



MAPA CONCEPTUAL

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INGLES I

CANCER IN PET ANIMALS

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CANCER IN PET ANIMALS

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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.

COMMON TYPES OF NEOPLASIA IN PETS

- Skin:** Skin neoplasia is very common in older dogs, but much less common in cats.
- Mammary gland (Breast):** 50% of all breast neoplasms in dogs and greater than 85% of all breast neoplasms in cats are malignant.
- Head & Neck:** Neoplasia of the mouth is common in dogs and less common in cats.
- Lymphoma:** It is characterized by enlargement of one or many lymph nodes in the body.
- 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.
- Abdominal Neoplasia:** Weight loss or abdominal swelling can be signs of abdominal neoplasia.
- Bone:** The leg bones, near joints, are the most common sites. Persistent pain, lameness, and swelling in the affected area are common.

HOW COMMON ARE NEOPLASIA AND CANCER?

Neoplasia is common in pet animals and the incidence increases with age.

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, cryosurgery (freezing), hyperthermia (heating) or immunotherapy.

HOW IS IT DIAGNOSED?

Additional tests, such as radiographs (x-rays), blood tests, and ultrasound exams, may be necessary to confirm neoplasia.

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.

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?

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

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BIBLIOGRAFIA

**CURSO DE COMPRESIÓN DE LECTURA PARA MEDICINA
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