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Ovarian metastasis of transmissible venereal tumour in a dog

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The transmissible venereal tumour (TVT) that is seen in both sexes of the dog is transmitted by transporting allograft tumour cells by mating or social activities.\textsuperscript{1} Lesions are mostly seen in the genitalia, though less commonly they can be seen extra-genitally. The cases are mostly benign in character though metastasis may occur in 5% to any part of the body.\textsuperscript{2} The case presented explains a case of ovarian metastasis and clinical appearance of TVT in a 6 years old female German shepherd hybrid. Case history revealed that the dog was taken to a private clinic due to bloody vaginal discharge and was treated with tarantula cubensis extract with no apparent recovery, had poor appetite, was lethargic and unresponsive. Physical examination yielded a body temperature of 39.3°C respiratory rate of 32 per minute, heart rate of 124 per minute, hyperaemic mucous membranes and normal sized lymph nodes. During vaginal examination a mass with a diameter of 1 cm was detected on the dorsal vaginal wall. During vaginal cytology, the presence of TVT cells with intracytoplasmic vacuoles, neutrophil leucocytes and a large number of lymphocytic cells surrounding the tumour cells lead to the diagnosis of TVT. During ultrasonographical evaluation a mass with the dimensions of 5.9 x 6.5 cm was detected caudal to the left kidney that had irregular margins. During ultrasonography evaluation and ovariohysterectomy no other pathologies were found. The dimensions of the mass after surgical removal was found to be 9 x 11 cm, and after sectioning, the interior revealed white a grey multilobular structure with cavernous cavities and fluid collections. Because it was necessary to investigate the possibility of metastasis and to make comparison possible the vaginal mass was also removed and sent for hystopathological examination. Both masses were identified as TVT after pathological examination. Even though the patient owner was advised to carry on the treatment with chemotherapy, he refused to bring his dog after the dog’s recovery from the operation. According to the owner, 3 months after the operation, the dog was healthy. As far as our knowledge goes, this is the first report providing a case of TVT with only ovarian metastasis. Also, even though the main therapeutic course for TVT is chemotherapy, the surgical removal of small and conveniently placed main and metastatic masses was found to be effective in cases like this.