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Transmissible Venereal Tumor - Reporting of cases treated at the Veterinary Hospital of the Northern Fluminense State University from July to September 2015
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The transmissible venereal tumor (TVT), also known as Sticker's tumor is a neoplasm of round cells of mesenchymal origin, which is transmitted by transplantable cells that is usually located in the mucosa of the external genitalia of both sexes, predominantly affecting penis and vagina but it may be found in extragenital regions [1]. It is a tumor that affects more the dogs. Its transmission is usually goes by mating, but can affect the skin and other mucous membranes through the implantation of tumor cells through licking, biting or scratch. The lesions appear as raised areas with nodular appearance and bright red color with presence of bloody discharge. TVT is a neoplasm which becomes metastatic in only 5% of cases, which may occur mainly in the oral cavity, sinuses, scrotum, spleen, eyeball, peripheral nerves, brain and adenohypophysis [2]. The diagnosis is made by physical examination and cytological evaluation. The treatment may be performed by chemotherapy and radiotherapy, however chemotherapy is the most effective method of treatment.

In the period from July to September were sent twelve dogs to the Veterinary Hospital of the Northern Fluminense State University Darcy Ribeiro, 7 females and 5 males, 9 dogs are mixed breed, 1 pinscher, 1 pitbull and 1 daschaund. All animals had a history of having access to the street. Their ages ranged from 1 year and 6 months to 8 years. The clinical signs shown by these patients included: bloody vaginal discharge, bloody discharge prepucial, licking the external genitalia, skin lesions, oral lesions and one dog present involvement of lymphnode retropharyngeal. On average they were manifesting these signs for more than one month. The localization of the lesions on 10 of these animals were in just genitalia. For the diagnosis was carried out inspection of lesions and cytologic examination which was observed in all animals, the presence of round cells with large nucleus and often vacuolated, TVT features. The treatment was performing 4-6 rounds of chemotherapy through the use of vincristine sulfate (0.75 mg/m³) and isolation of these animals during the treatment period, because they are still capable of transmitting the TVT. The treatment of all animals has been completed, and all showed improvement of clinical signs and absence of tumor cells when performed cytology. Castration was recommended as a prophylactic measure of new relapses.