TUMOUR LIKE GROWTH IN VAGINA OF BUFFALO -A CASE REPORT

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ABSTRACT

An eight years old buffalo was presented with the history of prolapse in the Veterinary Clinical Complex of the university. On clinical examination it was found that there was a tumour like growth in the fornix region of vagina of the buffalo which was removed surgically under combination of epidural and local anaesthesia.

Key words: Tumour, buffalo, prolapse

Introduction

Tumours are reported rarely in buffaloes and cows as compared with other domesticated animals. The reason behind this may be the fact that the most of the animals of these species do not reach an age old enough to predispose them to the development of tumours (Gruber and Klopfleisch 2020; Vries and Marcondes, 2020; Martz *et al*., 2020). Agnew and MacLachlan (2016) classified tumours of the genital tract into ovarian, fallopian tube, uterine, cervical, vaginal and vulvar tumours. Fibropapillomas is the most common vaginal and vulval tumour in bovines ranged from 14.8 % to 39% (Agnew and MacLachlan, 2016; Naghshineh *et al*. 1991; Yeruham *et al*., 1999). However, other tumour like leiomyomas, leiomyosarcomas, fibromas, fibrosarcomas, fibroleiomyosarcomas and squamous cell carcinomas has been reported from vaginal and vulval parts of bovines (McEntee and Nielsen 1976; Naghshineh *et al*. 1991; Yeruham *et al*. 1999; Timurkaan *et al*. 2009; Avci *et al*. 2010). This report describes the clinical investigation, gross and histopathological findings and surgical treatment of a tumour like growth in vagina of a buffalo.

Case History and clinical Observation

A female buffalo aged eight years was reported to Veterinary Clinical Complex of the university. On taking history, it was found that animal has a history of prolapse since five months. All clinical parameters such as heart rate, respiratory rate, rectal temperature etc. were found normal i.e. 52, 11 and 101.2°F respectively. On per-rectal examination, it was found that uterus and cervix are in normal position and shape. However, A tumor like growth was felt just caudal to cervix in the area of fornix vagina. On per-vaginal examination, it was confirmed that a pedunculated tumour like growth was present in the fornix region of vagina. It had base on the floor of vagina and can be pulled out from vulva when gentle force was applied in caudal direction (Fig. 1). Owner confirmed that it was the same mass which they assumed as prolapsed mass and kept it in position by using rope truss. The case was diagnosed as of vaginal tumour and it was decided to remove it surgically under epidural and local anaesthesia.

Treatment

The buffalo was restrained and the bandaging of tail was done. Local epidural anaesthesia was given with the administration of 5ml of 2% lignocaine hydrochloride. Local infiltration of the same anaesthesia (10-12 ml) was also done within the vaginal mucosa surrounding the pedicle of the tumor like growth. Following anaesthesia, the vulva was retracted from both sides and the mass was pulled outside through vulvar lips. An oval incision was made and tumour was retracted. Ligation of blood vessels was done where required. A single layer suturing in a continuous suture pattern was done using vicryl of USP size 2. Postoperative parenteral antibiotic (Ceftriazone + Tazobactum) for five days and locally antibiotic soframycin was applied daily for seven days. Extracted tumour like growth was sent for histo-pathological examination in 10% formalin.

Discussion

Macroscopically, the tumoral mass was located on the floor of vagina. It was weighed 227 g and sized 11.2 cm × 5.7 cm × 3.8 cm. It was reddish in colour, firm to touch and had a nodular appearance. Microscopically, there was no

Fig.1: Photograph showing protruded tumour like growth and rope truss.

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tumourous like characters were found but there was vaginitis characterized by marked infiltration of neutrophils and few mononuclear cells (Fig. 2). In focal areas, mild hyperplasia of glands infiltrated with neutrophils and mononuclear cells could be demonstrated (Fig. 3).

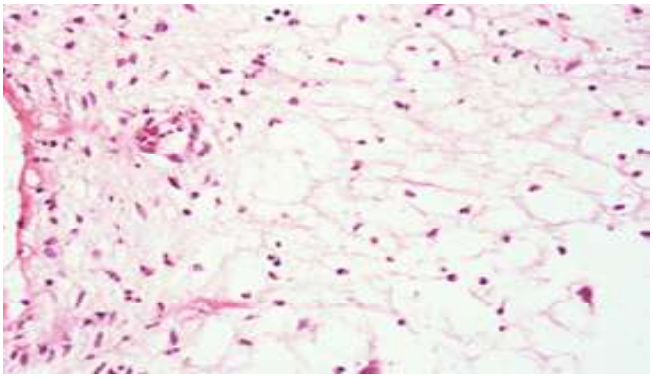

Fig. 2: Photograph showing marked infiltration of neutrophils and few mononuclear cells (H & E Stain)

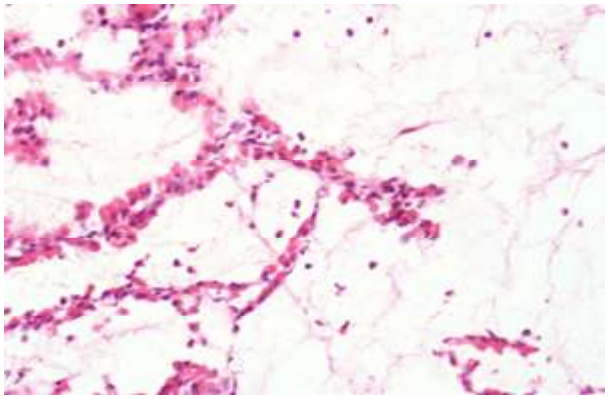

Fig. 3: Photograph showing mild hyperplasia of glands (H & E Stain)

Histo-pathologically, it was found that retrieved mass was not tumour. It showed inflammatory characters and thus, termed as vaginitis. It is suggested that inflammatory changes may be so severe that it seemed to be a tumour. No, similar reports exist in literature till now. Buffalo recovered successfully and no reoccurrence was observed. It is suggested that removal of such inflammatory mass is beneficial for animal and their welfare.

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