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Fibrosarcoma in Urinary Bladder Wall

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good averages, but this varies according to the filters and type of fish.

When feeding fish, don't just drop food on the surface. Dunk it so it floats to the bottom where the fish are likely to see it. Vary the diet to prevent imbalances. Many dried foods are convenient and cheap. If the fish are meat eaters, feed organ meats, shrimp, or beef. Avoid oily fish such as halibut or cod. Spinach is a good supplement for algae-eating fish. Live foods are harder to raise. Brine shrimp eggs are available at most fish stores. Guppies and mollies are also a good source of live food. Marines tend to eat more than fresh water fish so feed as much as they clean up, but don't let excess food pile up on the bottom. Stubborn eaters may need live food to get them started, or it may help to increase the temperature. If there is a good eater in the tank, that fish may stimulate the new ones to eat.

Maintenance of the tank is fairly easy once it is balanced. As water evaporates, the wastes are concentrated. Twenty percent of the water should be changed every month. A complete change of water should be done every eight months.

This should give you, the veterinarian, some idea of what is involved in the keeping of marine fish. A stable environment is very important to their health and well-being. Poor management is often the cause of fish illness. By using the information in this article, you should be able to help the client correct some of his management problems.

REFERENCES
Dutta, Reginald Tropical Fish, Octopus Books Ltd., 1972.

Fibrosarcoma in Urinary Bladder Wall

by Mary Weighner*

History: A two-year-old spayed female St. Bernard was admitted to Stange Memorial Clinic, Iowa State University, 1-14-'76, with a primary complaint of hematuria. Owners reported that the dog had been having difficulty urinating for several months, though food and water consumption had remained near normal.

Clinical pathology: Urinalysis revealed brown cloudy urine, specific gravity 1.040, large amount blood or hemoglobin, protein 4+, WBC— full field, RBC 10-20, bacteria 4+, and many epithelial cells. Bilirubin, ketones and glucose were negative. Urine culture revealed *Staph. aureus* and *Strep. equisimilis*.

Scout film radiographs revealed ill defined opaque densities within the shadow of the bladder area. A pneumocystogram showed one large calculus within the bladder shadow. Thickening of the bladder walls with some roughening of outline were also present.

A cystotomy was scheduled for the removal of the large calculus. On entering the bladder, however, a mass approximately 5 x 4 x 3 cm. was found. Many calculi were embedded in the mass. A partial cystectomy was performed.

The mass grossly resembled granulation tissue with associated calculi. Histologic examination revealed a fibrosarcoma.

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Scout radiograph (top) and pneumocystogram (bottom) of dog with fibrosarcoma in urinary bladder wall.