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Case report: Spontaneous regression in a naturally occurring transmissible venereal tumor

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Transmissible Venereal Tumor (TVT) is a contagious neoplasm that affects dogs. This neoplasm may present rare cases of tumor regression, usually linked to cases of experimental infection and not of natural occurrence. Immunotherapy seems to be a future possibility for the control of this neoplasm, for example, animals that are resistant to tumor development are the source for future studies related to the immune response. The purpose of this case report is to present a spontaneous regression in a case of naturally occurring TVT. A female dog, with no defined breed presented irregular ulcerated neoformation with serosanguinolent secretion, measuring approximately 8 cm near the inguinal breast. The cytological examination revealed cells with ovoid morphology, abundant cytoplasm, presence of cytoplasmic vacuolation, presence of a large and evident nucleolus, regular chromatin and eccentric nucleus and diagnosed TVT. Before the chemotherapy treatment, sterilization was recommended, fifteen days after surgery, the animal presented a considerable regression of the tumor (5 cm). The animal was kept under observation with evaluation of the blood count, tumor measurement and photographic record every seven days, after six weeks the tumor regressed significantly, and it was not possible to macroscopically measure the lesion. Fine-needle aspiration was performed from tissue where the neoformation was present and lymph nodes. The samples were negative for neoplastic cells. TVT regression are rarely reported, an identification of these cases for future immunological studies have great value in understanding the biology of this neoplasia.

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