

LIPOMA ON THIGH REGION OF A BUFFALO: A CASE REPORT

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SUMMARY

A buffalo was brought with history of lameness in left hind limb and large swelling on the thigh region for the last two years. Clinical and haematological parameters were within the normal range. The swollen region was aseptically prepared and the mass was resected out. The wound was closed in a routine manner. Postoperatively, antibiotics and analgesics were administered parentally for five consecutive days. Histopathological examination of the mass revealed the presence of compactly arranged adipocytes with eccentric nucleus suggestive of lipoma.

Key words: Buffalo, lipoma, tumour

Lipomas are the neoplasms of well differentiated lipocytes and lipoblasts. Neoplasms of adipose tissue rarely occur in buffaloes and usually occur single and localized in the abdominal cavity (Ozmen, 2005). Incidence of subcutaneous lipomas appears to be quite low in cattle (Hartigan and Flynn, 1973). Subcutaneous lipomas occur most commonly in the trunk and gluteal region (Mukherjee and Shivaji, 1983; Goldschmidt and Hendrick, 2002). A case of lipoma in buffalo is reported here.

A six years old female murreh buffalo was referred to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, College of Veterinary Sciences, Lala Lajpat Rai University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences with the history of large swelling on the thigh region on left side for the last two years. The growth as reported by the owner was initially of pea sized which later gave the appearance of a foot ball. The growth was hard on palpation with no sensation of pain (Fig. 1). Animal had normal appetite and was active, alert and six months pregnant. However, due to large sized growth, the animal had difficulty in walking with left hind limb.

Blood was collected from jugular vein for testing for various haematological parameters. All the haematological parameters tested were found to be within the normal limits. The mass was surgically removed for which the animal was sedated with xylazine (Inj. Xylaxin, Indian Immunologicals Ltd.) @ 0.05 mg/ kg b. wt. intravenously followed by local infiltration of 2% lignocaine

hydrochloride (Inj. Lox, Neon Laboratories Ltd.).

The animal was placed in right lateral recumbency for surgery and site was aseptically prepared. The skin over the growth was incised. Underlying muscles and subcutaneous tissues were bluntly separated and major blood vessels around the mass were ligated. The large tumorous mass was separated and resected out (Fig. 2). Muscles and subcutaneous tissue were closed as per the standard techniques using chromic catgut no 3. Skin was closed in routine manner with non absorbable suture material. The weight of the tumorous mass was 6.25 kg (Fig. 3).

Post operatively, inj. ceftriaxone (Inj. Zydacef, Zydus India Ltd.) 4 gm, ketoprofen (Inj. Vetoprofen, Merial India Ltd.) 20 ml and chlorphenamine maleate (Inj. Avilin, Merial India Ltd.) were administered intramuscularly for five consecutive days. Antiseptic dressing was done using povidone iodine for seven days and skin sutures were removed on 10th post operative day. Animal recovered uneventfully on 12th day.

Immediate after surgery, a piece of growth was collected in 10% formaline for histopathological examination. The formaline fixed tissue were processed and paraffin sections of 5-6 μ were cut. Haematoxylin and Eosin (Luna, 1968) stained sections revealed the presence of compactly arranged adipocytes with eccentric nucleus. Fibrous tissue proliferation surrounding the adipocytes was seen. Blood vessels had mild congestion (Fig. 4). Histopathological findings suggested the mass to be lipoma.

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Fig 1. Tumorous growth on the left thigh region in a buffalo



Fig 2. Surgical removal of tumorous mass



Fig 3. Removed tumorous mass (6.25 kg weight)

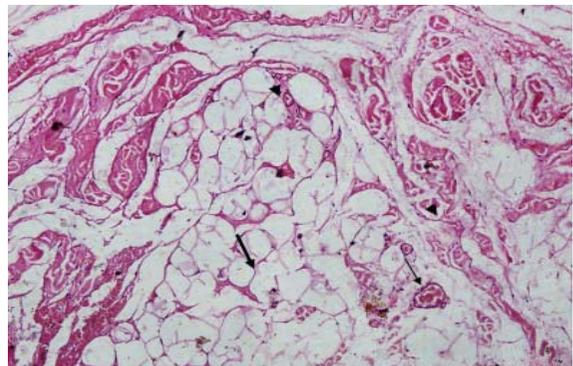


Fig 4. Photomicrograph of the lipoma demonstrating the uniformly and compactly arranged adipocytes (lipocytes) with eccentric nucleus (thick arrow), fibrous tissue proliferation (arrow head) and congested blood vessel (thin arrow) H & E $\times 200$

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