originating from mast cells, which are involved in allergic and inflammatory reactions. It is the second most common skin tumor in cats, after squamous cell carcinoma.

Epidemiology:

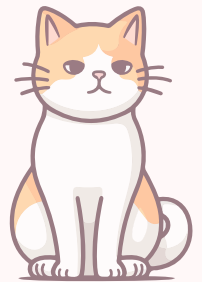


- Mostly affects older cats (>10 years) but can occur at any age.
- Siamese and domestic short-haired cats may be predisposed.



Diagnostic Techniques:

- **Fine Needle Aspiration (FNA):** round cells with basophilic granules.
- **Biopsy and Histopathology:** evaluates malignancy and mitotic index.
- **Immunohistochemistry:** identification of tumor markers (e.g., c-KIT)
- **Medical Imaging:** abdominal ultrasound to check for metastases.



Treatment:



1. Surgery:

- Primary treatment for benign cutaneous forms.
- Wide excision recommended to prevent recurrence.
- Splenectomy for splenic involvement.

1. Chemotherapy:

- Indicated for visceral or non-resectable forms.
- Agents: lomustine, vinblastine, prednisolone.

1. Radiotherapy:

- Option for inoperable or recurrent tumors.

1. Targeted Therapy:

- Tyrosine kinase inhibitors (e.g., toceranib) for c-KIT mutations.

Clinical Forms:

1. Cutaneous Mastocytoma (50-70% of cases):

- Benign form: well-defined solitary or multiple masses, often on the head, neck, or trunk.
- Malignant form: infiltrative, ulcerated, pruritic nodules.
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2. Visceral Mastocytoma (spleen, intestines):

- Splenic form: splenomegaly, weight loss, lethargy.
- Intestinal form: vomiting, diarrhea, anorexia.

Prognosis & Life Expectancy:



- Benign cutaneous form: excellent prognosis after excision (>3 years).
- Malignant cutaneous form: variable depending on mitotic index, possible recurrence.
- Splenic form: median survival post-splenectomy: 12-18 months.
- Intestinal form: poor prognosis, median survival of 6 months.