



Canine Prostatic Disorders

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Introduction

Prostatic disorders in dogs are a common clinical problem, with a prevalence of 9.2% in a study conducted in Italy [1]. The most common type of prostatic disorder is benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), which is characterized by an increase in the number of prostatic acini and an increase in the size of the acini [2]. BPH is a non-neoplastic condition that is caused by an imbalance in the growth and differentiation of prostatic epithelial cells [3]. The clinical signs of BPH are usually non-specific and include hematuria, dysuria, and straining to urinate [4]. The diagnosis of BPH is based on a combination of clinical signs, physical examination, and laboratory tests [5]. The treatment of BPH is aimed at relieving the clinical signs and preventing complications [6].

Another common type of prostatic disorder is prostatic adenocarcinoma (PA), which is a malignant tumor of the prostate gland [7]. PA is characterized by the presence of malignant glandular structures and is the most common type of prostatic neoplasia in dogs [8]. The clinical signs of PA are usually non-specific and include hematuria, dysuria, and straining to urinate [9]. The diagnosis of PA is based on a combination of clinical signs, physical examination, and laboratory tests [10]. The treatment of PA is aimed at relieving the clinical signs and preventing complications [11].

Prostatic abscesses (PAbs) are a rare but potentially life-threatening condition characterized by the presence of a localized collection of pus within the prostate gland [12]. PAbs are usually caused by a bacterial infection and are characterized by a variety of clinical signs, including fever, lethargy, and hematuria [13]. The diagnosis of PAbs is based on a combination of clinical signs, physical examination, and laboratory tests [14]. The treatment of PAbs is aimed at relieving the clinical signs and preventing complications [15].

In conclusion, prostatic disorders in dogs are a common clinical problem that can have a variety of causes and clinical signs. The diagnosis and treatment of these disorders are based on a combination of clinical signs, physical examination, and laboratory tests. It is important for veterinarians to be aware of the different types of prostatic disorders and to provide appropriate treatment to their patients.

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