



***Literature abstracts: canine nephroblastoma***

**Seaman RL, Patton CS. *Treatment of renal nephroblastoma in an adult dog.* J Am Anim Hosp Assoc. 2003;39:76-9**

**Abstract**

An 8-year-old Labrador retriever was diagnosed with a unilateral malignant nephroblastoma and hypertrophic osteopathy. The histopathologically malignant tumor was confined to the renal capsule, but the sarcomatous component was anaplastic, resulting in its classification as a Stage I tumor with unfavorable histopathology. The dog was treated with unilateral nephrectomy, vincristine, and doxorubicin. This dog has remained disease free for >25 months. Reported treatments of renal nephroblastoma in the dog have not described disease-free intervals of >8 months.

**Frimberger AE, Moore AS, Schelling SH. *Treatment of nephroblastoma in a juvenile dog.* J Am Vet Med Assoc. 1995;207:596-8.**

**Abstract**

A 4-month-old female Bernese Mountain Dog that was examined because of abdominal distention was found to have a nephroblastoma during exploratory laparotomy. Nephrectomy was performed, but the tumor could not be completely resected. A chemotherapeutic plan for this dog was created by adapting current recommendations for treatment of people with nephroblastoma. Chemotherapy with doxorubicin, actinomycin-D and vincristine was tolerated extremely well; however, tumor progression became evident after 15 weeks of treatment, and the dog was euthanized. Widespread metastasis was found at necropsy. Little is known about the natural behavior of this tumor in dogs.

**Simpson RM, Gliatto JM, Casey HW, Henk WG. *The histologic, ultrastructural, and immunohistochemical features of a blastema-predominant canine nephroblastoma.* Vet Pathol. 1992;29:250-3.**

**Abstract**

An 8-month-old male mastiff that was examined because of lameness was found to have a polycythemia and nephroblastoma during exploratory laparotomy. Nephrectomy was performed, and the dog remained normal 8

months after surgery. The tumor was poorly differentiated, and pathology confirmed that the tumor arose from the metanephric kidney.

**Coleman GL, Gralla EJ, Knirsch AK, Stebbins RB. Canine embryonal nephroma: a case report. Am J Vet Res. 1970;31:1315-20.**

**Abstract**

A large, solid-tissue mass in the cranial part of the abdomen of a young female beagle was accompanied by hypoglycemia. Surgical removal of the neoplasm, histologically an embryonal nephroma, resulted in normal glucose levels. At 6 weeks after the operation, radiographic evidence of pulmonary metastases was seen. Mithramycin chemotherapy was administered.

**Seibold HR, Hoerlein BF. Embryonal nephroma (nephroblastoma) in a dog. J Am Vet Med Assoc. 1957;130:82-5.**

**Abstract**

An embryonal nephroma is described in a male Fox Terrier, 6 months old. The dog had exhibited bloody urine since birth. The lesion, diagnosed clinically and radiographically as a tumor involving the left kidney was removed surgically. The tumor was approximately 8 per cent of the dog's body weight. Histologically, a high rate of mitotic activity was seen in areas of embryonal tubular epithelium and intervening undifferentiated cells. Although this tumor appeared potentially malignant, it apparently had not metastasized, since the animal has lived a normal life for 14 months, post-surgery.