



Presentation sheet

NAME: Pineda Escobar Josselyn Mayte

CAREER: Lic. Medicina Veterinaria y Zootecnia

FOUR-MONTH: 1er "A"

SUBJECT: English III

TEACHER: Eduardo Enrique Arreola Jimenez

ACTIVITY No.3: Cancer in Animals

DELIVERY DATE: Saturday, 2nd november 2024

CANCER IN ANIMALS

WHAT ARE NEOPLASIA, TUMOR 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

COMMON TYPES OF NEOPLASIA IN PETS?

SKIN NEOPLASIA IS VERY COMMON IN OLDER DOGS, BUT MUCH LESS COMMON IN CATS. MOST SKIN NEOPLASMS IN CATS ARE MALIGNANT, BUT IN DOGS THEY ARE OFTEN BENIGN. YOUR VETERINARIAN SHOULD EXAMINE ALL SKIN NEOPLASMS IN A DOG OR CAT TO DETERMINE IF ANY ARE MALIGNANT.

HOW COMMON ARE NEOPLASIA 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.

HOW IS CANCER TREATED?

EACH TYPE OF NEOPLASIA REQUIRES INDIVIDUAL CARE AND MAY INCLUDE ONE OR A COMBINATION OF TREATMENT THERAPIES SUCH AS SURGERY, CHEMOTHERAPY, RADIATION, OR HORMONAL THERAPY. 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 OPTIONS FOR YOUR PET AND THE RISKS AND SIDE EFFECTS ASSOCIATED WITH EACH OPTION.

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.

WHAT IS THE SUCCESS 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. ALTHOUGH SOME NEOPLASMS (ESPECIALLY THE MORE AGGRESSIVE CANCERS) CANNOT BE CURED, TREATMENT CAN PROLONG YOUR PET'S LIFE AND IMPROVE THEIR QUALITY OF LIFE.

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

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IN THE FUTURE?

EACH DAY, MORE IS BEING LEARNED 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.

BIBLIOGRAFIA

English handbook basic english. Level 1. UDS

Curson de compresion de lectura para medicina veterinaria y zooctenia. Division de estudios profesionales. Departamento de estudios ingles. Mexico.

Canva

GRAFICO MAPA CONCEPTUAL ESQUEMA CREATIVO MULTICOLOR - GRÁFICA - CANVA