International Archive of Applied Sciences and Technology

Int. Arch. App. Sci. Technol; Vol 9 [3] September 2018 : 65-67 © 2018 Society of Education, India [ISO9001: 2008 Certified Organization] www.soeagra.com/iaast.html



CASE STUDY

CODEN: IAASCA

DOI: .10.15515/iaast.0976-4828.9.3.6567

An unusual case of Cutaneous Histiocytoma in a dog – A case report

Premsairam,C*1,Balagopalan T.P²,Aruljothi, N²,Kumar, R.²and Alphonse, R.M.D³. ¹M.V. Sc Scholar, ²Professor, ³Associate Professor Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology,

Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research, Pondicherry. E-mail: sairamprem86@gmail.com (*Corresponding Author)

ABSTRACT

A 3 years old Pug was presented with a chronic wound on the skin at the perineal region for a month and infested with maggots. The wound was found to be extensive with everted edges without any abnormal discharge. Histopathological evaluation was done which confirmed the condition as histiocytoma with acute inflammatory reaction. Inj. Vincristine sulphate diluted in normal saline was administered intravenous once in a week for two sessions along with supplementation of haematinics and multivitamins during the period of treatment. The animal showed complete regression of the wound edges within two weeks period. **Keywords:** Pug, Chronic extensive wound, Perineal region, Histiocytoma

Revised 22.05.2018

Accepted 26.08.2018

CITATION OF THIS ARTICLE

Premsairam,C.,Balagopalan T.P.,Aruljothi, N.,Kumar, R.and Alphonse, R.M.D. An unusual case of Cutaneous Histiocytoma in a dog – A case report. Int. Arch. App. Sci. Technol; Vol 9 [3] September 2018 : 65-67

INTRODUCTION

Received 11.04.2018

The canine cutaneous histiocytoma (CCH) is a benign nodular lesion which occurs predominantly in young animals [6]. They are the most common skin tumor of dogs [3]. In general, cutaneous histiocytomas arises as a solitary lesion in young dogs of age group less than 4 years. The breeds predisposed to CCH include brachycephalic breeds, such as boxers and bulldogs, although Scottish terriers, Doberman pinschers, and cocker spaniels were also reported to be overrepresented as well [2]. Orkinm and chwartzmarn [9] and Smith and Jonest [11] opined histiocytoma as an extragenital form of the canine transmissible veneral tumour. The present case discusses the occurrence of canine cutaneous histiocytoma in a pug and its successful management.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A 3 years old female Pug was presented to the small animal surgery unit of Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research, Puducherry with a history of a chronic wound on the skin at the perineal region close to the upper commissure of the vulva which was not responding to conventional line of treatment for a month. On clinical examination, the wound wasfound to be extensive with everted edges, measuring 3.5 cm in length and 2-5 cm in width. The wound was wet without any abnormal discharge (Fig.1). Physiological and haematological parameters were within normal range. Following routine treatment for maggots using maggocide spray (Dmag® Spray, Intas Pharmaceuticals Pvt Ltd) for two days, a punch biopsy of 4 mm in size and impression smear were taken (Fig.2). The tissue sample fixed in 10% neutral buffered formalin was processed by routine paraffin-embedding technique and 4-5 μ m thick sections were prepared and stained by routine Haematoxylin and Eosin (H&E) for detailed histopathological studies [7]. The cytological and histopathological evaluation was suggestive of histiocytoma with acute inflammatory reaction (Fig.3).

Premsairam et al

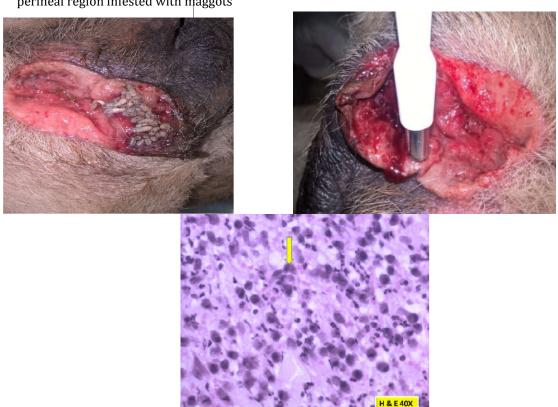


Fig.1 Showing Extensive wound at the perineal region infested with maggots

Fig.2Showing Punch biopsy technique

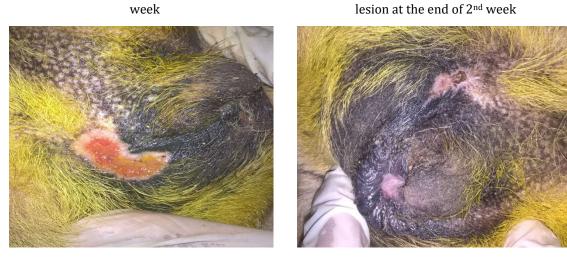
Fig.5 Showing Complete regression of

Fig.3Histiocytoma- showing large round to oval cells with eosinophilic cytoplasm.H & E 40x

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Inj. Vincristine sulphate (Vincristine Sulphate-Cytocristin®, Cipla Limited) @ 0.025 mg/kg b.wt. in normal saline was administered intravenous once in a week for two sessions along with supplementation of haematinics (Hemobest® Syrup, TTK health care Pvt Ltd) and multivitamins (Tonin® syrup, SihilPharma Pvt Ltd) during the period of treatment. The animal howed complete regression of lesions within two weeks (Fig.4 and Fig.5).

Fig.4 Showing wound contracture after 1st week



Cutaneous histiocytomas are generally diagnosed by cytopathologic examination, but histopathological examination with immunohistochemical staining provides a confirmative diagnosis [2]. In the present

Premsairam et al

case, the diagnosis was made by cytological examination of the impression smear and histopathological examination of the biopsy specimen.

Vincristine, a plant alkaloid, is a chemotherapeutic agent that is widely used to treat various neoplastic disorders, such as lymphomas, leukemias and sarcomas in dogs and cats [1, 4]. This alkaloid exerts cytotoxic activity by disrupting cellular microtubule formation [5]. Fulmer and Mauldin [2], stated that the dog with disseminated cutaneous histiocytic sarcoma that temporarily responded to multiple protocols that included vincristine, cyclophosphamide, prednisone, mitoxantrone, dacarbazine, and etoposide. The present case shown complete regression of the growth with the administration of Inj. Vincristine sulphate @ 0.025mg/kg along with 0.9% normal saline intravenously once in a week for two sessions. The expected undesirable effects of vincristine administration viz., decreasing in appetite, vomiting, diarrhoea, neutropenia and diffuse alopecia as stated by reported by Marcos *et al.*[8] and Premsairam *et al.* [10] were not reported in the present case that might be due to supplementation of oral Hematinics and Multivitamin syrups.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors are thankful to the Dean, Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research, Pondicherry for the facilities provided to conduct the study.

REFERENCES

- 1. Dobson, J. M., Hohenhaus, A. E. and Peaston, A. E. 2008.Cancer chemotherapy. pp. 330–366. *In*: Small Animal ClinicalPharmacology 2nd ed. (Maddison, J. E., Page, S. W. and Church, D. B. eds.), Saunders Elsevier, Edinburgh.
- 2. Fulmer A. K. and Mauldin G. E. 2007. Canine HistiocyticNeoplasia: An overview. *Can Vet J*;48:1041–1050
- 3. Goldschmidt, M.H. and Hendrick, M.J. (2002). Tumors of the skin and soft tissue. In: Tumors in domestic animals. Meuten DJ (editor), 4th (edn), Iowa State Press. Pp. 109-111.
- 4. Hahn, K. A. 1990. Vincristine sulfate as single-agent chemotherapyin a dog and a cat with malignant neoplasms. *J. Am. Vet.Med. Assoc.* 197: 504–506.
- Hantrakul, S.,Klangkaew, N.,Kunakornsawat, S.,Tansatit, T.,Poapolathep, A.,Kumagai, S. and Poapolathep, S. (2014).Clinical Pharmacokinetics and Effects of Vincristine Sulfate in Dogs withTransmissible Venereal Tumor (TVT) J. Vet. Med. Sci. 76(12): 1549–1553.
- 6. Kelly, D.F. 1970. Canine Cutaneous Histiocytoma A Light and Electron Microscopic Study. Path. vet. 7:12-27.
- Luna, L. G. (1968). Manual of histologic staining methods of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology.3rd ed., McGraw Hill, New York, U.S.A.
- 8. Marcos, R., Santos, M., Marrinhas, C., Rocha, E., 2006. Cutaneous transmissible venerealtumor without genital involvement in a prepubertal female dog. *Veterinary ClinicalPathology*.,35(1): 106-109.
- 9. Orkinm,andSchwartzmarn.M, (1960). A comparative study of canine andhuman dermatology. 11. Cutaneous tumors Introduction and discussion oftransmissible reticulum-cell tumor. *Arch. Derm.* 81: 347-358.
- Premsairam, C., Balagopalan T.P., Aruljothi N., Thiruselvame, P., Alphonse, R.M.D. and Kumar, R. (2018). Management of cutaneous canine transmissible venereal Tumour in a dog- a case report. *International Journal of Science, Environment and Technology*, Vol. 7, No 1,121 – 125
- 11. Smith, H. A. and Jonest, C. (1966). Veterinary Pathology. 3rd. ed., p.220 (Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia).