

WHAT IS IT?

- ▶ TVT is a sexually transmitted cancer
- ▶ Stray and sexually intact dogs (not spayed or neutered) are predisposed
- ▶ Sexual contact, licking, biting, and sniffing the tumor can transplant cancer cells from one dog to another

WHAT ARE THE CLINICAL SIGNS?

- ▶ Often multiple lumps in the genitals, with intermittent bleeding from the foreskin or the vulva area
- ▶ The lumps can occasionally appear in the skin, mouth and nose
- ▶ The lumps can be cauliflower-like, raised, on stalks, or warty
- ▶ They range from pea- to orange-sized



DIAGNOSIS

Your vet will examine cells taken from a needle sample of the tumor under a microscope

THERAPY

- ▶ Chemotherapy is the treatment of choice
- ▶ The drug is given into a leg vein once a week, typically for 3 to 8 weeks. The injection is quick and simple
- ▶ Removing the lump with surgery is less effective with 3 out of 5 cases growing back



PROGNOSIS

Excellent chance of cure with chemotherapy unless the dog has weak immune defence

