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**G. P. Dyulger¹, P. G. Dyulger¹, O. Alikhanov², E. S. Sedletskaya¹, E. S. Latynina¹,
M. E. Obukhova¹, I. L. Leontieva¹, V. S. Bychkov¹, D. A. Baimukanov³**

¹Russian State Agrarian University - Moscow Agricultural Academy
named after K.A. Timiryazev, Moscow, Russia;

²M. Auezov South Kazakhstan State University, Shymkent, Kazakhstan;

³Kazakh Scientific Research Institute of Animal Breeding and Fodder Production, Almaty, Kazakhstan.

E mail: dulger@rgau-msha.ru, peterdyulger@gmail.com, oralbekalihanov64@gmail.com,

sloni7@mail.ru, evgenialatynina@rgau-msha.ru, m.obukhova@rgau-msha.ru,

irleontjeva@rgau-msha.ru, vlad91bd@yandex.ru, dbaimukanov@mail.ru

EPIDEMIOLOGY, RISK FACTORS AND PATHOMORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF MAMMARY TUMORS IN CATS

Abstract. Mammary tumors (MT) are the 3rd most common neoplasm in cats. The incidence rate is significantly influenced by gender, age, breed, ovarian status, and the use of progestin-based contraceptives.

MTs are a group of neoplasms that is heterogeneous in terms of tissue belonging, histological structure, and biological behavior. Malignant tumors are most frequent and compile from 80% to 96% of all tumors and tumor-like mammary lesions. Mammary cancer (MC) prevails, accounting for 91.4% of all cases of malignant tumors. Invasive breast cancer is much more common than carcinoma in situ. Among histological types of breast cancer, cribriform, solid, and tubulopapillary carcinomas predominate; mucous, tubular, and papillary carcinomas are less common.

Key words: cats, mammary gland, pathology, mammary tumors (MT), breast tumors (BT), mammary cancer (MC), epidemiology, risk factors for development, pathomorphology.

Introduction. Mammary tumors (MTs) are the 3rd most common oncological pathology in cats [1-8]. Only skin and hematopoietic tissue tumors are recorded more often than MTs in cats [1,5-8]. In the overall structure of oncological morbidity of cats (without sex accounting), the share of this pathology reaches 8.2-17% [4,7,9-11].

Methods of the research. This paper presents a review of domestic and foreign literature. There were studied and analyzed scientific materials on the incidence and risk factors for the development of mammary tumors in cats. The WHO histological classification of feline mammary tumors and dysplasias was considered. The MT structure, the incidence rate, and features of the biological behavior of tumor and tumor-like lesions in cats were described and analyzed.

Research results. The disease occurs mainly in middle-aged and older cats [7,9]. The average age of sick cat at diagnosis is 10...12 years. [3,12-16]; the median of age -10.3-12 years [3,13,17].

Females are more predisposed to disease than males. The specific gravity of MT in the structure of cancer incidence in females is 23 times higher (25.3% versus 1.1%) than in males [18].

Breed predisposition is one of the important risk factors for MT development. In Siamese cats, MTs are found much more often [9, 19] and at an earlier age than in females of other breeds [19]. In the study carried out in Japan, a breed predisposition to the MT development was also found in Japanese cats [20], in Switzerland - in Oriental Shorthair, Somali and Abyssinian cat breeds. [9].

There is convincing evidence that early ovariohysterectomy (at the age of 2 years or less) significantly reduces the risk of developing mammary tumors [8]. The severity of the protective effect of ovariohysterectomy directly depends on the terms of its implementation. When cats are sterilized before the first estrus, the risk of the MT developing is reduced by 91%, before the second estrus - by 86%, and the third - only by 11% [8].

It has been proven that the risk of MT development in intact cats increases 3.4 times if they use contraceptives based on synthetic progestogens for a long time and in high doses. [21].

Feline mammary tumors represent a group of neoplasms that is heterogeneous in terms of tissue belonging, histological structure, and biological behavior. According to the WHO classification 1999, benign, malignant, unclassified tumors, and tumor-like lesions of the mammary glands are distinguished (table).

WHO histological classification of tumors and tumor-like lesions of the feline mammary glands [6,11,22]

Classification group	Histotype
Tumor-like lesions (mammary hyperplasia/dysplasia)	Ductal hyperplasia Lobular hyperplasia (epithelial hyperplasia, adenosis, and fibroadenomatous changes) Cysts Ductular ectasia Focal fibrosis (fibrosclerosis)
Benign tumor	Adenoma (simple or complex) Fibroadenoma (low or high cellularity) Benign mixed tumor Duct papilloma
Malignant tumors	Non-infiltrating carcinoma (in situ) Tubulopapillary carcinoma Solid carcinoma Cribriform carcinoma Squamous cell carcinoma Mucinous carcinoma Carcinosarcoma Carcinoma or sarcoma in a benign tumor
Unclassified tumors	

Malignant tumors are most common and compile from 80 to 96% of all tumors and tumor-like lesions of the mammary glands [1,2,23]. Carcinomas prevail accounting for 91.4% of all cases of malignant tumors [9]. Among the histological types of carcinomas, cribriform (46.6%), solid (17.2%), tubulopapillary (11.4%), mucinous (9.4%), tubular (7.1%) and papillary (5.6 %) and carcinoma in situ (13.9%) [3].

Sarcomas and carcinosarcomas occur sporadically. Very occasionally cats are diagnosed with unclassified malignant tumors, as well as malignant tumors that are not included in the WHO histological classification: inflammatory carcinoma [24], lipid-rich carcinoma [25], complex adenocarcinoma [26], etc. Almost all malignant epithelial tumors of mammary glands (except carcinoma in situ) are highly invasive and have the potency of metastasis. The metastasis rate exceeds 80% [4]. Metastasis can occur both by lymphogenous and hematogenous pathways. The favorite localization of metastases is regional lymph nodes (83%), lungs (76%), pleura (40%), adrenal glands (19%), liver (18%), spleen (10%), kidneys (9%), ovaries and uterus (10%) [17]. Metastases in malignant tumors of the mammary gland can also affect other organs and systems of the body: brain, bone tissue, contralateral, and sternal lymph nodes [1].

Benign tumors account for up to 10-14% of all tumor and tumor-like lesions of the mammary gland [1]. They are represented mainly by adenomas and fibroadenomas. Other types of benign tumors (duct papilloma and mixed benign tumors) are found rare.

Tumor-like lesions of the mammary gland include: ductal hyperplasia, fibroadenomatous, or lobular hyperplasia, cysts, ductular ectasia, and focal fibrosis [2]. Among tumor-like lesions, fibromatous hyperplasia of the mammary gland is most common - a dyshormonal disease characterized by excessive proliferation of its cellular components. Clinically, the disease is manifested by hypermastia - excessive compaction and an increase in the size of one, several, or all of the mammary glands. In the etiopathogenesis of the disease, progesterone plays a leading role. At the same time, the key role in its

development belongs not to the absolute value of the hormone in the blood, but to the state of progesterone receptors in the mammary tissues, which predetermine the sensitivity (hypersensitivity) of the mammary gland to endogenous and exogenous hormonal influences [27,28].

Cats have four pairs of mammary glands and nipples, which are arranged in two parallel rows from the ventral breast wall to the groin. The right and left rows of the mammary glands are quite clearly separated from one another. According to the location, front (T1 or M1) and posterior thoracic (T2 or M2), front (A1 or M3) and posterior abdominal (A2 or M4) mammary glands are distinguished. The blood supply to thoracic mammary glands is provided by the lateral thoracic arteries, intercostal arteries and intrathoracic arteries; the cephalic superficial epigastric arteries supplies blood to the abdominal mammary glands. There are venous connections between the mammary glands of the right and left rows, which predisposes to hematogenous spread of the neoplastic process from one row to another and/or to the contralateral lymph node [23].

The localization of malignant tumor is an important prognostic factor for the state of regional lymph nodes. The outflow of lymph from the mammary glands occurs in the axillary lymph nodes, from the front and posterior abdominal mammary glands - to the superficial inguinal lymph nodes. There are no lymphatic anastomoses between the mammary glands of the right and left rows [29]. The neoplastic process in malignant tumors can only spread to nearby (sentinel) lymph nodes from the side of the lesion.

Tumor lesions of the mammary glands can be solitary, single, and multiple, according to localization - one- and two-sided. Multiple tumor lesions are common (40.8-80%), but they are rarely bilateral [3]. Abdominal mammary glands are more commonly affected than thoracic ones [13].

According to the degree of spread of the neoplastic process and the possibility of radical surgical removal of the tumor (within healthy tissues), there are localized or primary resectable, locally advanced or primary inoperable, and metastatic forms of MT. The main manifestations of the localized form are the presence of a visualized and/or palpable tumor in the mammary gland; the tumor does not go beyond the affected mammary gland, is mobile, the skin and underlying tissues do not grow. The characteristic symptoms of a locally advanced form of the disease are: a) the multicentric nature of tumor growth; b) the spread of the neoplastic process to the surrounding tissues, fixation of the neoplasm to the abdominal or chest wall; c) necrosis, manifestation, and disintegration of the tumor; d) the development of inflammatory processes in the affected breast and subcutaneous tissue; e) abnormal discharge from the nipple (bloody milk), its swelling and deformation.

The clinical manifestations of the metastatic form of mammary tumors are variable and depend on the localization of the foci of metastatic lesions and the extent of the neoplastic process. Common symptoms include decreased or no appetite, weakness, progressive weight loss, and cachexia (wasting the body). Specific symptoms of carcinoid (carcinomatous) metastatic lesions of the lungs and pleura in invasive mammary cancer are cough, shortness of breath, poor exercise tolerance, metastatic pleurisy, or accumulation of malignant pleural effusion [10, 30]. Metastases in the liver often lead to jaundice, in bone tissue - to pain, impaired range of motion, pathological fractures. A distinctive feature of inflammatory carcinoma is hypermastia, acute erythema, local pain, and hyperthermia in the area of the affected mammary gland and regional lymph node [31].

Conclusion. MTs are a fairly advanced oncopathology in cats. They are a heterogeneous group of neoplasms in terms of tissue belonging, histological structure, and biological behavior. Malignant tumors are most spread and compile from 80 to 96% of all tumors and tumor-like lesions of the mammary glands. Mammary cancer (MC) prevails, accounting for 91.4% of all cases of malignant tumors. Invasive mammary cancer is much more common than carcinoma *in situ*. Among histological types of mammary cancer, cribriform, solid, and tubulopapillary carcinomas predominate; mucous, tubular, and papillary carcinomas are less common.

**Г. П. Дюльгер¹, П. Г. Дюльгер¹, О. Алиханов², Е. С. Седлецкая¹, Е. С. Латынина¹,
М. Е. Обухова¹, И. Л. Леонтьева¹, В. С. Бычков¹. Д. А. Баймұқанов³**

¹«Ресей мемлекеттік аграрлық университеті – К.А. Тимирязев атындағы
Мәскеу ауыл шаруашылығы академиясы» ФМБМ, Мәскеу, Ресей;

²М. Әуезов атындағы Оңтүстік Қазақстан мемлекеттік университеті, Шымкент, Қазақстан;

³«Қазақ мал шаруашылығы және жем өндірісі ғылыми-зерттеу институты» ЖШС, Алматы, Қазақстан

МЫСЫҚ СҮТ БЕЗІ ІСІГІНІҢ ЭПИДЕМИОЛОГИЯСЫ, ДАМУДАҒЫ ҚАУІП ФАКТОРЫ ЖӘНЕ ПАТОМОРФОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІ

Аннотация. Сүт безі ісігі (СБІ) – мысықта ең жиі кездесетін үшінші онкологиялық патология. СБІ қаранды, мысықта тек тері және гемопоэздік тін ісігі тіркеледі. Мысықтың онкологиялық ауру құрылымында (жынысын есепке алмағанда) аталған патологияның үлес салмағы 8,2-17%-ға жетеді. Жұмыста отандық және шетелдік әдебиеттерге шолу жасалған. Мысықтағы сүт безі ісігінің таралу жиілігі мен дамуына кедергі келтіретін қауіп факторлары бойынша ғылыми материалдар зерттелді және талданды. Мысық сүт безі ісігіне қатысты ДДҰ гистологиялық жіктемесі қарастырылды. Мысықта кездесетін ісік тәрізді закымданудың биологиялық құлық ерекшеліктері мен кездесу жиілігі, СБІ құрылымы сипатталды және талданды.

Қатерлі ісіктер жиі кездеседі және қөптеген ісік түрлері мен сүт безінің ісік тәріздес закымданудының 80-96% құрайды. Карциномалар жиі кездеседі, қатерлі ісіктің 91,4% осыған кіреді. Карциномның гистологиялық нұсқасының арасында крибриформды (46,6%), қатты (17,2%), тубулопапиллярлы (11,4%), муциозды (9,4%), тубулярлы (7,1%), папиллярлық (5,6%) және карцинома *in situ* (13,9%) басым.

Қатерсіз ісік сүт безінің барлық ісік және ісік тәрізді закымдану жағдайының 10-14% құрайды. Олар негізінен аденоңа мен фиброаденоңа арқылы ұсынылған. Қатерсіз ісіктің басқа нұсқалары (ағын папиллома және аралас қатерсіз ісік) сирек кездеседі.

Сүт безі ісігінің закымдану жеке, жалғыз және қөптік болуы мүмкін, орналасуы бойынша бір және екіжақты келеді. Қөптік ісік закымдану жиі кездеседі (40,8-80%), бірақ олар сирек кезде ғана екіжақты болады. Абдоминальды сүт қағазқапшығы желін қантамаға қарағанда жиі закымданады.

Ісік үдерісінің таралу дәрежесі және ісікті радикалды хирургиялық алып тастау мүмкіндігі бойынша (сая тін шегінде) ошакталған немесе бастанқы-операбельді, жергілікті-таралған немесе бастанқы-операбельді емес және СБІ метастатикалық түрлерін ажыратады. Ошакталған түрдің негізгі көріністері: сүт безінде көрнекіленген және/немесе пальпацияланатын ісіктің болуы; ісік закымданған сүт безінің шегінен шықпайды, қозгалады, тері мен тінге өспейді. Аурудың жергілікті таралған түріне тән белгілер: а) ісік өсімінің мульти-центрикалық сипаты; Б) ісік үдерісінің қоршаған тінге таралуы, ісіктің құрсақ немесе кеуде қабырғасына бекітілуі; в) ісіктің өліттепені, білінің және ыдырауы; г) закымдалған сүт безінде және теріасты жасушасында қабыну үдерісінің дамуы; д) емізіктен қалыптан тыс бөлініс (қанды сүт), ісіну және түрінің өзгеруі.

СБІ метастатикалық түрінің клиникалық көрінісі түрленгіш болып келеді және метастатикалық закымдану ошағының орналасуына, ісік үдерісінің таралуына байланысты. Жалпы белгілері ретінде тәбеттің төмендеуі немесе болмауы, әлсіздік, үдемелі салмақ жоғалту және азып ауруды (ағзаның жалпы сарқылуы) атайды. Сүт безі обырының ішке ене есептің түрінде өкпенің және өкпеқаптың метастатикалық закымданудының карциноидты (карциноматозды) симптомдары: жөтел, ентігу, физикалық жүктемелердің нашар төзімділігі, метастатикалық плеврит немесе қатерлі өкпеқапты шығудың жиналуы. Бауырдағы метастазалар сарғаюға, сүйек тінінде ауырсынуға, қозғалыс қолемінің бұзылуына, патологиялық сыйныққа өкеледі. Қабыну карциномасының ерекшелігіне закымдалған сүт безі мен аймақтық лимфа түйіні аймағындағы гипермастия, жедел эритема, жергілікті ауырсыну және гипертермия жатады.

Түйін сөздер: мысық, сүт безі, патология, сүт безі ісігі (СБІ), сүт безінің обыры (ТМЖ), эпидемиология, дамудың қауіп факторлары, патоморфология

Г. П. Дюльгер¹, П. Г. Дюльгер¹, О. Алиханов², Е. С. Седлецкая¹, Е. С. Латынина¹,
М. Е. Обухова¹, И. Л. Леонтьева¹, В. С. Бычков¹, Д. А. Баймukanов^{3,4}

¹«Российский государственный аграрный университет – Московская
сельскохозяйственная академия им. К. А. Тимирязева», Москва, Россия;

²Южно-Казахстанский государственный университет им. М.О. Ауэзова, Шымкент, Казахстан;

³ТОО «Казахский научно-исследовательский институт животноводства
и кормопроизводства», Алматы, Казахстан

ЭПИДЕМИОЛОГИЯ, ФАКТОРЫ РИСКА РАЗВИТИЯ И ПАТОМОРФОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ОПУХОЛЕЙ МОЛОЧНОЙ ЖЕЛЕЗЫ У КОШЕК

Аннотация. Опухоли молочной железы (ОМЖ) являются 3-ей, наиболее часто встречаемой онкологической патологией кошек. Чаще чем ОМЖ у кошек регистрируют только опухоли кожи и гемопоэтической ткани. В общей структуре онкологической заболеваемости кошек (без учета пола) удельный вес данной патологии достигает 8,2-17%. В работе представлен обзор отечественной и зарубежной литературы. Изучены и проанализированы научные материалы по частоте распространения и факторам риска развития опухолей молочной железы у кошек. Рассмотрена гистологическая классификация ВОЗ опухолей молочной железы у кошек. Описаны и проанализированы структура ОМЖ, частота встречаемости и особенности биологического поведения опухолевых и опухолеподобных поражений у кошек.

Злокачественные опухоли встречаются наиболее часто и составляют от 80 до 96 % всех опухолей и опухолеподобных поражений молочной железы. Превалируют карциномы, на долю которых приходится 91,4% всех случаев злокачественных опухолей. Среди гистологических вариантов карцином преобладают крибиформная (46,6%), солидная (17,2%), тубулопапиллярная (11,4%), муциозная (9,4%), тубулярная (7,1%) и папиллярная (5,6%) и карцинома *in situ* (13,9%).

Добропачественные опухоли составляют до 10-14% всех опухолевых и опухолеподобных поражений молочной железы. Они представлены в основномadenомами и фиброаденомами. Другие варианты добропачественных опухолей (потоковая папиллома и смешанные доброкачественные опухоли) выявляются редко.

Опухолевые поражения молочных желез могут быть солитарными, единичными и множественными, по локализации - одно- и двусторонними. Множественные опухолевые поражения встречаются часто (40,8-80%), но они редко бывают двусторонними. Абдоминальные молочные пакеты поражаются чаще, чем грудные.

По степени распространения опухолевого процесса и возможности радикального хирургического удаления опухоли (в пределах здоровых тканей) различают локализованную, или первично-операбельную, местно-распространенную, или первично-неоперабельную, и метастатическую формы ОМЖ. Основными проявлениями локализованной формы являются: наличие визуализируемой и/или пальпируемой опухоли в молочной железе; опухоль не выходит за пределы пораженной молочной железы, подвижна, не прорастает кожу и подлежащие ткани. Характерными симптомами местно-распространенной формы болезни служат: а) мульти-центрический характер роста опухоли; б) распространение опухолевого процесса на окружающие ткани, фиксация новообразования к брюшной или грудной стенке; в) некроз, изъявление и распад опухоли; г) развитие воспалительных процессов в пораженной молочной железе и подкожной клетчатке; д) аномальные выделения из соска (кровавое молоко), его отек и деформация.

Клинические проявления метастатической формы ОМЖ вариабельны и зависят от локализации очагов метастатического поражения и распространенности опухолевого процесса. Общими симптомами могут служить снижение или отсутствие аппетита, слабость, прогрессивная потеря веса и кахексия (общее истощение организма). Специфическими симптомами карциноидного (карциноматозного) метастатического поражения легких и плевры при инвазивной форме рака молочной железы является кашель, одышка, плохая переносимость физических нагрузок, метастатический плеврит или накопление злокачественного плеврального выпота. Метастазы в печени часто приводят к возникновению желтухи, в костной ткани – к боли, нарушению объема движения, патологическим переломам. Отличительной особенностью воспалительной карциномы является гипермастия, острая эритема, локальная боль и гипертемия в области пораженной молочной железы и регионального лимфоузла.

Ключевые слова: кошки, молочные железы, патология, опухоли молочных желез (ОМЖ), рак молочной железы (РМЖ), эпидемиология, факторы риска развития, патоморфология.

Information about the authors:

Dyulger Georgy Petrovich, Doctor of Veterinarian Sciences, Head of Department of Veterinary Medicine of the Russian State Agrarian University - Moscow Agricultural Academy named after K.A. Timiryazev, Moscow, Russia; dulger@rgau-msha.ru; <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2501-1235>

Dyulger Petr Georgiyevich, Candidate of Veterinarian Science, Senior lecturer of the department of Veterinary Medicine of the Russian State Agrarian University - Moscow Agricultural Academy named after K.A. Timiryazev, Moscow, Russia; peterdyulger@gmail.com; <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6760-1762>

Alikhanov Oralbek, Candidate of agricultural sciences, the department of veterinary medicine, "South Kazakhstan State University named after M. O. Auezov", Shymkent, Kazakhstan; oralbekalihanov64@gmail.com; <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2309-265X>

Sedletskaya Evgenia Sergeevna, Candidate of Veterinarian Sciences, Senior lecturer of the department of Veterinary Medicine of the Russian State Agrarian University - Moscow Agricultural Academy named after K.A. Timiryazev, Moscow, Russia; sloni7@mail.ru; <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3548-7990>

Latynina Evgenia Sergeevna, postgraduate student, Assistant of the Department of Veterinary Medicine of the Russian State Agrarian University - Moscow Agricultural Academy named after K.A. Timiryazev, Moscow, Russia; evgenialatynina@rgau-msha.ru; <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5145-1184>

Obukhova Mariya Evgenevna, Candidate of Biological Sciences, Associate professor of the Department of Veterinary Medicine of the Russian State Agrarian University - Moscow Agricultural Academy named after K.A. Timiryazev, Moscow, Russia; m.obukhova@rgau-msha.ru; <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7050-9089>

Leontieva Irina Leonidovna, Candidate of Biological Sciences, Senior lecturer of the department of Veterinary Medicine of the Russian State Agrarian University - Moscow Agricultural Academy named after K.A. Timiryazev, Moscow, Russia; irleontjeva@rgau-msha.ru; <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9736-1640>

Bychkov Vladislav Sergeevich, Candidate of Veterinarian Science, Lecturer of the Department of Veterinary Medicine of the Russian State Agrarian University - Moscow Agricultural Academy named after K.A. Timiryazev, Moscow, Russia; vlad91bd@yandex.ru; <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1548-9999>

Baimukanov Dastanbek Asylbekovich, Corresponding Member of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences, Chief Researcher of the Department of Technology for Scientific Support of Dairy Cattle, Kazakh Scientific Research Institute of Animal Breeding and Fodder Production, Almaty, Kazakhstan; dbaimukanov@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4684-7114>

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