

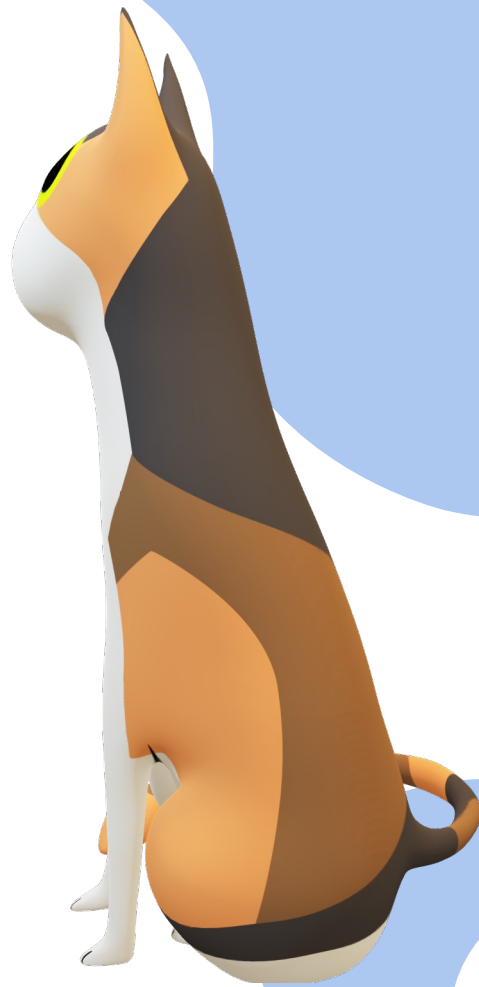
# Enfermedades hepatobiliares felinas

Sigifredo López





# Principales enfermedades hepatobiliares



# Sintomatología clínica



# Diagnóstico





Tratamiento

# Enfermedades hepatobiliares

Amiloidosis

PIF

Bartoneliosis

Tóxicos

Salmonelosis

Lipidosis hepática

Cirrosis

Shunt portosistémico

Neoplasias Colelitiasis

Quistes biliares

Leptospirosis

Esclerosis biliar

*Platynosomum* sp

Peliosis

Toxoplasmosis

Absceso

Colangiohepatitis

Colangitis  
linfocítica

Triaditis

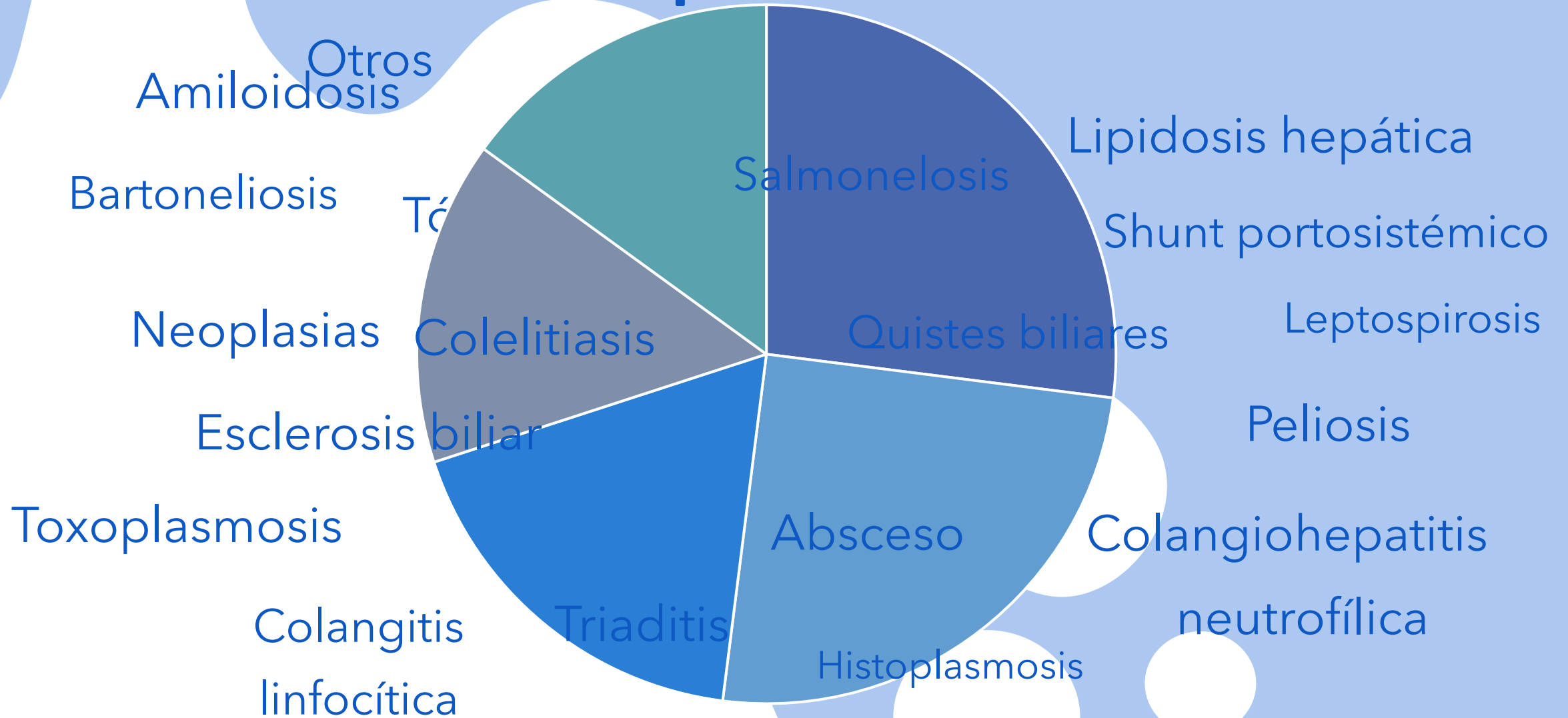
Histoplasmosis

neutrofílica

principales

# Enfermedades hepatobiliares

70-85%



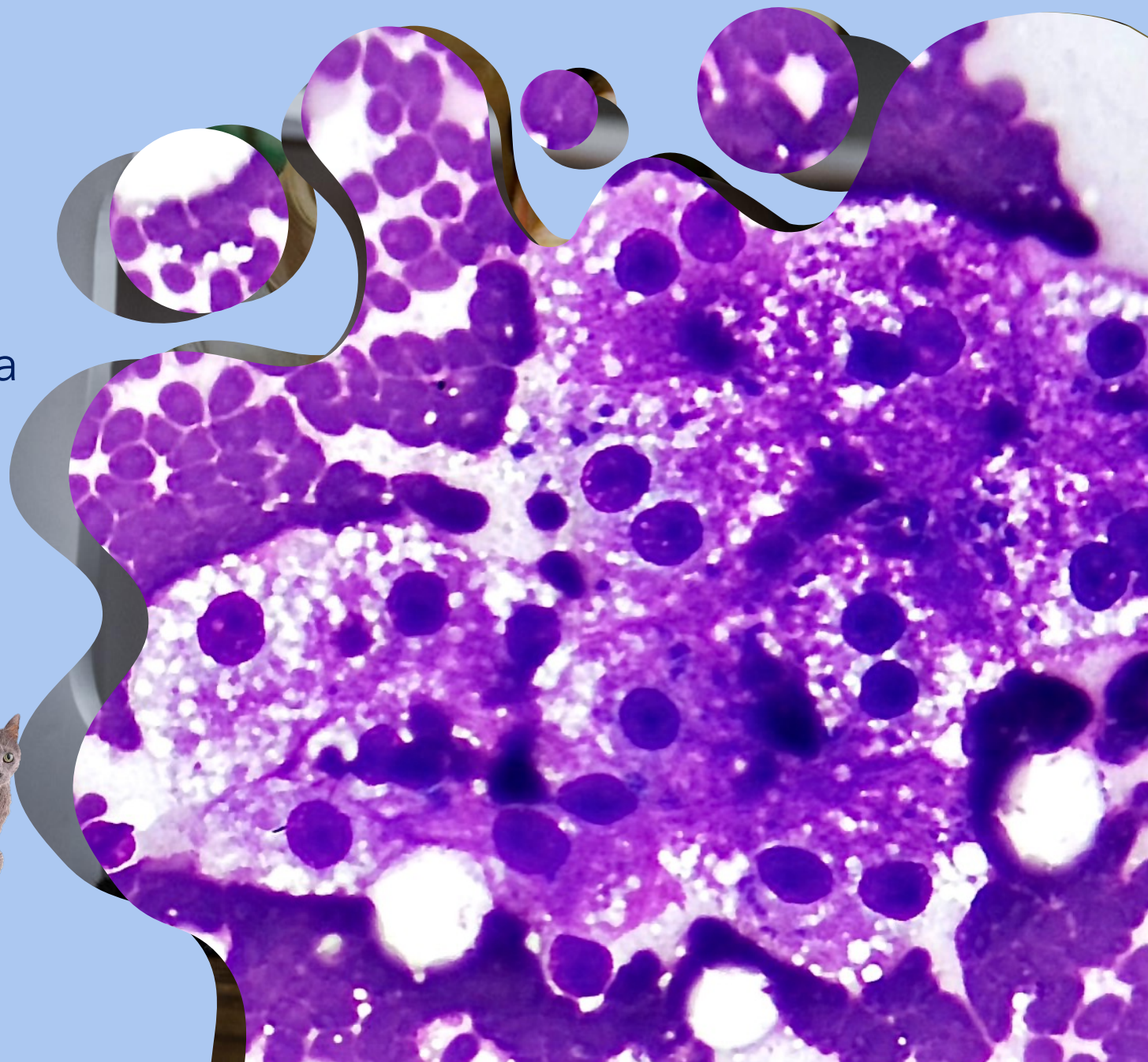
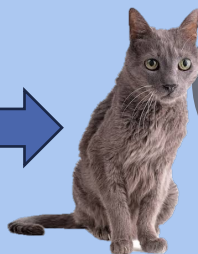


Patología más común en la clínica

Primaria o secundaria

# Lipidosis hepática

Gatos obesos o con sobrepeso



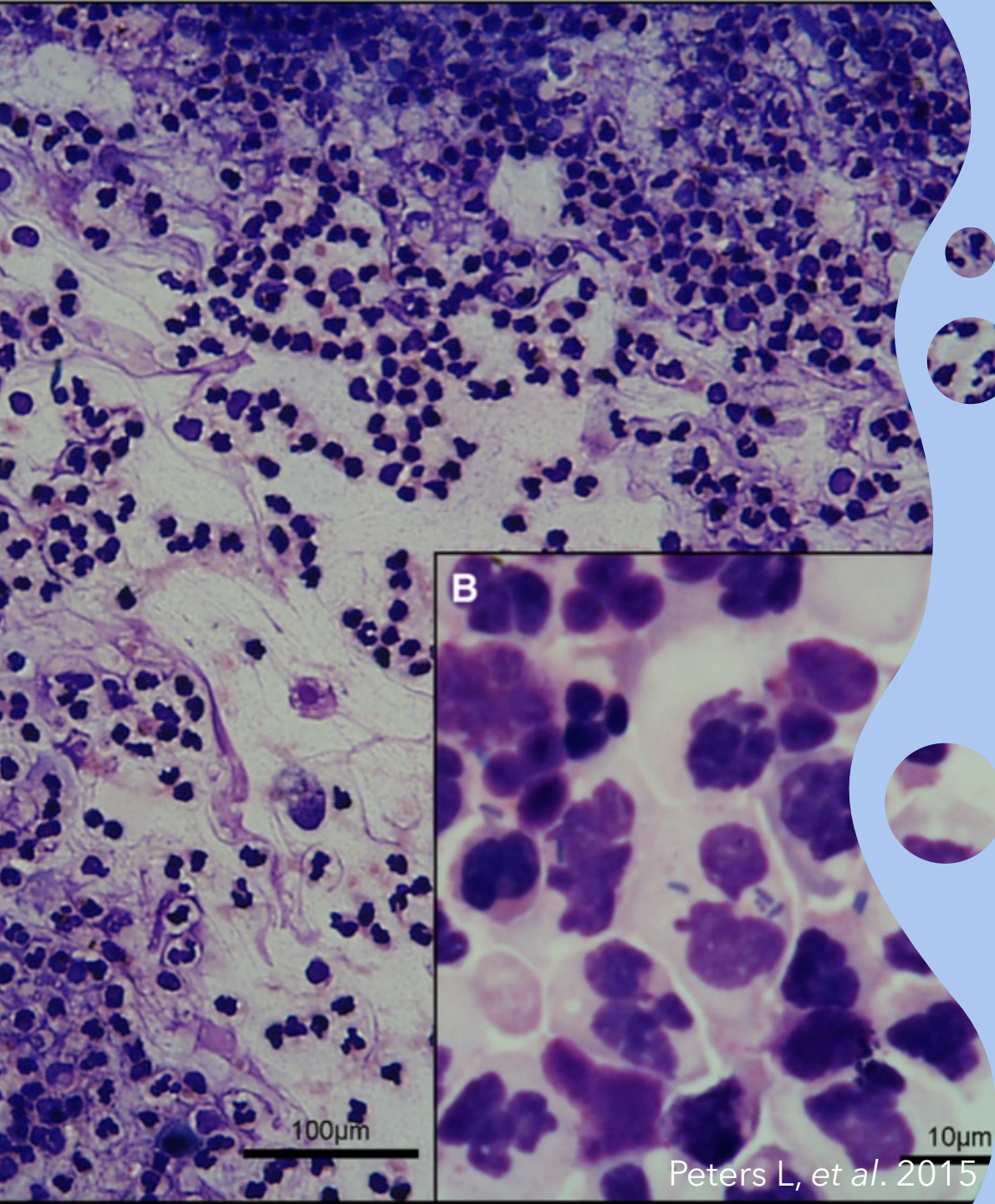
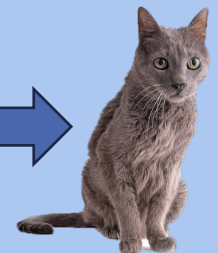
# Colangitis neutrofílica

Infiltrado neutrofílico en conductos biliares

Causado por infección ascendente:

***E. coli***, *Klebsiella*, *Pseudomonas*,  
*Enterococcus*, *Clostridium*, *Salmonella*,  
*Helicobacter* (¿?)

Aguda → Crónica



A tabby and white cat is sitting on a stone wall in the foreground. The background features ancient stone ruins with arches and columns. A red speech bubble is overlaid on the image, containing text. The scene is brightly lit, suggesting a sunny day.

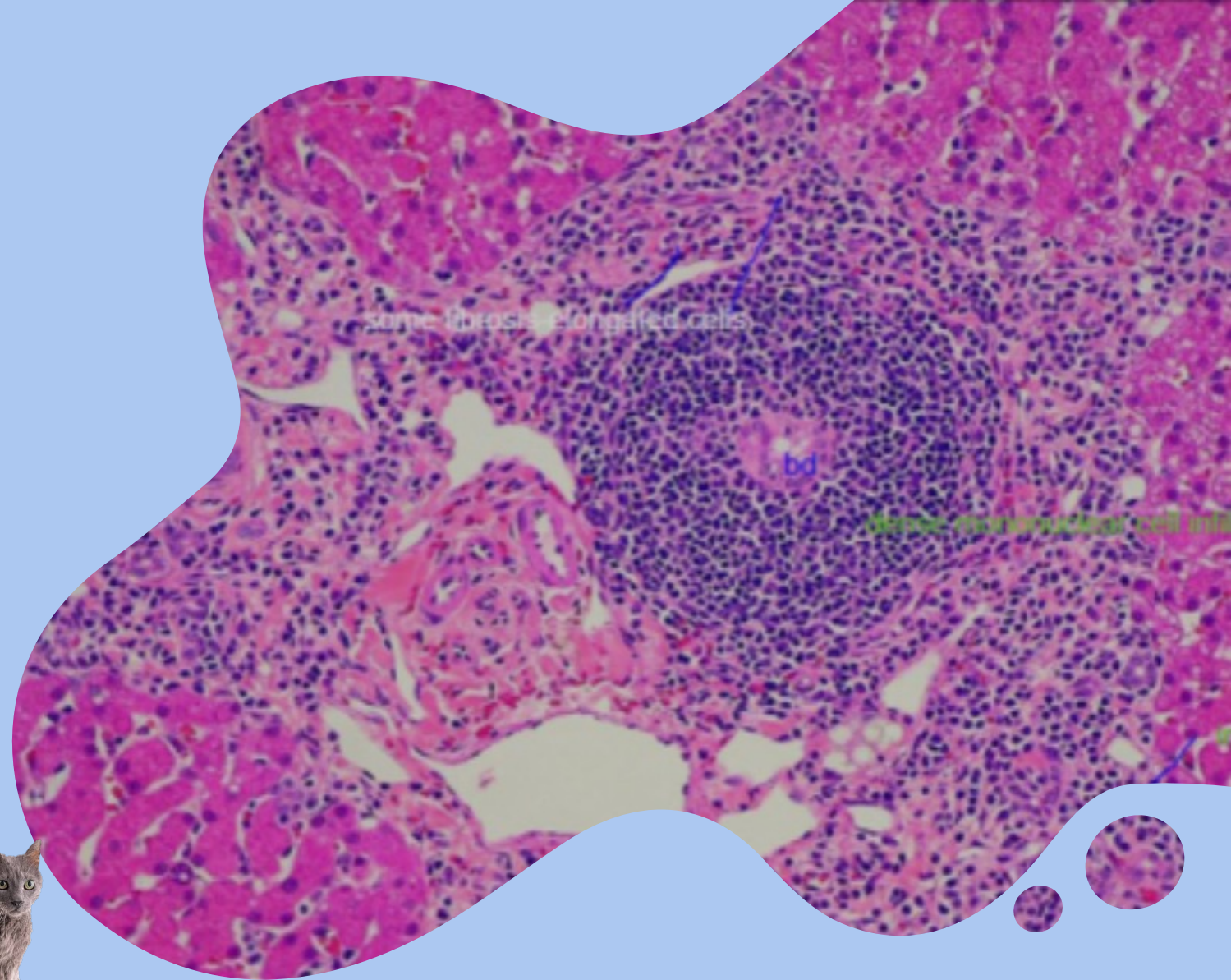
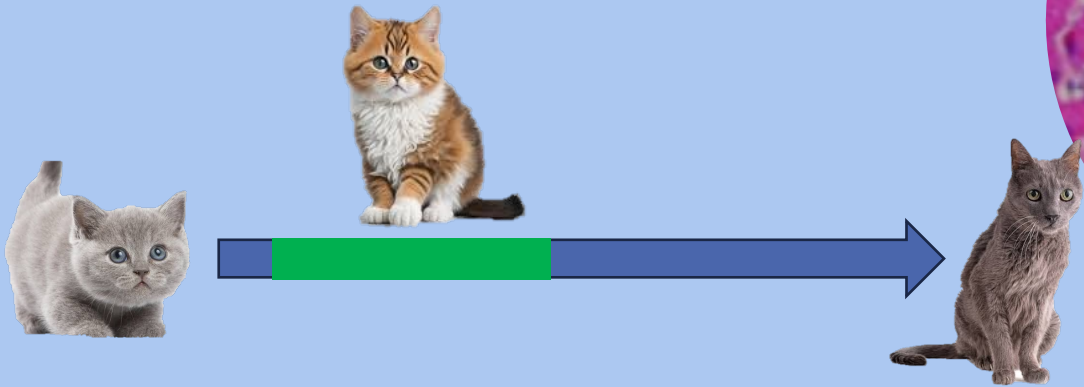
**La colangitis  
frecuentemente  
está asociada a  
triaditis**

# Colangitis linfocítica

Infiltrado de linfocitos pequeños

Origen inmunomediado

Crónica



# Neoplasias

Received: 5 September 2022 | Revised: 30 December 2022 | Accepted: 2 January 2023

DOI: 10.1111/vco.12874

## ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Veterinary and Comparative Oncology WILEY

### Feline primary nonhematopoietic malignant liver tumours: A multicenter retrospective study (2000–2021)

Viktoria Brandstetter<sup>1</sup> | Jarno M. Schmidt<sup>2</sup> | Laurent Findji<sup>3</sup> |  
Laura E. Selmic<sup>4</sup> | Daniela Murgia<sup>5</sup> | Carlos H. de Mello Souza<sup>6</sup> |  
Lea M. Liehmann<sup>7</sup> | Henry L'Eplattenier<sup>8</sup> | Alexander Tichy<sup>9</sup> | Simona Vincenti<sup>1</sup>

Tumour type	Number (%)			Total
	Massive	Nodular	Diffuse	
Hepatocellular carcinoma	13 (76.5)	2 (11.8)	2 (11.8)	17 (100)
Bile duct carcinoma	9 (69.2)	2 (15.4)	2 (15.4)	13 (100)
Neuroendocrine carcinoma	2 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (100)
Sarcoma	5 (83.3)	0 (0)	1 (16.7)	6 (100)
Other	1 (50)	0 (0)	1 (50)	2 (100)
Total	30 (75)	4 (15)	6 (15)	40 (100)

## primarias

ato > perro

categorias:

hepatocelular 2° + frecuente

conductos biliares >50%

neuroendocrino


mesenquimatosas

tipos morfológicos:

masivo

nodular

fuso



La neoplasia más común en gatos es el **carcinoma hepatocelular masivo**

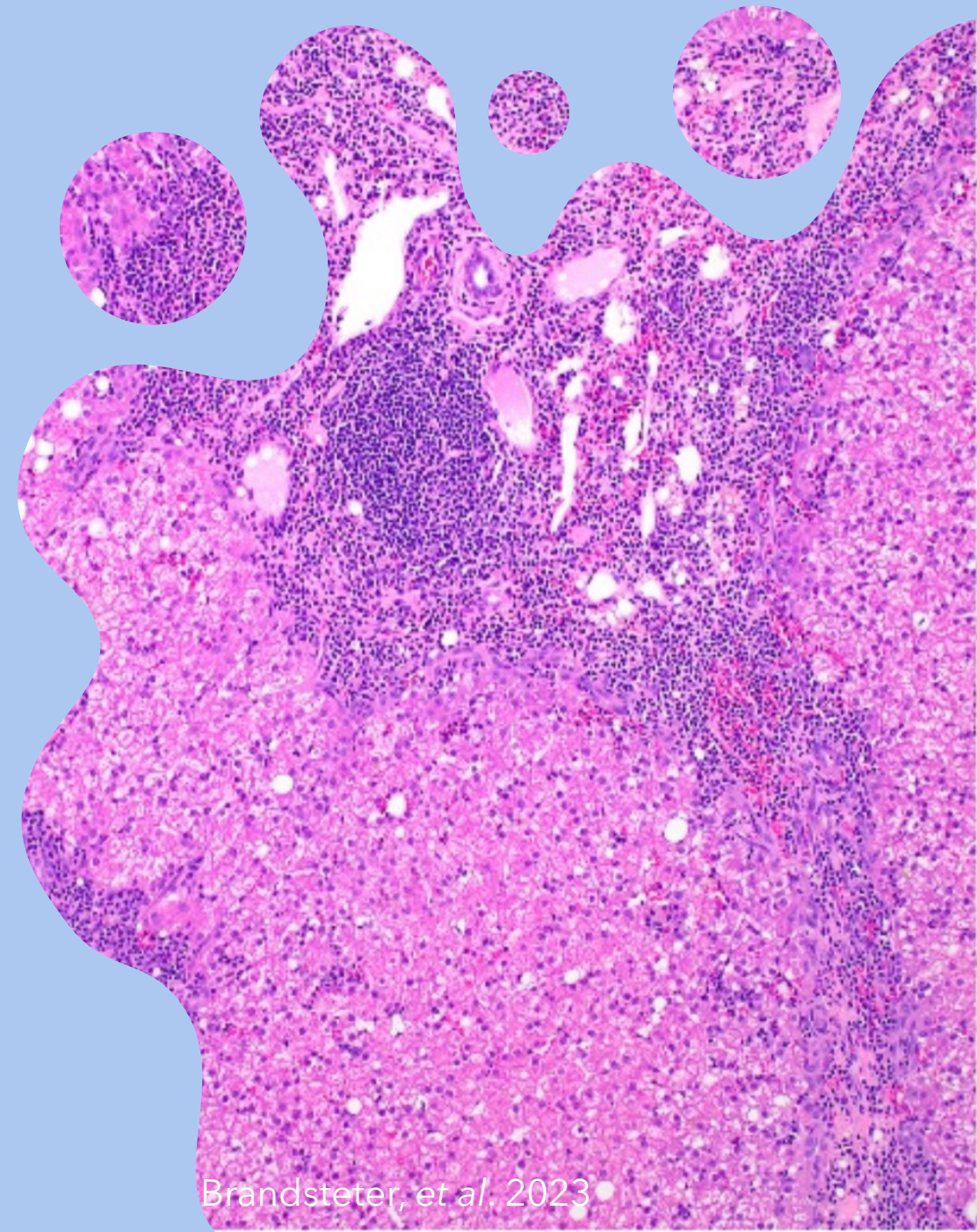
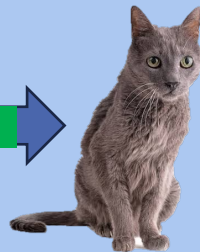
# Neoplasias

## Metástasis

Linfoma

Mastocitosis sistémica

Histiocitosis maligna



# Sintomatología clínica

Apatía

Vómito

Diarrea

Fiebre



Anorexia

Pérdida peso

Ictérica

Sx neurológicos









# Diagnóstico

¿Cuándo sospechar que el gato tiene una enfermedad hepatobiliar?

El examen  
clínico  
**NO BASTA**



# Hemograma

±  
anemia

±  
neutro  
filia

Descartar  
ictericia pre  
hepática



# Química sanguínea

ALT

AST

albúmina

colesterol

FA

GGT

Bilirrubinuria

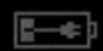
Gen  
S

MB

# Ultrasonido

ABD

- C11



98%

MI

0,5

TIS

0,1

B

6,6



Gen  
S MB

BORDES RED

ABD  
C11

98%

MI  
0,5  
TIS  
0,1

68

B

5,2

MVZ Angélica Vargas

- 
- 
- Cine

tamaño

homogeneidad

forma



Gen  
S MB

ABD

C11



96%

MI

0,4

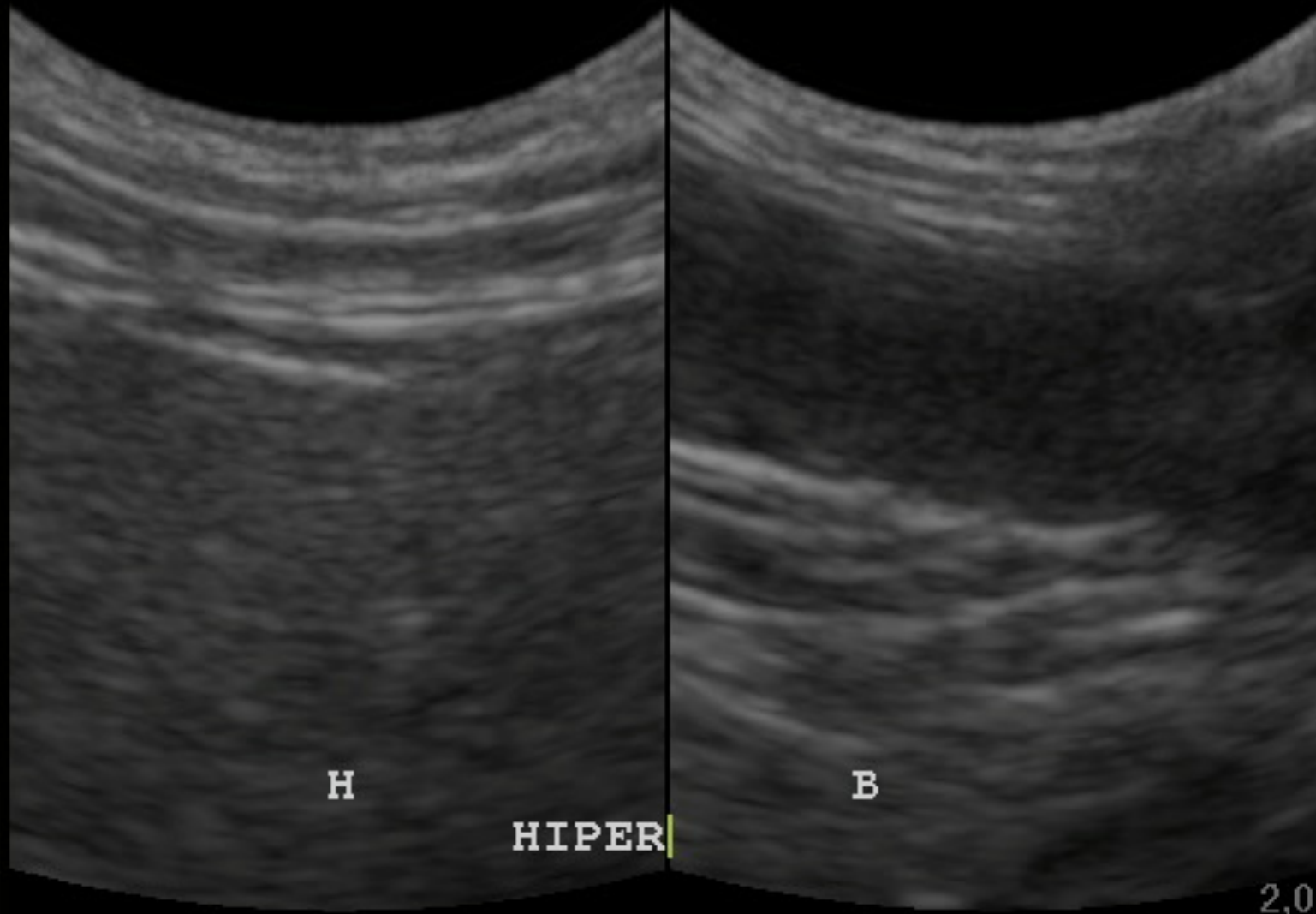
TIS

0,1



65

A

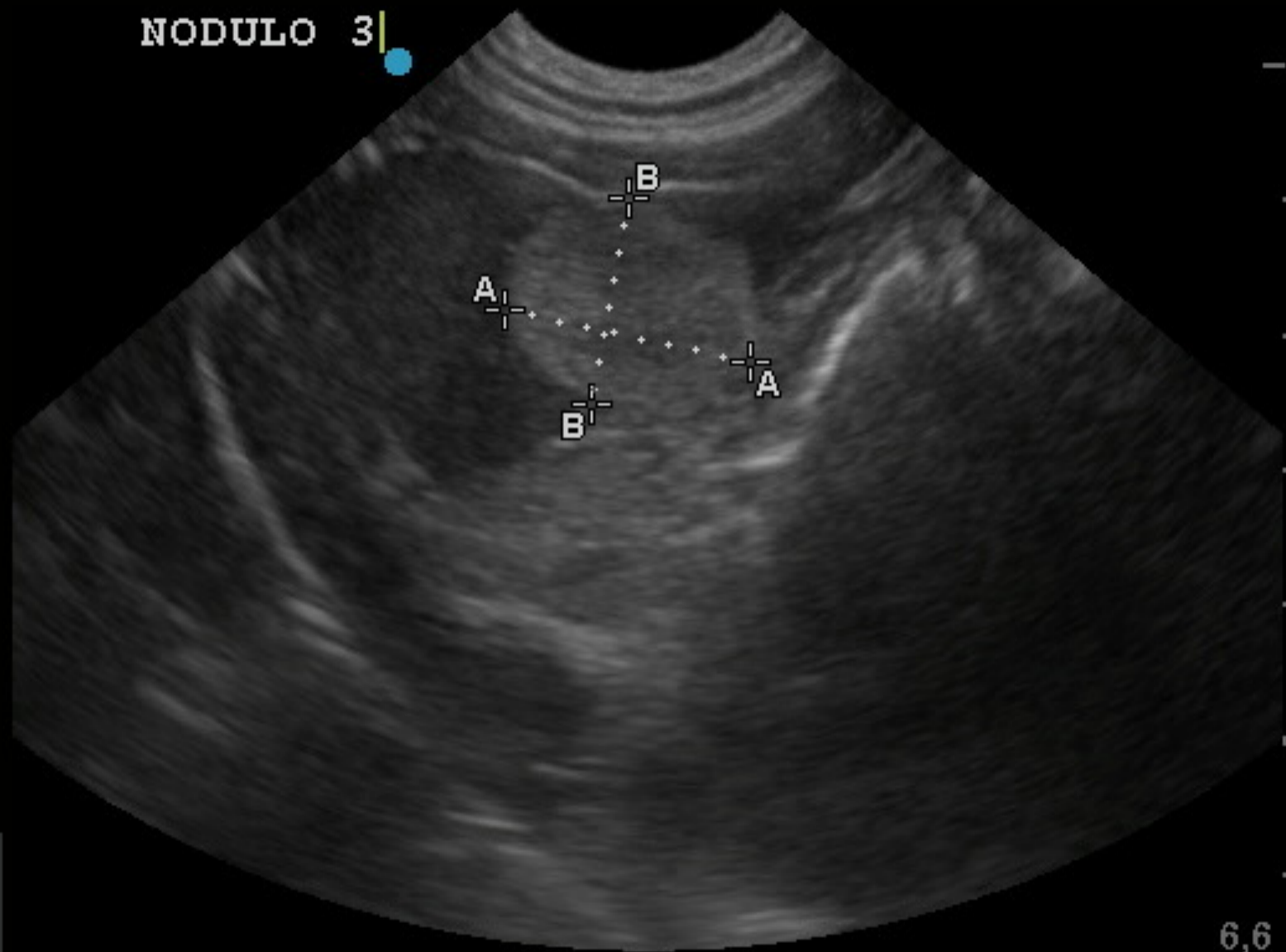


# Hiperecoico

Sugere de  
lipidosis hepática

Cine

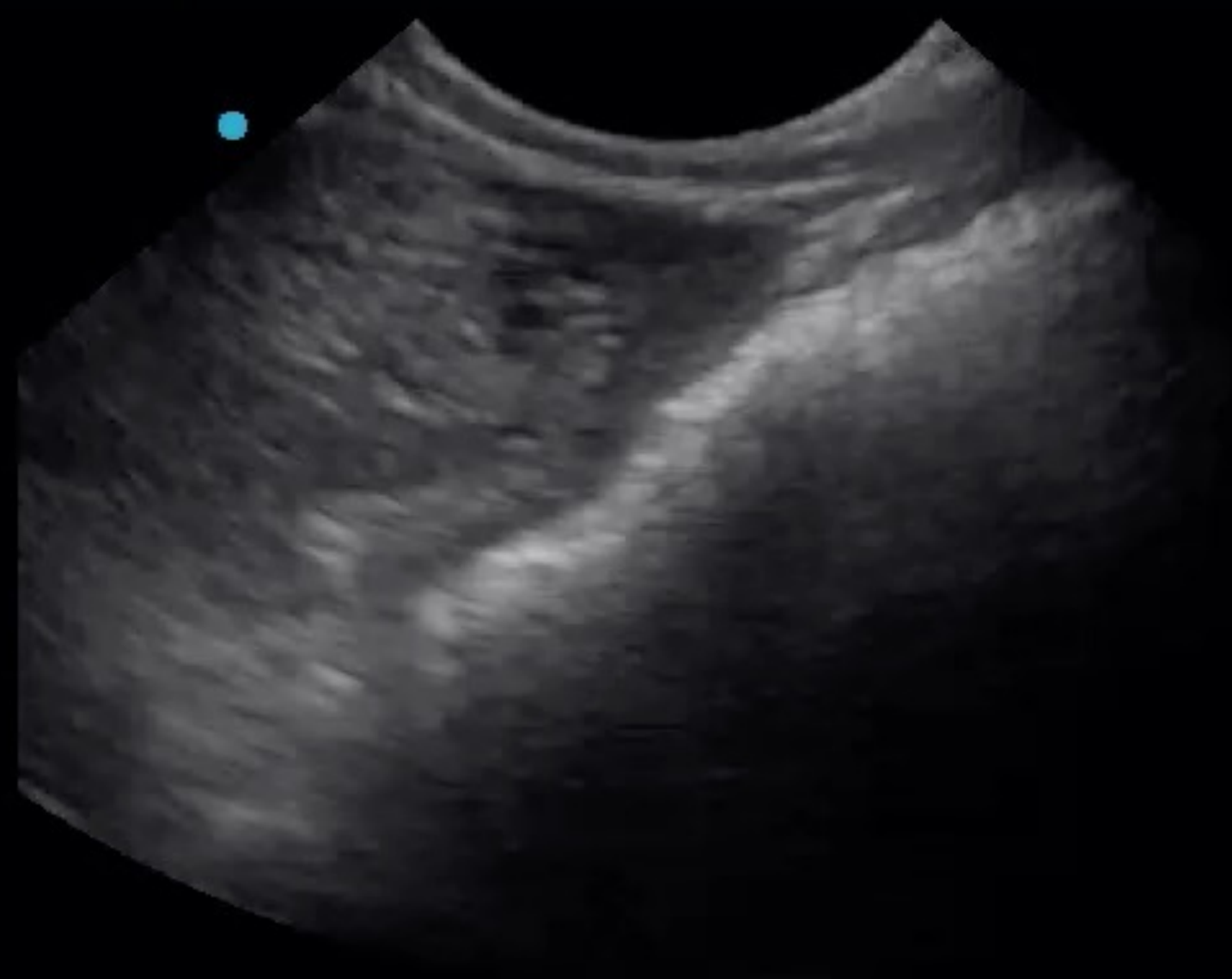
MVZ Angélica Vargas



nódulo ≠ neoplasia

Gen  
S MB

ABD  
C11



98%  
MI  
0,4  
TIS  
0,1

Estructuras  
cavidatas

absceso

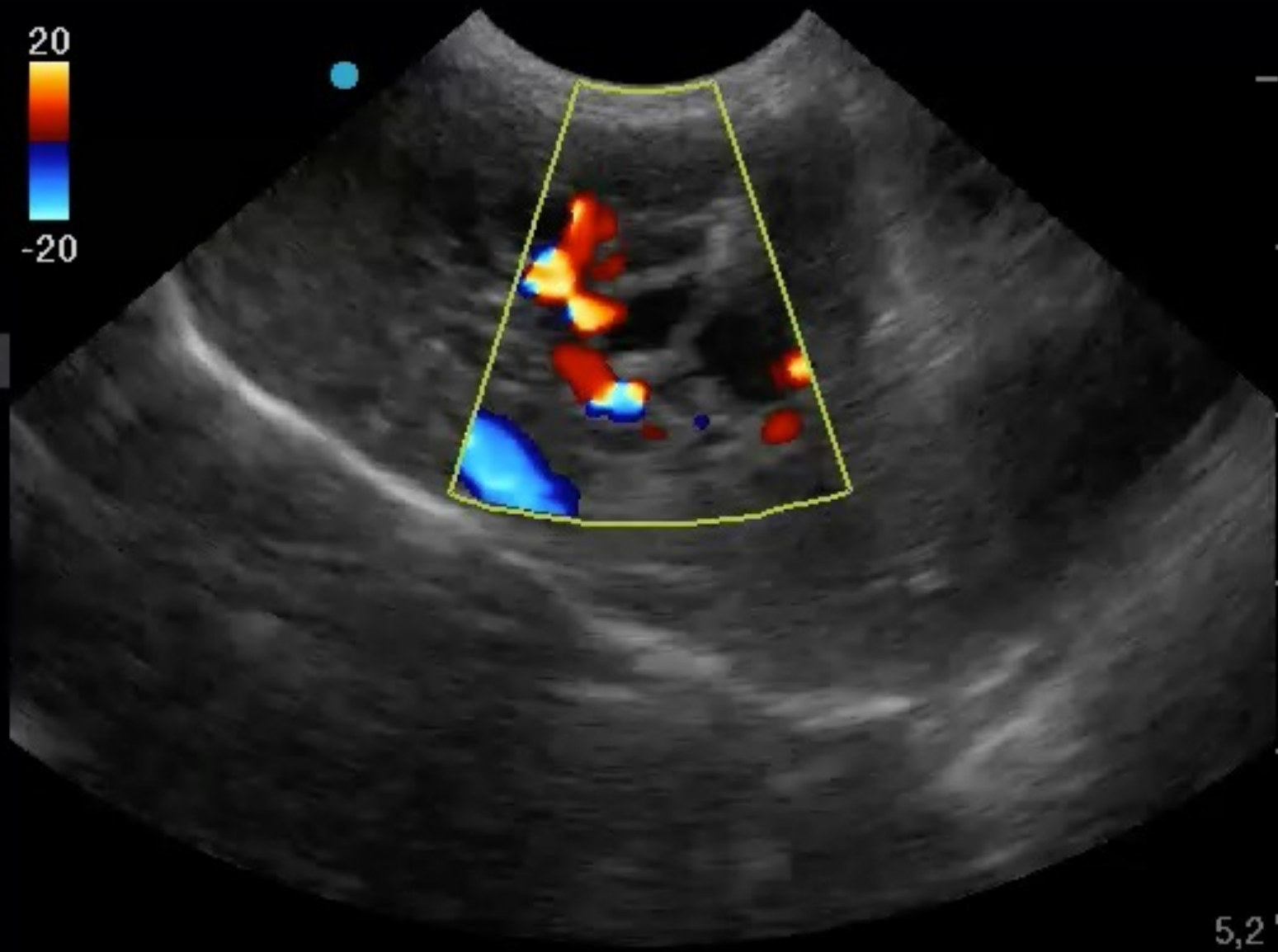
3,2

MVZ Angélica Vargas

Color  
2315Hz



ABD  
C11  
88%  
MI  
0,4  
TIS  
0,4



Estructuras  
cavidatas

absceso

neoplasia

5,2 °

MVZ Angélica Vargas

Gen  
S MB

COLED

ABD  
C11



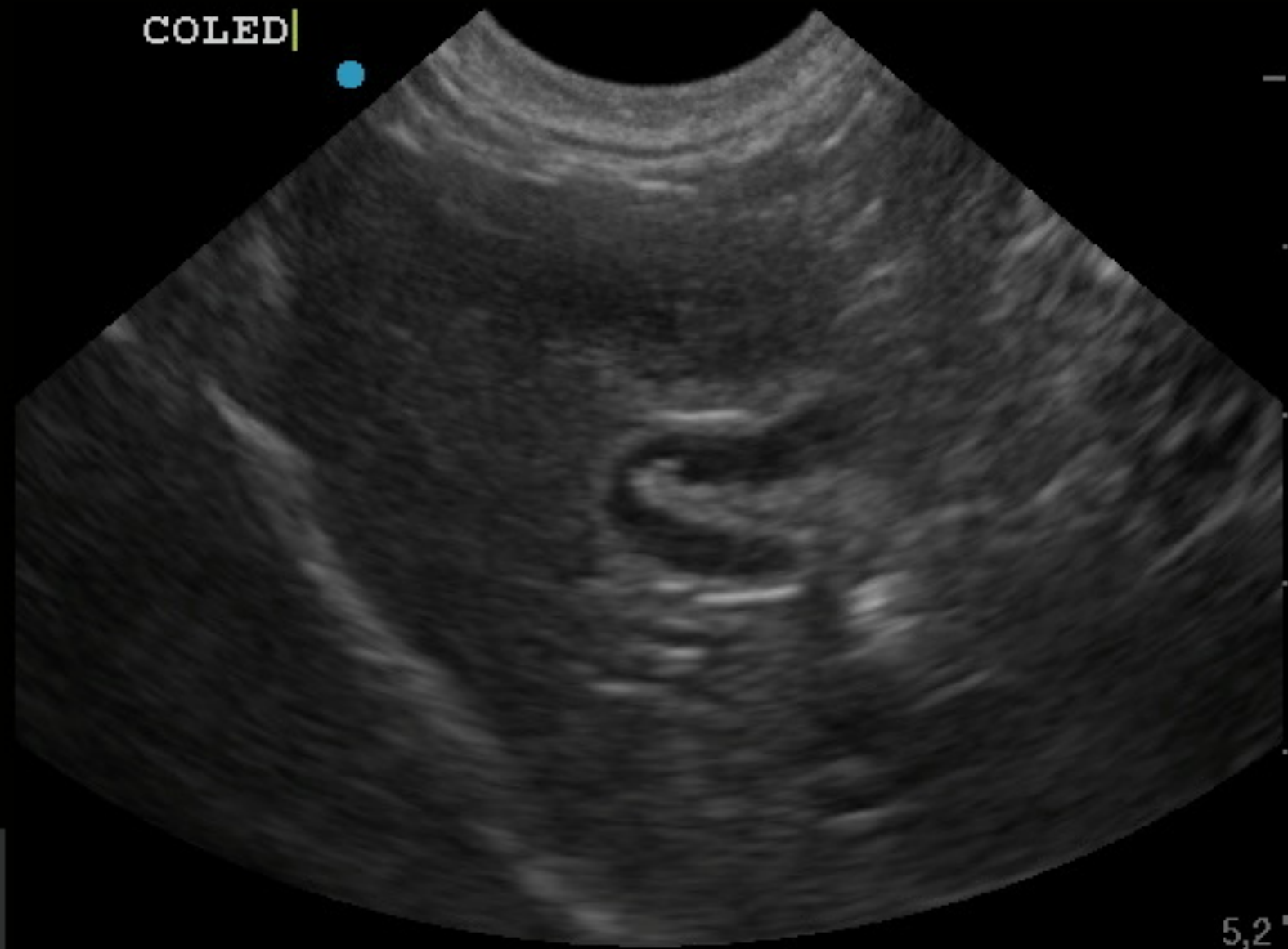
88%

MI  
0,5

TIS  
0,1

247

B



Vesicula biliar

colédoco

- 
- 
- Cine

5,2"

MVZ Angélica Vargas

Gen S MB

LN MESENT

ABD C11

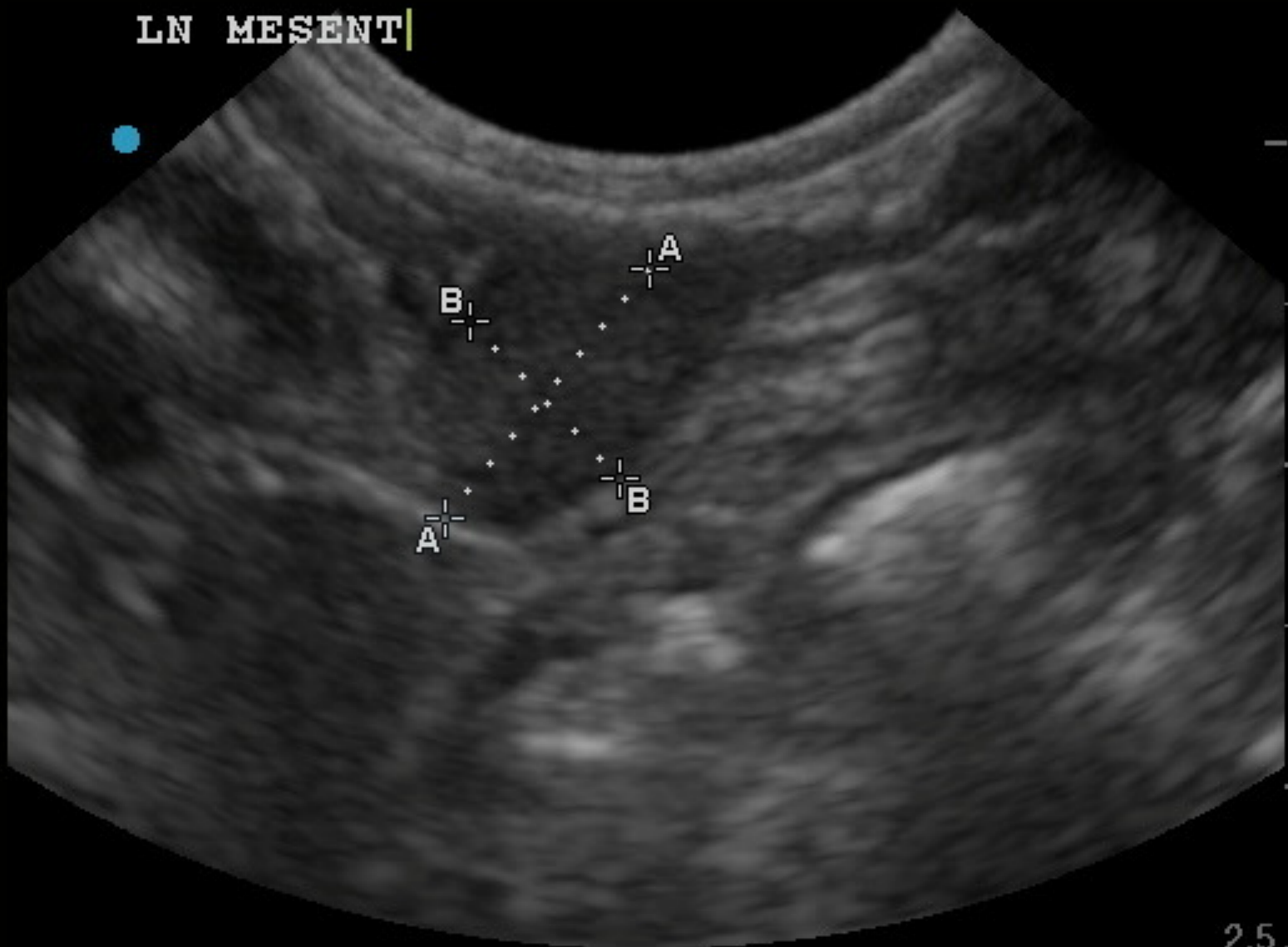
99%

MI 0,5

TIS 0,2

255

A B



Triaditis

Derrame abdominal

Linfonodos reactivos

Cine

A 1,00cm B 0,68cm

2,5

MVZ Angélica Vargas

# Citología y colecistocentesis

Original Article

## Percutaneous cholecystocentesis in cats with suspected hepatobiliary disease

Victoria L Byfield<sup>1\*</sup>, Julie E Callahan Clark<sup>1†</sup>, Bradley J Turek<sup>2‡</sup>,  
Charles W Bradley<sup>2</sup> and Mark P Rondeau<sup>1</sup>



*Journal of Feline Medicine and Surgery*  
2017, Vol. 19(12) 1254–1260  
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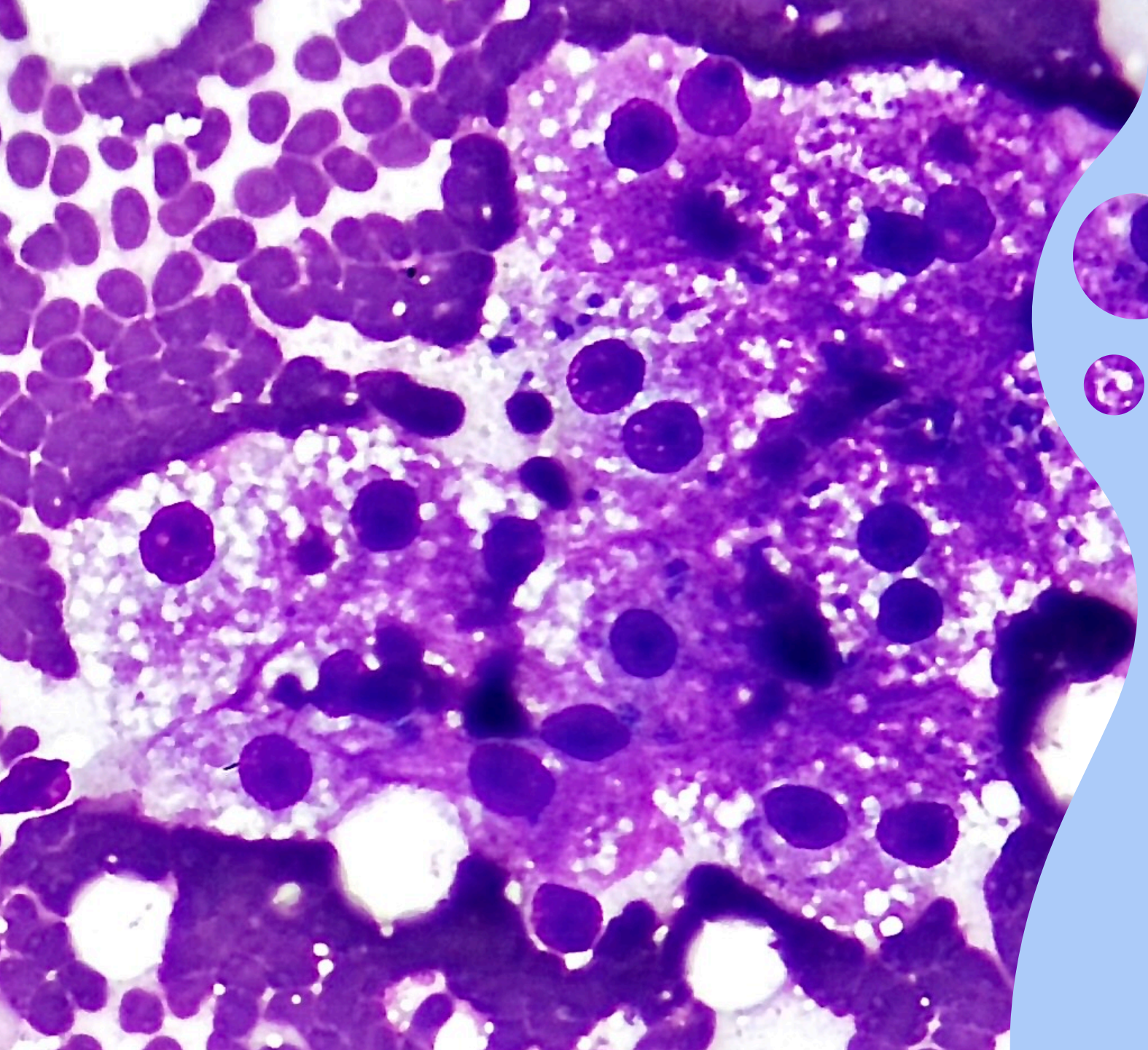
Citología vs histopatología

Hepatopatía vacuolar  
Enfermedad inflamatoria  
Neoplasia

number of cats for which bile was obtained via PUC was not provided.<sup>30</sup> The current study selected for a group of cats with suspected hepatobiliary disease and the total complication rate for PUC was 17% with no reports of gall bladder rupture, bile peritonitis or hypotension necessitating vasopressor therapy. Importantly, only minor complications consisting of technical challenges could be definitively attributed to PUC. These challenges could have been attributed to ineffective sedation,







Método poco invasivo

Riesgo bajo

Puede ser diagnóstica

# Biopsia

Gold standard

Guiada por ultrasonido  
Laparoscopia  
Laparotomía

# Tratamiento



## KEY points

Vit. K<sub>1</sub>

- 0.5-1 mg/kg 12 hrs x 3 dosis

Fluidos

- Deshidratación + electrolitos

Dieta

- Alimentación enteral

Vómito y dolor

- Maropitant + Buprenorfina

Suplementos

- L-carnitina Vit. B<sub>12</sub> Vit. E

# Lipidosis hepática



## KEY points

# Colangitis neutrofílica

### Antibióterapia

- Marbofloxacin + metronidazol

### Anticolestático

- Ac. Ursodeoxicólico 15 mg/kg

### Dieta

- Altamente digestible

### Vómito y dolor

- Maropitant + gabapentina

### Suplementos

- SAME Silimarina Vits. B<sub>12</sub> y E



## KEY points

# Colangitis linfocítica

### Inmunosupresores

- Prednisolona 2-4 mg/kg

### Alquilantes

- Clorambucilo

### Dieta

- Altamente digestible

### Estimulantes del apetito

- Mirtazapina




### Suplementos

- L-carnitina Vit. B<sub>12</sub> Vit. E



Article

# Patterns of Lymphocytic Infiltrates Can Differentiate Feline Hepatic Lymphoma from Lymphocytic Portal Hepatitis

Kimberley Sebastian <sup>1</sup>, Rebecca C. Smedley <sup>1</sup>, Alexander Bartel <sup>2</sup> and Matti Kiupel <sup>1,\*</sup>

*Vet. Sci.* **2023**, *10*, 127. <https://doi.org/10.3390/vetsci10020127>

<https://www.mdpi.com/journal/vetsci>

**Table 1.** Patterns of lymphocytic infiltrate and clonality. The number of cases with each pattern of lymphocytic infiltrate and the clonality results are shown.

Pattern	Clonality Negative	Clonality Positive	Total
Pattern 1: Tightly periportal	15 (83.3%)	3 (16.7%)	18 (100%)
Pattern 2: Periportal and centrilobular	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)
Pattern 3: Nodular	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	2 (100%)
Pattern 4: Periportal with sinusoidal extension	8 (38.1%)	13 (61.9%)	21 (100%)
Pattern 2 and 4: Periportal and centrilobular and sinusoidal extension	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	2 (100%)
Total	23 (52.3%)	21 (47.7%)	44 (100%)

## KEY points

### Estadificación

- US Radiografías Tomografía

### Cirugía

- Lobectomía hepatectomía

### Quimioterapia

- De acuerdo al diagnóstico

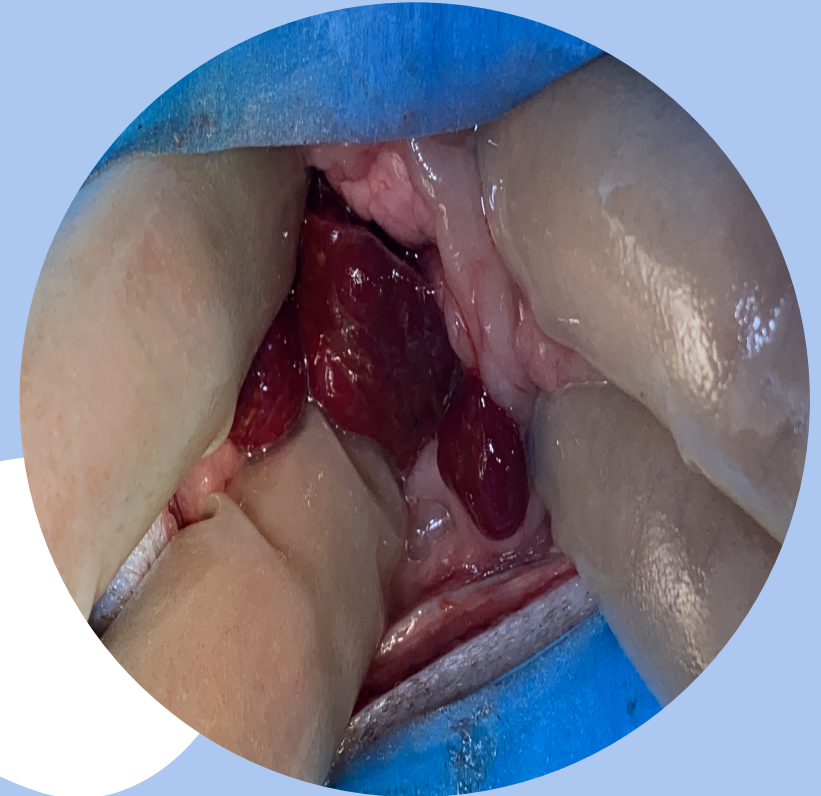
### Dieta

- ↑ proteína ↓ carbohidratos

### Suplementos

- SAMe Silimiarina Vit. E

# Neoplasias







¿Preguntas?

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**[oncopet.mx](http://oncopet.mx)**

