

Urinary Diversion in a Dog with Transitional Cell Carcinoma of the Urinary Bladder

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Signalment: A 14-year-old intact female, mixed dog was referred for stranguria, mass in the abdominal cavity and osteolysis was founded on the ischium.

Results: On the cytological finding, a cluster of pleomorphic epithelial cell was founded. Ultrasonographs showed a large and sessile bladder mass, which was identified as projecting into the bladder lumen, and an abnormally thickened urethral wall. Transitional cell carcinoma (TCC) was potentially diagnosed and these tumors must be locally invasive. Permanent cystostomy catheter, as a urinary diversion, was performed and biopsy specimen was histopathologically examined. Piroxicam (0.3 mg/kg PO), as a medical therapy for TCC, was administrated for a month after surgery. The definite diagnosis of TCC was based on the histopathological findings.

Clinical relevance: TCC of the bladder is a disease for which early detection and multimodality therapy are likely to produce the most favorable results. However, most dogs with tumors of the urinary bladder have advanced disease at presentation, which significantly complicates management of these tumors. Emphasis should be placed on early detection because this may result in better treatment outcome in dogs with TCC of the urinary bladder.

Key words: urinary bladder, transitional cell carcinoma, dog

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