

## **Clinicopathologic Diagnosis of Canine Testicular Tumors**

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The occurrence of testicular tumors in dogs is higher than in other species. Testicular tumors are rare in other species but have been reported in cats, bulls, and stallions. The tumors classified as following: (1) sex cord-gonadostromal tumors, which include Sertoli cell and Leydig cell tumors; (2) germ cell tumor, which include seminomas, embryonal carcinoma, gonadoblastoma, and teratoma; and (3) other tumors such as mesothelioma and fibroblastic and vascular tumors. The most common types the seminomas, Sertoli cell tumors, and Leydig cell tumors in the dog showing similar ratio of incidence. There are marked difference in the gross appearance of the three most common canine testicular tumors that make it possible to diagnose the tumors by careful clinical examination. The Leydig cell tumors are usually the smallest and softest and have bulging surface and a bright yellow or red-orange color containing blood-filled cyst. The Sertoli cell tumors are the firmest tumors characterizing a hard, white-gray, lobulated surface containing yellowish pigment. The seminoma has a uniformly soft, bulging, clay colored. We demonstrated the clinicopathological and histopathological examination of the canine testicular tumors to apply to differential diagnosis including subtypes in veterinary medicine.

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