Concomitant Thyroid Adenoma and Intestinal Leiomyoma in a Water Monitor (Varanus Salvator)

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This is a record of the occurrence of thyroid adenoma and intestinal leiomyoma in a water monitor (Varanus salvator).

Materials and Methods

Tissue samples of thyroid and intestinal growths from a dead adult water monitor were received from the Chennai Snake Park Trust for histopathological examination. The paraffin embedded sections were stained with haematoxylin and eosin for histopathological examination.

Results and Discussion

Histological examination of the thyroid revealed variable sized follicles arranged in the form of nodules adjacent to the normal thyroid follicular cells. These follicles were lined by cuboidal to flattened cells and contained eosinophilic proteinaeous material. Moderate vascularity was observed. Some areas showed cystic changes. Intestinal nodular growth was seen in the muscular layer of the intestine. Neoplastic cells contained homogenous population of smooth muscle cells with blunt ended nucleus. The neoplastic cells were arranged in interlacing bundles of strap-like smooth muscle fibres with minimal stroma.

The changes in the thyroid was diagnosed as thyroid adenoma and the intestinal growth was confirmed as leiomyoma.

Thyroid adenoma findings agreed with

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an earlier report (Capen, 2002). Thyroid cystadenoma could have developed from the
cystic degeneration of the one of the several
types of follicular adenoma. Intestinal
leiomyoma findings also agreed with an earlier
report (Cooper and Valentine, 2002).

Concomitant thyroid adenoma and
intestinal leiomyoma was reported in a water
monitor.

References

Effect of Coat Colour Based Selection on Performance of Beetal Kids Under
Stall-Fed Conditions

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Beetal, a prolific and easily adaptable goat
breed under stall-fed conditions, is
predominantly found in Gurdaspur, Amristar
and Ferozpur districts of Punjab. Coat colour
of the beetal goat is variable, but 90% of animals
are black and approximately 10% have brown,
tan colour with white spots of different sizes
(Saini et al. 2008). Safeer Alam et al. (2008)
reported that overall percent with black coat
colour was 92.72% and rest was of brown coat.
Coat colour based selection of Beetal goats may
be adopted at farmers’ door step with ease as
other selection procedures may not be
practically suitable for them due to cumbersome
measures. The present study was conducted
with the objective to assess the effect of coat
colour in Beetal goats on daily dry matter
intake, ADG, FCR and PER from birth to
marketable age of 8 months.

Materials and Methods
This study was conducted from February to
December, 2010 at Goat Research Farm of Guru
Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences
University, Ludhiana, Punjab. Eighteen, 5-day
old, farm born kids of equal parity and weight
were selected and randomly distributed in
three treatments i.e. C_b (Black) C_T (Tan/Brown),
C_s (Spotted); with 6 in each treatment,
comprising of 4 males and 2 females. All kids
were kept individually in an enclosure made
up of wire meshed iron panels having an
effective area of 1.44 m². They were maintained
under standard conditions of feeding and
management. Daily milk, feed and fodder
intake was measured by standared procedures.

The feed, fodder and residue samples

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