MAXILLECTOMY AND MANDIBULECTOMY FOR ORAL TUMORS IN THREE DOGS

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ABSTRACT

Mandibulectomy and maxillectomy are most commonly indicated for the treatment of malignant oral tumors in dogs. Many clients have a natural aversion to considering these procedures and require a thorough description of the cosmetic and functional results of surgery before making a decision. One maxillary fibrosarcoma, one maxillary malignant melanoma, one mandibular squamous cell carcinoma were diagnosed after preoperative biopsies of the masses in three dogs. The clinical and cytologic assessment of regional lymph nodes and thoracic radiographs revealed no metastases. Complete resection of the masses was achieved by rostral maxillectomy, unilateral rostral maxillectomy and bilateral rostral mandibulectomy. Although complete resection of these oral tumors required partial extensive mandibulectomy and maxillectomy, all three dogs tolerated these oral surgeries extremely well. At two months postoperative, all three owners stated that they were satisfied with their decision to have surgery performed, despite the cosmetic appearance of the region. Our observations show excellent results and improved quality of life for surgical candidates appropriately choses and managed in the early postoperative period.

KEYWORDS

Dog, mandibulectomy, maxillectomy, tumor.
REFERENCES