

MAST CELL TUMOUR IN A NON-DESCRIPT DOG

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Mast cell tumours are the most frequent round cell tumour in dogs with 16-21 per cent of cutaneous tumours diagnosed (Misdrop, 2004). The most common cutaneous tumours of the dogs are mast cell tumours (Thamm and Vail, 2007). The present communication reports the occurrence of mast cell tumour in a right hind fetlock joint.

Case history and clinical observation

A five year old male Non-descript dog was brought with the history of mass on the right hind limb. Clinical examination revealed a firm gray white mass on the right hind fetlock joint about 7x 5 cm in size (Fig.1) and also had haemorrhages and ulceration. Fine Needle Aspiration Biopsy performed on the mass. Smear was prepared and stained with Leishman-Giemsa stain (Garbyl *et al.*, 2006).

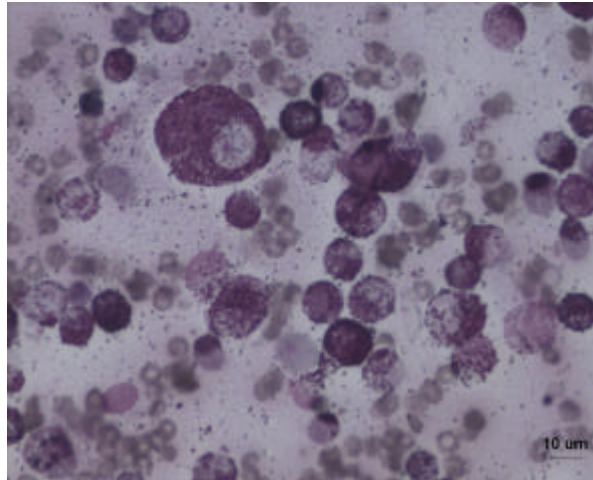
Fig.1. Non -descript dog- A firm gray white ulcerated mass on the right hind fetlock joint.



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Microscopical examination of the stained smear revealed the presence of mast cells with numerous metachromatic stained cytoplasmic granules (Fig.2). Neoplastic cells were well differentiated with indistinct cell boundaries. The nuclei were variable sized and round to oval shaped with prominent nucleoli and mitotic figures were also seen. Metachromatic granules from ruptured cell were seen in the background.

Fig.2. Non-descript dog-Mast cell tumour- Presence of mast cells with numerous metachromatic granules.



Mast cell tumours are frequently recorded cutaneous tumour in a dog while in the present case was recorded in cutaneous region of right hind fetlock joint. Cytological diagnosis of mast cell tumour was also studied earlier (Krithiga et al., 2005) is in agreement with present report. The present case had more cellularity with abundant metachromatic cytoplasmic granules is in accordance with earlier report (Hosseini et al., 2014).

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