



Cancer in Pet Animals

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Cancer in animals has been a problem that has increased over time, however, at present there are tools to be able to treat it, unfortunately a way to prevent cancer in animals has not yet been found, although the hope is not lost that with the passage of the research that is carried out every day it will be possible to find an effective way to prevent it. This will cover important topics about neoplasia, tumors and cancer in domestic animals, their clinical signs and the treatments they may have or need, so we will also see statistics and important data on the topic to be treated. Neoplasm is a term used to refer to the formation of a neoplasm or tumor, that is, any disordered and uncontrolled growth of abnormal cells or tissues in the same organism. There are different types of neoplasm, these can be benign (the tumor, condition or growth that is not cancerous, can grow but will not spread) or malignant (type of tumor that is cancerous, can grow and will spread to other parts of the body). We can say that a "tumor" or "mass" is the actual or superficial physical swelling of the neoplasm. On the other hand, a "cancer" is a type of malignant neoplasm and spreads through other tissues of the body. The neoplasm is common in domestic animals, companion animals and the level of probability increases with the age of the pet. Cancer has shown that it is responsible for the death of fifty percent of animals over ten years of age. It has been proven that dogs are more vulnerable to cancer than cats, since dogs contract cancer at approximately the same rate as humans, unlike cats that have a lower mortality rate due to cancer.

Even with thousands of research, a neoplasm cannot yet be prevented and most of the causes that produce them are not yet known, therefore, preventing the neoplasm, however, they can be controlled and treated in the best ways that have been found. There are various types of neoplasms, such as on the skin (common in older dogs and uncommon in cats), in mammary glands (the rate of development of this cancer in cats is very high), in head-neck (mouth neoplasm very common in dogs and little in cats), lymphomas (enlargement of one or more lymph nodes in the body), in testicles (rare in cats and common in dogs), in the abdomen (they are very common but not quickly detectable, sudden weight loss is an obvious clinical sign), bone neoplasms (common in dogs large and older than 7 years, rare in cats, mostly located in bones near the leg or joints). On the other hand, the control or treatment of cancer must be individual to each case and animal, since they can include therapies such as surgeries, chemotherapy, radiation, cryosurgery, hyperthermia or immunotherapy, this goes hand in hand with the health of the animal and food. As the treatment and control of cancer is carried out, it will be seen whether the process will be

successful or not, this will depend on various factors such as the aggressiveness of the treatment, the aggressiveness of the cancer or abscess, although if the neoplasms are detected in time it has a greater chance of being successful. We can say that neoplasms are high-risk, very threatening and have no way to be prevented, however, if we detect it in time, it has a lot of possibility that our pet can cope with it and be able to exterminate it successfully with the various treatments and therapies that it may need, even if the process is somewhat expensive, we will have the opportunity to try various methods and thus avoid the loss of our pet.

LINKOGRAFÍA

https://fmvz.unam.mx/fmvz/licenciatura/coepa/archivos/manuales_2013/Manual_Comprension_Textos_Medicos_Veterinarios_Ingles.pdf

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