Adverse Effects of Chemotherapy in Dogs.

Cunha SCS, Silva FBF, Corgozinho KB, Silva KVG and Ferreira AMR.


DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.5455/wvj.20170896
ABSTRACT

Owners of dogs with cancer are often offered chemotherapeutic treatment. However, clients who seek veterinary care for pets with cancer are often concerned about the potential negative impact of chemotherapeutic treatments on their animals' quality of life. The purpose of this retrospective case series was to investigate the delayed acute effects of chemotherapy drugs in dogs receiving cancer treatment and their owners' opinions regarding chemotherapy acceptance by their pet. In this study, 292 dogs that were treated with chemotherapy as a definitive and/or adjuvant treatment for cancer. Medical records were reviewed to determine the chemotherapy agent used and if they had any delayed adverse effects or not. Side effects were classified according to VCOG-CTCAE grading of adverse effect severity veterinary co-operative oncology group. Lomustine, carboplatin, vincristine, doxorubicin, cyclophosphamide, mitoxantrone, and vinblastine were administered in 16%, 20%, 15%, 18%, 16%, 8%, and 7% of the cases respectively. The most common adverse effects were neutropenia (22%), vomiting (21%), diarrhea (20%) and inappetence (20%). Cyclophosphamide and vincristine were the agents that had caused more adverse gastrointestinal effects, while lomustine was the drug that had caused more hematologic effects. In some dogs receiving lomustine and carboplatin, neutropenia (some of them severe) had occurred as early as in the sixth day. According to the current grading system of adverse effects induced by chemotherapy, general tolerance to chemotherapy is referred to as grade 1, which was observed in 83% of the cases. Owner opinion was positive in most cases, and 77% of the owners had evaluated that the treatment was well tolerated by their dogs. In contrast, 8% of the treatments were poorly tolerated and they had negatively impacted the affected dogs' quality of life. Based on the data examined, we would recommend that gastrointestinal adverse effects must be prevented with antiemetic medication, especially in dogs receiving cyclophosphamide, vincristine, carboplatin and doxorubicin. Hematologic profile must be performed as early as in the 6-7th day after lomustine and carboplatin, as severe neutropenia can occur. Adverse chemotherapy effects may occur in about 20-25% of canine patients.

Key words: Canine, Oncology, Chemotherapy, Side effect, Tolerability

[Full text- PDF ] [ XML ] [Import into EndNote ] [Citations on Google Scholar ]
Amylase Syringe Mixed Treatment (ASMT). The results revealed that, a significant deleterious effect of the ASMT on the post-thaw motility (M) 49.00±4.87%, followed by the SMT group (7.33±0.99%). The results also showed the same trend for first and second abnormalities.

Computer assisted semen analysis showed a significant superiority for the AET on mostly all sperm kinetics (DCL, DAP, VAP, VSL), except for DSL, VCL that showed highest significant viscosity in adult dromedary camel bulls' semen on cryopreservation potential of spermatozoa.

An Abattoir based Study on Bovine Tuberculosis in Debre Zeit, Ethiopia. Members of the Mycobacterium complex group cause tuberculosis, it recognized as one of the most important threats to humans and animals causing mortality, morbidity and economic loss. ABSTRACT

Key words: Bovine tuberculosis, tuberculosis, cattle, bovine, tuberculosis, diagnostic, lesions, prevalence, calves, cattle, Debre Zeit, Ethiopia.

Research Paper

To determine the prevalence of bovine tuberculosis in Debre Zeit, Ethiopia by implementing a cross-sectional study on bovine tuberculosis conducted in order to determine its prevalence in animals, 300 cattle inspected; their body condition scores and ages recorded before slaughtering. Of the total 300 animals, 5.7% (17/300) had lesions of tuberculosis. Out of these, routine abattoir inspection had missing lesions of tuberculosis. This study demonstrated the prevalence of bovine tuberculosis in Debre Zeit, Ethiopia.

Routine and detailed meat inspection methods used to detect lesions. Three hundred animals, 5.7% (17/300) had lesions of tuberculosis. Out of these, routine abattoir inspection had missing lesions of tuberculosis. This study demonstrated the prevalence of bovine tuberculosis in Debre Zeit, Ethiopia. Research Paper

ABSTRACT

Key words: Bovine tuberculosis, tuberculosis, cattle, bovine, tuberculosis, diagnostic, lesions, prevalence, calves, cattle, Debre Zeit, Ethiopia.

Research Paper

To determine the prevalence of bovine tuberculosis in Debre Zeit, Ethiopia by implementing a cross-sectional study on bovine tuberculosis conducted in order to determine its prevalence in animals, 300 cattle inspected; their body condition scores and ages recorded before slaughtering. Of the total 300 animals, 5.7% (17/300) had lesions of tuberculosis. Out of these, routine abattoir inspection had missing lesions of tuberculosis. This study demonstrated the prevalence of bovine tuberculosis in Debre Zeit, Ethiopia.

Routine and detailed meat inspection methods used to detect lesions. Three hundred animals, 5.7% (17/300) had lesions of tuberculosis. Out of these, routine abattoir inspection had missing lesions of tuberculosis. This study demonstrated the prevalence of bovine tuberculosis in Debre Zeit, Ethiopia.

Research Paper

To determine the prevalence of bovine tuberculosis in Debre Zeit, Ethiopia by implementing a cross-sectional study on bovine tuberculosis conducted in order to determine its prevalence in animals, 300 cattle inspected; their body condition scores and ages recorded before slaughtering. Of the total 300 animals, 5.7% (17/300) had lesions of tuberculosis. Out of these, routine abattoir inspection had missing lesions of tuberculosis. This study demonstrated the prevalence of bovine tuberculosis in Debre Zeit, Ethiopia.

Routine and detailed meat inspection methods used to detect lesions. Three hundred animals, 5.7% (17/300) had lesions of tuberculosis. Out of these, routine abattoir inspection had missing lesions of tuberculosis. This study demonstrated the prevalence of bovine tuberculosis in Debre Zeit, Ethiopia.

Research Paper

To determine the prevalence of bovine tuberculosis in Debre Zeit, Ethiopia by implementing a cross-sectional study on bovine tuberculosis conducted in order to determine its prevalence in animals, 300 cattle inspected; their body condition scores and ages recorded before slaughtering. Of the total 300 animals, 5.7% (17/300) had lesions of tuberculosis. Out of these, routine abattoir inspection had missing lesions of tuberculosis. This study demonstrated the prevalence of bovine tuberculosis in Debre Zeit, Ethiopia.

Routine and detailed meat inspection methods used to detect lesions. Three hundred animals, 5.7% (17/300) had lesions of tuberculosis. Out of these, routine abattoir inspection had missing lesions of tuberculosis. This study demonstrated the prevalence of bovine tuberculosis in Debre Zeit, Ethiopia.