

# SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF ADENOCARCINOMA OF STOMACH IN A DOG

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## Introduction

Neoplasia of the stomach is uncommon in the dog, accounting for <1 % of all tumours. Most stomach tumours are malignant, and adenocarcinoma represents the majority (42-72%) of cases. Other malignant tumour types that have been reported in dogs include fibrosarcoma, leiomyosarcoma and lymphosarcoma. Benign tumours (leiomyoma, most commonly) have also been recorded, and may occur at the cardia or caudal oesophageal region (Kapatkin *et al.* 1992). A variety of other sporadic tumours have been reported, including plasmacytoma, polyps, squamous cell carcinoma and carcinoid tumours (from the enterochromaffin cells). Although tumours of the stomach may arise anywhere, sites of

predilection include the incisures angularis and the pyloric antrum. (Bridgeford *et al.*2008).

## Case History & Observation

A 9 year old Female cocker spaniel was presented with a history of anorexia and vomiting since one week and not responding to medical treatment. The primary complaint however that was the animal was not passing urine since 4 days and the abdomen was distended. On abdominal palpation a large mass encompassing the entire abdomen was felt. Ultrasonography revealed a hyperechoic mass occupying the abdomen. A survey radiograph of the caudal abdomen also revealed a dense mass occupying the abdomen.(Fig.1). It was decided for an emergency exploratory surgery.



Fig 1: Lateral view of the Caudal abdomen



Fig 2: Exteriorization of the abdominal mass



## Treatment and Discussion

The dog was prepared for aseptic surgery and premedicated with Atropine sulphate @ 0.04 mg/kg body weight subcutaneously, pre-emptive analgesic, Pentazocine @ 1 mg/kg intramuscularly and Diazepam @ 0.5 mg/kg body weight intravenously. After 10 minutes, animal was anaesthetized with 1.25% Thiopentone sodium at a dose rate of 12.5 mg/kg body weight given "to effect".

The dog was placed in dorsal recumbency and cranial midline laparotomy was performed. On exploration of the abdomen a large tumorous mass was seen and on exteriorization, it turned out to be a stomach tumour. (Fig.2).

The grave prognosis of the animal was explained to the owner and the animal was euthanized with the owner's consent. After surgery, the stomach was submitted for histologic evaluation which revealed that it was an adenocarcinoma of the stomach. (Fig.3). In general the prognosis for gastric tumours is poor. The Mean survival time for gastric adenocarcinoma is 2 months, despite surgical excision of the tumour.

## Summary

Surgical management of a Malignant adenocarcinoma of the stomach in an nine year old female cocker spaniel dog was reported.



**Fig 3: stomach sent for histopathology**

**References**

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