FELINE PROGRESSIVE HISTIOCYTOSIS

Presented by: Bill Craft
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9 year old female domestic shorthair cat presented to a local animal shelter

PE: multifocal to coalescing dermal nodules on the face, distal extremities, digital pads and tail

Differential diagnoses: chemical burns, fungal, neoplastic, viral, and eosinophilic skin disease

The patient was euthanized.
MORPHOLOGIC DIAGNOSIS

- Histiocytic infiltrates, dermis and subcutis, multicentric, chronic, severe, head, face, legs, and feet
IMMUNOHISTOCHEMISTRY

CD18

E-cadherin

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FELINE PROGRESSIVE HISTIOCYTOSIS (FPH)

- Progressive histiocytic proliferative disorder
- Epitheliotropic and non-epitheliotropic subtypes.
- Consistent expression of CD1a, CD1c, CD18 and MHC-2
- Occasional expression of E-cadherin.
- Can transform into a malignant population of histiocytes
FELINE PROGRESSIVE HISTIOCYTOSIS

- Progression to internal involvement ranged from 1 month to 3 years, with a mean of 13.4 months.
- Medical therapy including corticosteroids, antibiotics, immunomodulators and chemotherapy was unsuccessful.
- All cats that had lesions surgically removed had local recurrence.
FELINE PROGRESSIVE HISTIOCYTOSIS

- Histologically indistinguishable from histiocytic sarcoma late in disease.
- Histiocytic sarcoma is characterized by markedly aggressive behavior, rapid disease progression, and regional and distant metastases.
- Differentiation based on clinical history emphasizing course of progression.
REFERENCES


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QUESTIONS???