

Dept. of Surgery  
Fac.Vet. Med. Assiut University  
Head of Dept. Prof. Dr. M.T. Nassef.

A CLINICAL ASPECT IN THE MANAGEMENT OF  
SOME TUMOURS IN DONKEYS  
"CASE REPORT"  
(With 12 Fig)

By

N.A. MISK; S.F. ISMAIL; SAMIA M. SELEIM  
and A.H. BAYOMI

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وجهة نظر اكلينيكيه فى التعامل مع بعض  
الاورام فى الحمير  
/ تقرير حاله /

نبيل مسك ، سامى اسماعيل ، ساميه سليم  
عبد اللطيف بيومى

تم فى هذا البحث استعراض عدد اربعة حالات لأورام حميده تخرج من الفتحات الطبيعيه للحيوان وهى الفم والانف وفتحة الشرج والمهبل وقد تم ازالة هذه الاورام بدون حدوث أية مضاعفات للحيوان وثبت فى البحث ان التدخل الجراحى السريع ضرورى للحفاظ على وظيفة الاعضاء التى يخرج منها الورم .

**History and Examination:**

**Case 1:** A 5-year-old she donkey was examined for a swelling of the left cheek. (Fig. 1). Examination of the mouth cavity revealed presence of a firm pedunculated swelling in the buccal vestibule Originating from the lower part of its buccal aspect (Fig. 2 & 3). The first molar cheek tooth was noticed floating.

**Case 2:** 3-year-old she donkey was examined for the presence of a protruding swelling from the right nostril (Fig. 4). Examination revealed extension of the swelling inside the nasal cavity caudalwards for about 10 cm and is separated from the surroundings. The seat of origin can not be detected by manual examination and a metal probe introduced around the swelling revealed its attachment to the nasal septum.

**Case 3:** A 7-year-old female donkey was presented for a firm orange-size swelling protruding through the vulva (Fig. 5). Examination revealed that the swelling originated from the transverse mucous fold (the remnant of the hymen at the vaginovestibular junction) just in front of the external urethral orifice (Fig.6).

**Case 4:** A 5-year-old male donkey was presented for a rounded firm pedunculated tennis-ball size swelling protruding from the anus and originating few cms in front of the anal opening (Fig. 7).

**Surgery:**

Operations in cases 1 & 2 were performed under effect of chloral hydrate narcosis in a dose rate of 10 gm/100 kg b.w. 10% solution injected IV. In cases 3 & 4 operations done under effect of caudal epidural anaesthesia using 2% lidocaine HCL solution. All cases were premedicated with combelen in a dose rate of 0.2 mg/kg b.w.

**Case 1:** Mouth gag was applied and the attachments of the tumour to the buccal mucous membrane were excised and the tumour was removed. Haemorrhage was arrested by pressure and ligation. The movable tooth was extracted (Fig. 8 & 9).

**Case 2:** Widening of the external nares was performed through an incision started at the nostril and extended 7 cms caudalwards. The origin at the nasal septum was excised and haemorrhage was arrested in the usual manner (Fig. 10 & 11).

**Case 3:** Excision was performed without difficult manipulation as the area of attachment to the hymen fold was narrow (1 x 5 cm). Haemorrhage was arrested and the mucous membrane defect was coaptated by chromic catgut simple interrupted stitches (Fig. 12).

**Case 4:** Surgical excision was performed and the mucous membrane defect was sutured by chromic catgut simple interrupted stitches.

Recovery in all cases was uneventful and occurred without any postoperative complications or recurrences. Histopathological examination revealed fibroma in cases one and four, fibromyxoma in case two and fibropapilloma in case three.

**Comment:**

In the present study four cases of tumours were selected out of many cases of donkeys, diagnosed and treated in field conditions to explain our clinical point of view dealing with some forms of tumours protruding from the natural orifices of the animal body.

Such tumours, when diagnosed in a considerable size, they may interfere with the function of some organs. In our presented cases, tumour in the oral cavity interfere with the process of mastication and prehension, tumour in the nasal cavity occupying its lumen interfere with respiration, tumour at the rectum obstructing the anal opening interfere with the defecation and tumour at the vaginal cavity protruding from the vulva interfere with coitus, urination and parturition.

In field situation, veterinarians have only two options in their management with such cases. The first one is to take a biopsy for histopathological examination and postpone the surgical interference until the results will be in hand. The second is to operate directly without taking in consideration the results of histopathology which can be carried later on, if needed and possible. Our option in the presented cases was preferably the second one. This because of the following: -

1- To keep the natural orifices of the animal open and function quickly as soon as possible.

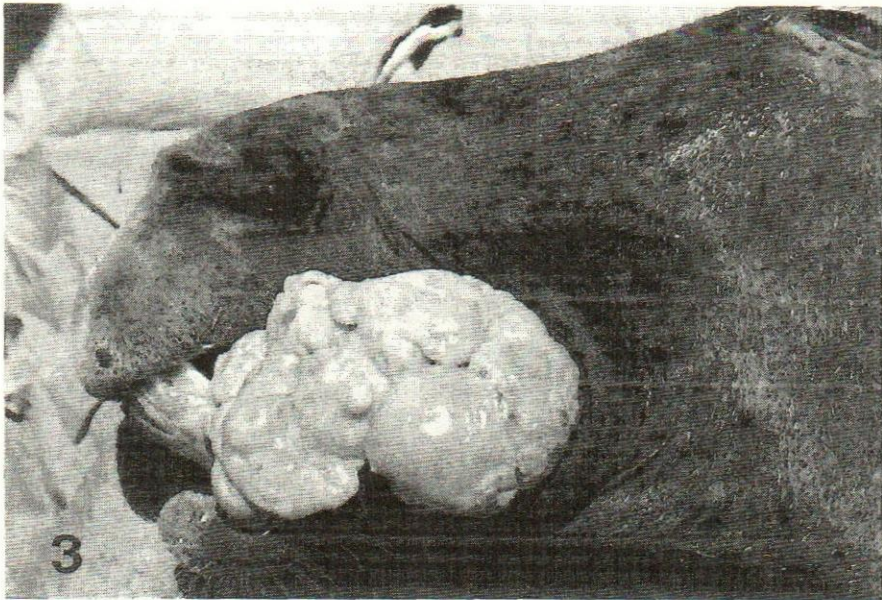
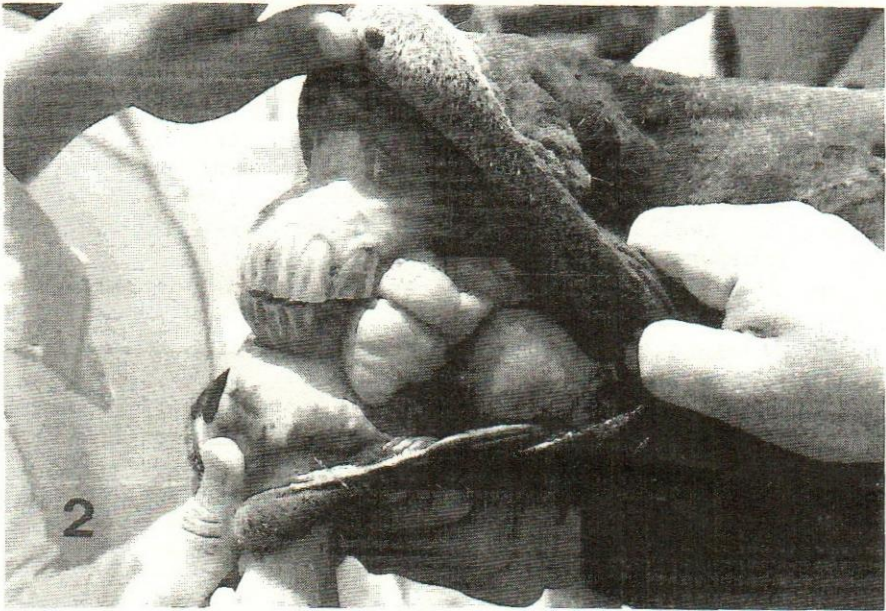
2- To satisfy the requirements of the owners who are upset to see their animals in such conditions and asked for hurry surgical interferences.

As a conclusion, selection and presentation of these four cases of tumours in donkeys was first to give an example for tumours occluding the natural orifices of the animal body, second to record these types of tumours in donkeys as all attention in literatures was directed towards reporting all kinds of tumours in horses and lastly; to justify our clinical point of view in the management of such tumours in donkeys.

LEGENDS OF FIGURES

- Fig. 1: A swelling at the left cheek in a 5-year-old donkey.  
Fig. 2: The same swelling at Fig. 1 after opening of the mouth cavity  
Fig. 3: The swelling in Fig. 1 protruded over the lateral commissure of the mouth.  
Fig. 4: A swelling protruded from the right nostril of a 3-year-old donkey.  
Fig. 5: Orange-size swelling protruded from the vulva in a 7-year-old donkey.  
Fig. 6: The swelling in Fig.5 was originated from the transverse mucous fold just in front the external urethral orifice.  
Fig. 7: A Tennis-size swelling protruded from the anal opening of a 5-year-old donkey.  
Fig. 8: The case in Fig. 1 after removal of the tumour (epulis).  
Fig. 9: The tumour (epulis) in Fig. 1 after removal. Note the presence of removed tooth.  
Fig. 10: The tumour in case 4 during operation after widening of the nostril.  
Fig. 11: The removed tumour in Fig. 4 in cross section.  
Fig. 12: The removed tumour in Fig. 5 in cross section.





TUMOURS IN DONKEYS

