

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF FIBROMA IN A BULLOCK: A CASE REPORT

**K. Manoj Kumar, Ch. Mallikarjuna Rao, P. Veena, V. Amrita, K. Sudarshan Reddy
D. Vijaya Kumari and M. Sai baba**

Department of Veterinary Surgery & Radiology,
College of Veterinary Science, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, India– 517502
E-mail: drsaimvsc@gmail.com

Abstract: A hard fibroma involving the dewlap in a bullock and its surgical management has been reported.

Keywords: Hard Fibroma, bullock.

Introduction

Neoplasm is a growth of new cells that proliferate without control, serves no useful function and has no orderly arrangement [J L vegad, 2007]. Tumors affecting skin and appendages form a major component of all neoplasm in veterinary practice as they will be exhibited externally, easily seen and draws immediate attention by the owner [Gold Schmidt and Hendrick, 2002]. Fibromas are benign neoplasms of fibrocytes with abundant collagenous stroma. The occurrence of fibroma involving skin is very rare in cattle as compared to papilloma [Theilen and Madewell, 1979]. These tumors are of mesenchymal origin and account for more than 20 % skin tumors in cattle [Tyagi and Singh, 1963]. Depending on the amount of collagen fibres, fibromas can be categorized as soft fibromas and hard fibromas. The present paper reports a case of cutaneous hard fibroma near dewlap in a bullock and its surgical management.

Case history and Observation

An 6 year old white cattle was presented to college clinics with history of hard swelling measuring about 15 cms in diameter, involving the dewlap since one month [fig 1]. Clinically growth was hard, round and firm, without pain. It was diagnosed as a case of tumor involving the dewlap and it was decided to perform surgery.

Treatment and Discussion

The animal was sedated with xylazine hydrochloride @ 0.01 mg/kg body weight intramuscularly. The animal was restrained on lateral recumbency, and 2% lignocaine

*Received Nov 20, 2014 * Published Dec 2, 2014 * www.ijset.net*

hydrochloride was infiltrated all around the site of operation. An elliptical incision was made around the tumor and by blunt dissection the skin was released. The blood vessels were ligated using chromic catgut No 1. Then, the growth was carefully dissected out. The skin was closed with interrupted sutures by using silk. Post-operatively, 15 ml of enrofloxacin was administered intra-muscularly for 5 days. The wound was dressed daily with povidone iodine solution, and the sutures were removed on the 10th post operative day. No recurrence was observed in a period of one year. The mass (Figure 2) was subjected for histopathological examination. Histopathological features of hard fibroma showed whorls and interlocking bundles of collagen fibers with fibroblasts in all directions (Figure 3). Collagen fibers were dense and loose and showed various degrees of vascularisation. The epidermal overlying the fibroma was hyperplastic. Although, fibrous tissue tumors are rare in animals, but few cases were reported earlier, among bovines involving the different parts of the body [Suresh Kumar *et al*.,2012].

References

- [1] Goldschmidt, M.H. and Hendrick, M.J. 2002. Tumors of the skin and soft tissues. In: Tumors in domestic animals, Meuten, D. J. (ed), 4th edn., Blackwell publishing company, Iowa. pp. 78-87.
- [2] Suresh Kumar, R.V. Veena, P. Sankar, P, Dhana Lakshmi, N, Srilatha Ch and Kokila. S 2009. Hard Fibroma In a Buffalo: A Case Report. Buffalo Bulletin (March 2012) Vol.31 No.1. pp 2-3
- [3] Theilen, G.H. and B.R. Madewell. 1979. *Veterinary Cancer Medicine*. Lea and Febiger, Philadelphia. 123p.
- [4] Tyagi RPS and Singh J. 1995. Ruminant Surgery. CBS Publishers and Distributors, Delhi. 414p.
- [5] Vegad J.L.2007. A Text Book of Veterinary General Pathology. International Book Distributing Co, Lucknow. 277p.



Fig: 1 Hard swelling at dewlap



Fig: 2 Excised fibroma mass

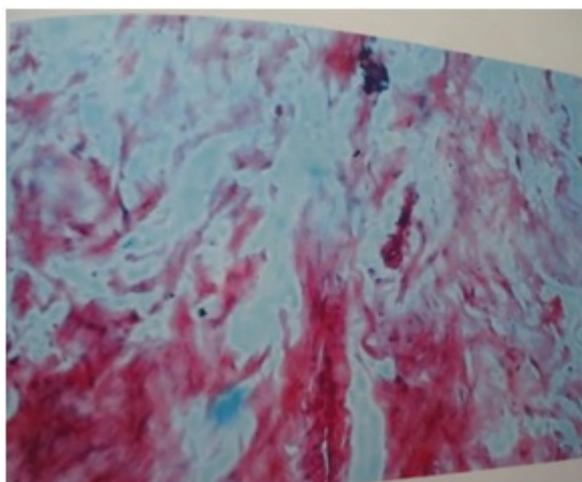


Fig: 3 Histopathology of Fibroma