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S Preethi

Veterinary Assistant Surgeon,
Veterinary Dispensary,
Allapuram, Vellore, Tamil Nadu,
India

Case Report

Treatment of transmissible venereal tumour in Non-descript dog: A case report

S Preethi

Abstract

A five year old intact female, non descript dog was presented with the history of bleeding mass protruding from vagina since eight days. Cytological examination of the mass confirmed the tumour as transmissible venereal tumour. The animal was treated with vincristine sulphate weekly at the rate of 0.025mg/kg, BW, intravenously for five weeks and the animal recovered uneventfully.

Keywords: Non-descript dog, transmissible venereal tumour

Introduction

Transmissible venereal tumours are common in dogs of breeding age. It is a common neoplastic syndrome seen in dogs of either sex. Canine transmissible venereal tumour is also called as sticker sarcoma, venereal granuloma and infectious sarcoma. The disease is transmitted from one dog to another during mating when abraded mucosa is exposed to the tumour of infected dog (Otter *et al* 2015) [3]. The incidence is common among dogs of 2-5 years age. Nearly 2-43% of tumour in dogs correspond with TVT. The incidence is also common in dogs of tropical region (Das and Das 2000; Murugan *et al.*, 2016) [1, 2]. This paper analyse the history and treatment given for the dog presented at the veterinary hospital.

Case history and Observations

A five year old intact female non descript dog weighing 22.3kgs was presented with the history of bleeding from anus since eight days. The owner reported that animal was in heat two months ago and was allowed for mating once. Clinical examination revealed no abnormalities. Behaviour was alert and active with normal feed intake. No changes in urine and faeces excretion. Abdominal palpation was also negative for any abnormality. Vaginal examination revealed cherry red like growth with cm in diameter (Fig. 1). Impression smear and cytology revealed round nucleus, single nucleolus and thin rim of basophilic vacuolated cytoplasm. Haematological values were within the normal range except reduced haemoglobin ranging 7.7g/dL.

Treatment and Discussion

Animal was treated with vincristine sulphate once in a week for three week at the rate of 0.025mg/kg BW, intravenously. Animal was also given other supplementation like Liv52 5ml BID and the mass was found regressed gradually after two weeks.

In the present case the animal may be infected by mounting male. The exfoliation and implantation of neoplastic cells during mounting is the main mode of transmission of the tumour. These tumours are also found orally, nasal cavity and rectum during mating or licking the other infected animal. In the present case vincristine was found to be effective and the animal recovered uneventfully.

Corresponding Author:

S Preethi

Veterinary Assistant Surgeon,
Veterinary Dispensary,
Allapuram, Vellore, Tamil Nadu,
India

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