



## Frecuencia y caracterización de las principales neoplasias presentes en el perro doméstico en Tamaulipas (México) [

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text (article)

Analítica

In Mexico, research on veterinary oncology is scarce. This is the first report on the most common neoplasms in domestic dogs in northeastern Mexico, which establishes important bases for future epidemiological research. A retrospective study covering 2013 and a prospective study from January to August of 2014 was carried out in the Animal Pathology Department of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Science at the Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas, as well as in a private laboratory. A total of 250 samples of cytopathology and histopathology of tumors or lesions suggestive of neoplasms were analyzed. 213 of them were diagnosed as neoplasms and 37 as non-neoplastic processes. Malignant neoplasms were more frequent than benign ones. They were classified as epithelial or mesenchymal neoplasms. Mixed breed dogs were the most affected, followed by the Labrador breed. Female dogs developed tumors with the highest frequency, with 145 records. For the statistical analysis, Fisher's exact test was used, which determined the existence of a statistically significant association ( $p < 0.05$ ) between the presence of the five most frequent types of tumors and the patients' sex, race, and age in the development of neoplasms. No significant differences were observed when evaluating the relation of the neoplastic tumor with race and sex, although there was a significant difference ( $p < 0.05$ ) regarding the patients' age

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