CAVERNOUS HAEMANGIOMA IN A DOG-A CASE REPORT

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ABSTRACT
The present communication puts on record a case of cavernous haemangioma in the chest region of a three-year-old male dog of Rajapalayam breed.

Key words: Cavernous haemangioma, Dog, Gross pathology, Histopathology.

Haemangiomas are benign tumours of vascular endothelial cells or their progenitors (Schoniger et al., 2008). Haemangiomas are common in dogs and rare in cats, horses and other domestic animals (Goldschmidt and Hendrick, 2002). The present paper reports a case of cavernous haemangioma in subcutis of chest region in Rajapalayam breed of dog.

A three-year-old, male Rajapalyam dog was brought to the private hospital with a history of growth on the chest region. Clinical examination revealed a soft, round red coloured growth about two cm in diameter on the chest region. The growth was removed surgically. The surgically excised mass was soft, red coloured, about one cm in diameter and was ulcerated and haemorrhagic. The tissue pieces from the excised mass were collected in 10 per cent formalin for histopathological examination. The paraffin embedded tissue sections of 4 to 6 mm thickness were cut and stained with haematoxylin and eosin as per the standard procedures described by Bancroft and Gamble (2008).

Microscopical examination of the mass revealed variable sized, widely dilated blood spaces containing numerous blood cells (Fig.1). The neoplastic cells were plumpy spindle shaped cells, and contained vesicular nuclei with clear to mild eosinophilic cytoplasm. Based on histopathological examination, the tumour was diagnosed as cavernous haemangioma.

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