

## Fibroma in a Goose

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Fibromas are the benign neoplasms of fibrocytes with abundant collagenous stroma. The majority of the tumors are round to oval intradermal or subcutaneous masses (Hendrick, 2002).

### History and Clinical Examination

A Fifteen year old goose (*Anser cygnoides*) was brought to the College Hospital with a history of growth on right side of the face (Fig. 1) since one month. The growth was initially small which has started to increase in size rapidly from 3 days and was obstructing the vision of right eye.



**Fig.1 Tumor on right side of the face**

Clinical examination revealed that the growth was hard, firmly fixed to the face on right side near the oral commissure. The mucous membranes of the conjunctiva were pale. It was diagnosed as tumor and planned for the excision.

### Surgical Treatment

The goose was anesthetized with 75 mg of Ketamine HCl @ 15 mg/kg body weight IM. The area around the tumor was prepared aseptically and the growth was excised (Fig. 2). The diffuse growth that appeared to be affixed to beak region was cauterized



**Fig.2 Tumor after excision**

using Copper Sulphate. Wound was allowed to heal as open wound (Fig. 3).

Post-operatively Enrofloxacin 25 mg was given @5mg/kg body weight IM b.i.d. for 5 days and wound was dressed with Lorexane ointment. One month after the surgical treatment, examination of the bird revealed no recurrence of growth (Fig. 4).



**Fig.3. Fifteen days after surgery**

### Results and Discussion

The tumor was firm and hard in consistency and was gray to white on cut surface. Fibroma can arise from any place where the connective tissue is present but more often found in the sub cutis of the head, neck, shoulder and legs (Sastry, 2001). On histopathological examination, the tumor was identified as fibroma in which the fibrous connective tissue bundles were running in all directions. The nuclei of the fibroblasts were spindle shaped.

### References

1. Sastry, G.A. (2001): Veterinaty Pathology: **7th ed** CBS Publishers and Distributors Delhi, pp 226-227.
2. Henderick, M.J. (2002): Mesenchymal Tumors. In Meuten, D.J. (ed.), Tumors in domestic animals, **4th ed.** Iowa State Press, Iowa, pp 84-85.



**Fig.4. One month after surgery**