

Auricular Myxoma in a Goat and its Surgical Management

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Myxomas are rare tumors of primitive fibroblasts that produce excessive mucin (Singh *et al.*, 2006) and occur in a variety of locations (Allen, 2000). This is a record of a rare case of auricular myxoma in a goat and its successful surgical management.

Case History and Observations

A 2 year old non-descript doe was referred with a history of having a large mass in the right ear since 2 months. Anamnesis revealed that the animal showed normal feeding habits and the mass was gradually increasing in size. On clinical examination, the growth was extensive and hanging from the convex surface of the right auricle. The growth was hard and brown in colour (Fig). The rectal temperature, heart rate, pulse rate and respiratory rate of the goat were within the normal physiological limits. Radiograph of the chest region revealed no metastatic lesions in the lung. Based on the clinical and radiological examination the case was tentatively diagnosed as benign tumor. Since the animal was healthy with normal appetite, the surgical excision was decided and prepared for aseptic surgical correction.

Treatment and Discussion

The animal was sedated with xylazine hydrochloride¹ @ 0.2mg/kg i/m and anaesthetized with ketamine hydrochloride² @ 10mg/kg bw i/m. An elliptical incision was made at the base of the tumor and bleeding vessels were ligated with 2-0 chromic catgut. The involvement of the tumor growth was found to be only with the auricular skin. The growth was carefully excised and the skin was sutured by simple interrupted suture using silk. The tissue sample was preserved in 10% formal saline for histopathological examination. Post-operatively the animal

was given Ampicillin and Cloxacillin³ @ 10mg/kg bw i/v and daily dressing with povidon iodine solution⁴. The sutures were removed on 10th post-operative day and the animal recovered uneventfully. There was no recurrence during the follow up period of one year.

Macroscopically the excised mass was 10.0 x 9.5 x 8.5 cm in size and it was circular shaped with a rough surface. The growth weighed 580 g and it was firm, slimy and non-encapsulated. Cut surface of the mass was glossy, wet and cystic cavitations were seen.

Histologically stellate to fusiform cells distributed in a vacuolated, basophilic, mucinous stroma containing few tiny blood vessels that was partitioned by collagenous connective tissue septae were seen. The cells were scattered appearing singly or in small clusters. The individual tumor cell was stellate or fusiform in shape and the cell nucleus was round, ovoid and elongated with multiple nucleoli. Based on the histopathological examination the case was diagnosed as myxoma.

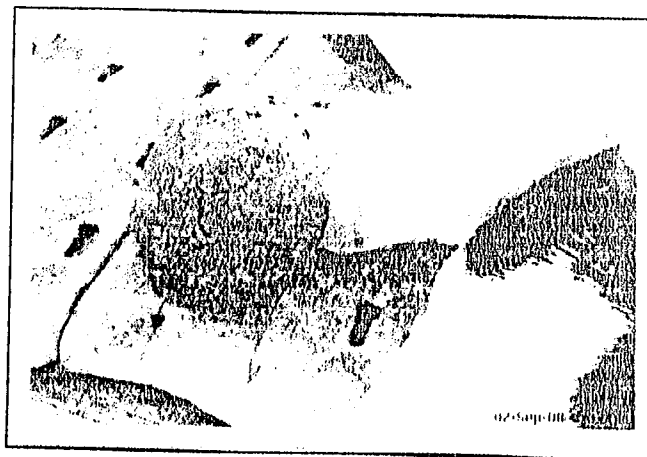


Fig. Auricular myxoma in a goat

Myxoma is considered to be a benign neoplasm of dermal or subcutaneous fibroblast origin (Okamoto *et al.*, 2002, Goldschmidt and Hendrick, 2002) and mucin in the intercellular matrix is the chief feature that distinguishes myxoma from fibroma. In the clinical management, the therapy of choice for myxoma is radical surgical excision (Muller *et al.*, 1983) and it was performed successfully in the present case.

Summary

A rare case of auricular myxoma in a goat and its surgical management were reported

References

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Intra-Abdominal Actinomycetoma in a Cat

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