

Cancer therapies for dogs may speed up treatments for humans

September 8 2016, by Trina Wood



Dr. Arta Monjazez (left), a radiation oncologist with the UC Davis Health System, and Dr. Michael Kent, a veterinary radiation oncologist, collaborated to examine a novel triple therapy to treat metastatic cancer in dogs. Credit: Don Preisler/UC Davis School of Veterinary Medicine

In my favorite childhood photo, I'm sitting in a big laundry basket in a pile of lab mix puppies. They're licking my face, pulling on my curls and I'm laughing with absolute joy. Dogs are good at teaching us to live in

the moment. But did you know they also inform us about diseases we have in common, like cancer?

Melanoma, lymphoma, gliomas—all of these types of [cancer](#) affect both [dogs](#) and people. For that reason, dogs make excellent models for better understanding not only how cancer forms in humans, but also in developing more efficient treatments.

For example, Dr. Michael Kent, a radiation oncologist with the UC Davis School of Veterinary Medicine, collaborated with Dr. Arta Monjazebe, a [radiation oncologist](#) at the UC Davis Comprehensive Cancer Center, to examine the use of a novel therapy in treating advanced [metastatic disease](#) in dogs. Metastatic tumors are those that have already spread to other parts of the body beyond the main tumor site, which make them the most challenging to treat.

By combining conventional radiation and immune therapies for the first time in a canine clinical trial, they were able to improve effectiveness of the treatment, and extend the lives of some dogs while maintaining quality of life. Their study results recently appeared in the journal *Clinical Cancer Research*.

"This was a really nice example of how physicians and veterinarians can work together to tackle a disease that affects both species," says Kent, who also serves as director of the Center for Companion Animal Health. "Now our job is to follow up, refine and improve the technique so it can be used for both dogs and humans."

More information: A. M. Monjazebe et al. Blocking Indolamine-2,3-Dioxygenase Rebound Immune Suppression Boosts Antitumor Effects of Radio-Immunotherapy in Murine Models and Spontaneous Canine Malignancies, *Clinical Cancer Research* (2016).

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