

Surgical Resection of Ovarian Tumors in Dogs : 5 cases

Hee Jung Kim, Ye Eun Byeon, Sun Tae Lee, Ho Cheol Chae, Sung Jun Lim,
Ji Young Cho, Oh-kyeong Kweon and Wan Hee Kim*

*Department of Veterinary Surgery, college of Veterinary Medicine,
Seoul National University*

Signalment: Five dogs having abdominal distension and unknown masses were referred to SNU VMTH. The clinical signs included pain, PU/PD, intermittent vomiting, weight loss and abnormal estrus.

Results: Radiologic and ultrasonographic examinations revealed ovarian or abdominal mass. Two cases were unilateral and three cases were bilateral. Cytologic evaluation of masses showed neoplastic cells and so ascites did. CT scan was performed to assess grades of invasiveness and metastasis in only 2 cases. One had a solitary, ill- defined mass and the other had a huge mass with hepatic metastasis and severe compression of other organs. On surgery, three cases spread to great omentum, mesentery, small intestine, urinary bladder and liver. Ovariectomy and partial mass resection were performed for these tumors. 5 cases of ovarian tumors were 2 cases of epithelial cell tumors, 2 cases of germ cell tumors and 1 case of sex-cord stromal cell tumor. The prognosis was good when single tumors were completely excised at surgery, but if there was any evidence of metastasis, the prognosis was poor.

Clinical relevance. All ovarian tumors did not be detected early because of nonspecific clinical signs. So, most tumors were usually already spread to regional lymph node, mesentery, great omentum, peritoneum, liver and other abdominal organ at the time of surgery. It should be checked the metastasis to other organ or invasion to great vessels with computed tomography preoperatively. The prognosis of ovarian tumors is not good if metastasis progressed.

Key words: ovarian tumor, dog, surgery

This was supported by Seoul National University 2008.

* Corresponding author: whkim@snu.ac.kr