

OCCURRENCE OF TUMOURS IN DOMESTIC ANIMALS

K. K. JAKHAR¹, P. SINGH² and KAPIL DEV²

Teaching Veterinary Clinical Service Complex, College of Veterinary Sciences
CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar-125 004

SUMMARY

Ninety-nine tumors were recorded in different species of animals during 2001-2004. Buffaloes had higher occurrence of tumour (39.39%) followed by dogs (36.36%), cows (16.16%) and horses (8.08%). Squamous cell carcinoma was the most commonly observed (27.27%) followed by fibroma (18.18%), venereal tumour (13.13%), melanoma (11.11%), fibrosarcoma (9.09%), adenoma (7.07%), ameloblastoma and basal cell carcinoma (3.03%) and lipoma (2.02%). The occurrence of myxoma, myxosarcoma, sebaceous epithelioma, haemangiopericytoma in buffaloes, and haemangioma and seminoma in dogs was 1.01% and were rarely recorded tumours. Of the 99 tumours, anatomical location wise, horn had the highest occurrence (17) followed by limbs and genital organs (16 each), head/jaw (15), neck (8), eye, udder and neck (7 each), brisket (3) and rectum, spleen and nose (each). The occurrence was more in females of buffalo, dog and horse while in cattle, it was more in males. Overall, females (65.6%) were affected more than males (34.34%). The occurrence was more in buffaloes, cattle and dogs 3-5 years while it was more in horses of 5-8 years age.

Key words: Occurrence, tumours, cattle, buffalo, dog, horse

Studies relating to the incidence of neoplasms are scanty in India and abroad (Singh and Singh, 1984, Bhowmik and Nandi, 1986, Degloorkar and Moregaonkar, 1994, Sivakumar *et al.*, 2004). In the present communication, the occurrence of tumors, their types and distribution in different species of animals referred to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Service Complex (TVCS) during the period of four years (2001-2004) has been documented.

Ninety-nine cases suspected for tumor growth recorded in various species (buffalo, cattle, dog and horse) of animals at TVCS Hisar during 2001-2004 formed the material for the present study. Biopsies were collected in 10% formalin and tissues were processed for routine histopathological examination by staining with haematoxylin and eosin (Luna, 1968).

SPECIES-WISE DISTRIBUTION

The occurrence of tumours (Table 1) was more in buffaloes (39.39%) followed by dogs

(36.36%), cattle (16.16%) and horses (8.08%). More occurrence in buffaloes, dogs and cattle could be attributed to their population. Low population of equines could be the reason for small number of tumor cases as also reported by Sivakumar *et al.* (2004).

Squamous cell carcinoma was frequent in buffaloes (11) followed by cattle (9), horses (4) and dogs (3). Almost similar trend was observed for fibroma in different species of animals. Venereal granuloma cases were seen exclusively in dogs. Fibrosarcoma was observed in buffaloes and dogs (4 cases each) followed by cattle (1) and no case was seen in horse. Melanoma was more frequent in buffaloes (6) followed by dogs (4). Higher incidence of tumours (squamous cell carcinoma, fibroma, fibrosarcoma and melanoma) reported in cattle than buffaloes (Bhowmik and Nandi, 1986, Singh *et al.*, 1991) is in contradiction to the present report.

ANATOMICAL REGION-WISE DISTRIBUTION

Out of total 27 cases of squamous cell carcinoma, the anatomical sites were horn (17),

¹ Corresponding author

² Department of Vety. Surgery and Radiology,
CCS HAU, Hisar

