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Adenocarcinoma of the Ovary in a Toy Terrier

Ronald Larson
Iowa State University

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The right side of the thorax was scrubbed and disinfected. Thoracentesis was performed using a sterile 5 cc syringe and a 20 gauge needle. It was hoped that it would be possible to aspirate and determine the character of any exudate which might be present. No exudate was found but some air was aspirated.

The cat began retching soon after the thoracentesis and extreme respiratory distress lead to death in a few minutes.

Post mortem examination revealed a large mass protruding from the wall of the trachea at its bifurcation. This had apparently worked as a valve and had prevented respiration when the cat began breathing harder as a result of the examination. The entire right lung was consolidated and the respiratory tract distal to the neoplastic mass was filled with a mucoid material. There were no significant lesions in the alimentary canal.

Sections from the lungs were examined microscopically. The mass found at the bifurcation of the trachea was an adenoma which had apparently originated from the submucous glands. There was also considerable bone metaplasia.

Robert Glock '61

Adenocarcinoma of the Ovary in a Toy Terrier. A six year old, female Toy Terrier was admitted to Stange Memorial Clinic on January 3, 1961. The dog had a history of a prolonged estrus prior to admission. It was showing symptoms of anorexia, depression, dehydration and listlessness when it entered the clinic.

Upon examination a hard, movable mass was palpated high on the right side in the abdominal area. A laboratory examination of a blood sample showed a leucocytosis. A radiograph showed an abnormal growth in the abdominal cavity, but was held to be inconclusive for a positive diagnosis. With this information a tentative diagnosis of a tumorous condition of the right ovary was made and surgery was recommended.

The animal was anesthetized using Demoral\(^1\) as a pre-anesthetic and Surital\(^2\) as the anesthetic. A two inch ventral midline incision was made one inch posterior to the umbilicus. Upon entering the peritoneal cavity 150–175 cc of fluid escaped. The mass was located by intra-abdominal palpation and brought to the exterior. The mass, identified as the right ovary, was greatly enlarged, (8cm by 5 cm), and appeared lobulated and congested. It appeared that possibly some metastasis had occurred to the uterus so an ovariohysterectomy was performed. Upon completion of surgery 15cc of warm isotonic saline was introduced into the peritoneal cavity to help alleviate dehydration. The peritoneum was closed with chromic catgut and interrupted sutures. A subcutaneous layer of interrupted catgut sutures were placed and the skin was closed with horizontal mattress sutures.

A section of the ovary was sent to the pathology laboratory for histopathological examination.

Post-operative care consisted of penicillin and streptomycin injections twice a day for three days, five percent dextrose with vitamin B complex administered subcutaneously for two days, Vi-Sorbin (Noriden) for the three succeeding days, after which the dog was eating well and feeling well.

The report from the pathology laboratory disclosed the tumor to be an adenocarcinoma of the ovary. Another radiograph was taken to check again for evidence of metastasis to other organs. This radiograph showed no positive metastasis, and the dog was discharged.

Ronald Larson '62

1. Demerol, Winthrop.
2. Surital, Parke-Davis.

Tetanus in a Filly. Tetanus is a highly fatal disease of domestic animals characterized by a wound infection which elaborates a powerful neurotoxin causing tetanic muscle spasms and rigidity.

The etiology of tetanus is Clostridium tetani, an anaerobic, gram-positive, slender rod with terminal spores. In order to grow and produce an infection, the organisms must have previous tissue damage. The organism produces two toxins, tetanoyltoxin,