down the butter consumption by 16.50 per cent, as aged persons are more conscious on the high fat content of butter, the higher consumption of which might lead to dyslipidemia.

Summary

The study of analysing the factors that influence the household consumption of butter by using semi-log functional model revealed that family size, educational status of the head of the household, monthly family income, food habit of the household consumers and presence of aged persons in the family were found to influence the consumption of butter significantly. The study indicated that a producer should analyze the factors that influence the consumption to ascertain how to increase the consumer's utility from his product. These results have the potential to assist in the construction of a market strategy.

References


'H' Plasty for Reconstruction of Large Skin Defect Following Cutaneous Histiocytoma Excision in a Dog

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Abstract

A 13 year old, female Spitz dog, was presented with the history of large tumour mass on the dorsal lumbar region, which was roughly circular, non ulcerated, persisting for 5 months and gradually increasing in size. As the tumour mass was extensive, two single pedicle advancement flap ('H' plasty) was planned to close the skin defect following tumor mass excision with wide margins. The dog recovered uneventfully after surgery without any complications.

Key Words : Cutaneous histiocytoma, dog ‘H’ plasty- reconstruction.

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The dog was premedicated with Diazepam @ 0.2 mg / kg and Tramadol @ 2 mg / kg intravenously. General anaesthesia was induced using propofol @ 4 mg / kg intravenously and maintained with isoflurane (2.5%) in oxygen using Boyle’s anaesthetic apparatus with assisted ventilation. An elliptical incision was made 2 cm wide margin on the healthy tissue, around the tumour mass and the subcutaneous tissue and fascia was dissected. En bloc excision of the tumour mass done with one deep fascial plane. Two skin incisions were made parallel to the long axis of the wound, in which width of the flap was equal to the width of the defect and length of the flap was equal to the length necessary to close the defect without tension. The proposed flap of the skin was marked using a skin marking pen bilaterally. The flap was undermined in a stepwise fashion on both sides and advanced over the defect (Fig: 2). The subcutaneous tissue of the flap was sutured with PGA 1-0 in a simple continuous pattern with the defect. The skin was sutured with silk 1-0 in a cross mattress pattern. A corrugated drain tube was placed in the dependent part of the flap for drainage of tissue fluids, which was removed three days post surgery. Tab Cefotaxime @ 10 mg/kg B.I.D for 7 days and Tab Tramadol @ 4 mg/kg B.I.D for 3 days was administered orally. The flap healed well without any complications post surgery.

Histopathological examination of the mass revealed, histiocytic proliferating tumour cells which were round in shape, with moderate amount of pale to basophilic cytoplasm. The nuclei were round to oval in shape and of variable sizes. On the basis of microscopic lesion and special staining, the case was diagnosed as cutaneous histiocytoma (Fig: 3). Dog bite wound, electrical burns and neoplasia like histiocytoma, mast cell tumours and other tumours, require surgical excision of extensive areas of the dorsal lumbar region, which was confirmed as histiocytoma.

**Treatment and Discussion**

The dog was transferred to SAC-OP-Surgery unit of Madras Veterinary College Teaching Hospital, with the history of large tumour mass on dorsal lumbar region. On physical examination, the hard mass was large circular, non-ulcerated, non-pedunculated, around 6 cm × 6 cm × 5 cm in size located on dorsal lumbar region (Fig: 1). The tumour mass was collected in 10% formalin after surgery and sent for histopathological examination, which was confirmed as histiocytoma.

**Fig :1** Tumour mass on dorsal lumbar region before surgery.

**Fig :2** Elevation of two single pedicle advancement flaps (‘H’ Plasty).

**Fig :3** Histopathology- histiocytoma H&E 40 X

The Indian Veterinary Journal (October, 2016)
trunk skin in the dog (Swaim and Henderson, 1997). Cutaneous histiocytoma is more common in dogs below 4 years of age, but can develop at any age (Goldschmidt and Hendrick, 2002). Histiocytoma is differentiated from mast cell tumour by toluidine blue staining which stains the intracytoplasmic granules of mast cells (Susaneck and Withrow, 1989). In the present case ‘H’-plasty using two shorter advancement flaps was done after excision of tumour mass, as there was sufficient loose skin available on both sides of the defect. The major limitations of this technique is the tendency of the advancement flap to retract due to the inherent elastic nature of the skin, greater amount of suturing required and the formation of two incisional intersects, which are more prone to dehiscence (Hunt, 2001). Wound dehiscence was not noticed in the present case as the defect was apposed without any tension.

References

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Thelitis in Buffaloes – Reveiw of 12 Clinical Cases

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Abstract
The clinical study was carried out in 12 buffaloes reported to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex of Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal and Veterinary Dispensaries located in and around Namakkal District. The affected buffaloes were divided into two treatment groups with various combinations of streptopenicillin, tolfenamic acid or triamcinolone, chlorpheneramine maleate and intra-lesion infusion of hyaluronidase or prednisolone. The cases which had teat obstruction were managed surgically with Larson’s teat plug in-situ for two days. The appropriate treatment protocol for the management of obstructive thelitis in buffaloes is reported.

Key words: Thelitis, Buffaloes, Hyaluronidase, Larson’s teat plug.

The incidence of obstructive thelitis is noticed most commonly in first lactation buffaloes, predominantly in graded Murrah than non-descriptive animals (Rambabu et al., 2011). Very few literature is available on thelitis and its management in buffaloes. Hence, the present study was undertaken to study the combination of antibiotic, anti-inflammatory and intra-lesion infusion in thelitis.

Case History and Observations
The study was carried out in 12 buffaloes presented to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex (TVCC) of Veterinary College and Research Institute (VCRI), Namakkal

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