



Mapa Conceptual, Unidad 3
Inglés I



"CANCER IN PET ANIMALS"

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CANCER IN PET ANIMALS

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.

WHAT ARE NEOPLASIA, 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, do grow rapidly, invade the tissues around them and spread or metastasize to other parts of the body.

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 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.

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 NEOPLASIA IN PETS

- Skin.
- Mammary Gland (breast).
- Head and Neck.
- Lymphoma.
- Testicles.
- Abdominal Neoplasia.
- Bone.

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 and 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.



BIBLIOGRAFIA

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