

ORAL PAPILOMA IN A DOG AND LIPOMA IN A SPITZ – A CASE REPORT *

**V. Vijayanand¹, A. Arun Prasad², S.M. Sakthivelan³,
R.C.Rajasundaram⁴, and C. Balachandran⁵**

Veterinary University Peripheral Hospital, TANUVAS
Madhavarm Milk Colony, Chennai – 600051

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Oral papilloma are tumors of contagious origin caused by Papilloma virus which are small, double-stranded DNA viruses of Papovaviridae family mainly affecting young dogs less than a year with no breed or sex prevalence (Moulton, 1978). The virus of oral papilloma exhibits great tissue and host specificity and the growth are confined to buccal mucosa, tongue, muzzle, lips, palate, pharynx and epiglottis with an incubation period of 30 – 33 days (Van Kruiningen, 1995). A case of oral papilloma in a dog is reported.

A 9 month old female non-descript dog was reported to the mobile unit of the hospital with a history of nodular growth in and around the oral cavity which progressed for the past 3 weeks. Physical examination revealed multiple grey nodular growth measuring few millimeters in diameter on the muzzle (Fig.1), lips, buccal mucosa and tongue interfering with prehension, mastication and swallowing. Biopsy of the growth was performed under local infiltration with 2 % lignocaine hydrochloride solution. Histopathology revealed multiple papillary projections

of fibrovascular connective tissue covered by hyperplastic stratified squamous epithelium.

The course of the disease is 1.5 – 3 months followed by complete regression and solid immunity prevails following regression (Susaneck *et al.*, 1989). The self limiting character of the disease with complete regression occurring within a short period of time avoids surgical excision (Kahn, 2005) and so the owner was advised accordingly.

Lipoma are benign tumors of adipose tissues occurring in aged, obese, female dogs on the trunk and proximal limbs and the breeds at risk are Dobermann Pinschers, Labrador Retrievers, Miniature Schnauzers and mixed breeds (Kahn, 2005). A case of lipoma in a Spitz is reported.

A 9 year old female Spitz was reported to the hospital with a history of swelling on the ventral abdomen which progressed for the past 3 years. Physical examination revealed a round, soft, white, circumscribed mass measuring about 4 cm in diameter

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1. & 2. Assistant Professors, VUPH, MMC, Ch – 51. **3.** Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Pathology, MVC, Ch – 7. **4.** Professor and Head, VUPH, MMC, Ch – 51. **5.** Professor and Head, Dept. of Pathology, MVC, Ch – 7.

on the umbilical region (Fig.1). Clinical examination revealed temperature, pulse and respiration rates to be within the normal range. Fine needle aspiration biopsy of the mass revealed oily material which did not take the normal staining process.

The patient was prepared aseptically and premedicated with atropine sulphate @ 0.04mg/kg sc. General anaesthesia was induced with Xylazine hydrochloride and Ketamine hydrochloride @ 1 mg/kg im and 10mg/kg iv respectively and surgery was performed. The mass was excised completely along with two cm of healthy tissue and the surgical incision was closed as per standard procedure. Histopathology of the excised mass revealed closely packed several small polyhedral fat globules confirming to be lipoma.

Lipoma usually occurs on the leg, thorax, or abdomen and appears as soft, greasy, circumscribed, white or slightly translucent mass and the excised mass floats in formalin (Hargis, 1995). Similar features were noticed in the present case. Surgical excision is the treatment of choice for lipoma (Mac Ewen *et al.*, 1989). Lipomas are generally characterized by slow growth , usually over a long period and do not recur after complete surgical removal (Stannard *et al.*, 1978).

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Oral papilloma in a dog



Fig. 1 Oral Papilloma in a dog - showing multiple grey nodular growth on the muzzle, lips and buccal mucosa

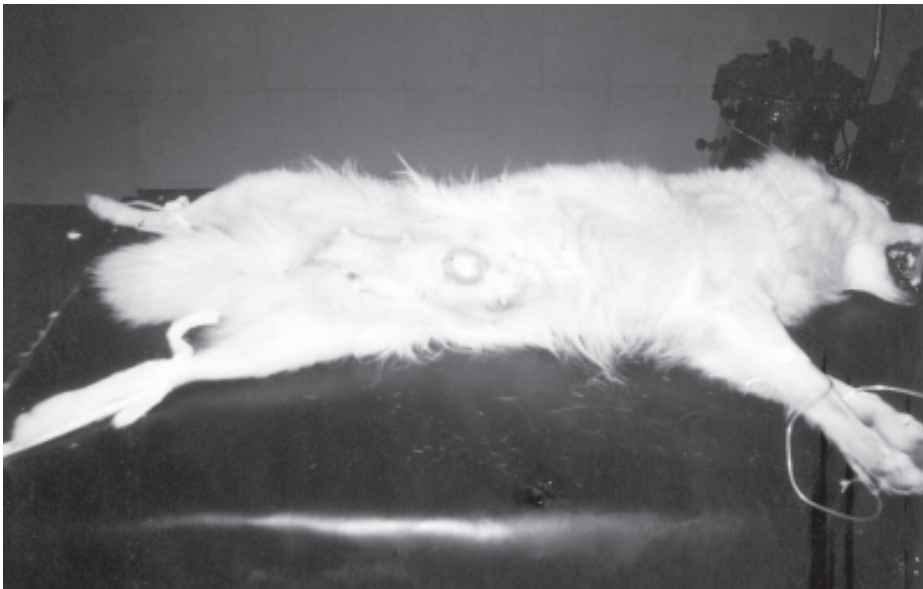


Fig. 2. Lipoma in a spritz - Showing a round, white circumscribed mass measuring 4 cm in diameter, on the umbilical region