

TUMORS OF THE CARAPACE OF PHILIPPINE GREEN SEA TURTLE (*Chelonia mydas*)¹

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Abstract

Ten tissue samples of fibropapilloma on the carapace of ten individual turtles were subjected to tissue processing and stained with Hematoxylin and Eosin, Masson's Trichrome, and Alcian blue. Based on the tissue sections examined, all samples showed structures resembling the mammalian skin.

In the epidermis, there was moderate to severe hyperplasia comprising of about 10-25 layers of epidermal cells. Orthokeratotic hyperkeratosis with hypertrophy of epithelial cells was present. There were multifocal areas of vacuolation in the stratum granulosum down to stratum basale. There were focal areas of necrosis in the stratum basale.

The epidermis rests on a stroma resembling the dermis, which contains small blood vessels and well-differentiated fibroblasts haphazardly arranged in interlacing bundles of collagen. In the papillary layer of the dermis, increase in downward growth of epidermal hyperplasia with regular to irregular pattern of dermal papillae were observed forming the rete ridges. The reticular layer of the dermis contains more abundant and thicker well-differentiated fibroblasts than the papillary layer. Few mitotic figures and no signs of malignancy or anaplastic changes were observed.

Zusammenfassung (??)

Résumé (??)

Key words: (??)

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