### 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

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The WSAVA Oncology Working Group (WOW Group) is one of the WSAVA’s newest committees and is working hard to create resources to raise awareness of the latest research and standard of care in cancer therapy and promote best practice globally. The WSAVA represents more than 200,000 veterinarians worldwide through its 115 member associations and works to enhance standards of clinical care for companion animals. Its core activities include the development of WSAVA Global Guidelines in key areas of veterinary practice, including pain management, nutrition, oncology and vaccination, together with lobbying on important issues affecting companion animal care worldwide.