Prostatic Diseases
Condensed Version

Presentation:
- Most dogs present around 8 years (tumors about 10 and up)
- **Doberman pinschers** have higher incidence of all prostatic diseases
- Usually intact males (however, castrated males can equally have prostatic neoplasia)
- **Signs: All prostatic diseases:**
  - Tenesmus, dysuria, preputial (urethral) discharge, prostatomegaly
- **Signs: Squamous metaplasia:**
  - Testicular mass with atrophy of contralateral testis, alopecia, pigmentation, gynecomastia, pendulous prepuce and scrotum, pale mucous membranes
- **Signs: Prostatitis/prostatic abscess:**
  - Acute – younger intact male dogs will have systemic illness
  - Chronic – usually older males

Test of choice:
- Urinalysis and culture, **digital rectal palpation, ultrasonography**
- Abdominal radiography, retrograde cystourethrogram
- Prostate cytology and fluid culture (**E coli** is most common organism isolated)
- **Brucella canis** testing – screen w/ card or rapid slide agglutination test or IFA or TAT;
  - False positives are common, negatives are reliable
  - AGID to confirm positives

Rx of choice:
- Castration (Finasteride can help with benign prostatic hyperplasia [BPH])
- Ultrasound guided or surgical drainage of abscesses and cysts with omentalization

Prognosis:
- BPH and intraprostatic cysts – excellent with castration; Prostatitis – fair; Prostatic abscess – guarded to poor; Prostatic neoplasms – poor, they are invasive and advanced at time of diagnosis

Prevention: Early castration

Pearls: Early castration in ferrets correlates with the development of prostatic disease

Classic Question(s)

What are the typical symptoms associated with prostatic disease?

How are most prostatic diseases prevented in dogs? Ferrets?

Name 5 tests that are indicated when prostatic disease is suspected.