

UTERINE HORN LIPOMA WITH CONCURRENT PYOMETRA IN AN INTACT DACHSHUND BITCH

CECILIA JOSEPH¹, RAVI SUNDAR GEORGE², P. SRIDEVI³, S. RANGASAMY^{4*}
AND RACHEL JEMIMAH, E⁵

Department of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics
Madras Veterinary College, Chennai - 600 007

Received : 15.01.15

ABSTRACT

Accepted : 10.07.15

Uterine horn lipoma with concurrent pyometra in an intact Dachshund bitch, its diagnosis and surgical management is reported.

Key words: Lipoma, Pyometra, Dachshund bitch, Celiotomy.

INTRODUCTION

Lipoma is a benign type of non-epithelial tumour composed of fat cells. It is fairly common among animals, especially aged ones (Sastry and Rama Rao, 2001). The most common sites for lipoma are of thorax and abdomen, thorax being more common in dogs (Vegad, 2007). Pyometra is a hormonally mediated diestrus disorder that results from bacterial contamination of the uterus which affects one fourth of all females ranging from 6 months to as old as 16 years of age (Sridevi, 2015). A rare incidence of extra mural uterine horn lipoma with concurrent pyometra in an intact bitch will be discussed in this report.

CASE HISTORY AND OBSERVATIONS

A twelve year old intact Dachshund bitch weighing 11.3 kg was presented to the Small Animal Gynaecology ward of Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital

with the history of distended abdomen and reduced feed intake. Abdominal palpation revealed presence of hard mass. Transabdominal ultrasonographic examination revealed uterine sacculations, along with an intra-abdominal mass. X-Ray also confirmed distended uterine horns along with a mass. Serum biochemistry revealed elevated BUN and creatinine levels. Haemogram were within normal limits with left shift of neutrophils. Based on the clinical and non invasive diagnostic evaluation, the bitch was diagnosed to have closed type pyometra with intra abdominal mass.

TREATMENT AND DISCUSSION

Animal was premedicated with Atropine sulphate @ 0.04 mg/kg body weight subcutaneously, Xylazine @ 1 mg/kg body weight intramuscularly and Diazepam @ 0.2 mg/kg body weight intravenously. Propofol was administered for induction @ 5 mg/kg body weight and anaesthesia was maintained using 3% Isoflurane. Celiotomy was performed through mid-ventral approach and a large sized extra mural tumour was noticed at the base of the left uterine horn and the uterine horns were highly sacculated and distended with pus (fig.1). The tumour mass was excised along with ovariohysterectomy and the abdominal incision was closed as per standard surgical procedure. Post-operatively animal was maintained under oral antibiotic and analgesic for 5

1 - Professor, Dept. of VGO
(drceciliajoseph@yahoo.com)

2 & 3 - Professor, Dept. of
Clinics (ravisundargeorge2003@yahoo.co.in),
(sridevi@tanuvas.org.in)

4* - Corresponding author, Assistant professor, Dept.
of VGO (s.rangasamy.tanuvas.org.in)

5- M.V.Sc Scholar, Dept. of VGO
(racheljemimah@gmail.com)

days. Follow up was done upto 10 days post-operative and animal recovered uneventfully.

The tumour mass appeared hard and lobulated, weighed around 630 g and measured about 13.5cm in length and 10.5cm in breadth. On histopathological examination, small cells with nucleus pushed to the periphery was noticed which was subsequently confirmed as fat cells using Oil Red O, a special stain for lipids. Based on histopathological examination the mass was confirmed as lipoma. A large quantity of pus was noticed upon opening of the hysterectomized uterus.

Pyometra being a common disorder among older bitches, the treatment of choice is ovariohysterectomy. Lipoma, a benign proliferation of fatty tissue is also seen most commonly in older large breed dogs (Susan and Tania, 2009). Lipoma commonly occurs in fat abundant areas like peritoneum, mesentery, sub cutis and sub mucosa (Vegad, 2007) and confirmation

can be made only by histopathology. The prognosis is good with complete excision of the tumour (Susan and Tania, 2009).

Surgical management like complete excision and ovariohysterectomy are the only best choice of treatment for lipoma and pyometra, respectively. The same was followed in the above animal to safeguard its life and reported.

REFERENCES

- Sastry, G.A. and Rama Rao, P. (2001). *Veterinary Pathology*, 7th edn. pp: 229 – 230.
- Vegad, J.L. (2007). *A textbook of Veterinary General Pathology*, 2nd edn. pp:354 – 355.
- Susan, N. and Tania, B. (2009). *Introduction to Small Animal Oncology*, 1st edn. pp: 178.
- Sridevi, P. (2015). *Canine Reproduction - Theory and Practice*, 1st edn. pp: 85 – 90.

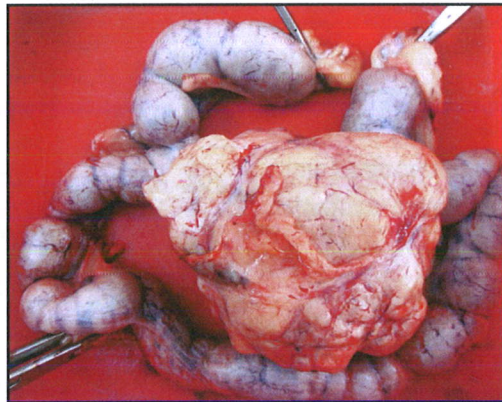


FIG.1: PYOMETRA UTERUS AND LIPOMA (POST SURGERY)