

## Retrospective Study of Oral Mass in Dogs; 30 cases (2001.1~2005.12)

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**Introduction:** To determine the prevalence, and clinical features of oral mass in dogs and compare the prognosis among the type of mass in Korea.

**Materials and Methods:** Medical records of thirty dogs with oral mass at the Veterinary Medical Teaching Hospital of Seoul National University from January 2001 to September 2005 were reviewed. Thirty cases were investigated and analyzed by breed, gender, age, treatment, and prognosis.

**Results:** The most common breeds were Yorkshire Terrier (n=13), Maltese (n=5), and Poodle (n=5). The others included Shih Tzu, Schunauzer, Pomeranian, cocker spaniel, and mix breed. The gender distribution was 15 males (50%) and 15 females (50%). The mean age was  $8.9 \pm 3.6$  years with a range from 6 months to 14 years. Eleven dogs were diagnosed with fibrous epulis, six malignant melanoma, three squamous cell carcinoma. Medical treatment was performed in three dogs and surgical treatment seventeen dogs. Surgical treatment included simple resection (n=12), rostral hemimandibulectomy (n=1), rostral mandibulectomy (n=1), hemimaxillectomy (n=1), rostral maxillectomy (n=1), and cryosurgery with radiotherapy (n=1). All medical treatment was performed in benign cases. Surgical treatment was performed in twelve benign cases and five malignant cases. Recurrences were found in four malignant cases.

**Clinical relevance:** This study would provide general veterinary practitioner with basic data to diagnose, treat, and expect prognosis oral mass in dogs.

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