

CHECK YOUR DOG'S SKIN TODAY

THEIR HEALTH IS **IN YOUR HANDS**



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Mast cell tumours are the **most common** type of **skin cancer** found **in dogs**.

Early detection of **skin cancer is in your hands.**

Make the most of your contact time with your faithful friend. Whether it be sharing the sofa or during their grooming routine. Every moment you share you can be helping them.

By regularly feeling for lumps and bumps you can help identify any concerns quickly.

A frequent skin check can also help you detect any other issues, such as fleas, ticks, and other skin conditions.

Your dog's skin can change over the years. When a lump appears on the skin, we are usually concerned, but it does not always mean cancer.

If you notice any lump or bump, see your vet.

Common lumps and bumps in dogs include:

- Mast cell tumours
- Fatty tumours
- Sebaceous cysts
- Warts
- Abscesses

When a **lump appears** it is important to **go to the vet as soon as possible**, since the **early detection** of skin cancer **improves the outcome**.



Initially, a lump should be evaluated with **fine needle aspiration** (FNA) and a microscopic examination of the sample. This can help the vet determine if there are tumour cells present or not.

Fine needle aspiration benefits are:



Simple and fast diagnostic test



Relatively low cost procedure



Minimally invasive



Usually it can be done without sedation

Mast cell tumours are the most common type of skin cancer found in dogs.

REPRESENTING 16-21% OF ALL CUTANEOUS CANCERS¹.

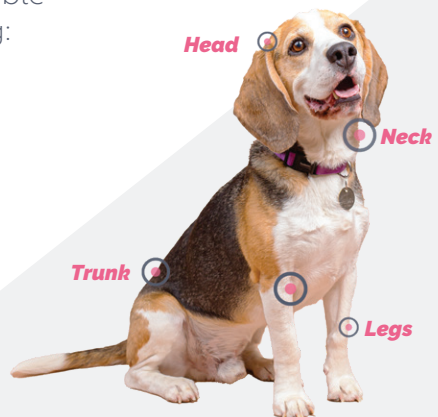
Mast cell tumours are **highly variable** and can not be diagnosed from their appearance alone. The classic mast cell tumour is going to be hairless, raised and pink to reddish, and they can shrink and grow over a short space of time. It's really important to have any new lump or bump examined by your vet since **1 in 5 lumps could be a mast cell tumour.**

Some risk factors for developing canine mast cell tumours include; genetic mutations, age, breed, or chronic inflammation.

About 50% to 60% of mast cell tumours are on the trunk of the dog. Other common locations are the legs, head or neck.

Some breeds are more susceptible to **mast cell tumours**, including:

- BOXER
- BOSTON TERRIER
- STAFFORDSHIRE BULL TERRIER
- ENGLISH BULLDOG
- FRENCH BULLDOG
- PUG
- LABRADOR RETRIEVER
- GOLDEN RETRIEVER
- COCKER SPANIEL
- SCHNAUZER
- BEAGLE
- WEIMARANER



***Ask your vet to check
any lumps or bumps today***

For more information,
visit <https://uk.virbac.com/skintumours>

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1. Withrow SJ, Vail DM. Small Animal Clinical Oncology, Elsevier Inc, Canada. 2007;402-421.

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