

Colorectal Adenocarcinoma in a Dog

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Introduction: Adenocarcinoma of the large intestine is the rare disease in a dog, and it represents approximately 0.3% of all canine neoplasms. However, the large intestine is the most common site of intestinal adenocarcinoma in dogs.

Material and method: An eight year-old female Pointer dog was presented with weight loss, hematochezia and dyschezia. For the diagnosis, physical examination, complete blood counts, serum biochemistry, radiography, ultrasonography, computed tomography, colonoscopy, and histopathologic examination were performed.

Results: The complete blood counts and serum biochemistry results were within the reference range. Ultrasonographic findings were presented with the thickened wall of the colon and rectum. There were thickened wall and contrast enhancement of the lesion in colorectal region on the computed tomography. On colonoscopy, multifocal nodules were shown. Histopathologic examination after euthanasia revealed adenocarcinoma. Based on these findings, the dog was diagnosed with colorectal adenocarcinoma.

Clinical relevance: The main goal of this report is to present the clinical presentation, laboratory findings, radiographic, ultrasonographic and computed tomographic features in a dog with histopathologically proven colorectal adenocarcinoma.

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