ANGIOFIBROMA IN GREEN TURTLE - Chelonia mydas (LINNAEUS, 1758)
(TESTUDINES: CHELONIDAE): CASE REPORT

Mariah Bianchi R. G. Petronilha¹, Rachel Binttencourt Ribeiro Rodrigues¹, Hassan Jerdy leandro¹, Lara de Souza Ribeiro¹, Aline Luize de Moraes Souza¹, Raphael Mansur Medina², Eulógio Carlos Queiroz de Carvalho, Pedro Luis Bruno Filho

¹Universidade Estadual do Norte Fluminense Darcy Ribeiro – UENF, Campos dos Goytacazes, RJ, Brasil
²Universidade Nova Iguaçu – UNIG, Itaperuna, RJ, Brasil
3 Médico Veterinário responsável - Instituto Argonauta, Ubatuba, SP, Brasil
Email: mariah_bianchi@hotmail.com

Keywords: Osteomyelitis, Chelonia mydas, Bone.

Angiofibroma is a rare, benign tumor, described in human medicine, especially in nasal cavity and nasopharynx. In veterinary medicine there are reports of the tumor in dogs and calopsita (Nymphicus hollandicus). Tumors, with the exception of fibropapillomatosis, are rarely described in marine turtle and the present work registers the first case of angiofibroma in Chelonia mydas. A necroscopic evaluation of a female, juvenile C. mydas stranded on the beach of Cicadas in São Sebastião, São Paulo, showed, in the left posterior fin, a 4 cm pendulum tumor on the largest axis versus 1.5 cm wide, smooth-looking and reddish coloration. The tumor was excised and fixed in 10% buffered neutral formalin, for 48 h, referred for histopathological evaluation where the sample was processed by paraffin embedment, using routine histotechnology for subsequent microscopic analysis. Histopathology in H / E, in sections of the tumor, showed well circumscribed neoplasm, dermal, formed by small tortuous vessels and coated by well differentiated endoteliocitos, supported by stroma of regular fibrous tissue. The lesion was limited by stratified squamous keratinization epithelium (epidermis). In the periphery of the tumor the connective tissue was dense not modeled with large amount of small vessels while in the base the fabric connective tissue was loose with spindle-like cells and was irrigated by larger vessels and less quantity. The coloration of Masson's trichrome was also performed and demonstrated selectively the vascular and fibrocellular structures of the lesion. This job allowed to diagnose and discuss the first case of angiofibroma in a green turtle (Chelonia mydas), which contributes to increase the range of pathologies affecting the species.

References