showed hyperchromatic nuclei. Cystic transformation was also observed in a few tubules. The metastatic foci in the liver and lung revealed tubular arrangement with cuboidal to columnar type of cells surrounded by thin fibrous capsule. Nuclei were spherical to oval nuclei and vesicular.

Neoplasms of sweat glands tend to occur in the head, neck and limb (Nibe et al., loc. cit). In the present case, the tumour mass was noticed at base of the neck and despite the small size of the primary tumour, it had pulmonary and hepatic metastasis. This is in agreement with Baharak et al. (2012) who reported that the tumour in the dermis of periauricular region had a distant metastasis in the lymph node and lung while Simko et al. (loc. cit) reported that only 2 percent of dogs with apocrine gland adenocarcinoma showed distant metastasis due to intravascular invasion.

References

Prevalence of Endoparasitic Infection in Donkeys

M. Sowmiya, V. Naveen Kumar, M. Vijaya Bharathi and T. Devi

Department of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Madras Veterinary College, Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Chennai- 600 007.

(Received : 20-07-2016 266/16  Accepted : 18-08-2016)

Abstract

A total of 30 faecal samples were collected from donkeys in different parts of Coimbatore and were subjected to direct, sedimentation and floatation methods of examination. Out of 30 samples, 21, 24 and 26 samples showed positive for endoparasitic infection by direct, sedimentation and floatation methods respectively. The ova of Strongyle, Strongyliodes, Parascaris equorum and Eimeria oocysts were observed.

Key words: Donkey, Faecal examination, Endoparasitic infection and Prevalence

Under-developed road transport system in villages and a rough terrain of the country make donkeys the valuable, appropriate and affordable pack animals for the small holder farming system. Donkeys are prone to number of infectious and non-infectious diseases due to their wandering habits and poor housing.
management. The objective of the present study was to note the prevalence of endoparasitic infection in donkeys in and around Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu.

Materials and Methods
The present study was carried out in 30 donkeys of indigenous breed (16 males and 14 females) in Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu. Faecal samples were taken directly from the rectum and from fresh faeces on the ground in separate self-sealing polythene bags, labelled and transported to Department of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Madras Veterinary College, Chennai. All the samples were subjected to direct, sedimentation and floatation technique to note endoparasitic infection. Direct smear method was performed as per the procedure of Muhammad et al. (2014) and sedimentation and floatation methods were done by the method described by Bewketu and Endalkachew (2013).

Results and Discussion
Floatation technique had positive results in 26 samples (86.66%) followed by sedimentation method in 24 samples (79.97%) and the direct method had 21 samples positive (69.98%). This is agreement with the results of Abbas and Qaraman (2011) who recorded positive results. 4 samples were negative for endoparasites by all three methods. The eggs identified were Strongyle, Strongylodes, Parascaris equorum and Eimeria oocyst (Fig 1, 2, 3 and 4.) Many samples had mixed infection. The highest prevalence of Strongyle in the present study is concurred with the results of Mezgebu et al. (2013) who found 87.81 % of Strongyles in faeces of donkeys.

In the present study, P. equorum was found in 4 donkeys (15.37 %). In contrast, Wannas et al. (2012) and Mezgebu et al. (loc cit.) found 32.14% and 42.29 % of P. equorum in donkeys respectively. E. leucarti was found in one sample. Ugur and Feyzullah (2007) also observed the prevalence rate of 2.4% of E. leucarti.

Raman et al. (2014) recorded 100% endoparasitic infection in donkeys either as single or mixed infection. In the present study also, high prevalence of endoparasitic infection was recorded in 30 faecal samples of donkeys. The donkeys allowed for open foraging and they were maintained in a poor sanitary condition. These factors might be attributed for the high prevalence of endoparasitic infection in the donkeys.

References


