

EXTRA GENITAL OCCURRENCE OF TRANSMISSIBLE VENEREAL TUMOR IN A DOG - A CASE REPORT

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Transmissible venereal tumor (TVT) is a naturally occurring neoplastic disease usually involves the external genitalia of male and female dogs (Cohen, 1985). It mainly occurs in young, sexually mature dogs which have an uncontrolled sexual behavior with incidence ranging from 2 to 43 percent of all tumors in temperate climates. The etiology appears to be cell transplant from affected to unaffected dogs and common at 2-5 years of age (Thacher and Bradley 1983). Presence of venereal tumors in extra genital sites of the skin has also been reported. There are a few reports of localization of the tumor in the mammary glands even in countries where the neoplasm is enzootic (Weir, 1978). The tumor location in the mammary gland

due to contamination of the mammary gland from genital discharges.

A four and-a-half year old intact bitch was presented to the college clinic, deptt. of surgery and radiology with the history of blood discharge from the vagina and a swelling near inguinal mammary gland since one month (Fig 1) and showing normal physiological activities. Hematological parameters were within the normal range and blood picture was normal. Physical examination revealed a hard swelling at inguinal mammary gland and cauliflower like growth in the vagina. Cytological examination of the vaginal discharge confirmed as transmissible venereal tumor.



Fig 1 Showing TVT and Mammary tumor in a dog

Vincristine sulfate was administered weekly @ 0.025 mg/kg, intravenously for three weeks along with supplementation of Liverolin and Dexorange 5ml each BID and the condition subsided after the first dose itself.

Chemotherapy has been shown to be the most effective and practical therapy, with Vincristine sulfate being the most frequently

used drug and for complete remission usually required 2 to 8 injections.

The tumor may also be transmitted to the oral cavities, skin and the rectum less commonly by sniffing or licking. More rarely, they may be found in other areas, including the lips, oral mucosa, and peritoneum or in organs such as the tonsils, eye, liver, spleen, kidney, lung, and musculature as also

mentioned by Rogers, *et al.* (1998). The diagnosis was based on the cytological examination of the vaginal discharge which clearly differentiated from other usual TVT as also mentioned by Moulton (1978).

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