

A RARE MASSIVE CERVICAL FIBROMA IN A BUFFALO

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ABSTRACT

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A rare case of massive cervical fibroma in a buffalo is presented and discussed.

Key words: Cervix- Fibroma -Buffalo

INTRODUCTION

In general tumours of the cervix in domestic animals are very rare, but the involvement of uterus and vulva is very often noticed (Sendag *et al.*, 2008). Present communication reports a rare massive cervical fibroma with little extension into the uterine body in a non-descriptive buffalo.

CASE HISTORY AND OBSERVATION

A non-descriptive buffalo at third parity, calved six months back with a history of frequent, persistent straining for past one month, pasty diarrhoea and dysuria was presented to Large Animal Obstetrics Unit, Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital for treatment. The animal was weak with congested conjunctival mucous membrane. Rectal temperature, heart rate and respiratory rate were within physiological limit. On rectal examination, a very large, hard mass was palpable and occupying almost the entire pelvic cavity. On careful exploration, a non-pregnant uterus with a large size hard mass involving the cervix was palpable. The buffalo had difficulty during micturition owing to its pressure on urethra. Due to severe straining, there was protrusion of large mass through the vulval lips along with foul smelling serosanguinous discharge (Fig.1). Haematological examination revealed TLC as 6500/cmm, RBC counts as 5.42 million/cmm and neutrophil counts was 28%. Under low caudal epidural anaesthesia with 4 ml of 2% inj. Lignocaine hydrochloride, tissue sample was

collected using Albuchins uterine biopsy catheter and processed for histopathological examination as per standard procedure. The animal was treated with inj. Streptopenicilline, 5gm (I/M) and inj. Meloxicam, 15ml (I/M) as palliative treatment.

TREATMENT AND DISCUSSION

In the present case, histopathological examination of the biopsy tissue revealed interlacing bundles of collagen connective tissue facing all direction, spindle shaped neoplastic nuclei of the fibroblast. Van-giesion stain revealed red colour more collagenous connective tissue. Areas of fibrinonecrotic materials were also seen with infiltration of inflammatory cells, predominantly neutrophils.

Most genital tract tumours are benign in nature; however fibroma, fibrosarcoma, leiomyoma and carcinomas of cervix have been reported (Wadsworth, 1952). Fibromas are kind of mesenchymal tumours and normally hard, white and spherical in nature, either solitary or multiple, containing dense mass of collagenous fibrous connective tissue (McEntee and Nielsen, 1976). Tumors of the female reproductive tract are comparatively rare in domestic animals, with the exception of leiomyomas in cows and bitches, vulvo-vaginal fibropapilloma in cows and transmissible venereal tumours in bitches (McEntee and Nielsen, 1976). Their presence may either interfere with conception or may lead to difficulty at

the time of parturition and it depends on size and type of tumour, location in the birth passage and its invasion from other tissues.

Benign tumour might be related to high oestrogen level (Cooper and Valentine, 2002) or might be due to injury of the cervix at the time of parturition and continuous irritation and progressive healing process led to fibroma or might be due to viral cause like BPV-1 and -2 causing hyperplasia or benign tumour (Lancaster and Olson, 1982). In the present case, the tumour mass was confirmed to be a fibroma by Van-giesion staining. Examination of 266 abattoir specimen of buffalo genital tract revealed only 9.6% of cervical pathology with no single case of cervical fibroma, even uterine fibroma which was observed in only one case (Saxena *et al.*, 2006). Large size tumour in genital tract with anatomical predisposition might cause severe tenesmus, obstruction of urethra and vaginal bleeding which all were the striking clinical symptoms and in the present case also slight foul vaginal discharge probably due to initiation of necrosis of fibroma. Due to an extensive nature of the tumour and non compliance of the owner, operative procedure could not be effected in the case.

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FIG.1-PROTRUSION OF LARGE MASS THROUGH THE VULVAL LIPS