



Veterinary laboratory for clinical diagnostics of Jove Ilić 120  
 | Belgrade | Serbia 060.476.15.20  
 office@smart-  
 lab.rs www.smart-lab.rs

SAMPLE	VETERINARY / VETERINARIAN	PATIENT / PATIENT
Sample number: 25439921 Reference:	Mihailo Ivanovic Faunus vet	White cat (domestic)
Reception time: 04/21/2026 17:05 Test start time: 04/21/2026 17:05 Test end time: 05/08/2026 13:04 Report time:	<b>OWNER</b> Maia Gershtein	M 7

## TEST REPORT No. 25439921 / LABORATORY REPORT No. 25439921

### PATHOLOGICAL FINDING

#### Problem description

A change in the skin in the region of the left auricle

#### Pathological

**description** The epidermis and dermis contain an unencapsulated, infiltrative neoplastic mass. Neoplastic cells are organized sheets, branching bands or nests, supported by fibrovascular stroma. Neoplastic cells are round or polygonal in shape, and contain a large amount of eosinophilic, fibrillar cytoplasm. Cell sails are oval in shape with several noticeable sails.

The rate of cellular and nuclear atypia is moderate; the rate of mitotic division is low (1 mitosis in 5 fields of 40 X magnification). Nests often contain centrally located clumps of keratin. The dermis is infiltrated by a larger number of lymphocytes and plasma cells, as well as a smaller number of neutrophils, while the epidermis is partially ulcerated. Invasion of lymphatic and blood vessels is not observed (in the examined tissue segments). The described changes extend to the edges of the tissue sent for examination.

#### Morphological diagnosis

Morphological diagnosis, change on the skin in the region of the left auricle: Squamous cell carcinoma, well differentiated, invasion of lymphatic and blood vessels is not observed (in the examined tissue segments)

Assessment of surgical margins: If only a small part of the removed tissue was sent for microscopic examination, or if it was an incisional biopsy (only a small part of the lesion was surgically removed), the completeness of the surgical margins could not be assessed during the microscopic examination. If it is an excisional biopsy (you tried to remove the change in its entirety), and the entire tissue is sent for examination, then the surgical margins are incomplete.

#### Diagnosis

Diagnosis, skin change in the region of the left auricle: squamous cell carcinoma of the skin of cats

#### Comment

Comment: This is a squamous cell carcinoma that has invaded the skin of the auricle. This is a malignant tumor (please see the text below), and for now it is considered that it is most often caused by the effects of UV rays. As such, it is not uncommon for it to develop in several locations (for example, on the tips of both earlobes, and in several other locations on the skin), which is why regular monitoring of the patient is recommended.

Also, I recommend that you regularly examine the local lymph nodes because their enlargement may (or may not) be an indication of the metastatic process.

A brief description of squamous cell carcinoma of the skin of cats is found in the text below.

Squamous cell carcinoma is a malignant tumor of keratocytes, and a relatively common tumor of the skin of cats. The pathogenesis has not been clarified, but there are indications that it occurs more often on the skin of light/white-haired cats, most likely due to the influence of UV rays (solar form of feline squamous cell carcinoma), but it can also occur under the influence of other factors such as p53 gene mutation, papilloma virus infection, etc. The solar form of the disease is more common. The development of the solar form of squamous cell carcinoma of the skin is preceded by actinic keratosis (which is the precarcinogenic phase), so the macroscopic appearance of the changes varies from redness, the formation of thickening (plaque), to the formation of a subcutaneous mass or exophytic mass, and ulceration of the affected part of the skin followed by the formation of a scab is a frequent occurrence. These changes can be small, ranging in size from just a few mm to a few cm. The solar form of

## Machine Translated by Google

it most often occurs in places that are sparsely haired and poorly pigmented, and most often affect the tips of the auricles, the nasal planum, and the skin of the eyelids. A tumor can develop in only one location, but it often develops in several locations at the same time or at different times.

It most often develops in cats that have white, ie. light hair, and who are older, and there is no racial predisposition. It is known that cats white ie. Light-coated cats have a 13-fold higher risk of developing the disease than cats with darker coats.

This is a slow progressive tumor which means it grows slowly. It is locally infiltrative, which means that it grows into the surrounding tissue and thus destroys that tissue. Therefore, necrosis, bleeding and secondary bacterial infection of the skin are common side effects. Metastatic spread of the tumor is possible, but is considered to occur rarely. The exact percentage of cats that develop metastatic disease is not known, but is thought to be low. Local lymph nodes are the most common locations/organs to which a tumor can metastasize.

Because of the locally infiltrative behavior, complete surgical excision is sometimes difficult to perform, and the tumor tends to develop in several locations (for example, in several locations on one auricle, or on both auricles, nasal planum, etc.). If it is possible to perform a complete surgical removal of the mass, the prognosis is good. If this is not possible due to the location, the prognosis is mediocre (Gross et al., "Skin Disease of Dog and Cat", 2nd Edition).

Please see the paper in which the treatment method and prognosis of this disease are described in more detail (Suzanne Murphy "Cutaneous Squamous Cell Cracinoma in the Cat, Current understanding? and treatment approaches", Journal of Feline Medicine and Surgery, 2013).

Forecast: Moderate

---

Note: