

PAROTID ADENOMA IN A GOAT (Clinical Report)

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History & Clinical Examinations

A 21 -month-old balady goat was admitted to the Surgery Clinic of the Faculty of Vet. medicine, Cairo University, suffering from an elongated swelling in the right cheek (Fig. 1). The goat was severely emaciated and could not masticate food. The regional and superficial L.Ns were normal. Body temperature was normal (38°C). Oral examination revealed a bleeding mobile mass covered with a chalky material (Fig. 2) in between the right cheek and the gum of molar teeth and the oral cavity smelled offensively. Hemogram showed (Hb; 9.6 mg%, PCV; 30 Vol.% RBCs; 5.350.000/ cu.mm.; WBCs 7.700/cu.mm.) demonstrating an anaemic picture and presence of some serum biochemical alterations (table 1) in comparison with the normal values stated by Holman and Dew (1986). The radiographic examination revealed presence of a separate mass with no bony involvement or reaction (Fig. 3).

Table (1): Showing the serum biochemical changes.

Item	Result
S.Glucose	141 mg.%
SGPT	30 u/L.
SGOT	39 u/L.
Alk.Phosphatase	92 u/L.
Bilirubin	
Total	0.48 mg.%
Direct	0.13 mg.%
Cholesterol	56 mg.%
Triglycerides	21 mg.%
Uric acid	1.1 mg.%
Urea	36 mg.%
Creatinine	1 mg.%

Surgical Approach

The goat was anaesthetized by Atropine sulphate (0.2 mg/kg.) subcutaneously, Rompun 2% (0.2 mg/kg) and ketalar 10% (0.5 mg/kg.) intravenously. The mass was resected by making oral mucosal flaps. Hemostasis was achieved by diathermy. The mucosal flaps were apposed by subcuticular suture using 4/0 chromic catgut.

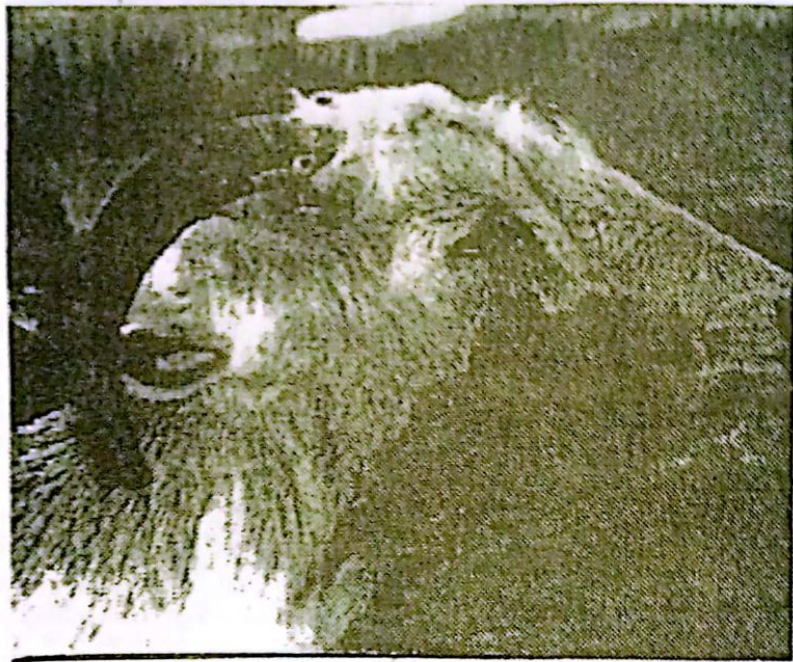
HISTOPATHOLOGICAL FINDINGS

Gross morphology: It appeared as an oval submucosal swelling measured 2.5 cm. in diameter and 5.5 cm. in length (Fig. 4) and consisted of club shaped nodules not communicated to the surface of the oral mucosa.

The microscopic examination revealed that the tumor mass consisted of multiple lobuled separated from each other by scanty stroma (Fig. 5) . The stroma contained thin walled blood vessels (Fig. 6) . Each lobule contained anastomosing cords of vacuolated epithelial cells (Fig. 7) Moreover, few number of these cells showed mitotic division and others showed highly vacuolated cytoplasm (Fig. 8).

DISCUSSION:

The histopathological examination of this mass revealed that it was a benign in nature, and similar to benign neoplasm of glandular tissue (Curran, 1987; Walter and Israel, 1989). There were no available literatures about this case in goats.



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Fig.(1):The goat showing the elongated swelling in the right check



Fig.(2):The oral cavity showing the bleeding mass, covered with chalky material.

However, classification of human salivary glands neoplasms are similar to domestic animals neoplasms (Theilen and Madewell, 1979). Moreover; Baker and Kirk (1989) recorded sebaceous gland adenoma in goats.

CONCLUSION

The presented case is adenoma of the parotid gland. Such case has recently been recognised as a distinct record in the field of oncology among tumors of the domesticated animals.

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Theilen, G.H. and Madewell, B.R. (1979) : Veterinary cancer Medicine. 1st Ed. Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia.
Walter, J.B. and Israel, M.S.(1989): General Pathology 6th Ed. Edinburgh, London and New York.



Fig.(3): Dorso-ventra radiographic view showing a separate mass with no body involvement.

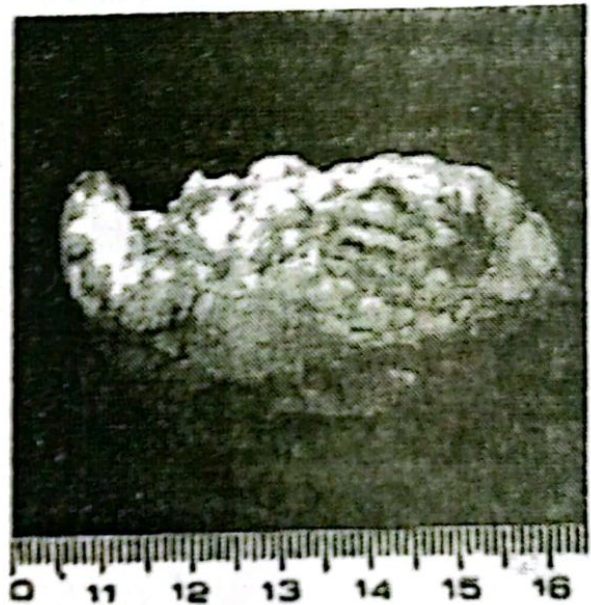


Fig.(4): The resected tumor.

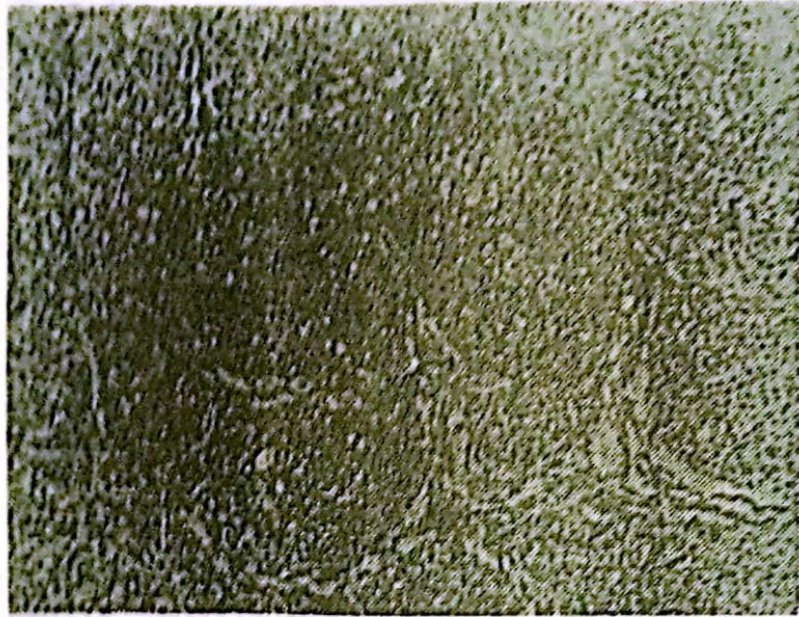


Fig.(5): H&E.,X100, note the multiple lobules separated from each other by connective tissue septae (arrow).

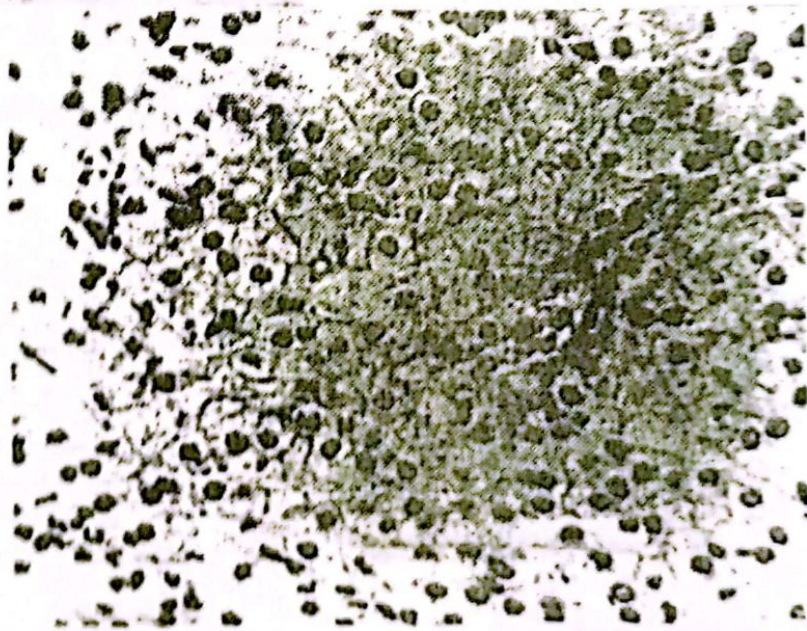


Fig.(6): H&E.,X400, note the scanty stroma consisting entirely of thin walled blood vessels. (arrow).

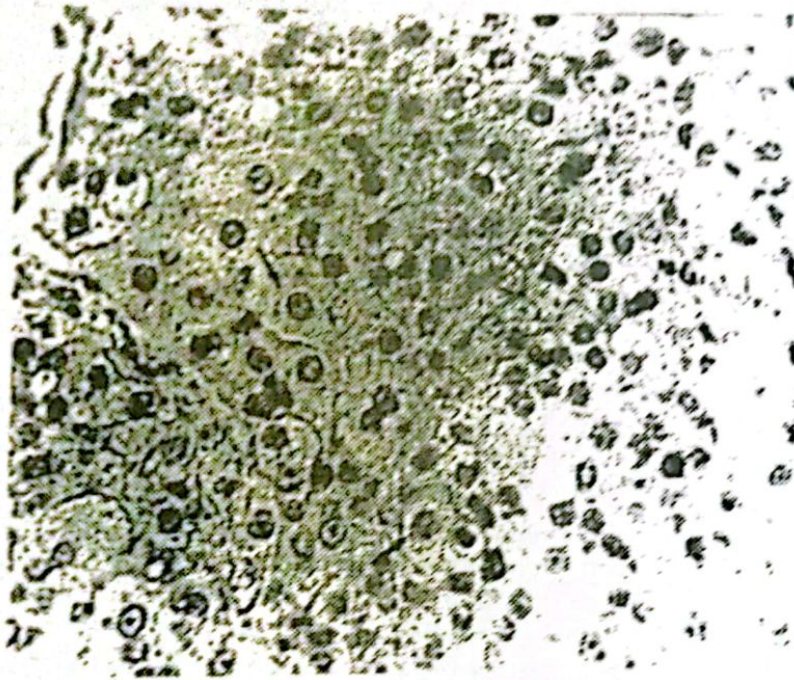


Fig.(7): H&E.,X400, showing anastomosing cords of vacuolated epithelial cells. (arrow).

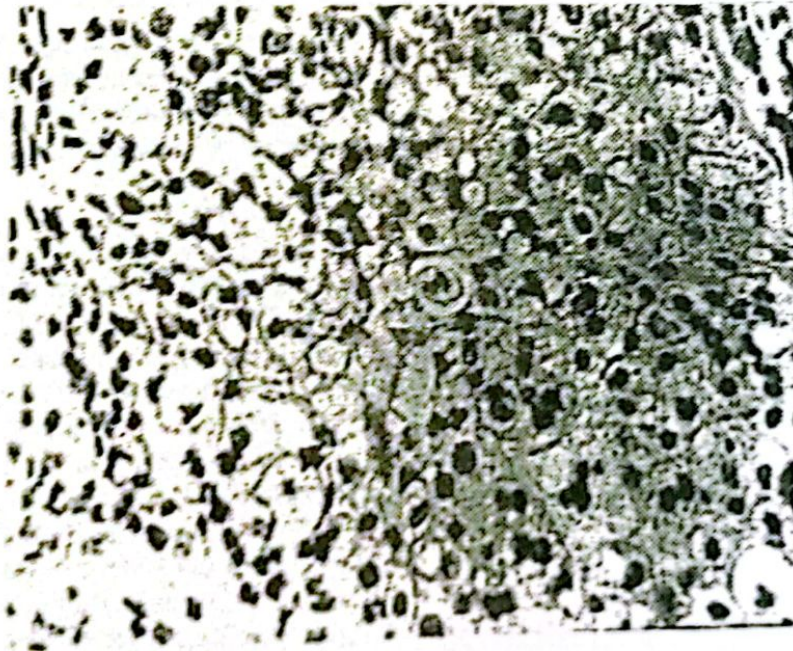


Fig.(6): H&E.,X400, showing low tendency to mitotic division and note highly vacuolated cytoplasm (arrow).