

Incidence of Venereal Granuloma and its Medicinal treatment in stray Dogs of Nagpur City

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Abstract

In this study a total 5877 dogs were studied between Oct. 2006 to Oct. 2007 at SPCA Nagpur, accounting 1.24% incidence of venereal granuloma. Among total 5877 adult dogs, 45 male and 28 females suffering from venereal granuloma were treated with vincristine sulphate@0.025mg/kg body weight I/V. Three injections of vincristine sulphate were given by slow I/V rout at weekly intervals. In most of the cases bleeding was stopped after first injection. The response to treatment was evaluated on the basis of regression of the growth and there was complete regression after third dose of vincristine sulphate injection. During whole treatment no side effect of vincristine was recorded.

Key words: Dog, Venereal granuloma, Vincristine sulphate, Treatment, Tumor, Stray.

Introduction

Canine transmissible venereal tumor (CTVT) is also known by various names such as stickers tumor, venereal granuloma, canine condyloma, transmissible sarcoma, transmissible lymphosarcoma, histiosarcoma. It is a tumor of the dog and other canids that mainly affects the external genitalia and is transmitted from animal to animal through sexual contacts but may also be passed on as the dog bites, sniffs or licks the tumor affected areas (Bloom1954, Dass *et al* 1989).

CTVT is a tumor, which has the highest percentage of incidence in canines and yet the cause of the tumor is obscure. It is unique tumor that can be transplanted across the major histocompatibility barrier by viable tumor cells. Available literature depicts different forms of the pathogen's and there are differences of opinion in these aspect some authors have ascribed it to viral origin while some authors observed C type of virus like particle associated with venereal granuloma.

Materials and Methods

Total 5877 adult dogs were presented in Nagpur S.P.C.A's hospital under Animal Birth Control programme run jointly by Nagpur Municipal Corporation and Nagpur SPCA in the duration of Oct.2006 to Oct.2007. A total of 73 cases were reported for venereal granuloma. Out of which 45 were male and 28 were females all the animals are in between 2 to10 years of age. All these 73 animals were treated with vincristine sulphate @ 0.025mg/kg BW. by slow I/V route in 200ml dextrose normal saline at weekly interval for three

consecutive weeks. No severe side effect of chemotherapy of drug was observed except vomiting and slight rise in temperature during first dose for 2-3 days.

Results and Discussion

Venereal granuloma is a sexually transmitted disease either from male to female or female to male. In this study a total 5877 dogs were studied accounting 1.24% incidence of venereal granuloma. Amongst 73 cases of affected animals 45 were male and 28 were female. In present study we observed more number of male were affected with venereal granuloma as compared to females in non descript breeds. However, kemeto and Mugeru (1974) and Moulton (1990) reported that the males and females were in equal number while Grimer, *et. al.* (1969) reported more incidences in bitches and Higgins (1966) reported that the dogs over one year of age were at high risk in endemic areas and CTVT was most common in dogs of age group 2-5 years. The high incidence of venereal granuloma in non descript dog could be due to the fact that the population of non descript dog is more in Nagpur city as compared to the other breeds and these dogs are not confined and are free roaming.

Three consecutive injections of vincristine revealed a very promising result in respect of granulomatous growth from base and shaft of penis in males while in females total growth from the vaginal canal disappeared in duration of 21 days. The resultant pharmacological action was by inhibiting mitosis, vincristine sulphate was bonded with tubulin and

prevented the formation of mitotic spindles. Therefore from the present study it could be stated that clinical cases of canine transmissible venereal tumor could be treated successfully by chemotherapy with vincristine sulphate. Similar findings were observed by Das *et al* (1989) and Bal Krishnan (1997).

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A2LA implements new veterinary laboratory accreditation program to include OIE and ISO/IEC requirements

Paris, December 3 2008 - The American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA) is proud to announce the re-introduction of the Veterinary Laboratory Accreditation Program to its broad range of accreditation activities. This program has been completely revised, and applications for accreditation are now being accepted. Roxanne M. Robinson, A2LA Vice President and COO says, "This veterinary accreditation program demonstrates A2LA's willingness to meet the needs of the veterinary community with a robust accreditation program developed in cooperation with leading, international veterinary authorities such as the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)." Veterinary laboratories world-wide may choose to meet the ISO/IEC 17025:2005, General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories as a stand-alone requirement for accreditation or the combined criteria of ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and the OIE Quality Standard and Guidelines for Veterinary Laboratories: Infectious Diseases, 2008. These OIE requirements are introduced in A2LA R216 – Specific Requirements: Veterinary Laboratory Accreditation Program now available at www.A2LA.org. This document includes instructions on how to obtain a copy of the aforementioned OIE Standard. Upon evidence of original OIE and ISO/IEC 17025:2005 Standard ownership, A2LA promptly will send the combined criteria checklist to the applicant facility. These OIE requirements supplement ISO/IEC 17025:2005 to evaluate diagnostic and clinical veterinary laboratories that conduct commercial, government, academic, and international veterinary testing in the following areas: infectious disease diagnostics, disease surveillance, virology, pathology, microbiology, immunology, screening for growth promoters and drug/chemical residue that includes antibiotics, antihelminthetics, pesticides, metals, organics, DNA/RNA, and GMO. Dr. Peter Wright, an Expert Participant on the OIE Biological Standards Commission since 1991, says, "We are hearing more and more credit being given to quality management systems like ISO 17025, and veterinary laboratories around the world are picking up on that. Both the quality management system and method validation principles must be present together." A2LA is pleased that our new Veterinary Laboratory Accreditation Program builds upon the ISO/IEC 17025:2005 method validation requirements with the additional OIE-specific requirements applicable to leading veterinary institutions. The addition of A2LA's Veterinary Laboratory Accreditation Program will provide veterinary laboratories with global recognition for the excellent service provided to their customers.

OIE in its capacity as the global reference organisation for animal health and zoonoses, the OIE elaborates standards that ensure the safety of world trade in animals and animal products within the framework of the WTO SPS Agreement. The OIE also provides standards for animal disease surveillance, prevention and control methods, including laboratory diagnostic and vaccine quality. A2LA is a nonprofit, non-governmental, public service, membership society located in Frederick, Maryland, United States of America. Its mission is to provide comprehensive, third-party accreditation services for testing and calibration laboratories, inspection bodies, proficiency testing providers, reference material producers, and product certification bodies. Services are available to private, federal, state, academic, or international applicants regardless of their size. For more information about this program, please contact Matthew Torres, A2LA Accreditation Officer, at 301 644 3225 or mtorres@A2LA.org.