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Diagnosis and management of uterine Tumor in a 10-year-old non-descript breed

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Abstract
The present report documents the clinical, radiological and ultrasonographic features of a uterine tumor in a ten-year-old non-descript female dog. Animal was present with a history of malodrous serosanguineous discharge from vagina since last 3 months. Animal was urinating normally. Animal was treated with antibiotics and hemostats by local veterinarian but no improvement was seen. Physical examination, radiography and ultrasonography was done for the diagnosis of the case. On surgical exploration, a large mass located in the uterine body and an ovariohysterectomy was performed.

Keywords: Uterine Tumor, Radiography, Ultrasonography, Old dog

Introduction
Urinary and genital neoplasms are uncommon in dogs and cats. Male testicular tumours, female vaginal tumours, and urinary bladder tumours in both sexes are the most prevalent. Because most findings in the literature are based on necropsy surveys and biopsy submissions, the true prevalence of these neoplasms is unknown. Abdominal distension is seen in cases of abdominal enlargement caused by factors other than simple fat (fluid accumulation, bloating, and pregnancy). Tumors involving any of the abdominal organs can induce abdominal distension as well as a decrease of abdominal muscular tone. Abdominal radiographs (X-rays) and ultrasonography are used to diagnose the condition and reveal the existence of massive tumours, as well as the enlargement of abdominal organs and fluids (Burk and Feeney, 2003) [3].

Various diagnostic imaging technologies, particularly radiography and ultrasonography, are becoming more widespread, and as a result, several types of neoplasms, including urogenital neoplasms, are becoming more widely recognised (Johnston *et al*. 1991, Norris *et al*. 1992) [1, 2]. These tumours have no apparent breed or gender preference. In elderly dogs, the tumour is generally found in the intestines and spleen (Patnaik *et al*., 1977; Kapatkin *et al*., 1992) [4, 5].

History and Clinical signs
The present report documents the clinical, radiological and ultrasonographic features of a uterine tumor in a ten-year-old non-descript female dog. Animal was present with a history of malodrous serosanguineous discharge from vagina since last 3 months. Animal was urinating normally. Animal was treated with antibiotics and hemostats by local veterinarian but no improvement was seen.

Physical examination (palpation) of caudal abdomen revealed the presence of mass. No growth was seen inside the vagina.

Upon lateral view of caudal abdomen, a soft tissue density was seen in the caudal abdomen ventral to L5, L6, L7 vertebrae (Fig. 1).

Ultrasonography of the abdomen was done. Ultrasonography revealed the presence of ill-defined heterogenous mass immediately caudal to uterine bifurcation suggestive of neoplastic growth (Fig. 2).

Treatment
On surgical exploration, a large mass located in the uterine body (Fig. 3), and an ovariohysterectomy was performed. The resected uterus weighed 497 gram. On gross examination, the tumor displayed a multinodular appearance with some areas that were softand others were firm. Post-operatively dog was administered with cefotaxime @ 20 mg/Kg

body weight i.m. twice a day for 5 days. Meloxicam was given i.m. @ 0.2 mg/Kg body weight once a day for 3 days. Antiseptic dressing was done on every alternate day. Sutures were removed after 12 days post-operatively.

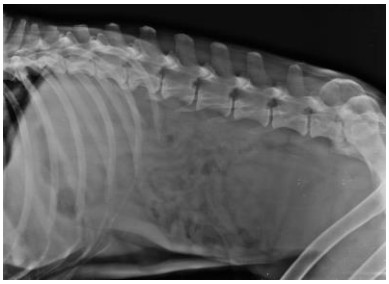

Fig 1: Lateral radiograph of abdomen

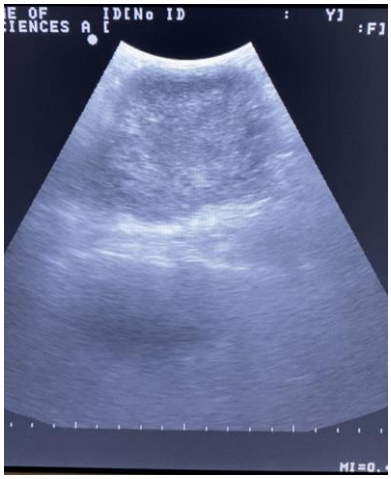

Fig 2: Ultrasonography of abdomen

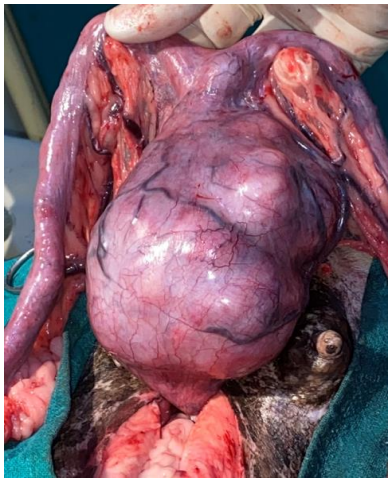

Fig 3: Large mass located in the uterine body

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