

MEDICOSURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF SUB-CUTANEOUS FIBRO PAPILOMA IN A MALE BUFFALO CALF

Debasis Jana and Mousumi Ghosh
Pet Clinic, Anandamayee Niketan, Congress Road,
B-6/215, Kalyani, Nadia, W.B. Pin - 741235

Bovine Papilloma Virus (BPV) has been found to induce both fibroblastic as well as epithelial cell response for the development of cutaneous and or sub-cutaneous fibropapillomatosis both in cattle and buffaloes. Although cutaneous papillomatosis is very common in bovines, subcutaneous fibropapillomatosis is virtually very uncommon in buffaloes. Present communication reports a very rare incidence of subcutaneous fibropapillomatosis in a young male buffalo and its successful medico-surgical management.

CASE HISTORY AND OBSERVATIONS

A male buffalo calf age about 8 months was presented to the clinic at Kalyani, Nadia with the complaint of an unusual growth found to develop underneath the skin on its ventral abdomen. Since then the buffalo calf was under homoeopathic medication with Thuja ® 200X more than one month but without any regression of the tumorous growth or its shedding or sloughing. On careful clinical examination the growth was found to be a hard, round and rough fibromatous blackish neoplastic growth embedded underneath the skin with its broad base subcutaneously protruding outwardly with a rough and uneven surface. Tentatively the growth was diagnosed to be subcutaneous fibropapilloma and its surgical excision was proposed as remedy.

MEDICOSURGICAL MANAGEMENT

As per standard pre-surgical protocol the animal was prepared for surgical intervention. Before casting, the animal was pre-medicated with Xylazine HCl

@ 0.05 mg/kg body weight intra-muscularly for sedation and under local infiltration anaesthesia with 5ml of Lignocaine HCl, the growth was excised underneath the skin from its base as far as practicable with a thin layer of healthy tissue making deflation of incised skin flap from its periphery. Bleeding points were ligated and the operated area was flushed with tincture of iodine and sutured properly. Representative tissue sample from the excised mass was kept in formal saline (10%) and sent for laboratory investigation. Parenteral administration of Streptomycin preparation Inj. Biostrep ® (Vetnex) @ 2.5 gram dissolved in 7 ml of Inj. Pheniramine maleate ® (Intervet) was done. Post operatively the animal received intramuscular injection of Melonex ® (Intas) @ 10ml for 3 days and Inj. Biostrep for another 5 days with local application of Topicure ® gel (Natural remedies) over the suture line. The skin suture was removed on 10th day post surgery.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There was complete and uneventful recovery within 10 days post medicosurgical management. The excised tumour weighed about one hundred sixty grams with black coloration on its apex and rest of the growth was pinkish white in colour. Histopathological studies revealed fibroblastic proliferation in the papillary layer of dermis replacing normal adenexia with leukocytic infiltration suggesting it to be a case of fibropapilloma. There was no recurrence of the growth in a follow up period of six months post surgery. In the present case the neoplastic growth could have arisen, due to Bovine papilloma virus (BPV) infection with its induction of fibroblastic as well as epithelial cell response attributed to the development of subcutaneous fibropapilloma which is in agreement to Barthold and Olson (1974). Skin tumours as well as subcutaneous fibroma are mostly benign in nature and their excision results in permanent recovery as witnessed in the present case.

REFERENCE

Barthold, S.M. and Olson, C. (1974). Journal of Natural Cancer Institute, **52** : 737.

□