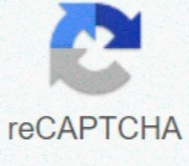




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## Veterinary oncology pdf

Tumors of the Oral Cavity Oral tumors may be benign or malignant. The most common malignant oral tumors in dogs are melanoma, squamous cell carcinoma and fibrosarcoma. Warning signs of a tumor inside the oral cavity include worsening breath, drooling, dropping food or difficulty eating, blood or bloody discharge in the water bowl, and/or facial disfigurement. Read More About Tumors of the Oral Cavity Diagnosis of an oral tumor usually requires a tissue biopsy, which is usually performed with your dog under general anesthesia. In addition to a biopsy, the oncology team will discuss other tests to assess the overall health of your dog and investigate whether the tumor has spread elsewhere in the body. Treatment of most oral tumors relies upon surgical removal of the tumor, including removal of portions of bone that may be involved. Although this may sound extreme, dogs that have undergone surgery to remove an oral tumor along with a portion of their upper or lower jaw have excellent cosmetic and functional results within two weeks of the surgery, and are able to live happy and comfortable lives. Radiation therapy may also play a role, with or without surgery, in the management of malignant oral tumors. For melanoma specifically, immune therapies such as anti-melanoma vaccinations may be another option to consider. While most malignant oral tumors in dogs are not curable, there is a wide range of treatment options to keep your dog comfortable and happy for as long as possible. Call to schedule an appointment: 608-263-7600 Nasal Tumors There are a number of different types of cancers that can affect the nasal cavity and associated sinuses. Warning signs of nasal cancer include blood dripping from one side of the nose, sneezing, facial disfigurement or protrusion of an eyeball. Read More About Nasal Tumors In addition to cancer, other diseases that can affect the nasal cavity and cause similar signs include fungal or bacterial nasal infections, foreign bodies, and other infectious and immune-mediated causes. To determine why a dog is having these types of signs, a CT scan is usually recommended. If a mass lesion is identified on the CT scan, a biopsy should be performed to get a tissue diagnosis. In addition, other tests may be recommended to determine overall health status of the patient and to check for spread of the tumor to other parts of the body. The most commonly recommended treatment option for dogs with nasal tumors is radiation therapy. Unless it is combined with radiation therapy, surgery is not recommended for dogs with nasal tumors because it is not possible to completely remove all of the tumor cells from the nasal cavity. Medical or chemotherapy may be an additional option, depending upon the type of cancer and the likelihood of it responding. Although it is not possible to cure most nasal tumors, treatment can temporarily resolve clinical signs, improve your dog's quality of life, and therefore prolong survival. The UW Veterinary Care Oncology Team will work with you to help decide the right course of action for you and your dog. Call to schedule an appointment: 608-263-7600 Common Types of Cancer in Cats Small Cell Gastrointestinal (GI) Lymphoma Small cell GI lymphoma is the most common form of lymphoma in cats. Warning signs of this disease include decreased appetite, diarrhea or soft stools, vomiting and weight loss. Read More About Small Cell GI Lymphoma Because there are many problems besides lymphoma that can cause these signs in cats, the diagnostic work-up of cats with these signs often includes checking bloodwork and an abdominal ultrasound, and may also include an ultrasound-guided aspirate of any abnormal ultrasound findings or biopsy obtained via endoscopy or surgery. Once a diagnosis of small cell GI lymphoma is made, the UW Veterinary Care Oncology Team will talk with you about treatment with prednisone and a chemotherapy drug that can be given by mouth once every 14 days. Cats with small cell GI lymphoma typically respond very well to treatment, with resolution of their clinical signs and significant improvement in their quality of life. The disease can often be controlled by the medications for well over three years. Call to schedule an appointment: 608-263-7600 Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the Oral Cavity Warning signs of this cancer in cats include swelling of the chin or jawline or facial deformity, difficulty eating and drinking, difficulty grooming, bad breath and drooling. Read More About Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the Oral Cavity A diagnosis is often suspected based on physical examination findings, with the most common abnormality being an ulcerated (open) mass along the gingiva that is often also distorting the bone of the jaw. A biopsy is necessary to confirm the diagnosis. Other tests, such as chest X-rays and fine needle aspirates of regional lymph nodes, are recommended to determine whether the tumor has spread. Treatment options for cats with oral squamous cell carcinoma are limited. Surgical removal of the tumor, along with the affected bone, is considered the best way to relieve pain and prolong survival. Although removal of a portion of the jaw in a cat sounds extreme, cats typically recover well and are able to eat and drink and groom themselves within two weeks of the surgery. Radiation therapy is another treatment option that may relieve pain and even shrink the tumor temporarily. Unfortunately, oral squamous cell carcinoma is not considered a curable tumor. Our oncology team is here to help you to define your treatment goals for your cat if it does have oral squamous cell carcinoma. Call to schedule an appointment: 608-263-7600 common warning signs of cancer in pets Masses, especially those that grow quickly, feel firm, or are changing in appearance (becoming bruised or ulcerated) Persistent vomiting Diarrhea Dramatic weight change Sudden lameness or swelling of the leg Blood coming from the mouth or nose, especially if accompanied by foul odor Swelling of the abdomen, especially if accompanied by decreased energy or pale gums Major changes in appetite and energy beyond normal age-related changes Treatment options for veterinary patients with cancer While the Oncology Service at UW Veterinary Care is world-renowned for making clinical advances in the treatment of cats and dogs with cancer, we also offer routine treatment options such as chemotherapy, surgery and radiation therapy. Most of our approaches, including chemotherapy, are delivered on an outpatient basis in an effort to interrupt your beloved companion's routines as little as possible. Their quality of life is always our highest priority, so our team will ensure that you and your animal are comfortable every step of the way. Learn More About Treatment and Therapy Options UWVC Oncology Team Medical Oncology Faculty Ruthanne Chun, DVM, DACVIM (Oncology), Clinical Professor Xuan Pan, VMD, PhD, DACVIM (Oncology), Assistant Professor MacKenzie Pellin, DVM, DACVIM (Oncology), DACVR (Radiation Oncology), DACVR (Radiation Oncology) David Vail, DVM, MS, DACVIM (Oncology), Professor Radiation Oncology Faculty Lisa Forrest, VMD, DACVR (Radiology, Radiation Oncology), Professor Michelle Turek, DVM, DACVIM (Oncology), DACVR (Radiation Oncology), Clinical Assistant Professor Nathaniel Van Asselt Medical Oncology Residents Caitlin Heaton, DVM Samuel Keepman, DVM Kara Magee, DVM Diana Sanchez, DVM, SMSDC, PhD Ann Marie Picone, DVM (Intern) Radiation Oncology Residents Steven Moirano, DVM Karan Randhawa, DVM Marilla Takada, DVM Rachel McMahon, DVM (Intern) Each case is different, which means that costs will vary depending on your pet's needs. Treatment options for cancer can be as simple as pain or anti-inflammatory medications, or as involved as chemotherapy, surgery and radiation therapy (or sometimes a combination of all of these). The exact treatment is often specific to the tumor type, stage of disease (presence of metastases and extent of the tumor), the personality and overall health of the pet, and the owner's goals, finances and expectations. Our goal as oncologists is to educate you on the various options and to help you find the best option for you and your pet, whether it is focusing on keeping your pet comfortable or trying more aggressive therapy. Payment Information We understand that paying for your animal's medical needs can be stressful. Your animal deserves the best care and we have various payment options, so your focus can be on getting your animal healthy. Scheduling an Appointment Owners should schedule an appointment with us if their local veterinarian has diagnosed or has a strong suspicion that their pet has cancer and they would like to learn more about diagnostic and treatment options. If new masses are noted, we always recommend that they are evaluated and sampled by a veterinarian—benign fatty tumors are common but are important to be differentiated from more aggressive tumors. What Additional Training Does A Veterinary Oncologist Have? Any veterinarian who wants to specialize in oncology must first be certified as an internal medicine specialist. Veterinarians who want to become board certified in internal medicine must seek additional, intensive training to become a specialist and earn this prestigious credentialing. Specialty status is granted by the American College of Veterinary Internal Medicine (ACVIM). A veterinarian who has received this specialty status will list the initials, 'DACVIM,' after his or her DVM degree. Or, the veterinarian may indicate that he or she is a 'Diplomate' of the ACVIM. The word 'Diplomate' typically means the specialist has achieved the following: Obtained a traditional 8 year veterinary degree (four years of college plus four years of veterinary school). Completed an additional three to six years of advanced training, including a residency at a veterinary teaching hospital where the veterinarian will have trained with some of the best experts in the field and obtained hands on experience. Completed the credentialing application process established by the ACVIM Passed a rigorous general examination. Once a veterinarian is board certified in internal medicine, he or she may seek additional specialty status in veterinary oncology. Internal medicine specialists must obtain additional training in this area and sit for a second, even more intensive examination. These doctors will list their credentials after their boarded status, for example, as 'DACVIM (Oncology),' When your pet needs the care of a veterinary internal medicine specialist/veterinary oncologist, years of intensive training and additional education will be focused on helping him or her to recover from the disease and/or enjoy the highest quality of life possible. Welcome to the MU Veterinary Health Center Oncology Service. Our mission is to provide state-of-the-art, compassionate cancer care for animals and to teach veterinary students, interns and residents about safe and proper diagnostics and treatments. In addition, we strive to advance evidence-based cancer medicine among all species with an emphasis in our research on comparative medicine. We believe a team approach is crucial when treating pets with cancer. We partner with your veterinarian to provide the best care for your pet. We hope that you will choose us to be a part of your pet's team. While we cannot provide medical consultation or recommendations over the Internet or by phone for animals we have not seen, we hope this site will answer some initial questions for people whose pets are diagnosed with cancer. Now, more than ever, treatments available for cancer increase constantly. Cancer treatments are typically well-tolerated, and we strive to maintain an excellent quality of life for each pet we treat. Our first and most important job is to offer options and then to help pet owners choose the option that best fits their pet, their life and their goals. Faculty Veterinarians Jeffrey N. 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While much of our focus is placed on the surgical aspects of oncology, we incorporate the principles of other treatment modalities such as chemotherapy, radiation therapy, and interventional oncology, and focus on utilizing evidence-based medicine in our daily practice. Please browse this site to learn more about our society, veterinary surgical oncology and the general treatment of cancer in veterinary patients.

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