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ACTIVITY NO.3:

CANCER IN PET ANIMAL

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CANCER IN PET ANIMALS

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.

"TUMOR OR MASS"

is often used to describe the actual swelling or other physical appearance of a neoplasm.

"CANCER"

is often confused with neoplasia, but only malignant neoplasms are truly cancers.

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

HOW IS IT DIAGNOSED?

neoplasia is often suspected on the basis of the pet's medical history and physical exam.

X-RAYS

blood test, and ultrasound exams, may be necessary to confirm neoplasia.

COMMON TYPES OF NEOPLASIA IN PETS

the cause of most neoplastic diseases is not known, and therefore prevention is difficult

DETECTION AND TREATMENT

early detection and treatment are the best ways to manage neoplasia in pets.

HOW IS CANCER TREATED?

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.

CANCER SPECIALIST

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.

ESPECIALLY WITH SOME CANCERS"

Before you make your decision for treatment or euthanasia, discuss the options with your veterinarian so you can make the best choice for your pet and your family.

WHAT IS THE SUCCESS RATE?

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.

cannot be cured, treatment can prolong your pet's life and improve their quality of life.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IN THE FUTURE?

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.

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

SKIN

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.

HEAD AND NECK

Neoplasia of the mouth is common in dogs and less common in cats.

BONE

Persistent pain, lameness, and swelling in the affected area are common signs of the disease.

TESTICLES

testicles that did not move to their normal positions during growth, and may be located in the abdomen or between the abdomen and scrotum.

MAMMARY GLAND (BREAST)

50% of all breast neoplasms in dogs and greater than 85% of all breast neoplasms in cats are malignant. Spaying your female pet before 12 months of age will greatly reduce the risk of mammary gland neoplasia.

LYMPHOMA

A contagious feline leukemia virus can be the cause of lymphoma in some cats.

ABDOMINAL NEOPLASIA

Weight loss or abdominal swelling can be signs of abdominal neoplasia.

BIBLIOGRAFIA:

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