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С. Ж. Асфендияров атындағы Қазақ ұлттық медицина университеті

# ХАБАРЛАРЫ

## ИЗВЕСТИЯ

НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ АКАДЕМИИ НАУК  
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**Dyulger G.P., Sedletskaya E.S., Obukhova M.E., Leontieva I.L., Bychkov V.S.**

Russian State Agrarian University – Moscow Agricultural Academy named after  
K.A. Timiryazev, Moscow, Russia.  
E mail: dulger@rgau-msha.ru

**MODERN TREATMENT METHODS FOR MAMMARY CANCER IN CATS**

**Abstract.** This article reviews the treatment of mammary cancer in cats. It was established that with the application of doxorubicin in mono-mode and the combination of doxorubicin + cyclophosphamide, objective anti-tumor effects (stabilization of the neoplastic process, partial or complete regression of the primary nonresectable and/or second primary tumor) are recorded in about 50% of sick cats, and the median of age since the start of chemotherapy is 90 - 215 days

Postoperative (adjuvant) chemotherapy is considered one of the advanced areas in the treatment of malignant tumors of the mammary glands of cats. The main indications for its conduct are tumor size more than 3 cm, the presence of regional and distant metastases, carcinomas with signs of lymphovascular invasion, a high degree of histological gradation of tumor tissue and aggressive histological type of malignant tumor (micro-papillary, solid, cribriform carcinoma, carcinosarcoma), as well as high level of Ki-67 expression (>14%). It has been established that the most popular drug used in the holistic treatment of resectable mammary cancer in cats is doxorubicin anthracycline antibiotic. The preparation has moderate toxicity. The side effects of doxorubicin are diverse, but the most formidable are cardiotoxicity and nephrotoxicity.

Radical mastectomy with inguinal lymphadenectomy (without or with adjuvant chemotherapy) remains the main treatment method of resectable feline mammary cancer. The possibilities of systemic chemotherapy as the main method of treatment for nonresectable mammary cancer are limited and characterized by wide variability in both short-term and long-term treatment results. Additional studies are needed to determine the benefits of adjuvant chemotherapy in the treatment of resectable feline mammary cancer.

**Key words:** cats, mammary glands, pathology, mammary tumors (MT), mammary cancer (MC), diagnosis, treatment, prognostic factors.

**Introduction.** Analysis of local and foreign literature shows that mammary tumors (MTs) are one of the most common oncological pathologies in cats [1]. They represent a group of neoplasms that is heterogeneous in terms of tissue belonging, histological structure, and biological behavior. Malignant tumors compose from 80 to 96% of all tumors and tumor-like lesions of mammary glands. Mammary cancer (BC) prevails, accounting for 91.4% of all cases of malignant tumors.

Diagnosis of a mammary tumor and tumor-like diseases is based on anamnesis data (breed, sex and age, reproductive status, taking drugs with progestogenic and/or estrogenic properties, symptoms and duration of disease, etc.), the results of examination and palpation of the mammary gland and regional lymph nodes, X-ray and ultrasound examinations of the thoracic and abdominal organs, cytological analysis of the punctate of the primary node and enlarged lymph nodes, tissue smears from the declared surface of the primary tumor; cytology of pleural and/or peritoneal exudate (with hydrothorax and ascites, respectively). Postoperative histological verification of tumor is mandatory since the results on the nature of the neoplastic process according to biopsy data are often insufficient or erroneous [2].

**Materials and methods.** Based on the analysis, comparison, and synthesis of data from domestic and foreign literature, the assessment of the possibilities of radical mastectomy and systemic anti-cancer chemotherapy as independent treatment methods of mammary cancer was carried out. The indications, issues, and the need for further improvement of adjuvant (postoperative) chemotherapy in the therapy of resectable mammary

cancer were determined. Scientific materials on the impact of various factors on the effectiveness of radical mastectomy and/or systemic anti-cancer therapy were also analyzed.

**Research results.** Surgery is the most commonly used treatment for feline mammary neoplasms. The main factors determining the results of surgical treatment are the volume of surgery [3, 4, 5] and the prevalence of the tumor process (clinical stage of disease) [6, 7, 8].

Radical unilateral (complete resection of the entire chain of mammary glands from the lesion side) and one-, two-stage (with a break of 2 weeks) bilateral mastectomy (with multiple bilateral lesions) are recognized as the method of choice [3, 4, 8]. With any option of performing a radical mastectomy, the inguinal lymph nodes are excised together with the mammary glands. Axillary lymph node resection is conducted only in cases where they are pathologically enlarged or affected by micrometastases [8].

According to some sources [3], the median of progression-free survival time after a bilateral radical mastectomy is approximately 2 times higher (549 days versus 289 days) than after performing unilateral radical mastectomy. It was shown that with a large surgery volume due to the lymphatic vessel damage, the risk of seroma occurring (accumulation of serous fluid in the postoperative cavity), and the development of secondary lymphostasis in adjacent tissues and limbs increase. The frequency of seroma formation and secondary lymphostasis in sick cats underwent unilateral, one-, two-stage bilateral mastectomy is constantly and reaches 19.7%, 40.6% and 35.7%, respectively [9]. With the seroma development, active drainage of the operating cavity, a local compress, introduction of sclerosants (tetracycline, erythromycin, etc.) into the wound cavity through the drainage are indicated, with early removal of the drainage - regular puncture of seroma.

Good results in the surgical treatment of mammary cancer are obtained with early diagnosis of cancer and radical surgery performance within healthy tissues. According to the materials of Japanese researchers, the median of postoperative survival of sick cats in the first clinical stage of mammary cancer is 29 months, in the second stage - 12.5 months, in the third stage - 9 months. Similar results were obtained by S.W. Millis et al. [2]. According to the authors' data, the median of overall survival time among sick cats with I, II, and III-clinical stages of mammary cancer is 18 months, 15 months, and 10 months, respectively.

In the IV clinical stage of MC, extremely unsatisfactory results are obtained: the median of postoperative survival time is only 1 month [6].

Total ovariohysterectomy performed simultaneously with radical mastectomy does not fundamentally improve the results of surgical treatment of malignant mammary tumors in cats [10, 11].

Ovariectomy as an independent method of treatment is highly effective in benign fibroepithelial hyperplasia of the mammary glands, caused by hypersensitivity of its cellular components to endogenous progesterone. However, it does not suppress dysplastic processes in the mammary glands that have developed after taking gestagenic drugs of long-lasting action. In the case of fibroadenomatosis of the mammary glands arising in intact and gib male and feline cats after taking progestogenic drugs, the antiprogestogen therapy with drugs based on aglepristone is recognized as the method of choice [9].

Chemotherapy as an independent treatment for nonresectable feline mammary cancer of the III-IV stages is rarely used in clinical practice and characterized by the variability of short-term and long-term treatment results (Table 1).

It was established that with the application of doxorubicin in mono-mode and the combination of doxorubicin + cyclophosphamide, objective anti-tumor effects (stabilization of the neoplastic process, partial or complete regression of the primary nonresectable and/or second primary tumor) are recorded in about 50% of sick cats, and the median of overall survival times since the start of chemotherapy is 90 - 215 days.

Table 1 - The effectiveness of chemotherapy as an independent treatment method for MC of the III-VI stages in cats

Authors	Number of animals	Drugs and protocol of chemotherapy	Median survival, days	Response rate, %
J.A. Stolwijk et al. 1989 [12]	14	Doxorubicin 30 mg/m <sup>2</sup> IV every 2 weeks	215	>50
K.A. Jeglum et al., 1985 [13]	14	Doxorubicin 20-30 mg/m <sup>2</sup> IV every 3 weeks + cyclophosphamide per os at a dose of 100 mg/m <sup>2</sup> every 3 days for 3 weeks	180	50

G.N. Mauldin et al, 1988 [14]	14	Doxorubicin 25 mg/m <sup>2</sup> IV every 3 weeks + cyclophosphamide 100 mg/m <sup>2</sup> per os for 4 days (every 3 weeks after doxorubicin injection)	90	50
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Notes: MC – mammary cancer; IV - intravenous

Postoperative (adjuvant) chemotherapy is considered one of the advanced areas in the treatment of malignant tumors of the mammary glands of cats. The main indications for its conduct are tumor size more than 3 cm, the presence of regional and distant metastases, signs of lymphovascular invasion in the tumor, a high degree of histological gradation of tumor tissue and aggressive histological type of malignant tumor (micro-papillary, solid, cribriform carcinoma, carcinosarcoma), as well as high level of Ki-67 expression (>14%) [14].

Several works have been published in which the efficiency and toxicity of adjuvant use of doxorubicin, taxotere, carboplatin, and mitoxantrone, as well as combinations of doxorubicin with meloxicam (COX-2 selective inhibitor) or taxotere, have been studied in sick cats with resectable mammary cancer in stage III and below.

Paper trails and clinical efficiency of the use of various anti-cancer drugs and their combinations in sick cats with resectable mammary cancer of stage III and below are shown in table 2.

It has been established that the most popular drug used in the treatment of resectable MC in cats is doxorubicin anthracycline antibiotic. The preparation has moderate toxicity. The side effects of doxorubicin are diverse, but the most formidable are cardiotoxicity and nephrotoxicity.

In two nonrandomized studies [5, 15], it was shown that the effectiveness of treatment for mammary cancer in stage III and below when used as the adjuvant therapy of the anti-tumor antibiotic doxorubicin in mono-regimen and according to the scheme of doxorubicin + meloxicam is practically the same: according to the median of overall survival time, it is 448 and 460 days, according to the duration of the diseases free period - 255 and 269 days, respectively.

In sufficient large randomized research performed in the USA [16], when comparing the long-term results of treatment between a group of cats that received chemotherapy with doxorubicin + cyclophosphamide in the postoperative period (n=36) and a group of cats that underwent only radical mastectomy (n=37) did not reveal statistically significant differences in both the median of overall survival time (848 days versus 1406 days) and the duration of the disease free interval (676 days versus 372 days). The authors concluded that adjuvant chemotherapy according to the doxorubicin + cyclophosphamide regimen does not significantly affect the long-term results of the combined treatment.

Table 2 - The efficiency of radical mastectomy and postoperative chemotherapy in cats with MC in stage III and below

Authors and year of publication	MC stage	Number of animals	Treatment option	Median OS/ median DFI
C.A. Novosad et al., 2006 [5]	stage III and below	67	Surgical treatment + adjuvant chemotherapy (doxorubicin 1mg/kg IV every 3 weeks until progression stage or maximum 5 cycles)	448/255 days
J.F. Borrego et al, 2009 [17]	III and below	23	Surgical treatment + doxorubicin (1 mg/kg IV every 3 weeks) + meloxicam (0.2 mg/kg per os on the day of surgery, then 0.1 mg/kg of body weight daily for 5 days, then 0.025 mg/kg/day); some cats additionally used vincristine (i.v. at a dose of 0.7 mg/m <sup>2</sup> ) or cyclophosphamide (IV at a dose of 250 mg/m <sup>2</sup> , one week after doxorubicin cycle)	460/269 days
C.J. McNeill et al., 2009 [16]	III and below	37	Surgical treatment only	1406/372 days
		36	Surgical treatment + doxorubicin + cyclophosphamide (doses and regimen not described)	848/676 days

D.V. Fomicheva, 2010 [18]	I-II	10	Radical mastectomy	24 months
	III (pN-)	10	Radical mastectomy	4 months
	III (pN+)	16	Radical mastectomy + doxorubicin (IV at a dose of 20 mg/m <sup>2</sup> ) + Taxotere (IV at a dose of 20 mg/m <sup>2</sup> ); 3 courses of treatment with a break of 3 weeks	12 months
M.N. Yakunina et al, 2010 [19]	III	11	Radical mastectomy + Taxotere (20 mg/m <sup>2</sup> IV drip every 3 weeks; 3 treatment cycles)	11.7 / 11.3 months
	III	27	Radical mastectomy + doxorubicin (20 mg/m <sup>2</sup> IV drip every 3 weeks; 3 treatment cycles)	8.7/8.3 months
C.B. De Campos et al, 2014 [20]	III (n=16)	9	Surgical treatment	387 days
		7	surgical treatment + carboplatin (IV at a dose of 200 mg/m <sup>2</sup> every 3 weeks) 4 chemotherapy cycles	428 days
S.C.S. Cunha et al., 2015 [21]	I (n=6) III (n=6)	12	Surgical treatment + mitoxantrone (15-30 days after radical mastectomy 6 mg/m <sup>2</sup> IV every 3 weeks, 4 chemotherapy cycles	480 (360) days
S.C.S. Cunha et al., 2017 [9]	I (n=3) II (n=16) III (n=2)	21	Radical mastectomy	2404/815 days
	II (n=8) III (n=6)	14	Radical mastectomy + mitoxantrone (6 mg/m <sup>2</sup> IV every 3 weeks; n=12) or doxorubicin (20 mg/m <sup>2</sup> IV every 3 weeks; n=2) 15-30 days after surgery	690 / 549 days

Notes: MC – mammary cancer; OS-overall survival; DFI – disease free interval; IV - intravenous; (pN-) – without metastases in regional lymph nodes; (pN+) - with metastases in regional lymph nodes

Russian authors [8] compared the efficiency and clinical tolerance of postoperative (adjuvant) chemotherapy with doxorubicin and taxotere in cats with resectable MC in stage III. It was found that taxotere (n=11) in comparison with doxorubicin (n = 27) gives a longer long-term impact on the median time to progression (11.3 versus 8.3 months) and on the median of overall survival (11.7 versus 8.7 months) with increased side effects in the form of allergic reactions in 37% of cases.

According to L.F. Fomicheva [18], who studied the effectiveness of surgical treatment and chemotherapy in combination with operation according to the doxorubicin + taxotere regimen, adjuvant chemotherapy for resectable MC in stage III improves the postoperative survival of sick cats in comparison with only surgical treatment (from 4 months to 12 months) but is accompanied by increased side effects, mainly in the form of allergic and neurotoxic reactions, as well as hematological toxicity. The incidence of acute neurotoxic reactions in the form of tachypnea, convulsions, and involuntary urination, which required the withdrawal of taxotere from the chemotherapy regimen, was 19%. The animals did not need hospitalization, the neurotoxic effects ceased within a few minutes after the cessation of the drug administration. A moderate allergic reaction in the form of muzzle edema and auricles was detected in 10 cats (77%), while in 8 animals (62%) it manifested itself with each administration of taxotere, in one cat - with the first and third administration of the drug, in one - only at its third introduction. hematological toxicity of the degree II was noted in 9 cats (69%), degree III - in 2 cats (15%), degree IV - in 2 cats (15%). Against the background of chemotherapy, all animals showed torpidity (100%), 7 cats (54%) had anorexia, and 4 animals (31%) vomiting.

Brazilian scholars De Campos C.B., Nunes F.C., Lavalle G.E. et al. [20] studied the efficacy and clinical tolerance of the anti-tumor drug carboplatin, containing platinum metal, with stage III feline mammary cancer. With a sufficiently good tolerance, the median survival in the group of sick cats receiving carboplatin in the adjuvant regimen was 428 days, while in the group of cats underwent only surgical treatment, it was 10.1% lower and amounted to 397 days. The researchers not finds a statistically significant difference between the two groups.

**Discussion.** In the research by another group of Brazilian scientists [21], mitoxantrone was used in adjuvant chemotherapy of cats with MC in stages I (n=6) and III (n=6). In its chemical structure and mechanism of action, mitoxantrone is close to anthracyclines (doxorubicin). The drug was administered intravenously at

a single dose of 6 mg/m<sup>2</sup> every 3 weeks. After the radical mastectomy, cats received from one (n=4) to three (n=4) or four (n=4) cycles of chemotherapy.

The following side effects were observed against the background of chemotherapy in sick cats: azotemia, anorexia, leukopenia, and vomiting. The median time to cancer progression was 360 days, the median of overall survival time was 480 days.

S.C.S. Cunha et al. [9] recently conducted a randomized retrospective analysis of relapse-free and overall survival in 35 sick cats with resectable MC. Animals were randomized into two groups: received chemotherapy (n = 14) with mitoxantrone(n=12) or doxorubicin (n=2) and received no adjuvant therapy (n=21) after radical mastectomy with inguinal lymphadenectomy. In the group of cats with stage 1–3 mammary cancer underwent only surgical treatment, the median time before progression was 815 days, with median survival times of 2404 days.

Disease free and overall survival intervals in the group of cats with stage II-III mammary cancer received adjuvant chemotherapy were significantly worse and amounted to 549 and 690 days, respectively. At the same time, during postoperative chemotherapy, azotemia was recorded in 7 cats (50%), leukemia in 4 (28.6%), anorexia in 2 (14.3%), and vomiting in one animal (7.1%).

**Conclusion.** Radical mastectomy with inguinal lymphadenectomy (without or with adjuvant chemotherapy) remains the main treatment method of resectable feline mammary cancer. The possibilities of systemic chemotherapy as the main method of treatment for nonresectable mammary cancer are limited and characterized by wide variability in both short-term and long-term treatment results. Additional studies are needed to determine the benefits of adjuvant chemotherapy in the treatment of resectable feline mammary cancer.

**Дюльгер Г.П., Седлецкая Е.С., Обухова М.Е., Леонтьева И.Л., Бычков В.С.**

«Ресей мемлекеттік аграрлық университеті – К.А. Тимирязев атындағы Мәскеу ауылшаруашылығы академиясы» федералдық мемлекеттік бюджеттік мекемесі, Мәскеу, Ресей.

E mail: dulger@rgau-msha.ru

## МЫСЫҚТАРДАҒЫ СҮТ БЕЗІ ОБЫРЫН ЕМДЕУДІҢ ЗАМАНАУИ ӘДІСТЕРИ

**Аннотация.** Ота жасауға болатын сүт безі обырын кешенді емдеуде адьювантты (операциядан кейінгі) химиотерапияның көрсеткіштері, проблемалары және одан әрі жетілдіру қажеттілігі анықталды. Радикалды мастиектомияның және/немесе жүйелі антиобырлық терапияның тиімділігіне әртүрлі факторлардың әсері туралы ғылыми материалдарда талданады.

Екі жақты радикалды мастиектомиядан кейінгі операциядан соң рецидивті емес өмір сүрудің орта шамасы біржакты радикалды мастиектомия жасалғаннан кейінгі жағдайға қарағанда шамамен 2 есе (289 күнге қарсы 549 күн) жоғары. Лимфа тамырларының зақымдалуына байланысты хирургиялық араласудың үлкен көлемімен сірненің пайда болу қаупі (операциядан кейінгі қуыста сірнелі сұйықтықтың жиналуы) және іргелес ұппалар мен аяқ-қолдарда қайталама лимфостаздың дамуы айтартықтай артатыны көрсетілген. Бір жақты, бір, екі сатылы екі жақты мастиектомиядан өткен науқастарда серома мен қайталама лимфостаздың пайда болу жиілігі жи кездеседі және сәйкесінше 19,7, 40,6 және 35,7% жетеді [9]. Сероманың дамуы кезінде операциялық қуысты белсенді құрғату, жергілікті компресс, склерозонттарды құрғату арқылы жара қуысына енгізу (тетрациклин, эритромицин және т.б.), дренажды ерте алып тастағанда – сероманың тұрақты пункциясы көрсетіледі. Сүт безінің қатерлі ісігін хирургиялық емдеуде жақсы нәтижелер қатерлі ісік ауруын ерте диагностикалау және сау тіндерде операцияны түбегейлі орындау арқылы алынады.

Доксорубицинді монорежимде және доксорубицин+циклофосфамид біріктірілімінде қолданғанда ісікке қарсы объективті әсерлер (ісік процесін тұрақтандыру, бастапқы-операциялық емес және/немесе метастатикалық ісіктің ішінәр немесе толық регрессиясы) науқастардың шамамен 50% – ында тіркелетіні, ал өмір сүру ұзактығының орта шамасы химиотерапия басталған сәттен бастап 90-215 тәулікті құрайтыны анықталды.

Операциядан кейінгі (адьювантты) химиотерапия мысықтардың сүт бездерінің қатерлі ісіктерін кешенді емдеудің ең үмітті бағыттарының бірі болып саналады. Оны жүргізудің негізгі көрсеткіштері: ісіктің мөлшері 3 см-ден асады, аймақтық және қашықтықтан лимфа түйіндерінде метастаздардың болуы, лимфа және көктамырлық тамырлардың ісік жасушаларының микроинвазиясы, гистологиялық қатерлі ісіктің жоғары дәрежесі және ісіктің агрессивті гистотипі (микропапиллярлық, қатты,

крибридоматық карцинома, карциносаркома), сондай-ақ ki-67 экспрессиясының жоғары деңгейі ( $>14\%$ ).

Мысықтардағы сүт безінің қатерлі ісігін кешенді емдеуде қолданылатын ең танымал дәрі-бұл антрациклинді антибиотик доксорубицин екендігі анықталды. Препарат орташа уыттылықта ие. Доксорубицинге жанама әсерлер әртүрлі, бірақ олардың ішіндегі ең қауіптісі-кардиоуттылық және нефроуттылық болып табылады.

Шап лимфодиссекциясы бар радикалды мастэктомия (адьювантты химиотерапиямен бірге немесе бірге) мысықтардың жедел СБО ауруларын емдеудің негізгі әдісі болып қала береді. Операциялық емес СБО емдеудің негізгі әдісі ретінде жүйелі химиотерапияның мүмкіндіктері шектеулі және емдеудің тікелей және ұзак мерзімді нәтижелерінің кең өзгергіштігімен сипатталады. Адьювантты химиотерапияны операциялық СБО кешенді терапиясында қолданудың пайдасын анықтау үшін қосымша зерттеулер қажет.

**Тұйинді сөздер:** мысықтар, сүт бездері, патология, сүт бездерінің ісіктері (СБІ), сүт безінің қатерлі ісігі (СБКІ), диагностика, емдеу, болжам факторлары.

**Дюльгер Г.П., Седлецкая Е.С., Обухова М.Е., Леонтьева И.Л., Бычков В.С.**

<sup>1</sup>Федеральное государственное бюджетное учреждение - Высшего образования «Российский государственный аграрный университет – Московская сельскохозяйственная академия имени К.А. Тимирязева», Москва, Россия.

E mail: dulger@rgau-msha.ru

## **СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ МЕТОДЫ ТЕРАПИИ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЯ РАКА МОЛОЧНОЙ ЖЕЛЕЗЫ У КОШЕК**

**Аннотация.** Определены показания, проблемы и необходимость дальнейшего совершенствования адьювантной (послеоперационной) химиотерапии при комплексной терапии операбельного рака молочной железы. Проанализированы также научные материалы о влиянии различных факторов на эффективность радикальной мастиэктомии и/или системной противоопухолевой терапии.

Медиана послеоперационной безрецидивной выживаемости после двусторонней радикальной мастиэктомии примерно в 2 раза (549 сут против 289 сут) выше, чем после выполнения односторонней радикальной мастиэктомии. Показано, что при большом объеме оперативного вмешательства из-за повреждения лимфатических сосудов существенно возрастает риск формирования серомы (скопление серозной жидкости в послеоперационной полости) и развития вторичного лимфостаза в прилегающих тканях и конечностях. Частота формирования серомы и вторичного лимфостаза у больных, перенесших одностороннюю, одно-, двух этапную двухстороннюю мастиэктомию встречается часто и достигает 19,7, 40,6 и 35,7% соответственно. При развитии серомы показано активное дренирование операционной полости, локальный компресс, введение в полость раны через дренаж склерозантов (тетрацилин, эритромицин и др.), при раннем удаление дренажа – регулярная пункция серомы. Хорошие результаты при хирургическом лечении рака молочной железы получаются при ранней диагностике онкозаболевания и радикальном выполнении операции в пределах здоровых тканей.

Установлено, что при использовании доксорубицина в монорежиме и комбинации доксорубицин+циклофосфамид объективные противоопухолевые эффекты (стабилизация опухолевого процесса, частичная или полная регрессия первично-неоперабельной и/или метастатической опухоли) регистрируются примерно у 50% больных, а медиана продолжительности жизни с момента начала химиотерапии составляет 90 – 215 сут.

Послеоперационная (адьювантная) химиотерапия считается одним из наиболее перспективных направлений в комплексном лечении злокачественных опухолей молочных желез кошек. Основными показаниями к ее проведению являются: размер опухоли более 3 см, наличие метастазов в региональных и дистантных лимфоузлах, микроинвазия опухолевыми клетками лимфатических и венозных сосудов, высокая степень гистологической злокачественности и агрессивный гистотип опухоли (микропапиллярная, солидная, крибридоматическая карциномы, карциносаркома), а также высокий уровень экспрессии Ki-67 ( $>14\%$ ).

Установлено, что самым популярным лекарственным средством, применяемым в комплексном лече-

нии операбельного рака молочной железы у кошек, является антрациклиновый антибиотик доксорубицин. Препарат обладает умеренной токсичностью. Побочные эффекты на доксорубицин многообразны, но самыми грозными из них являются кардиотоксичность и нефротоксичность.

Радикальная мастэктомия с паховой лимфодиссекцией (без или в сочетании с адьювантной химиотерапией) продолжает оставаться основным методом лечения операбельного РМЖ кошек. Возможности системной химиотерапии как основного метода лечения при неоперабельном РМЖ ограничены и характеризуются широкой вариабельностью как непосредственных, так и отдаленных результатов лечения. Для определения пользы от применения адьювантной химиотерапии при комплексной терапии операбельного РМЖ нужны дополнительные исследования.

**Ключевые слова:** кошки, молочные железы, патология, опухоли молочных желез (ОМЖ), рак молочной железы (РМЖ), диагностика, лечение, факторы прогноза.

#### Information about the authors:

**Dyulger Georgy Petrovich** – Doctor of Veterinarian Sciences, Head of Department of Veterinary Medicine of the Russian State Agrarian University - Moscow Agricultural Academy named after K.A. Timiryazev, 49, Timiryazevskaya str., Moscow, Russia; E mail: dulger@rgau-msha.ru, tel. 8-916-148-92-17, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2501-1235>;

**Sedletskaya Evgenia Sergeevna** – Candidate of Veterinarian Sciences, Senior lecturer of the department of Veterinary Medicine of the Russian State Agrarian University - Moscow Agricultural Academy named after K.A. Timiryazev, 49, Timiryazevskaya str., Moscow, Russia, E mail: sloni7@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3548-7990>;

**Obukhova Mariya Evgenievna** – Candidate of Biological Sciences, Associate professor of the Department of Veterinary Medicine of the Russian State Agrarian University - Moscow Agricultural Academy named after K.A. Timiryazev, 49, Timiryazevskaya str., Moscow, Russia, E mail: m.obukhova@rgau-msha.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7050-9089>;

**Leontieva Irina Leonidovna** – Candidate of Biological Sciences, Senior lecturer of the department of Veterinary Medicine of the Russian State Agrarian University - Moscow Agricultural Academy named after K.A. Timiryazev, 49, Timiryazevskaya str., Moscow, Russia, E mail: irleontjeva@rgau-msha.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9736-1640>;

**Bychkov Vladislav Sergeevich** – Candidate of Veterinarian Science, Lecturer of the Department of Veterinary Medicine of the Russian State Agrarian University - Moscow Agricultural Academy named after K.A. Timiryazev, 49, Timiryazevskaya str., Moscow, Russia, E mail: vlad91bd@yandex.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1548-9999>.

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