FEATURES OF TREATMENT OF TUMOURS OF MAMMARY GLANDS WITH SIGNS OF THE EXPRESSED INFLAMMATION FOR DOGS

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The aim of researches was an improvement and development of methods of treatment of tumours of mammary glands with the signs of the expressed inflammation for dogs. Research material dogs served as with the tumours of mammary glands with the signs of the expressed inflammation in the area of tumour. It was formed two experience and one control groups.

In the first experience group before realization of operative intervention conducted conservative therapy that included application of compresses of 4 % solution of АSD II to faction in the area of tumour during two weeks. In the second experience group before an oncotomy doubly on the draught of week carried out a novocaine blockade from antibiotic. In a control group operative intervention was conducted without previous conservative treatment.

During an inspection animals paid attention to presence or absence of asymmetry of certain pairs of mammary glands, state of skin and nipples (a presence of ulcers, location is on different levels, selection from nipples - blood, serosal, festering). Palpation was carried out by easy pressure by fingers on the staggered mammary gland, set the presence of the knotted or diffuse form of new formations.

Regional lymph nodes palpated also, their sizes, mobility or degree of union, determined with surrounding tissues. Sizes determined, form, consistency, mobility of mammary gland and tumour, state of skin above her, localization, the state of surrounding tissues that abut upon new formation, presence of inflammation. At this time found out asymmetry of mammary glands, development of hypodermic vasoganglion, state of the cutaneous covering.

Oncotomies in all groups conducted under general anaesthesia on the generally accepted methodology. Postoperative treatment included antibiotic and treatment of guy-sutures by ointment of Levomekol. Guy-sutures took off in two weeks after an operation. During operative intervention took into account the presence of edema and bleeding degree, and in a postoperative period watched speed the operating wound healing and watched after the origin of possible complications.

Conducted histological authentication of tumours. A sam-cloth from a remote tumour was fixed at 4 % solution of formalin. Making of histological preparations carried out on the modified methodology.

After an oncotomy the got sam-cloth was washed by water, deprived of fat in alcoholic and prepared paraffin blocks. The got sam-cloth was cut on a microtome, washed the alcohol of different concentration. Inundated the skim of the Canadian balsam and covered integumentary glass. Farther preparation was looked over under a microscope, conducted histological authentication of standards got from different dogs with mastoncuss.

As a result of undertaken studies it was set following. In the pedigree aspect of new formation of mammary gland more often registered oneself for poodles, German shepherds, rottweilers and dogs without a breed. Middle age of sick animals folded - 9.8. More often pathology registered oneself for animals that rarely bore or not bore posterity. Tumours were localized more often in 4 and 5 pairs of mammary gland.

It was set as a result of histological authentication of tumours, that 46 % tumours is of high quality, 44 % malignant and 10 % laid displazys of mammary gland. Among of high quality tumours more often there were adenomas, fibroadenomas and fibromata.

During histological research of tumours with the signs of the expressed inflammation on preparations mazoplasthy was marked and mastopathys of different degree, and also fibrotic-cystophorous gyperplasy. Among malignant tumours more often there were adenocarcinomas, fibrotic sarcomas and...
During the study of morphological changes in the mews of malignant mastoncuss looked after the uneven color of kernels in a the same cellular complex, different feet of polymorphism of kernels, increase of kernels and karyonucleus, appearance of multinuclear mews of mitosisy and amitosis. For mazoplathys characteristic is a microscopic exposure on histological preparations of sharply megascopic, correctly formed particles of gland. Clinically these changes show up the sharp edema of overhead-external squares of mammary glands, pain syndrome.

Previous application of conservative treatment in experience groups considerably facilitated the operative removal of tumours. Especially it touched of high quality tumours. In some cases during the conducted conservative treatment of tumour disappeared almost fully.

A worst result was got during therapy of malignant new formations. But as compared to a control group previous conservative treatment considerably warned bleeding during an operation and diminished invasiveness of operative intervention. It was swollen after an operation was not as far as expressed as in a control group and cicatrization of operating wounds passed quicker.

Thus, it is possible to assert that an operative method of treatment of dogs with the tumours of mammary glands with the signs of the expressed inflammation is effective enough in the complex use with conservative antiinflammatory facilities, in particular the best result was got with previous application of 4 % solution of ASD II to faction. Previous before an operation realization of novocaine blockades had a some worst effect from antibiotic.

On a prospect realization of researches is planned with the aim of improvement of operative receptions during the surgical removal of new formations of mammary glands for dogs

*Tumour, dogs, mammary gland, surgical interference*