INTRODUCTION
The glomus tumor is a rare neoplasm arising from the glomus body cells, modified smooth muscle cells located at the arteriovenous anastomosis, which regulate the temperature. This tumor commonly develops in the deep dermis and subcutis in the subungual region of the finger, although it sometimes arises in other regions, including the bone, stomach, and nose.

MATERIAL AND METHODS
A 2 cm in diameter round mass was observed in the right carpus of a 6 year old male Schnauzer (Fig. A). The mass was ulcerated and painful on palpation. A punch biopsy was submitted to the Anatomic Pathology Service of the University CEU Cardenal Herrera for histopathological analysis.

RESULTS
Histological examination showed a non-encapsulated, well circumscribed and partially infiltrative neoplasia (Fig. B), composed round to polygonal or spindle cells arranged in nests and bundles (Fig. C). The neoplastic cells presented distinct cell borders, small to moderate amounts of wispy eosinophilic to clear cytoplasm, and round to oval to irregular, central, sharply defined nuclei with finely stippled chromatin and, sometimes, indistinct nucleoli. Neoplastic cells were associated with numerous nerve branches and small blood vessels (Fig. D). In some areas, neoplastic cells were bulging into the vascular spaces, but they did not go through the vascular wall, as they remained lined by a single layer of flat endothelium (Fig. E). Neoplastic cells were positive for vimentin (Fig. F) and pan-actin (Fig. G and H) and negative for citokeratin.

DISCUSSION
This neoplasia was diagnosed as a glomus tumor based on the histological features and immunohistochemical results. One of the main differential diagnosis would be the cutaneous leiomyosarcoma, with similar immunohistochemical features. However, the association of the neoplastic cells to nerve branches and blood vessels and the bulging into the vascular spaces is more consistent with a glomus tumor. This neoplasia showed some features of malignancy based on the classification for glomus tumor in human medicine, (i.e. infiltration, spindle cell component, etc.). However, after 1 month of prednisolone treatment, the mass decreased in size up to 1 cm, and it was completely removed without evidence of infiltration. This case suggests that further studies are necessary to know the histologic features and clinical behavior of glomus tumors in veterinary medicine.

REFERENCES