

# Staging of Adrenal Gland and Pancreas Neoplastic Cyst with Ultradiluted *Viscum album*: Case Report

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**Abstract:** Many animal adrenal lesions are frequently observed at necropsy and most often are asymptomatic with clinical syndromes that cause hypofunction or hyperfunction of the gland. The objective of this report is to demonstrate the staging of cysts and to report the clinical evolution of the dog that presented pathognomonic lesions of Cushing's Syndrome and developed Adrenal Cyst and a mass in the Pancreas. We concluded that the use of ultradiluted *Viscum album* in this patient promoted the control and staging of cystic tumor disease, pruritus and improved immunity to date, totaling 22 months of injectable therapy.

**Key words:** *Viscum album* ultradiluted, homeopathy, dog, neoplasm, pancreas.

## 1. Introduction

Many animal adrenal lesions are frequently observed at necropsy [1] and most often are asymptomatic with clinical syndromes that cause hypofunction or hyperfunction of the gland [2]. In a pathological study by Tochetto et al. [3], the prevalence of adrenal lesions in 300 autopsied dogs was verified at the Veterinary Pathology Laboratory of the Federal University of Santa Maria, without hormonal complaints. Of the 300 animals verified 246 presented Hyperplasia and 37 animals presented Neoplasia. Hyperplasias are also often described in the adrenals of elderly ferrets [2, 4]. The hyperplastic nodules observed in dog adrenals are usually multiple, bilateral and located in any of the three zones of the cortex (glomerulosa, fasciculated or reticular) [5]. Diagnosis by ultrasound is complementary and can be a noninvasive monitoring tool. Clinical treatment is generally with Trilostane, a compound used as the primary therapeutic modality for Hyperadrenocorticism in dogs, as it is effective in controlling clinical signs in 80% of cases [6], but surrounded by numerous side

effects and to be contradicted for animals under 5kg. The *Viscum album* (VA) (Fig. 1) is a Loranthaceus semiparasitic plant that acts as a biological modifier, improving the immune response of the sick patient, promoting antitumor, antiangiogenic effect and activating cytokines that promote tumor necrosis [7, 8]. *Lycopodium clavatum* it is indicated in functional organ insufficiency, triggered mainly by metabolic or circulatory disorders, against the background of heredity, progressive, chronic and general weakness, tendency to lose weight, psychic and physical attenuation, accumulation of catabolites that lead to hyperuricemia [9]. The purpose of this report was to demonstrate cyst staging and to report clinical evolution.

## 2. Methodology

She was seen by Dr. Daniela Lope's homeopathic office (Brazil), a Yorkshire dog, female, 13 years, 2.9 kg, who had Malasseziosis, a chronic dermatopathy since childhood, with severe itching, having already received numerous treatments (Fig. 2). Clinical examination shows generalized alopecia, fetid odor, foot pad edema, dark skin, bulging abdomen, sarcopenia, capricious appetite, sporadic vomiting and diarrhea. Laboratory tests indicate hyperglycemia,

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**Fig. 1** *Viscum album* in locus.

triple phosphate urinary stones. Due to that, the patient described has pathognomonic lesions compatible with Cushing's Syndrome such as dermatological changes such as alopecia, severe itching, skin darkening, dryness, pendular abdomen, muscle atrophy, lumbar and renal pain, polyuria, hyperglycemia, loss of renal protein, but no changes in endocrine exams. Treatment was done with the ultra-diluted homeopathic *VA* (Fig.3), combining potencies  $1 \times 10^{-3}$  g/ml,  $1 \times 10^{-6}$  g/ml,  $1 \times 10^{-9}$  g/ml,  $1 \times 10^{-12}$  g/ml and  $1 \times 10^{-30}$  g/ml for 20 days, then for 20 alternating days for 7 months, then 3 times a week so far. Orally received *Lycopodium clavatum* 30cH, once a day, was used for tumor microenvironment, tends to badnutrition, kidney and urine problems.



**Fig. 2** A dog with Dermatopathy before treatment.



**Fig. 3** *Viscum album* ultradiluted.

### 3. Results and Discussion

Ultrasound (US) 4/28/18: Right Adrenal (RA) in the normal topography, presenting an oval shape, enlarged in size, measuring 2.78 cm in length x 1.85 cm in thickness, and five cystic structures are seen inside, measuring between 0.5 cm and 0.7 cm, image suggestive of neoplastic process. Left adrenal (LA) in normal topography, without changes in shape and ecotexture of the parenchyma, measuring 1.40 cm long x 0.61 cm thick at the cranial pole x 0.30 cm thick at the caudal pole. Discreet hepatomegaly, Pancreas seen in the region of the right branch (0.78 cm) and body, without altering the aspect and ecotexture of the parenchyma.

Ultrasound (US) 6/8/18: Formation in the Right Adrenal (RA) topography, presenting cavity aspect, well-defined contour measuring 3.13 x 2.26 x 1.95 cm ( $13.79 \text{ cm}^3$ ), with signs suggestive of neoplasia, Adrenal Esquerda (AE) in normal topography and preserved format, slight decrease of discrete corticomedullary definition in a caudal lobe 1.69 x 0.38cm, normal liver, pancreas seen in the region of the right branch, discrete and diffusely heterogeneous and hyperechoic (1.22 cm).

Ultrasound (US) 08/08/18: Multicavitary formation in the topography of the Right Adrenal (RA) with 3.15 x 2.49 x 2.22 cm (17.41 cm<sup>3</sup>), Left Adrenal (AE) in the normal topography and, homogeneous and hypoechoic parenchyma well-defined contour 1.77 x 0.47 cm in the longitudinal axis. Pancreas seen in the region of the right branch with 0.83 cm, discrete and diffusely heterogeneous and hyperechogenic. Cystic structures in both Direct and Left Kidneys with 0.2 cm.

Ultrasound (US) 02/02/19: Kidneys in normal topography, measuring 4.36 cm (right) and 4.15 cm (left) on the longitudinal axis, with regular and well-defined contour, presenting preserved parenchyma architecture, discreet hyperechogenicity and cortical cystic structures (0.10 - 0.36 cm), accompanied by dilation of the left pelvis (0.54 x 0.39 cm). Right Adrenal (RA): Multicavitary formation in the topography of the right adrenal, with a well-defined contour and unchanged aspect in relation to the previous description, measuring 3.51 x 2.51 x 2.55 cm (22.47 cm<sup>3</sup>). Left Adrenal in the topography normal, presenting well-defined contour, preserved shape, homogeneous parenchyma and measuring 1.48 x 0.40 cm in the longest axis. Pancreas seen in the region of the right branch (1.04 cm) and body, with a well-defined outline, discrete and diffusely heterogeneous and hyperechogenic appearance.

Ultrasound (US) 06/25/19: Kidneys in normal topography, measuring 4.32 cm (right) and 4.26 cm (left) on the longitudinal axis, with a regular and well-defined contour, presenting preserved parenchyma architecture, presenting bilateral and discrete dilatation of the pelvis (right: 0.86 x 0.36 cm and left: 0.89 x 0.31 cm), heterogeneity and presence of cystic structures in cortical, measuring between 0.10 and 0.48 cm. Right Adrenal (RA) - Formation in topography, complex in appearance, moderately well defined contour and measuring 4.23 x 2.90 x 2.70 cm. Left Adrenal (LA) in normal topography, with a well-defined contour, with preserved shape,



**Fig. 4** Two images of York's face and belly, a dog after 22 mouths treatment.

homogeneous parenchyma and measuring 1.59 x 0.36 cm in the longest axis. Pancreas visualized in the region of the right branch and body, with preserved aspect and ecotexture.

Based on its anatomopathological and histological similarity, the ultradiluted *VA* has been used in homeopathic preparations for the complementary treatment of cancer patients and also immunomodulatory according to Carvalho [10] and anti-metastatic action according to Lopes [7,8] (Fig 4).

#### 4. Conclusions

The homeopathic therapeutic model is characterized by biological modification stimulating the vital forces that promote quality of life, different from conventional models and demonstrated that the use of injectable ultradiluted *VA* in combination with oral *Lycopodium clavatum* in this patient promoted the control and staging of tumor disease, reduction of adrenal cysts, staging and remission of pancreatic mass and staging of Dermatological disease, promoting a considerable reduction in pruritus, improvement in immunity, repilation, healing and deflating skin and cushions, weight gain. We concluded that it is necessary to monitor the clinical evolution with permanent maintenance of this patient for the longest possible period, as he is still using the protocol described above.

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