FELINE MAMMARY HYPERTROPHY/FIBROADENOMA COMPLEX: A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY OF TWENTY-FIVE CASES

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Feline mammary hypertrophy/fibroadenoma complex (MH/FC) is non-neoplastic, progesterone responsive condition characterized by rapid proliferation of mammary stroma and duct epithelium in one, several or all the mammary glands

Twenty-four female and one male cat with mammary fibroepithelial hyperplasia

BREED   AGE   SPONTANEOUS DEVELOPMENT (PREGNANCY OR SPONTANEOUS)   DEVELOPMENT AFTER TREATMENT WITH PROGESTIN   NUMBER AND SITES OF MAMMARY GLANDS   FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS   DIAGNOSIS   RECURRENCE   EVOLUTION OF LESION   TREATMENT

RESULTS

Breed: 21 European shorthair, two Siamese and two Persian cats.

Age: from 3.5 months to 12 years.

Spontaneous development: 19 cases.

Six cases after treatment with synthetic progestin: with Acetate Medroxyprogesterone-MPA (3), with megestrol acetate-MA (2) and one male with MPA.

Family relationships: Two cats were sisters and other two were mother and daughter. The mother presented MH/FC in the first pregnancy and after partum had suckled kittens.

DISCUSSION

Our results confirm that the fibroadenomatosis is a consequence of stimulation by endogenous or exogenous progesterone.

The difference between number of mammary glands involved, suggests an individual mammary sensibility to circulating progesterone or difference in production of GH and IGFs, variations in local hormonal receptors or other factors not known yet.

The family relationships finding in two cases, one mother and daughter and the other in two sisters with MH/FC at the same time, suggests the possibility that the pathology has a genetic predisposition.

The condition can give recurrences and can also spontaneously regress.

The pathology does not prevent the galactopoiesis and suckle function.