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Bilateral ovarian cystadenocarcinoma and cystic endometrial hyperplasia in a dog
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Ovarian tumors are very rare in dogs. They represent 0.5-1.2% of all canine tumors. Depending on their cell origin canine ovarian tumors grouped into four categories: epithelial, germ cell, sex-cord stromal and mesenchymal. Ovarian adenocarcinoma is one of the most common ovarian tumors in dogs. These tumors are malignant like in women and often together with cystic endometrial hyperplasia. Because of the malignant character they metastasize intra-peritoneal and pleural and cause effusions and abdominal distension. Definitive diagnosis of ovarian adenocarcinoma was made based on morphologic features, histology of the masses, and the average number of mitotic figures.

A 14-years-old lethargic Golden Retriever bitch with concurrent bloody vulvar discharge for more than nine months was presented with slightly enlarged abdomen and muscle weakness. At physical examination abdominal pain and palpable abdominal masses were revealed. Slight swelling of the vulva was also noted. Some blood parameters in the dog were as follows; RBC 5.4 uL, WBC 25.5 1000/uL, PLT 958 1000/uL, Ca level was slightly above-11.6 mg/dl, P 4.2 mg/dl, cholesterol 362 mg/dl, glucose 120 mg/dl, and urea 47 mg/dl. Hypercalcemia finding was compatible with the previous literature. Abdominal ultrasonography revealed the presence of cystic-large ovaries at the back of the kidneys and cystic-enlarged uterus cranial to the urinary bladder. Laparotomy revealed bilateral enlarged-cystic ovaries and uterus, and ovariohysterectomy was performed. Histopathology of ovarian masses revealed bilateral adenocarcinomas additionally metritis and cystic endometrial hyperplasia in the uteri. The dog died within five months after the surgery. There is lack of information about the causes (genetic and/or environmental) of canine ovarian adenocarcinomas in the literature, it should be revealed and early recognition technique should be found because of the disease’s fatal result.