

TORACOSTOMY FOR INTRATHORACIC TUBULAR ADENOCARCINOMA IN A DOG CASE REPORT

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Adenocarcinoma is a tumor that affects epithelial glandular tissues, characterized by being a malignant neoplasm that can affect several segments, such as the lungs, breasts and intestines. One of the forms of treatment is surgical removal by intercostal thoracostomy. In this sense, this study aimed to report a case of removal of an intrathoracic adenocarcinoma in a female dog, a poodle, 11 years old, who was treated with tumor metastasis from a mammary carcinoma. Five months after surgical removal, the animal returned with a nodule in the right thoracic region between 3 ribs, measuring 7 cm in diameter. After induction of anesthesia and local paravertebral blockade, the surgical procedure began through a diagonal incision in the chest wall and with the aid of an electric scalpel for hemostasis. Myotomy and resection of the neoplasm were performed, which had adhesion to the intercostal muscles and ribs. Therefore, osteotomy of the adjacent ribs 11, 12 and 13 was necessary. The tumor was removed with a safety margin of 5 cm, and a flap was made with the latissimus dorsi muscle in the caudodorsal and cranioventral directions. A thoracostomy tube was also placed to restore negative pressure in the thorax, connected to a 3-way valve. Finally, a sample of the tumor was taken for histopathology, confirming metastasis of tubular adenosarcoma, characterized by cells forming islands and tubular outlines. In summary, the dog had an uneventful postoperative period with a 1-day hospitalization, followed by antibiotic therapy and opioids. After 10 days postoperatively, the patient had a favorable prognosis and full and satisfactory recovery.