

***Most frequently encountered neoplasia in dogs in Denmark –  
Data from the Danish Veterinary Cancer registry***

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**Introduction**

During the last 2½ years a group of practitioners representing initially a few practices but lately 30 practices throughout Denmark have entered diagnosed cases in dogs to the Danish Veterinary Cancer registry. A total of 977 cases from dogs have been reported. A legally required registry of the country's 600.000 dogs allows for weighing of the numbers of cases within a certain breed against the number of dogs of that particular breed in Denmark and estimation of relative risk.

**Objective and method**

The objective of the current study was to estimate prevalence of the most common neoplasias in dogs in Denmark and the relative risk of neoplasia in different breeds.

**Results**

Based on the registry data, at present the most common neoplasias in Danish dogs were cutaneous (394; 40%) followed by mammary (185; 19%), haemolymphatic tissues (52; 5%) and oral cavity (40; 4%).

The most frequently encountered malignant cancers were mast cell tumours (76; 8%), adenocarcinoma (72; 7%), lymphoma (68; 7%) and carcinoma (63; 6%). Benign tumours most commonly entered in the registry were lipomas (123; 13%), adenomas (75; 8%), and histiocytomas (73; 7%). The relative risk of neoplasia for the breeds most commonly seen (relative risk estimates regulated for population composition) was highest in Boxers (4.38), Bernese Mountain dogs (2.50), Flat coated retrievers (1.88), and Cocker spaniels (1.75).

**Conclusion**

These results correspond well with data from a similar study in Norway<sup>1</sup>, except with regard to haemolymphatic neoplasia and the order of breeds with high relative risk is slightly different.

**References**

<sup>1</sup>Arnesen K, Gamlem H, Glattre E, Grøndalen J, Moe L and Nordstoga K. Hundekreftregisteret i Norge 1990-1998. Norsk Veterinærtidsskrift 2000; 112: 137-147.