Malignant Melanoma on the Nasal Planum Treated with Nasal Planectomy in a Cat

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Summary: Non-ocular melanocytic tumor (NOMT) is rare in cats. NOMTs with high proliferative activity on the nose have been suggested to have a poor prognosis, but there is little information on treatment. We performed a nasal planectomy in a cat with a rapidly growing NOMT on the nasal planum. Histologically, the resected tumor was composed of nongranular epithelioid and spindle cells with moderate nuclear atypia and frequent mitotic figures, and it was diagnosed as a malignant melanoma. The tumor cells were near the caudal margin but were determined to be completely resected. No recurrence or metastasis was observed for more than 5 years after surgery. Nasal planectomy may be a therapeutic option for nasal NOMTs without metastasis in cats.

Key words: cat, malignant melanoma, nasal planectomy

Introduction

In cats, non-ocular melanocytic tumors (NOMTs) are rare and have been reported to account for approximately 0.5% of all skin tumors1, 2). Although histological criteria for malignancy is not yet established for NOMTs, their clinical behaviors often indicate malignancy; recurrence and/or metastasis is reportedly observed in 31–67%3, 7, 8), and tumor-related death is reported in 54–58%9, 11) of cases. NOMTs with histologically apparent malignant features are classified as malignant melanomas and have a poor prognosis7); aggressive surgery is considered the best treatment option.

A recent large-scale study indicates a poor prognosis for NOMTs occurring in the oral cavity or on the lips or nose (nasal planum or mucosa) because of the high histologic grade and the difficulty of wide excision9). However, only a few cases of treatment of nasal NOMTs have been reported with little description
of the surgical procedure or long-term prognosis\textsuperscript{7–9}). Here, we describe a cat with malignant melanoma on the nasal planum treated with nasal planectomy and associated with a favorable long-term prognosis.

**Case report**

A 14-year-old spayed female mixed-breed cat presented with a rapidly growing nasal mass that was initially noticed 9 months prior; the cat occasionally licked the mass and often sneezed. The partially ulcerated mass was pink and hairless, measuring 1.8 × 1.8 cm, and was firmly attached to the nasal planum (Fig. 1A) and invading the skin below (Fig. 1B). Physical examination revealed no abnormalities other than the nasal mass, and blood examination revealed the presence of chronic kidney disease (creatinine level of 2.6 mg/dl) with no other abnormalities. The mandibular and superficial cervical lymph nodes were not enlarged and thoracic radiography showed no evidence of pulmonary metastasis. Cytology of fine needle aspirate samples from the mass demonstrated abundant spindle or epithelial-like cells with moderate atypia (Fig. 1C). Based on these findings, the mass was diagnosed as a malignant tumor and surgical resection was planned.

Fifteen minutes after the administration of atropine sulfate (0.05 mg/kg, SC), fentanyl (Fentanyl injection, Daiichi Sankyo, Tokyo, Japan) at 5 µg/kg was administered as a bolus intravenous injection. Anesthesia was induced with propofol (IV, to effect) and was maintained with isoflurane and oxygen. A constant rate infusion of fentanyl (5 µg/kg/h) was continued throughout the procedure. After anesthetic induction, 0.25 mg of bupivacaine hydrochloride (Marcain® injection 0.25%, Aspen, Tokyo, Japan) was injected submucosally into the bilateral infraorbital nerves for analgesia.

The cat was placed in sternal recumbency, and the hair around the nasal planum was clipped and aseptically prepped. The nasal planum and upper lip were excised (Fig. 1D) with at least 5-mm margins of normal tissue around the tumor. Hemostasis of the stump was achieved with minimal use of a bipolar electrocautery device. The ventral oral mucosal defects were closed with 3-0 polyglactin 910 (Vicryl, Johnson & Johnson, North Ryde, Australia) (Fig. 1E) in a simple continuous pattern, and the skin of the muzzle was reconstructed with 4-0 nylon (ELP®, Akiyama medical, Tokyo, Japan) in a simple interrupted pattern. The nasal turbinates were excised using a rongeur, and then the nasal mucosa and skin were sutured using 4-0 nylon in a simple interrupted pattern (Fig. 1F).

Post-operatively, analgesia was provided with an infusion of fentanyl (1 µg/kg/h) for 24 hours. The cat demonstrated normal behavior with a calm expression post-operatively and regained appetite on the fourth day after surgery. Partial dehiscence between the nasal mucosa and skin occurred immediately after suture removal on the 10th day; the site was repaired with 3-0 polyglactin 910 in a simple interrupted pattern. The wound was completely healed at 45 days postoperatively.

Histologically, the resected tumor was composed of nongranular epithelioid and spindle cells (Fig. 1G), which were immunohistochemically positive for S100 (rabbit polyclonal, Dako, Tokyo, Japan) (Fig. 1H) and negative for cytokeratin (mouse monoclonal, AE1/AE3, Dako). A high frequency of mitotic figures (10 per 10 high power fields) (Fig. 1I) with cellular atypia led to a diagnosis of malignant melanoma. The tumor cells did not extend to the surgical margins but reached close to the caudal margin. The postoperative course was uneventful, and no tumor recurrence was observed; the cat died of chronic kidney disease 1,921 days after surgical excision of the tumor.

**Discussion**

In previous reports of NOMTs in cats, the median or mean age at onset was 11 years, and there was no sex predilection\textsuperscript{7–9, 11}). Cats were more likely to develop NOMTs in the tissues of the head\textsuperscript{3, 7, 9}), but the incidence of nasal NOMTs was rare (4%)\textsuperscript{9}). Histologically, non-pigmented NOMTs, like the one in the case described here, comprised 10–42%\textsuperscript{3, 9–11}) of cases, and the mixed epithelial-spindle cell type accounted for 7–33%\textsuperscript{9, 10}) of cases. Histologically, 57% (12/23)\textsuperscript{9}) and 46% (36/79)\textsuperscript{7}) of cases in previous
Fig. 1. (A) The gross appearance of malignant melanoma in the nasal planum prior to surgical resection.
(B) The close-up gross appearance of the tumor invasion into the left ventral muzzle prior to surgical resection.
(C) The cytological features of the tumor (Giemsa stain; ×400), exhibiting both epithelioid and spindle cells with moderate atypia.
(D) The gross appearance of the nasal planum, ventral muzzle and oral mucosa after surgical excision of the tumor.
(E) The reconstruction of the oral mucosal defect with a simple continuous suture pattern using 3-0 polyglactin.
(F) The gross appearance of the nasal opening prior to suture removal.
(G) The histologic features of the tumor (hematoxylin and eosin stain; ×400) demonstrating proliferation of both epithelioid and
spindle cells with mitotic figures (arrows).
(H) The tumor cells were immunohistochemically positive for S100 (×400).
(I) The histologic features of the tumor (hematoxylin and eosin stain ×400); mitotic figures (arrows) were frequently observed
at the proliferating sites of epithelioid cells.
鼻鏡に発生した悪性黑色腫に対して鼻鏡切除術を実施した猫の1例

最近の研究では、NOMTsにおいて悪性を示す因子として、大きさ（>1.3 cm）3, 9, 11）、非表皮様細胞の出現9, 11）、核異型9, 11）、または悪性を示す因子の一部を観察した。Pittaway et al.9) は、高悪性度群（80%の特異度、92%の陽性率）を対象に2段階の評価システムを提唱した。NOMTsにおいては、鼻鏡増殖指数（10高倍率野での増殖像の総数）が4以上と判断される場合を高悪性群と定義した。NOMTsに対し、鼻鏡増殖回数が4以上とされた場合は、病理組織学的悪性を示す可能性が示唆される。術後の評価においては、鼻鏡組織における悪性黑色腫の増殖が観察された場合、治療法として鼻鏡切除術が行われることが多い。しかし、術後の予後を決定する因子として、術後の観察期間が重要である。本報告の症例においては、術後10日目で創部脱皮が観察された。脱皮を防ぐためには、創部の管理が重要である。鼻鏡切除術の施行により、術前観察で鼻鏡の悪性黑色腫が疑われた場合、早期の治療が重要であると考えられる。
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