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

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 triamcino-lone, 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 buffa-loes, 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.
and veterinarians dispensaries in and around Namakkal with clinical signs suggestive of thelitis. The incidence of thelitis was recorded within 10 days of calving in 91.66 per cent and within 15 days of calving in 8.33 per cent animals, respectively. The ailment was noticed in graded Murrah buffaloes. The affection was noticed in one teat in 75.00 per cent clinical cases, two teat in 16.66 per cent cases and three teats in 8.33 per cent cases. The affected teats showed two to three fold increase in size with soft and smooth texture initially and becoming harder later. Pain evinced during palpation and the animals resisted milking and suckling by the calves.

**Treatment and Discussion**

The affected animals were randomly divided into two groups with six animals each and were treated using streptopenicillin 5 gm i.m. and chlorphenaramine maleate 10 ml i.m. In addition Group I was treated with tolfenamic acid @ 4 mg per kg bodyweight i.v. and intra-lesion infusion of prednisolone 2 ml whereas in group II triamcinolone 5 ml i.m. and intra-lesion infusion of hyaluronidase 1500 IU was practised.

In group I the response to treatment was good in two cases with reduction of swelling within three days of treatment, fair in two cases with reduction of swelling in five days but developed hard milker which were managed by fixing Larson’s teat plug and poor in one case with necrosis and sloughing of one teat which was managed by infusion of diluted tincture iodine into the affected quarter in order to dry the quarter and to enhance wound healing.

In group II regimen the response to treatment was good in five cases with reduction in swelling within three days of treatment and fair in one case with reduction in swelling within five days but developed hard milker.

The milk in all the affected cases at all stages of the disease was normal but the quantity of milk was reduced. The culture test of milk sample showed no growth and the haematological values were within the physiological limits. Similar results were reported by Lokanadhamu et al. (2005). The study rules out bacterial origin however viral etiology as proposed by Radostits et al. (2006) needs to be explored.

Medical management was tried in all the affected cases. For the animals which showed fair to poor results and hard milkers, Larson’s teat plug was fixed for the free flow of milk for two days during which antibiotics were infused into the udder. After two days the teat plugs were removed and the affected teats became normal. Similar surgical management was reported to be successful by Ramasamy et al. (2001).

Animals in group II injected with hyaluronidase in combination with steroidal anti-inflammatory agents responded better than the other group treated with prednisolone intralesion along with NSAID. Hyaluronidase, a protein enzyme enhances the distribution of other injected drugs thereby providing better result when combined with steroids.

**Summary**

The treatment regimen comprising streptopenicillin 5 gm im, chlorpheniramime maleate 10 ml im, triamcinolone 5 ml im and hyaluronidase 1500 IU intra lesion in the base of the teat was found to be effective in the management of thelitis.

**References**


