Novel treatment for canine soft tissue sarcoma in the works

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WSU researchers have identified several therapeutic targets that might form the basis of new treatments. Dogs afflicted with a common and potentially deadly type of tumor may soon have access to more accurate diagnosis and improved treatment, Washington State University (WSU) reports. Using next-generation sequencing, researchers have examined the genetic makeup of three common subtypes of canine soft tissue sarcomas and identified several therapeutic targets that might form the basis of new treatments. While there are several subtypes of sarcomas, they present similar characteristics and can be difficult to diagnose, researchers say. As such, the tumors tend to be treated similarly and, often, unsuccessfully. The new findings could pave the way for more accurate diagnosis and better treatments in the future, WSU reports

Lasering in on a better approach to BOAS

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Brachycephalic dog breeds have increased in popularity over the last 15 years while suffering from multiple well-documented health problems. Despite increased general awareness of their conformation-related problems, their appeal continues to grow. The result is increasing numbers of dogs selectively bred for shorter noses, wider faces, and predisposition to brachycephalic obstructive airway syndrome (BOAS). Understanding the pathogenesis of BOAS has increased, along with appreciation for the multiple morbidities that accompany genetic selection for brachycephaly. Veterinary medicine is much better equipped now to address the surgical needs of BOAS patients. Using the CO2 laser for BOAS surgeries requires application of up-to-date techniques. Recommendations for best laser-tissue interaction have changed since lasers were first used by veterinary surgeons. CO2 surgical lasers are now more powerful, have more sophisticated settings, and are equipped with more efficient and ergonomic delivery systems. Advancement of CO2 laser techniques, better evaluation of brachycephalic patients, and earlier surgical intervention by an increasing number of primary care practitioners have dramatically improved the welfare of brachycephalic dogs. This paradigm shift has resulted in more accessible and improved management of BOAS patients

VIVALDIS CORNER

We at Vivaldis welcomed delegates Prof.Eduardo Sanz and Santiago Rodriguez from our global partner, Catalysis Spain in their visit to India to meet Veterinarians as part of the Viusid detox launch which is the latest novel addition to the Catalysis range of products. Catalysis S.L., founded in Spain with the CSIC has commercialised Molecular Activation Technology that enabled Catalysis to manufacture products based on the beneficial effects that antioxidants have on free radicals in the organism and also stimulate the immune system.Products like Viusid, Ocoxin, Asbrip and many other products manufactured by this technology are already showing excellent benefits for companion animals in India

STUDY

Bioaccumulation of pesticide contaminants in tissue matrices of dogs suffering from malignant canine mammary tumors (Science direct, October 2020)

The unprecedented application of pesticides in India during green revolution has lead to an environmental crisis due to the accumulation of persistent organic and pesticide pollutants in the environment and biota of this region. The present study aimed at estimating the abundance of pesticide contaminants in three biological matrices of 36 dogs suffering from malignant canine mammary tumor (mCMT) and 6 tumor free control dogs from Punjab, India. Gas chromatography-ECD analysis of serum, mammary tissue and adjoining mammary adipose tissue revealed fourteen different pesticides including γ-HCH, α-HCH, dieldrin, aldrin, heptachlor, butachlor, p,p-DDT, o,p-DDT, p,p-DDD, p,p-DDE, L-cyhalothrin, permethrin, fipronil, and fenitrothion. Heptachlor, γ-HCH, aldrin and p,p-DDT were more frequently detected, whereas, p,p-DDE and o,p-DDT were the least common. Accumulation of POPs and OCs in adipose tissues has been reported worldwide and is a global health concern. Such a build-up of pesticide residues in body tissues has been implicated in cancers, birth defects, endocrine disruption, immunological, behavioural, neurological and reproductive discrepancies in human and animal species. Dogs share the same indoor environment and food as humans and hence may be exposed to a similar carcinogenic load

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