

Employing dogs to sniff out cancer

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Stewie, an Australian shepherd, has been trained to identify the scent of cancer. Two pups, Alfie and Charlie, will join the UC Davis Comprehensive Cancer Center after they complete their training. Credit: Corrina Lander/Courtesy of In Situ Foundation

UC Davis clinicians are hoping to greatly advance cancer screenings with the innate olfactory skills of man's best friend.

A university team of physicians, veterinarians and animal behaviorists has begun training a pair of very special canines who may represent high-tech health care on four feet in the effort to better screen for cancer, especially at early stages of the disease.

About 4 months old, the puppies Alfie (a Labradoodle) and Charlie (a German Shepherd) are currently undergoing a rigorous 12-month training program to develop their abilities to identify the scent of cancer in samples of saliva, breath and urine.

According to sensory scientists, the olfactory acuity of dogs enables them to detect odorant concentration levels at 1 to 2 parts per trillion, roughly 10,000 to 100,000 times that of a human. UC Davis physicians and researchers believe Alfie and Charlie have the potential to add an important diagnostic element to [patient care](#). Cancer is the second leading cause of death in the United States, and early detection of the disease gives patients the best chance of survival.

"For the past number of years, we have been developing very high-end, expensive new tests to try and detect the presence of cancer," said Ralph de Vere White, distinguished professor of urology and director of the UC Davis Comprehensive Cancer Center. "Dogs have been doing this, detecting disease in the urine of people suspected of having [bladder cancer](#), for example. This work marries sophisticated technology with low-tech, yet sophisticated, dogs' noses to see if they can help us identify the molecules that differentiate cancer from non-cancer."



Alfie

Hilary Brodie, professor and chair of the UC Davis Department of Otolaryngology, hopes that the identification of these molecules will lead to innovative and readily available methods of detection.

"Much like the hand-held devices used to detect alcohol, drugs and explosives have revolutionized our safety, having a new tool to detect early-stage cancer would have incredible benefits for patient care," noted Brodie, whose department treats many head, neck and throat [cancer patients](#).

Researchers have established that dogs can recognize melanoma as well as bladder, lung, breast and ovarian cancers. Canines have been successfully trained to distinguish the breath samples of lung and [breast cancer patients](#) from those of healthy volunteers. Such promising results have cancer experts at UC Davis enthusiastic about the potential for the dogs to represent a safe, noninvasive method for detecting cancer before it is too late.

Current [cancer screening](#) methods frequently result in the disease being

identified at a later stage, often past the so-called golden hour when treatment is most effective and when the cases aren't as challenging.



Charlie

"Identifying patients at earlier stages could be extremely helpful in the fight against cancer," said Gregory Farwell, professor of otolaryngology and director of the university's Head and Neck Oncology and Microvascular Surgery program.

Alfie and Charlie are being trained by Dina Zaphiris, director of the In Situ Foundation in Chico, Calif. Zaphiris has trained more than two dozen dogs in their ability to detect cancer. As in training for drug and explosives detection, the UC Davis canines are learning how to distinguish samples from cancer patients and healthy individuals. According to Zaphiris, almost any dog can be trained to detect cancer. She prefers German Shepherds, Labradors, poodles and herding breeds

because of their work ethic.

Alfie and Charlie's human-cancer screening work will begin in early 2016 with a clinical trial to establish the safety and efficacy of the new diagnostic canine approach. UC Davis physicians say their ultimate goal is to bring more comprehensive cancer-screening capabilities to the public.

"Despite all the advances of modern medicine, we still can't reliably detect many types of cancers in their early stages," said Peter Belafsky, professor of otolaryngology and a physician who often deals with cases involving advanced cancer. "Our new canine colleagues represent a unique weapon in the battle against cancer. It's the first of its kind at UC Davis, and the dogs' incredible talent for scent detection could offer us humans a real jump on diagnosing [cancer](#) much earlier and thus save many more lives."

Provided by UC Davis

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