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Medicina Veterinaria y zootecnia

INGLES II

Ensayo

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INTRODUCTION

Well, neoplasia is the abnormal and uncontrolled growth of cells or tissues in the body. The abnormal growth itself is called a neoplasm or tumor. It can be benign or malignant.

Benign neoplasms do not grow aggressively, do not invade surrounding body tissues, and do not spread throughout the body. On the other hand, malignant neoplasms tend to grow rapidly, invade surrounding tissues, and spread or metastasize to other parts of the body.

DESARROLLO

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The word "tumor" or "mass" is often used to describe the actual swelling or other physical symptoms of a neoplasm.

The neoplasia is common in companion animals and the incidence increases with age.

How is it diagnosed? Necessary to confirm the neoplasia. Determine if the neoplasm is benign or malignant.

Can neoplasia be prevented? Neoplasia in pets. Skin neoplasms in cats are malignant, but in dogs they are usually benign.

All mammary neoplasms in cats are malignant.

Mammary gland: 50% of all mammary neoplasms in dogs and more than 85% of

Age will greatly reduce the risk of mammary gland neoplasia. Since many inflammations are malignant, early and aggressive treatment is essential. It can also develop inside the nose of both cats and dogs. Nosebleeds, difficulty breathing, or facial swelling are signs that may indicate neoplasia and should be checked by your veterinarian. The feline leukemia virus may be the cause of lymphoma in some cats.

Abdominal neoplasia: Neoplasms within the abdomen are common but difficult to identify. make an early diagnosis. Weight loss or abdominal bloating may be signs of abdominal pain neoplasia.

How is cancer treated? Each type of neoplasia requires individual attention and may include one or a combination of treatment therapies such as surgery, chemotherapy, radiation, cryosurgery, hyperthermia, or immunotherapy. Your pet's overall health is also important and your veterinarian may recommend dietary changes or other things to better help your pet respond to treatment.

What is the success rate?

This depends largely on the type and extent of the neoplasia, as well as the aggressiveness of the therapy.

What will happen in the future?

Every day more is learned about the neoplasia through research and experience.

Animals today have a better chance of being successfully treated against neoplasia and cancer.

CONCLUSION

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