

PATHOMORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE MOST COMMON CANINE SKIN AND MAMMARY TUMOURS

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Abstract. Canine skin and mammary tumours are one of the fastest progressive causes of canine morbidity. Macroscopic and histological analyses of the skin biopsies were performed on 116 canines. The most common tumours were: histiocytoma (11.1%) in young dogs (2.97 years of age), mast cell tumour (9.5%) in middle-aged dogs (7.68 years) and simple mammary carcinoma (14.7%) in older dogs (9.72 years). Females were more affected by simple mammary carcinoma (100%) and by lipoma (66.7%) while males were more affected by hepatoid gland adenoma (83.3%) and by histiocytoma (61.5%). The prevalence of tumours in purebred dogs accounted for 73.3% and in mongrels 26.7%. The skin tumours were most frequently located in the limb regions (28.5%). Among these, 50.8% were benign and 49.2% were malignant. The multiple tumours identified in 27.6% of the examined dogs were comprised of skin melanomas (75.0%), hepatoid gland adenomas (66.7%) and sebaceous gland adenomas (50.0%).

Keywords: dog, tumour, skin, mammary gland, pathomorphology