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EPULIS IN A DONKEY

(With 4 Fig.)

By

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ورم ليفى فى حمار

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تم فحص حمار بمستشفى كلية الطب البيطرى بادفينا وأتضح أن به ورم كبير فى اللثة فى الناحيه اليمنى من الشدق وبالكشف الظاهرى اتضح أن الورم شبه كروى ويميل لونه إلى الإحمرار ووزنه ٤٠٠ جرام وقد تم التدخل الجراحى لإزالة هذا الورم وأتضح من الدراسه الهستوباثولوجيه أنه ورم لثوى ليفى.

SUMMARY

A male donkey was brought to the clinic with an unusual growth emanating from the gum at the right side of cheek. The growth was hemispherical, soft and greenish in colour. The tumour was sectioned and histopathological examination revealed a soft fibroma. Cumulatively the lesion was interpreted to be an epulis fibromata.

INTRODUCTION

Epulis is the generic and clinical term for tumour like masses in the gingival mucosa. Epulis is a neoplasm that involves the gingiva, often at the dental border or interdental. It is usually a fibroma which can be removed by thorough dissection, (OEHME and PRIER, 1976). True fibroma is usually characteristics as they are circumscribed encapsulated, may be lobulated and on section exhibit a greyish translucent appearance, (FRANK, 1964). MISRA and ANGELO (1984) recorded a case of epulis in a buffalo and relevant surgery and histopathology of the lesion have been discussed.

CASE REPORT

A male donkey was brought to the clinic with an unusual growth emanating from the gum contiguous to the right third premolar tooth (Fig. (1)). The lesion was hemispherical, soft, friable and greenish in colour. The lesion was reported to have progressively enlarged within a period of eight months, and occupied the whole space between the right cheek and the cheek teeth. (Fig. (2&3)). The mouth presented offensive odour and there was difficulty during mastication and swallowing.

Surgical procedures for removal of the tumour were carried out under the effect of combelen at dose rate of 1 ml per 100 kg B.W. and chloral hydrate narcosis at dose rate of 5 gm per kg B.W. intravenous.

An about 10 cm incision was made along the right commissure of the mouth. The tumour was sectioned just at the level of the gum from its base. the third premolar teeth was loose and removed with the tumour. The minor haemorrhage was controlled by artery forceps. and the skin wound was sutured. (Fig. (4)).

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Grossly the fresh lesion weighed 400 gm. Histopathological examination of the lesion revealed a soft fibroma, the superficial layers of the mass showed chronic fibrinous inflammatory reactions, while in the depth there were foci of coagulative necrosis. Cumulatively the lesion was interpreted to be an epulis fibromata.

REFERENCES

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Oehme, F.W. and Prier, J.E., (1974): Large animal surgery. the Williams & Wilkins comp. 369.
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Fig.(1) shows the swelling at the right check.



Fig.(2) shows the epulis after the skin incision.

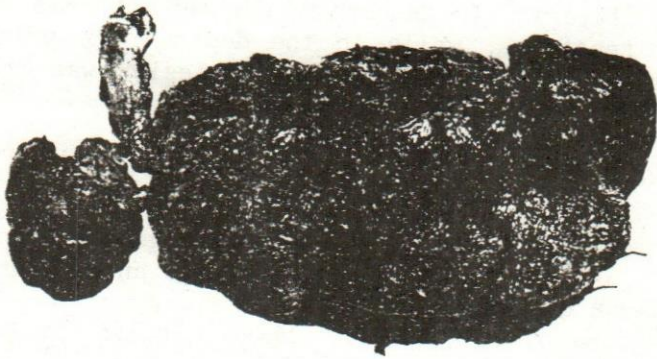


Fig.(3) shows the hemispherical greenish soft tumor.



Fig.(4) shows the donkey after operation.