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Neoplasia is a major concern in small animal clinic, since dogs are living longer, and cancer incidence is increasing. Epidemiological data helps to understand the distribution of the neoplastic lesions in a specific population and help in the diagnosis.

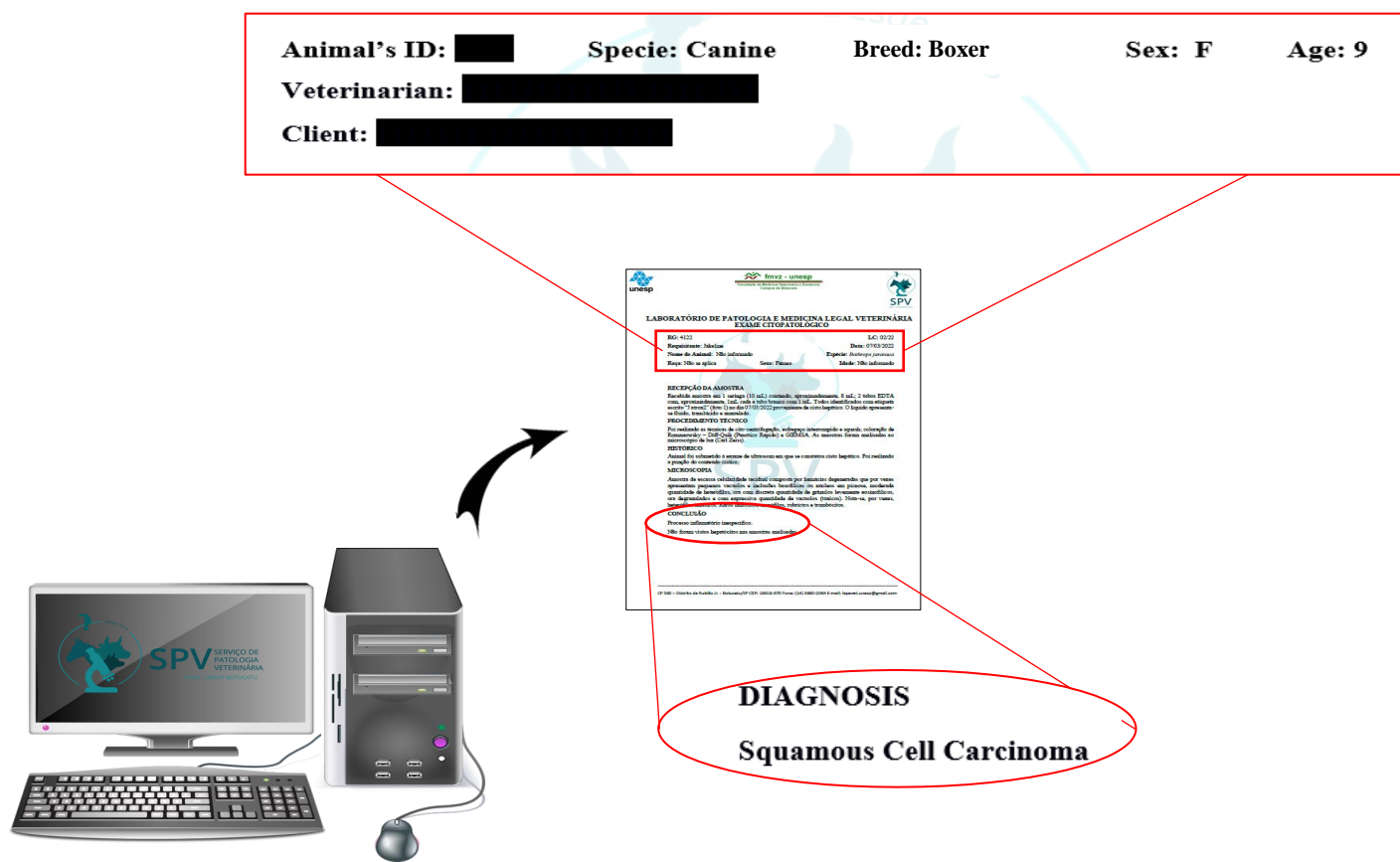


Figure 1: Data from the archives of School of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Science, São Paulo State University, Botucatu – Brazil.

Clinical information from dogs with confirmed histopathological diagnosis of neoplasm by excisional or incisional biopsies were achieved from the animals' electronic files of the Veterinary Hospital, School of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Science, São Paulo State University, Botucatu, Brazil, from 2008, until February 2022.

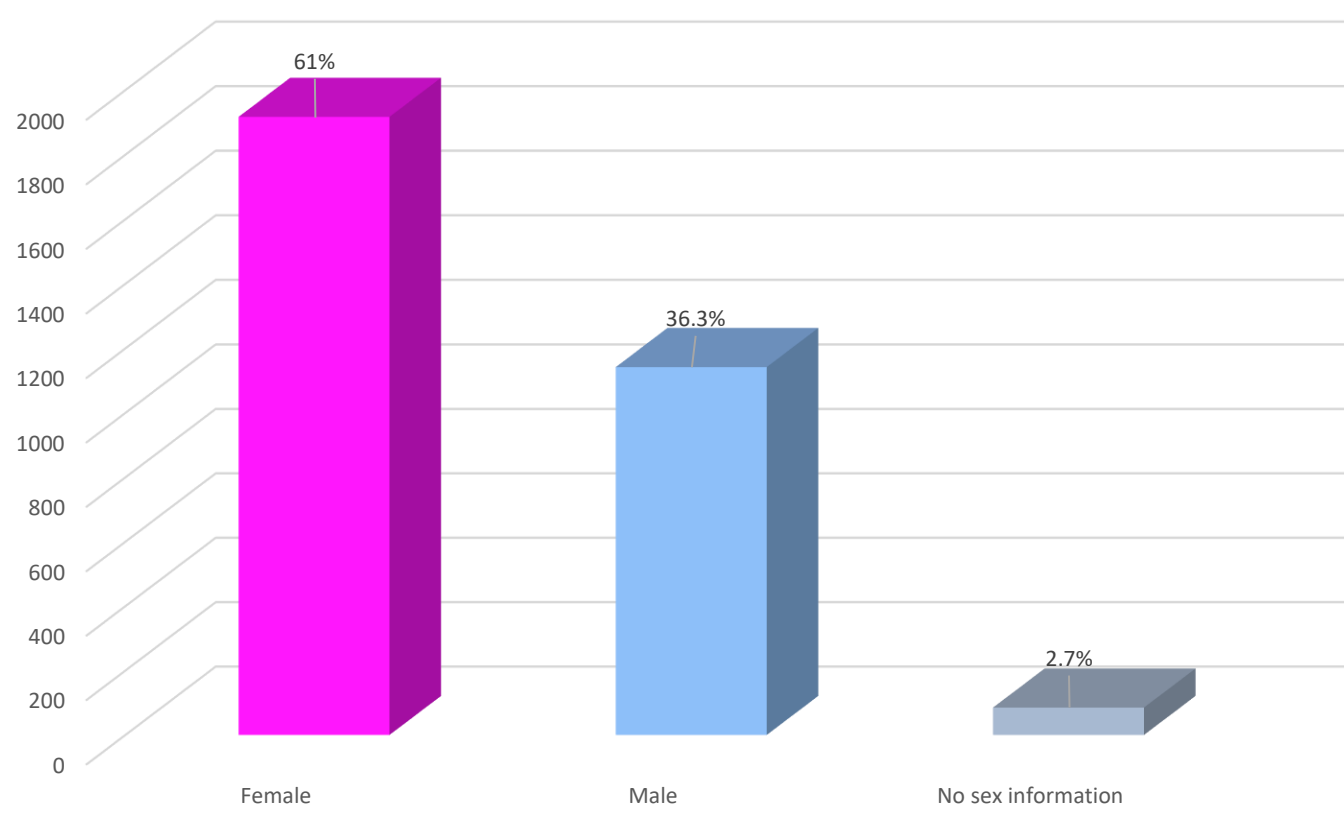


Figure 2: Distribution of histopathological diagnosis according to gender.

3144 animals were included in this study with no restriction concerning the type of neoplasia, location, or complete clinical data. The mean age of the dogs with neoplasia was 7.95 years, with no difference among dogs with benign or malignant tumors. 1917 animals were female (61%) and 1142 were male (36.3%). In 85 files there was no sex information (2.7%) (fig.2). The prevalent breeds were mixed breed dog (MBD) (1390 – 44.2%), Pit Bull (324 – 10.3%), Poodle (290 – 9.2%),

(131 – 4.2%), Labrador retriever (123 – 3.9%) and Dachshund (109 – 3.5%) (fig.3).

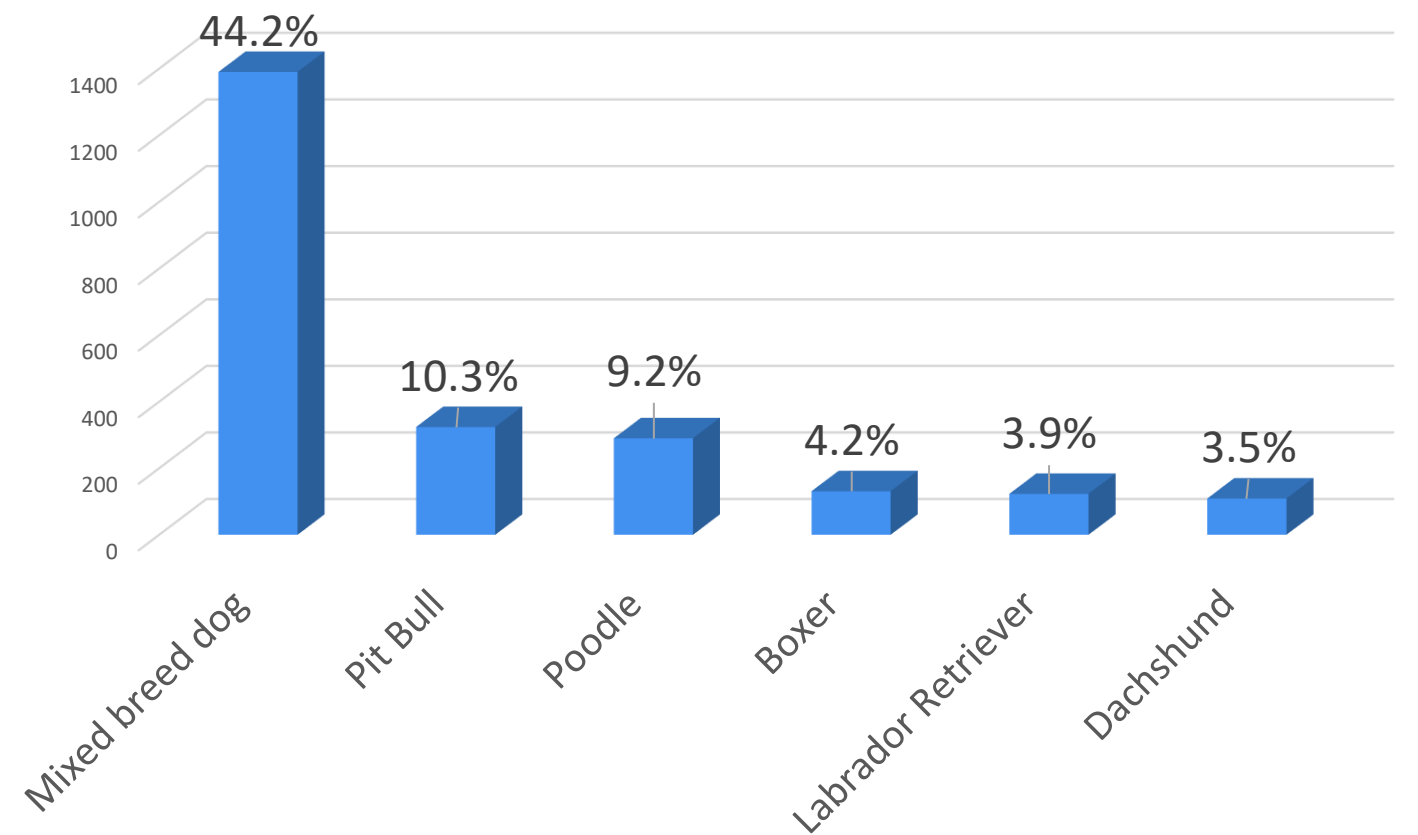


Figure 3: Prevalence of breeds.

Among the most frequent malignant neoplasia (fig.4), Boxer and Pit Bull had higher number of animals with squamous cell carcinoma than the other breeds. For mammary carcinoma, Dachshund and Poodle had the higher frequency; hemangiosarcoma and soft tissue tumors were most frequent in Pit Bull and MBD; lymphoma in Labrador and Poodle, melanoma in MBD and pincher, and mast cell tumor in Labrador and Boxer dogs.

Concerning the benign tumors (fig.5), hemangioma was prevalent in Pit Bull and MBD, lipoma in MBD and Poodle, melanocytoma in MBD and Pincher, and fibroma in MBD and Labrador.

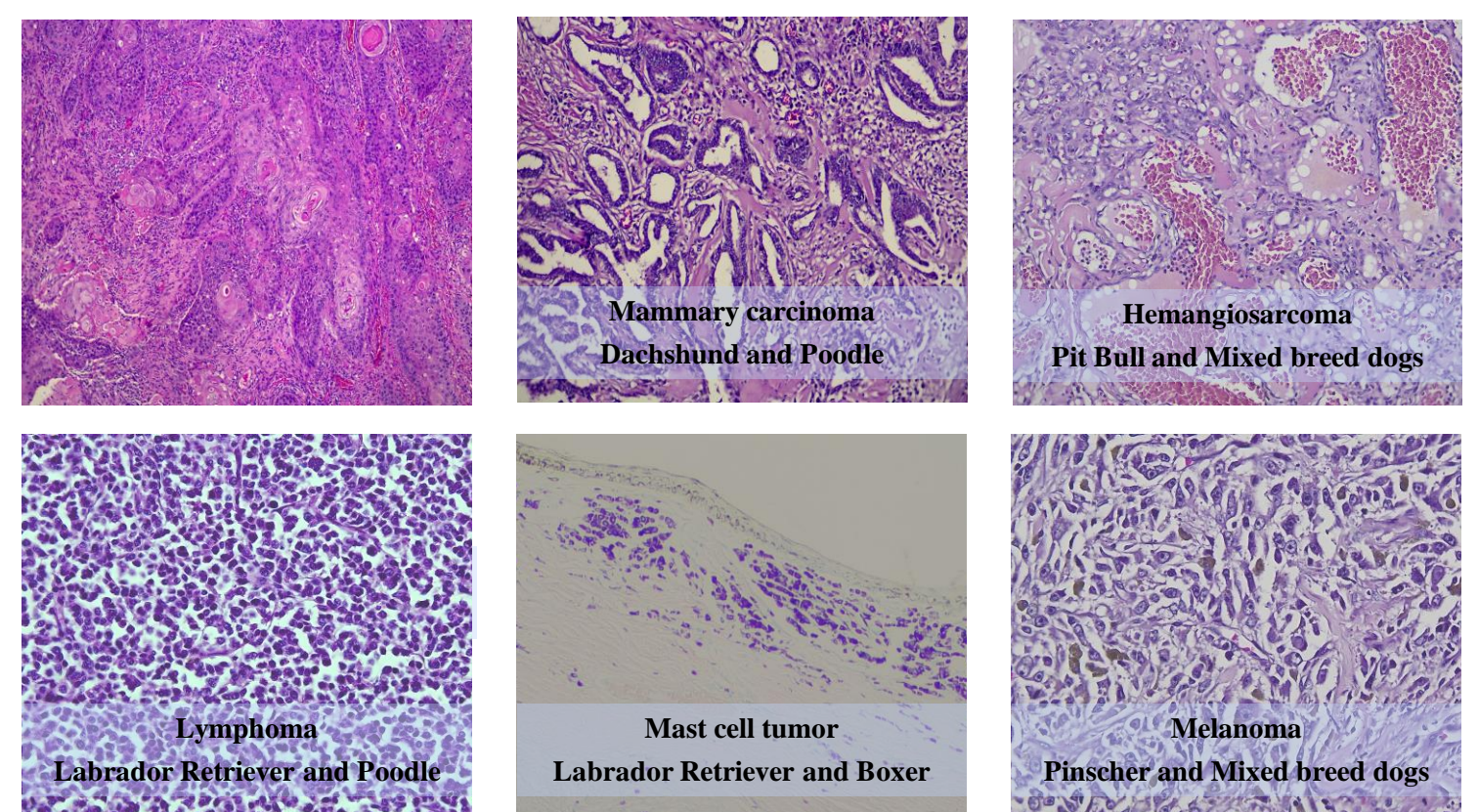


Figure 4: The most common malignant tumors in dogs from Botucatu, Brazil.



Figure 5: The most common benign tumors in dogs from Botucatu, Brazil.

The knowledge of the epidemiological data in a population is an important tool for the development of veterinary oncology.