



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Veterinary Science

ULTRA-DILUTED VISCUM ALBUM IN THE TREATMENT OF CUTANEOUS MELANOMA IN A DOG (CANIS FAMILIARIS) - CASE REPORT

KEYWORD: Cancer, Mistletoe, Complementary Therapy

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ABSTRACT

Background: Cutaneous melanoma is one of the tumors with the highest incidence in middle-aged dogs. Effective systemic treatments for advanced malignant melanoma are lacking, and survival is about 1 to 3 months. *Viscum album* therapy is among the complementary therapies against cancer. **Methods:** A 7-year-old Dogue de Bordeaux female dog. The main complaint was an ulcerated lesion in the right anterior leg. The animal had already been diagnosed with malignant cutaneous melanoma 11 months before. Extensive ulcerated lesions in the fourth digit of the right anterior leg, mandibular region, and labial commissures were observed for more than nine months, with no resolution of the initial condition. Pulmonary metastasis in the left caudal lobe, two evolving breast tumors, and several blackish nodular lesions spread through the abdomen, lower eyelids, and auricular pavilions were already diagnosed. An injectable, homeopathic treatment was prescribed and consisted of an intravenous application of *Viscum album* D3 (1x10⁻³) and auto-hemotherapy, once a week. At home, the tutor performed applications of *Viscum album* D3 (1x10⁻³), D6 (1x10⁻⁶), D12 (1x10⁻¹²), D30 (1x10⁻³⁰), in combinations, SID, subcutaneously, three times a week. **Conclusion:** The protocol administered to the patient in this study was successful in its purpose. It healed the wounds and improved the patient's quality of life. Other studies must be conducted, under the same conditions, to better elucidate the results obtained in the present study.

INTRODUCTION

Melanocyte tumors represent 11% of all skin cancers in small animals. Among these, approximately 7% are tumors considered to be malignant, while 4% are benign neoplasms (Lima et al., 2018). Additionally, these tumors are reported with a diagnostic frequency of 70% and 30%, respectively, among all melanocyte tumors (Gillard et al., 2013).

Melanoma is the most common cancer of the oral cavity of dogs (Wobeser et al., 2007), representing 62% of the total diagnosed melanomas. The most common primary sites of these tumors in small animals are the oral mucosa, eyes, nail region, skin in general (Inoue et al., 2004). It is considered the second most prevalent in the digits region (Manley et al., 2011). According to Wobeser et al. (2007), approximately 53% of all lesions affecting dogs' digits are malignant neoplasms. Squamous cell carcinoma and melanoma are the main histological types (Manley et al., 2011).

Patients affected by melanoma are, in general, dogs and cats between 8 and 12 years old. There is no sex predilection in both species. However, some dog breeds are more affected, such as Cocker Spaniel, Scottish Terrier, Boston Terrier, Airedale Terrier, Schnauzer, Doberman, Pincher, Vizlas, Golden Retriever, Irish Setter, Chowchow, and Boxer, in addition to mixed-breed dogs. On the other hand, in the feline species, melanoma is more common in cats with black or gray fur (Grandi and Rondelli, 2016).

The occurrence of metastases is quite common, with regional lymph nodes and lungs as the most frequent sites, which can metastasize to the brain, heart, spleen, and, less frequently, liver. Besides, it is usually a tumor with a high probability of recurrence and tissue invasion (Bolon et al., 1990). The survival time of the affected animals after diagnosis is usually 6-12 months (Gillard et al., 2013; Rodrigues et al., 2017).

The diagnosis occurs through the macro and microscopic characteristics of the neoplasm, physical examination, associated with complementary exams, such as cytopathology, histopathology (Sulaimon et al., 2002), and immunohistochemistry.

The treatment of choice for melanoma is, when possible, the surgical removal of the neoplasia, considering the safety margins. As an example, dermal melanomas are generally benign and often cured by surgical excision in dogs. However, mucous and mucocutaneous melanomas are aggressive tumors with a high metastasis rate to regional lymph nodes and lung parenchyma (Wobeser et al., 2007). Although surgery or radiation therapy can be effective in local disease control, effective systemic treatments for advanced malignant melanoma are lacking. Consequently, survival is about 1 to 3 months (Boston et al., 2014; Tuohy et al., 2014). Therefore, the prognosis in dogs is no different from that in humans, for whom the prognosis for stage IV melanoma is poor, with an average survival time of 6-9 months. Survival is only 32-63% in 1 year and 15-20% in 5 years (Siegel et al., 2016).

Viscum album therapy is among the complementary therapies against cancer. It has been used for more than 100 years for this purpose, according to Anthroposophical Medicine. This therapy is indicated for treating cancer patients in a curative and/or palliative way with increasing frequency (Kaestner et al., 2019; Menke et al., 2019). It is considered the most frequently prescribed medication among German doctors (Rostock, 2020; Matthes et al., 2020), including among pediatricians (Menke et al., 2019). In Europe, more than 88% of cancer patients opt for complementary therapies, and 77% of them use therapy with *Viscum album* (Matthes et al., 2020).

The effectiveness of complementary supportive treatments, such as *Viscum album*, is of particular interest. *Viscum album* extracts are often used in integrative medicine to improve life quality and reduce adverse side effects (Kienle and Kiene, 2010). *Viscum album* applications are generally well tolerated and have few and mild side effects (Steele et al., 2015).

Different authors have already reported the efficacy of the *Viscum album* administration for treating cutaneous melanoma (Struh et al., 2012; Worthmann et al., 2017; Melo et al., 2018; Valle et al., 2020). Worthmann et al. (2017) reported excellent results in a human patient with malignant cutaneous melanoma and metastasis. The patient was treated using

Viscum album therapy and had a long-term associated with excellent survival. However, this patient's treatment was instituted as soon as a conclusive diagnosis was made, implying a better prognosis with this therapy.

Valle et al. (2020) also reported the cutaneous melanoma treatment in a canine, in which the neoplastic lesion was ulcerated. The *Viscum album* therapy was started, and the wound healed within four weeks. The patient was followed up for more than eight months without recurrence or metastasis.

Therefore, this work aims to report the treatment of a cutaneous melanoma case in a 7-year-old Dogue de Bordeaux. The female dog was diagnosed with a cutaneous melanoma 11 months before. It was resistant to conventional chemotherapy melanoma and was treated by the *Viscum album* therapy for ten weeks.

CASE DETAILS

A 7-year-old Dogue de Bordeaux female dog (Fig. 1 - A) was attended at the NaturalPet Clinic in Brasilia, Brazil. The dog weighed 32 Kg and was fed with commercial feed. She had no history of vomiting, diarrhea, dyspnea or apathy, and lack of appetite. The main complaint was an ulcerated lesion in the right anterior leg (Fig. 1 - B). The animal had already been diagnosed with malignant cutaneous melanoma 11 months before, and no surgical excision of any region was performed. Extensive ulcerated lesions in the fourth digit of the right anterior leg, mandibular region, and labial commissures (Fig. 2 - A) were observed for more than nine months, with no resolution of the initial condition. The submandibular, inguinal, and popliteal lymph nodes were infarcted. Nevertheless, the tutor reported having performed four cycles of conventional chemotherapy with no success. Pulmonary metastasis in the left caudal lobe, two evolving breast tumors, and several blackish nodular lesions spread through the abdomen (Fig. 2 - C), lower eyelids (Fig. 2 - B), and auricular pavilions were already diagnosed. At the physical examination, the patient was cheerful, alert to stimuli, had normal mucous membranes, CRT 2", lack of sensitivity to abdominal palpation, normal cardiac auscultation according to age and species. The tutor's main complaints were confirmed, such as ulcerated lesion in the fourth digit, bilateral ulcerated lesion in the labial commissures, and left cranial portion of the mandible. Breast tumors in M5E and M3D and melanocytic pattern nodules disseminated through the abdomen (Fig. 2 - C) of approximately 2x1.2cm and 0.9x1.5cm were also confirmed. Blood was collected for complete blood count and biochemical measurements of urea, creatinine, alanine aminotransferase, and alkaline phosphatase. The animal was prescribed the oral Vitamin D3 2000UI, one capsule, SID, 30 days; Vitamin C 500 mg, one tablet, SID, 30 days; Phosphorus 30CH (1x10³⁰) - 30 mL, 10% alcohol, four drops, two times a day, for 30 days; and low-carb diet (10% carbohydrate). An injectable, homeopathic treatment was prescribed and consisted of an intravenous application of *Viscum album* D3 (1x10⁻³) and auto-hemotherapy, once a week, at the clinic. At home, the tutor performed applications of *Viscum album* D3 (1x10⁻³), D6 (1x10⁻⁶), D12 (1x10⁻¹²), D30 (1x10⁻³⁰), in combinations, SID, subcutaneously, three times a week.

DISCUSSION

Malignant melanoma is among the skin neoplasms with the highest incidence in dogs. This neoplasm is characterized by presenting pigmented nodules, which can be located on the face, trunk, legs, mucocutaneous transitions, nail region, and scrotum (Ettinger and Feldman, 2004). This description is in line with the case here reported, where it is demonstrated the various nodular lesions with melanocytic pattern disseminated in the patient's body and subsequent diagnosis of the disease.

The animal was treated over ten weeks, subcutaneously and intravenously, starting on October 4th and ending on December 5th, presenting total wound healing. The lesions of the mandible and labial commissures were the first to heal (Fig. 3 - E). However, complete healing of the epithelium occurred over four weeks (Fig. 3). The ulcerated lesion of the paw occurred over ten whole weeks (Fig. 4). Blood tests showed the follow-up and minimal changes in the patient's biochemical and hematological parameters (Table 1). Since the first week, right after the first application, the tutor reported that the animal improved its overall condition, appetite, presented regular sleep, had started playing again, and was more stable and active.

This information corroborates Oei et al. (2020), who recorded the life quality improvement in breast cancer patients in various stages when they used the *Viscum album* therapy. Our findings are also corroborated by Valle et al. (2020), who reported a cutaneous melanoma in a dog treated with *Viscum album* therapy, using a similar protocol, with recovery and subsequent follow-up for eight months of the patient.

However, after the complete healing of the wound in the right anterior leg, the patient did not return to the clinic for the intravenous application. The tutor preferred to perform only the subcutaneous applications at home, discontinuing the protocol with the intravenous applications. At 14 days after the protocol discontinuation (December 19th), the patient returned to the clinic, and the tutor complained of dyspnea and lack of appetite during the past 24 hours. An x-ray was requested (Fig. 5), and pleural effusion was verified. The animal died 12 hours after diagnosis.

Malignant cutaneous melanoma is a disease of complex treatment because of patients with inoperable diseases or metastatic alterations since the conventional clinical treatment does not include the full disease resolution, nor does it even guarantee a better quality of life. When neoplasia is at an advanced stage, the patient's comfort and quality of life become essential palliative care. In this context, complementary treatments, such as the *Viscum album* therapy, are important tools for enhancing the treatment quality of such animals with no hope of improving their overall condition.

The conventional treatment model does not provide quality of life to patients in advanced stages of cancer. Therefore, the feeling of well-being of these individuals is reduced. However, the *Viscum album* therapy can provide several benefits to these patients, even when death is close, as above-mentioned for the patient cited in this report, who benefited from the palliative care from the *Viscum album* therapy. In this context, despite the poor prognosis of the disease, the subcutaneous and intravenous protocol allowed wound healing and the patient's quality of life improvement.

Therefore, the protocol administered to the patient in this study was successful in its purpose. It healed the wounds and improved the patient's quality of life until the day of its death. Other studies must be conducted, under the same conditions, to better elucidate the results obtained in the present study.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Table 1 - Description Of The Patient's Laboratory Parameters At The Beginning And The End Of The Treatment.

Laboratory Tests	October 4 th	December 19 th
Blood count (uL)	7,160,000	5,760,000
Hemoglobin (g/dL)	16	12.6
Hematocrit (%)	46.8	37
MCV (fL)	64.64	64.24

MCHC (g/dL)	34.19	34.05
Leukocytes (/uL)	8,100	12,600
Basophils (/uL)	0	0
Eosinophils (/uL)	243	378
Band neutrophils (/uL)	0	0
Segmented neutrophils (/uL)	5,913	10,332
Lymphocytes (/uL)	1,782	882
Monocytes (/uL)	162	1008
Platelets	228,000	439,000
Total Plasma Protein (g/dL)	8.0	7.0
Albumin (g/dL)	2.68	2.18
ALT (U/L)	26	23
AST (U/L)	34	72
Creatinine (mg/dL)	1.21	0.86
Alkaline Phosphatase (U/L)	86	106
TPP (g/dL)	8.93	7.18
Urea (g/dL)	18	25

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Fig. 1. (A) Female patient, Dogue de Bordeaux. (B) Ulcerated lesion in the fourth digit in the right anterior leg.



Fig. 2. (A) Ulcerated lesions in the bilateral labial commissure and cranial-mandibular portion. (B) Nodular lesion with a melanocytic pattern in the lower right eyelid. (C) Nodular lesions with a melanocytic pattern disseminated through the abdomen ventral region.

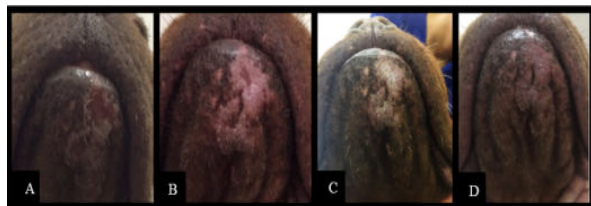


Fig. 3. Healing process of ulcerated lesions in the labial commissures and mandibular region during the *Viscum album* therapy. (A) Lesion at the initial stage. (B) Lesion stage after one week of treatment. (C) Lesion stage after two weeks of treatment. (D) Lesion stage after four weeks of treatment.

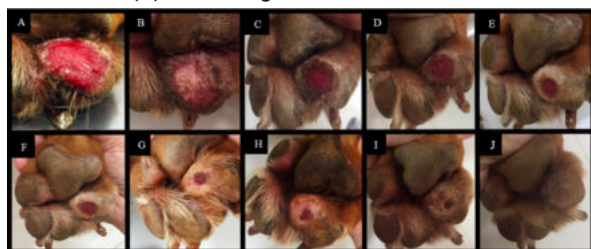


Fig. 4. Healing process of an ulcerated lesion in the fourth

digit in the right anterior leg during the *Viscum album* therapy. (A) Treatment initiation, ulcerated lesion. (B) 1st week after the treatment initiation. (C) 2nd week after the treatment initiation. (D) 3rd week after the treatment initiation. (E) 4th week after the treatment initiation. (F) 5th week after the treatment initiation. (G) 6th week after the treatment initiation. (H) 7th week after the treatment initiation. (I) 8th week after the treatment initiation. (J) 9th week after the treatment initiation. (K) 10th week after the treatment initiation.

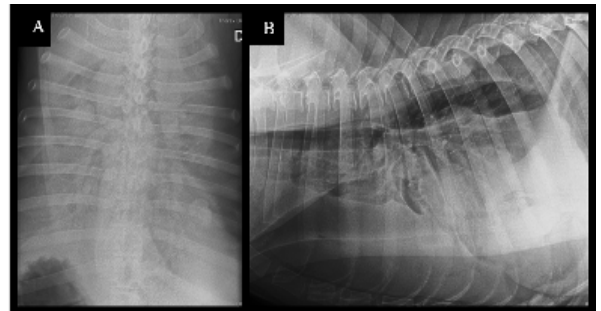


Fig. 5. (A) Dorsal-ventral chest x-ray, showing pleural effusion. (B) Left lateral chest x-ray, evidencing pleural effusion.

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