

Diagnosis and Treatment of Eyelid Tumors¹

TVP, December 2021

Eyelid tumors are common in dogs but are often benign. On the other hand, eyelid tumors are rarer in cats but are often malignant. The most common eyelid tumors in dogs are sebaceous adenomas (29% to 37%), sebaceous epitheliomas (17% to 34%), sebaceous hyperplasia (18%), sebaceous adenocarcinomas (5% to 15%), papillomas (2% to 17%), melanocytomas/melanomas (2% to 21%), and histiocytomas (1% to 4%). Overall, eyelid tumors of dogs are at least 3 to 8 times more likely to be benign than malignant. The most common eyelid tumors of cats are squamous cell carcinomas (28% to 65%), mastocytomas (3% to 26%), hemangiosarcomas (2% to 14%), lymphomas (7% to 11%), adenocarcinomas (4% to 9%), peripheral nerve sheath tumors (7%), fibrosarcomas (5%) and apocrine hidrocystomas (3% to 7%). For either species, the prognosis for tumors arising from the conjunctiva is generally worse than that for their counterparts of dermal and sebaceous gland origin. When the examiner first observes an eyelid tumor, the following things should be considered for planning the type and timing of treatment: Patient species, size of the mass, duration of the problem and speed of growth, location of the base of the mass, ability of the patient to blink fully, evidence of local irritation, evidence of metastasis to lymph nodes or elsewhere. For all eyelid tumors, early intervention and histopathologic examination are advisable.

Oncology Training Modules in Small Animal Practice



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Dr. Noopur Desai is conducting online live training sessions on Oncology, starting January 2022, on various topics like how to approach a pet with cancer, different modalities for cancer treatment, appropriate use of chemotherapy, common tumor types, case discussions etc. There will be 10 sessions over a span of 3 months, with 2 MCQ exams, Q & A sessions etc. and certificate of completion of training will be provided at the end of the sessions. If interested, please email us at info@vivaldis.co.in for the registration link

Curcumin combined with photodynamic therapy, promising therapies for the treatment of cancer²

Biomedicine & Pharmacotherapy, December 2021

Curcumin, a phytochemical derived from the rhizome of turmeric (*Curcuma longa* L.), has a broad group of substances with antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidant, anticancer activities. However, due to the low oral availability of curcumin, fast metabolism and other pharmacokinetic properties limit the application of curcumin in the treatment of cancer. Recent evidence suggests that curcumin combined with photodynamic therapy can overcome the limitation of curcumin's low bioavailability by acting on apoptosis pathways, such as B-cell lymphoma 2 (Bcl-2) and caspase family, and affecting cell cycle. Curcumin combined with PDT can effectively inhibit the proliferation of different types of cancer cells, induce cancer cell apoptosis, and greatly improve the bioavailability of curcumin.

OCOXIN



Presentation:
150 ml
Dosage:
1ml/5kg
b/w every
12 hrs

Curcupet



Presentation:
Pack of 30 capsules
Dosage:
1 tab per 10 kg
b/w in 2
divided doses

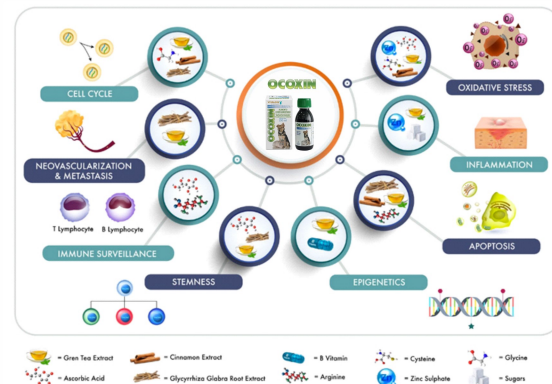
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STUDY

Antitumoral Properties of the Nutritional Supplement Ocoxin Oral Solution: A Comprehensive Review

(Nutrients)



Ocoxin (also termed Oncocin) Oral Solution (OOS) is a nutritional supplement that includes several plant and natural products with an ample spectrum of biological activities. Ocoxin includes several compounds with demonstrated antitumoral properties. It is well tolerated and safe, and several clinical trials have reported its beneficial effect on the quality of life of patients. The clinical effectiveness of OOS has been explored in several clinical trials. Some of these studies have focused in the impact of OOS in the quality of life of patients. Chon-Rivas et al. demonstrated that administration of OOS during radiotherapy in patients with head and neck cancer decreased the toxicity of these treatments, improving quality of life. Analogous conclusions were reached by Kaidarova et al., who investigated the impact of OOS on patients with gastric or non-small cell lung cancer. Benefits of OOS in patients treated with chemotherapy or radiotherapy were also observed by Shumsky et al., who studied the impact of OOS on oral mucositis. In another study, the potential of OOS in reducing acute toxicity produced by the radio or chemotherapy in patients with cervical cancer was explored. Patients treated with chemotherapy benefited from OOS. In fact, the adverse events of the chemotherapeutic regime were 20.6% less in those patients receiving OOS, as compared to the placebo group. In hepatocellular carcinoma patients, Dzhugashvili et al. analyzed the effect of OOS on micronutrient deficiency in cancer patients. In that work, OOS improved both appetite and quality of life. Gray-Lovio et al. studied the effect of OOS on patients with cutaneous melanoma and observed increase in overall survival in patients treated with OOS and suggested that the use of OOS could help improving the quality of life of melanoma patients in those disease stages. Preclinical studies have indicated that the product may increase the antitumoral characteristics of drugs and treatments commonly used in the oncology clinic.

Taking into account that malnutrition is directly related to patient death when dealing with cancer malignancies, natural products and complements that could alleviate this physical condition should be considered as part of the treatment routine. Moreover, natural products with antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effect such as Ocoxin have been proven to be effective improving CT-related side effects and bursting antitumor effect of a wide spectrum of anticancer drugs.