

COPROPHAGIA

CLASS 1 & 2 NOTES

CONSUMPTION OF FECES AND THIS IS A WAY IN WHICH PATHOGENIC (ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE DISEASE) MATERIAL CAN GET INTO THE ANIMAL

INTEGUMENTARY PATHOLOGIES

CLASS 1 & 2 NOTES

ANY PHYSICAL CONDITION THAT DISRUPTS THE NORMAL FUNCTIONS OF THIS BARRIER CAN RESULT IN DISEASE

ECTOPARASITES

CLASS 1 & 2 NOTES

A PARASITE THAT LIVES ON THE OUTSIDE OF A DOG'S BODY RATHER THAN ON THE INSIDE: MOST COMMONLY DIAGNOSED ARE (NAME 7):
1. EAR MITES; 2. FLEAS; 3. TICKS; 4. MANGE;
5. WARBLER; 6. MYIASIS (FLY MAGGOTS); 7. LICE

PRURITIS

CLASS 1 & 2 NOTES

ITCHING OF THE SKIN

SUPERFICIAL DERMATOMYCOSES

CLASS 1 & 2 NOTES

INFECTIONS BY FUNGAL ELEMENTS USUALLY OCCUR WHEN THE DERMATOPHYTE PENETRATES THE SKIN AND BEGINS TO PROLIFERATE ON THE SURFACE OF THE HAIR SHAFT.
3 SPECIES: MICROSPORUM Gypseum;
TRICHOPHYTON MENTAGROPHYTES;
MICROSPORUM CANIS

MICROSPORUM GYPSEUM

CLASS 1 & 2 NOTES

A GENUS OF [FUNGI](#) THAT CAUSES RINGWORM, SPINDLE-SHAPED TO OBOVATE,

THEIR SHAPE, SIZE AND CELL WALL FEATURES ARE IMPORTANT CHARACTERISTICS FOR SPECIES IDENTIFICATION.

TRICHOPHYTON MENTAGROPHYTES

CLASS 1 & 2 NOTES

ONE OF THREE COMMON FUNGI WHICH CAUSE [RINGWORM](#) IN COMPANION ANIMALS. IT HAS A MAJOR NATURAL RESERVOIR IN RODENTS, BUT CAN ALSO INFECT PET RABBITS, DOGS AND HORSES

MICROSPORUM CANIS

CLASS 1 & 2 NOTES

AN ORGANISM THAT CAN CAUSE [TINEA CAPITIS](#) IN HUMANS, AND SIMPLE [RINGWORM](#) IN PETS. DESPITE ITS NAME, ITS MAJOR RESERVOIR IN COMPANION ANIMALS IS THE DOMESTIC CAT AND DOG.

PYODERMAS

CLASS 1 & 2 NOTES

BACTERIAL INFECTIONS OF THE SKIN

_____ = PUS
_____ = SKIN

SUPERFICIAL PYODERMAS

CLASS 1 & 2 NOTES

ACUTE MOIST DERMATITIS (HOT SPOTS)

INVOLVES ONLY THE SUPERFICIAL EPIDERMIS W/HEALING OCCURRING WITHOUT SCARRING AND IS OF SHORT DURATION; ANIMAL IS RARELY SYSTEMICALLY ILL

<p>DEEP PYODERMA</p> <p>CLASS 1 & 2 NOTES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -DOGS ARE PAIN, CRUSTING, ODOR, AND EXUDATION OF BLOOD AND PUS. -ARE CHRONIC INFECTIONS, OFTEN RESISTANT TO TREATMENT -DISEASES SEEN CLINICALLY INCLUDE: JUVENILE PYODERMA (PUPPY STRANGLES), INTERDIGITAL PYODERMA (INTERDIGITAL CYSTS), AND GENERALIZED PYODERMA (GERMAN SHEPARD PYODERMA)
<p>JUVENILE PYODERMA</p> <p>CLASS 1 & 2 NOTES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -ALSO CALLED PUPPY STRANGLES -A FAIRLY COMMON, BUT ALARMING DISORDER SEEN IN FROM 3 WEEKS TO 4 MONTHS OF AGE. IT APPEARS INITIALLY AS ACUTE SWELLING OF THE FACE, PRIMARILY OF THE LIPS, EYELIDS, CHIN, AND MUZZLE. IT MAY EASILY BE CONFUSED, WITH A SUDDEN ALLERGIC REACTION TYPICAL OF A BEE STING OR A VACCINE REACTION. HOWEVER, UNTREATED IT CAN PROGRESS RAPIDLY INTO BUMPS AND PUSTULES WHICH DRAIN AND SCAB. THE LYMPH NODES UNDER THE NECK MAY ENLARGE DRAMATICALLY WHICH IS USUALLY
<p>INTERDIGITAL PYODERMA</p> <p>CLASS 1 & 2 NOTES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -INTERDIGITAL CYSTS - PAINFUL NODULAR LESIONS LOCATED IN THE INTERDIGITAL WEBS OF DOGS
<p>GENERALIZED PYODERMA</p> <p>CLASS 1 & 2 NOTES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -GERMAN SHEPARD PYODERMA -VERY COMMON IN DOGS, AND IS USUALLY EASILY TREATED WITH ANTIBIOTICS. -INFECTION IS ALMOST INVARIABLY CAUSED BY <i>STAPHYLOCOCCUS INTERMEDIUS</i>, WHICH DOES NOT PRODUCE ANY PROBLEMS IN PEOPLE. -CHRONIC, RECURRING, OR DEEP INFECTIONS CAN ALSO OCCUR, GENERALLY DUE TO AN UNDERLYING CAUSE, AND THESE ARE MORE DIFFICULT TO TREAT. IN GERMAN SHEPHERDS, A DEEP PYODERMA IS SEEN (MEANING THE INFECTION EXTENDS BEYOND AND BENEATH SUPERFICIAL STRUCTURES IN THE SKIN) WHICH CAUSES SEVERE CHRONIC DRAINING LESIONS IN THE AREA OF THE LOWER BACK AND HIND LEGS. -SOMETIMES AN UNDERLYING CAUSE CAN BE IDENTIFIED.
<p>ANAL GLANDS</p> <p>CLASS 1 & 2 NOTES</p>	<p>TWO SMALL POUCHES LOCATED ON EITHER SIDE OF THE ANUS AT APPROXIMATELY THE 4 O’CLOCK AND 8 O’CLOCK POSITIONS. THE SACS ARE LINED WITH NUMEROUS SPECIALIZED SEBACEOUS (SKIN) GLANDS THAT PRODUCE A FOUL SMELLING SECRETION. EACH SAC IS CONNECTED TO THE OUTSIDE BY A SMALL DUCT WHICH OPENS JUST INSIDE THE ANUS</p> <p>3 COMMON PROBLEMS: 1. IMPACTION; 2. CHRONIC INFECTION; 3. RUPTURE OR ABSCESSATION</p>

IMPACTION

CLASS 1 & 2 NOTES

-A MASS OF HARD STOOL IN THE RECTUM AND COLON. THERE MAY BE A PREDISPOSING CONDITION, SUCH AS AN [ENLARGED PROSTATE](#), THAT COMPRESSES THE RECTAL CANAL

-PASS LITTLE OR NO STOOL DESPITE REPEATED AND FORCEFUL STRAINING, ARE LETHARGIC, HAVE NO APPETITE, EXPERIENCE ABDOMINAL DISTENSION AND [VOMITING](#), AND MAY HAVE A HUNCHED-UP APPEARANCE. DIGITAL RECTAL EXAMINATION REVEALS A LARGE, TUBULAR MASS

CHRONIC INFECTION

CLASS 1 & 2 NOTES

SURGERY IS THE ONLY PERMANENT CURE

RUPTURE OR ABSCESSATION

CLASS 1 & 2 NOTES

-MAY HAVE A FEVER, LETHARGY, DEPRESSION & APPETITE LOSS, MAY LICK THE AREA EXCESSIVELY OR SCOOT.

-IF RUPTURES, MAY BE BLOODY DISCHARGE AND/OR PUS PASTED ON THE HAIR AROUND THE RECTUM.

-TREATMENT: EMPTYING THE ANAL GLAND, DRAINING THE ABSCESS, REMOVING ANY DEAD/NECROTIC TISSUE, FLUSHING AND CLEANING THE AREA, SUTURING THE AREA CLOSED, AND PLACING A DRAIN.

-OFTEN PLACED ON ANTIBIOTICS AND PAIN MEDICATIONS

TUMOR

CLASS 1 & 2 NOTES

DEFINED AS A NEW GROWTH OF TISSUE CHARACTERIZED BY PROGRESSIVE, UNCONTROLLED PROLIFERATION OF CELLS. CAN BE BENIGN OR MALIGNANT, LOCALIZED OR INVASIVE.

BENIGN SKIN TUMORS

CLASS 1 & 2 NOTES

- HISTIOCYTOMAS
- LIPOMAS
- PAPILOMAS (WARTS)
- SEBACEOUS CYSTS

HISTIOCYTOMAS

CLASS 1 & 2 NOTES

- RAPIDLY GROWING TUMORS FOUND IN DOGS 1-3 YEARS OLD
- THEY OCCUR ANYWHERE ON THE BODY.
- DOME-SHAPED, RAISED, HAIRLESS SURFACE GROWTHS
- NOT PAINFUL
- OFTEN CALLED BUTTON TUMORS
- MORE COMMON ON SHORTHAIRED DOGS.
- TREATMENT: MOST DISAPPEAR SPONTANEOUSLY WITHIN ONE TO TWO MONTHS. THOSE THAT PERSIST SHOULD BE REMOVED FOR DIAGNOSIS.

LIPOMAS

CLASS 1 & 2 NOTES

- BENIGN GROWTH MADE UP OF MATURE FAT CELLS INTERLACED WITH FIBROUS CONNECTIVE TISSUE
- COMMON IN OVERWEIGHT DOGS, ESPECIALLY FEMALES
- OBLONG OR ROUND APPEARANCE AND SMOOTH, SOFT, FATLIKE CONSISTENCY
- GROW SLOWLY AND MAY GET TO BE SEVERAL INCHES IN DIAMETER
- NOT PAINFUL
- RARELY, WHAT APPEARS TO BE A LIPOMA IS A MALIGNANT VARIANT CALLED A LIPOSARCOMA.
- TREATMENT: SURGICAL REMOVAL IS NECESSARY IF THE LIPOMA IS INTERFERING WITH THE DOG'S MOBILITY, IS GROWING RAPIDLY, OR IS COSMETICALLY BOTHERSOME. THE TUMOR SHOULD BE BIOPSIED IF THERE IS ANY QUESTION ABOUT THE DIAGNOSIS

PAPILLOMAS

CLASS 1 & 2 NOTES

- BENIGN WARTLIKE GROWTHS THAT OCCUR ON THE SKIN OF THE BODY, ON THE FOOT PADS, AND BENEATH THE NAILS
- CAUSED BY THE CANINE ORAL PAPILLOMA VIRUS AND TEND TO OCCUR IN OLDER DOGS, ESPECIALLY OLDER POODLES.
- TREATMENT: THEY DO NOT NEED TO BE REMOVED UNLESS THEY ARE CAUSING A PROBLEM BECAUSE OF THEIR LOCATION ON THE BODY. RARELY, THESE WILL BECOME INJURED AND BLEED OR GET INFECTED. IN THESE CASES, REMOVAL IS RECOMMENDED.

SEBACEOUS CYSTS

CLASS 1 & 2 NOTES

- FOUND MORE OFTEN IN OLDER DOGS
- ARISE FROM THE OIL-PRODUCING SEBACEOUS GLANDS IN THE SKIN
- OCCUR ON THE [EYELIDS](#) AND LIMBS
- MAY BE SINGLE OR MULTIPLE, APPEAR AS SMOOTH, LOBULATED GROWTHS ON A NARROW BASE OR STEM
- SURFACE IS HAIRLESS AND MAY BE ULCERATED
- OCCASIONALLY BECOME MALIGNANT
- TREATMENT: SMALL TUMORS DO NOT NEED TO BE REMOVED UNLESS THEY ARE CAUSING A PROBLEM. LARGE ADENOMAS SHOULD BE REMOVED

MALIGNANT SKIN TUMORS

CLASS 1 & 2 NOTES

- BASAL CELL CARCINOMA
- FIBROSARCOMAS (NOT VACCINE-INDUCED)
- FELINE FIBROSARCOMAS (VACCINE-INDUCED)
- MAST CELL TUMORS
- MELANOMA (BENIGN OR MALIGNANT)
- PERIANAL TUMORS
- SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA

BASAL CELL CARCINOMA

CLASS 1 & 2 NOTES

- ONE OF THE MOST COMMON SKIN CANCERS IN ANIMALS
- ORIGINATING IN THE SKIN'S BASAL EPITHELIUM -- ONE OF THE DEEPEST SKIN LAYERS
- TEND TO OCCUR IN OLDER DOGS

FIBROSARCOMAS

CLASS 1 & 2 NOTES

- (NOT VACCINE-INDUCED)
- TYPE OF TUMOR THAT ARISES OUT OF BONE AND CONNECTIVE TISSUE IN DOGS
- IN DOGS: MOST COMMONLY ARISE FROM THE MOUTH FROM INSIDE THE JAW BONE

FELINE FIBROSARCOMAS

CLASS 1 & 2 NOTES

- (VACCINE-INDUCED) IN CATS:
- ARISE MOST COMMONLY FROM A POINT ON THE BODY WHERE A VACCINE HAS PREVIOUSLY BEEN GIVEN
- HAVE A LOW INCIDENCE OF METASTASIS (SPREAD TO OTHER TISSUES). WHILE THEY DO NOT TEND TO METASTASIZE, THEY ARE INVASIVE TUMORS THAT ROOT THEMSELVES DEEPLY IN UNDERLYING TISSUE, CAUSING DESTRUCTION OF UNDERLYING TISSUE AS THEY GROW

MAST CELL TUMORS

CLASS 1 & 2 NOTES

- ARE IMMUNE CELLS THAT ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR ALLERGIES
- CAN BE FOUND IN ALL TISSUES OF THE BODY BUT TYPICALLY FORM TUMORS ON THE SKIN
- RANGE FROM RELATIVELY BENIGN TO EXTREMELY AGGRESSIVE
- LEADING TO TUMOR SPREAD AND EVENTUAL DEATH

MELANOMA (BENIGN OR MALIGNANT)

CLASS 1 & 2 NOTES

- COMMONLY IN DOGS WITH PIGMENTED (DARK) SKIN
- MELANOMAS ARISE FROM PIGMENT PRODUCING CELLS CALLED MELANOCYTES
- MAY HAVE A HEREDITARY COMPONENT
- CAN OCCUR IN AREAS OF HAired SKIN, WHERE THEY USUALLY FORM SMALL, DARK (BROWN TO BLACK) LUMPS, BUT CAN ALSO APPEAR AS LARGE, FLAT, WRINKLED MASSES. MELANOMA OF THE HAired SKIN IN DOGS IS USUALLY A BENIGN TUMOR, ALTHOUGH IT CAN CAUSE SEVERE DISCOMFORT
- MALIGNANT MELANOMA, WHICH DEVELOPS IN THE MOUTH OR IN THE DISTAL LIMBS (USUALLY THE TOENAIL BEDS), IS AN INCURABLE DISEASE

PERIANAL TUMORS

CLASS 1 & 2 NOTES

-A TYPE OF TUMOR FOUND NEAR THE ANUS IN DOGS THAT ARISES FROM SPECIALIZED GLANDULAR TISSUE FOUND IN THE PERINEUM
-PERIANAL GLANDS DO NOT EXIST IN CATS.
-ALSO KNOWN AS A **HEPATOID TUMOR** BECAUSE OF THE SIMILARITY IN CELL SHAPE TO HEPATOCYTES (LIVER CELLS)
-MOST COMMONLY SEEN IN INTACT (NOT NEUTERED) DOGS AND IS THE THIRD MOST COMMON TUMOR TYPE IN INTACT MALE DOGS

SQUAMOS CELL CARCINOMA

CLASS 1 & 2 NOTES

-ONE OF THE MOST COMMON CANCERS FOUND IN DOGS
-COMMON SITES ARE THE MOUTH AND THE TOES (NAILBEDS).
-EARLY DETECTION AND COMPLETE SURGICAL REMOVAL IS THE TREATMENT OF CHOICE AND FEWER THAN 20% DEVELOP METASTATIC DISEASE
-TONSIL AND TONGUE ARE QUITE AGGRESSIVE AND FEWER THAN 10% SURVIVE 1 YEAR OR LONGER DESPITE TREATMENT MEASURES

THE 10 EARLY WARNING SIGNS OF CANCER

CLASS 1 & 2 NOTES

- ABNORMAL SWELLINGS THAT PERSIST OR CONTINUE TO GROW
- SORES THAT DO NOT HEAL
- WEIGHT LOSS
- LOSS OF APPETITE
- BLEEDING OR DISCHARGE FROM ANY BODY OPENING
- OFFENSIVE ODOR
- DIFFICULTY EATING OR SWALLOWING
- HESITATION TO EXERCISE OR LOSS OF STAMINA
- PERSISTENT LAMENESS OR STIFFNESS
- DIFFICULTY BREATHING, URINATING, OR DEFECACTION

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