



If your dog is at risk for cancer, screening is essential.

Screening for lymphoma and mast cell tumors.

**A simple blood test can tell a story
before you see any symptoms.**

The best time to find cancer is before you are looking for it.

The following breeds are at higher risk for cancer:

Beagle

Bernese mountain dog
Boston terrier
Boxer
Bullmastiff
Chinese pug
Doberman pinscher
English bulldog
Flat-coated retriever
French bulldog
German shepherd
Golden retriever

Irish wolfhound
Labrador retriever
Miniature schnauzer
Pembroke Welsh corgi
Rhodesian ridgeback
Rottweiler
Scottish deerhound
Scottish terrier
Shar-pei
Siberian husky
Weimaraner

The value of screening grows over time

Just like people, dogs at risk for cancer should have regular screenings. And while most tests will come back negative, the best way to find it early is to screen for it regularly. A negative result for lymphoma or mast cell tumors doesn't guarantee that your dog won't develop cancer in the future. Regular screenings are key to finding results that can make a difference.

What to expect from a positive result.

If your dog's test results are positive for lymphoma or mast cell tumor, your veterinarian may recommend further evaluation with additional diagnostics to confirm presence of disease. For confirmed cases, next steps could include referral to a specialist or discussing treatment options like chemotherapy, radiation therapy, surgery, or palliative care. Many dogs tolerate chemotherapy well, maintaining a good quality of life throughout treatment.^{4,5} If further testing shows no signs of cancer, or if you choose not to pursue further testing, your veterinarian may review symptoms to watch for at home and recommend a recheck in 8–12 weeks.

The best gift you can give your dog? Old age.

Cancer screening is just a small part of a dog's healthcare plan. Along with diet, exercise, routine screening, and a loving family, you and your veterinarian can help your dog live a long, healthy life.



Want more guidance for everyday pet care? Learn more at idexxpethealth.com.

Discuss screening for canine cancer with your veterinarian.

IDEXX

IDEXX Laboratories, Inc.
One IDEXX Drive
Westbrook, Maine 04092
United States

*At-risk dogs include all dogs ≥ 7 years old and high-risk breeds ≥ 4 years old.

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