

DYNAMICS OF TUMORS IN DOGS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

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Introduction: Tumors in Dog is when a cell continues to multiply out of control instead of following the natural cycle that may ends in cell death, common in the United Kingdom and many other countries [1-4], the Dogs Tumors development, in the United Kingdom with a standardized incidence rate of 1,437 per 100,000 dogs per year, followed by alimentary (210), mammary (205), urogenital (139), lymphoid (134), endocrine (113) and oropharyngeal (112)[1]. It can also affect other areas of the body, including the spleen, liver, gastrointestinal tract, and bone marrow, breeds such as Boston Terriers, Boxers, Pugs, and Bulldogs, as well as retriever breeds more risky to get a tumor than other breeds[1,3]. Testing the type of Tumors may include Ultrasounds, X-Ray, needle aspiration, biopsy, blood work, and monitoring.

Methods: The study of dogs with tumors was conducted during 2023 and the beginning of 2024. The Fine needle aspiration biopsy technique FNA of clinically ill dogs was examined by native smears stained at “Vets4Pets” hospital taken from each tumor, after a full examination, and was sent it to the laboratory Indexx, located in the UK with more than one place, by pathologist. The statistical processing of the obtained data with the determination of the share has been carried out.

Result: During the research period in United Kingdom, approximately 1 in 4 dogs will, the clinics with available postcode data included England (90.4%), Scotland (3.9%), Wales (3.7%), Northern Ireland (1.7%) and Channel Islands (0.3%), in general all over the United Kingdom about 876,039 dogs with at least one clinical record from 886 clinics and about 926 case were registered with “Vets4pets” hospital. Thirteen of the 18 breeds had a lower probability of death in year 0–1 than year 1–2 in life, some slightly and others substantially. This finding goes against the evidence that mortality is higher in puppy (0–26 weeks) and pre junior (27–52 weeks) periods than young adult period (1–2 years). Insured dogs may represent a subset of dogs that live longer than those without insurance, as they may receive more or additional veterinary care, due to alleviated economic constraints on the owners. According to Laboratory results 27% there are a MCT cancer tumour, and 40% Atypia tumour, and 33% cyst tumour, and most of them are non spayed or non castrated, usually non spayed visible on the mammary glands, The probability of death was lower in year 0–1 than year 1–2 in most breeds [American Bulldog (0.024; 0.065), Border Collie (0.012; 0.020), Boxer (0.005; 0.016), English Bulldog (0.040; 0.055), Cocker Spaniel (0.012; 0.013), French Bulldog (0.131; 0.136); German Shepherd Dog (0.013; 0.020), Husky (0.026; 0.047), Jack Russell Terrier (0.009; 0.009); Labrador Retriever (0.007; 0.009), Springer Spaniel (0.006; 0.006) and Staffordshire Bull Terrier (0.011; 0.012)]. Some breeds, including American Bulldog, Chihuahua, English Bulldog, French Bulldog, Husky and Pug had a probability of death before reaching adulthood (before year 2) much higher than the overall dogs (0.017 in year 0–1 and 0.016 in year 1–2). Most dogs respond to chemotherapy treatments and can go into complete remission 5-10% cure rate or using surgery 90-100% cure rate or radiation therapy 80% cure rate.

Conclusion: Presence cyst or complicated tumors less in neutered dogs compared to entire dogs and wide that can relate the males and females hormones, also between breeds, with Jack Russell Terrier and Yorkshire Terrier etc. having the highest and some brachycephalic breeds showing the lowest life expectancy at age 0, the age play an interesting role when the dog get older the tumor presence with any type decrease with age, generated in the current study promote not only a better understanding of the life trajectory of dogs but also offer several applications for the veterinary profession and research to improve the health and welfare of dogs and the practical

choice usually it will be surgery the mainstay for most common tumors according to cure rate 90-100%.

References:

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