



## CONCEPT MAP UNIT III, ENGLISH

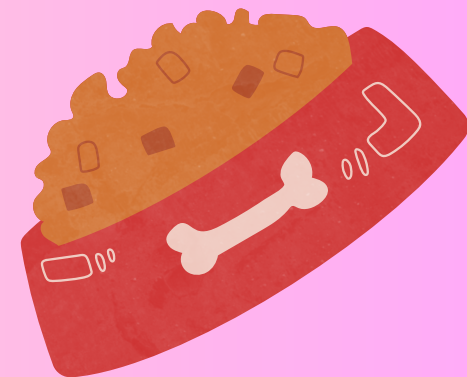
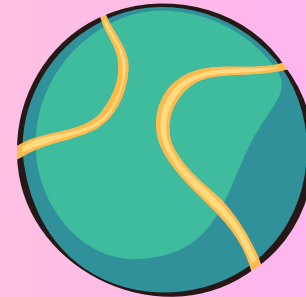
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# CANCER IN PET ANIMALS

**WHAT ARE NEOPLASTIA, TUMORS AND CANCER ?**

Neoplasia is the uncontrolled, abnormal growth of cells or tissues in the body, and 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 the surrounding body tissues, and do not spread throughout the body.

Malignant neoplasms, on the other hand, tend to grow rapidly, invade the tissues around them and spread or metastasize to other parts of the body. The word "tumor" or "mass" is often used to describe the actual swelling or other physical appearance of a neoplasm. The word "cancer" is often confused with neoplasia, but only malignant neoplasms are truly cancers.

**HOW IS IT DIAGNOSED ?**

Neoplasia is often suspected on the basis of the pet's medical history and physical exam. Additional tests, such as radiographs (x-rays), blood tests, and ultrasound exams, may be necessary to confirm neoplasia.

A biopsy, taking a tissue sample from the neoplasm for examination under a microscope, is usually necessary to confirm the diagnosis and help determine if the neoplasm is benign or malignant. Additional biopsies of other tissues, such as lymph nodes, may be necessary to determine how far a malignant neoplasm (cancer) has spread.

**HOW COMMON ARE NEOPLASTIA AND CANCER ?**

Neoplasia is common in pet animals and the incidence increases with age. Cancer accounts for almost half of the deaths of pets over 10 years of age. Dogs get cancer at roughly the same rate as humans, while cats get fewer cancers.

**Is neoplasia preventable?**  
Unfortunately, the cause of most neoplastic diseases is not known and, therefore, prevention is difficult. Early detection and treatment are the best ways to manage neoplasia in pets.

**COMMON TYPES OF NEOPLASTIA IN PETS :**

Each type of neoplasia requires individual care and may include one or a combination of treatment therapies such as surgery, chemotherapy, radiation, cryosurgery (freezing), hyperthermia (heating) or immunotherapy. Your pet's overall health is important too, and your veterinarian may recommend dietary changes or other things to help your pet better respond to treatment.

Once you have a diagnosis, your veterinarian will discuss the best treatment option(s) for your pet and the risks and side effects associated with each option. Pain management is also an important part of treatment. In some instances, your veterinarian may refer you to a board-certified oncologist (cancer specialist) and/or specialty clinic depending upon the recommended course of treatment.

**HOW IS CANCER TRATED ?**

1. Skin
2. Mammary Gland (Breast)
3. Head & Neck
4. Lymphoma
5. Testicles
6. Abdominal Neoplasia
7. Bone

Some types of neoplasia can be cured, but other types can only be managed to decrease spread and prolong your pet's comfort and life as much as possible. How early a neoplasm is detected and the type of neoplasm are often the biggest factors determining the success of treatment.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IN THE FUTURE ?**

Each day, more is being learnt about neoplasia through research and experience. Animals today have a better chance of being successfully treated for neoplasia and cancer than they did before, and the more we learn about it, the more pets' lives we can improve and save.

**New diagnostic methods can help detect neoplasia earlier and improve your pet's chances, and new treatment methods are being developed to provide better success rates with less risk of side effects.**

**WHAT IS THE SUCCES RATE ?**

This strongly depends upon the type and extent of the neoplasia, as well as the aggressiveness of therapy. Benign neoplasms are usually easier to treat, and treatment of any type of neoplasia is more likely to be successful if the neoplasms are detected early.

- 10 common signs of neoplasia in small animals**
1. Abnormal swellings that persist or continue to grow
  2. Sores that do not heal
  3. Weight loss
  4. Loss of appetite
  5. Bleeding or discharge from any body opening
  6. Offensive odor
  7. Difficulty eating or swallowing
  8. Hesitation to exercise or loss of stamina
  9. Persistent lameness or stiffness
  10. Difficulty breathing, urinating, or defecating



# **Bibliografía:**

**English Handbook Basic Englis. Level 1.  
UDS.**

**Curso de comprensión de lectura para  
Medicina Veterinaria y Zootecnia.**

**Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.  
Facultad de Medicina Veterinaria y  
Zootecnia.**

**División de Estudios  
Profesionales. Departamento de Inglés.  
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