

# ISVS<sub>2011</sub>

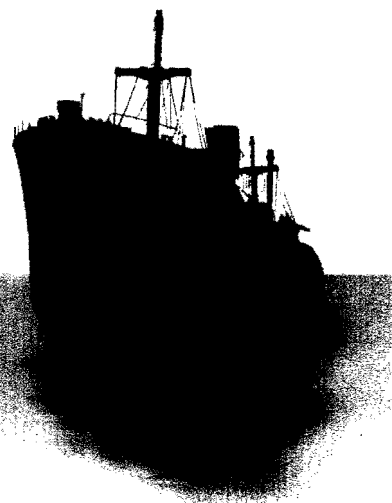


## 3rd

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Dermoid cysts are rare benign skin tumors that arise from heterotopic epithelium. They are lined by squamous epithelium and contain intra-luminal keratinaceous debris. A 2-year-old 32 kg male German Shepherd dog presented with a bump and an old non-healing wound in the frontal area of the head. This fluctuant and not painful 12×17 cm wide mass had grown slowly over a 12 month period. Incision resulted in extrusion of a thick, yellowish discharge composed of amorphous granular viscid material. A scar-like lesion was observed on the dorsal part of the swelled area. Hairs could be seen growing from the inner lining of the cyst near its junction with the normal surrounding skin. Under general anesthesia, the cyst was incised and removed using a combination of sharp and blunt dissection. Histopathology of the 10% neutral buffered formalin fixed tissue was processed using Haematoxylin and Eosin stain. On light microscopy a cavity lined with an epidermal stratified squamous epithelium was observed that contained various fully mature epidermal appendages. The cyst cavity was filled by abundant lamellar keratin and epithelial debris. The cyst was also surrounded by a zone of collagen bundles that tend to parallel the cyst wall. There were small hair follicles and sebaceous glands within the dermal collagen surrounding the cyst. Based on the histological findings, the lesion was diagnosed as dermoid cyst. There is no sign of recurrence a year after the surgery.

### Feline oral sarcoma : A case report

A. Jahandideh<sup>1</sup>, R. Khandanlou<sup>1</sup>, H. Alemi<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Surgery, Faculty of Specialized Veterinary Sciences, Science & Research Branch Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran.

<sup>2</sup>DVM Student, Faculty of Specialized Veterinary Sciences, Science & Research Branch Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran.  
Hanieh\_alemi@yahoo.com

The vast majority of neoplasia found in the mouth of cats and around sinuses are malignant sarcomas that have poor prognosis and decrease survival of the animal. It can be differentiated from hemangiosarcoma tumors. Etiology of this tumor like other malignant tumors is unknown. Prevalence of it is more common in male sex. Clinical progress of this tumor in most cases is slow and without any specific signs. Some of clinical signs in progressed stage are continuous bleeding and permanent wound. The first step towards treatment of feline oral neoplasia is establishing a correct diagnosis based on a biopsy. Clinical cure in the majority of cases is not possible. The only treatment is surgery. That should be completely removing tumor. It is recommended to remove tumour and margin completely to prevent local recurrent. A male cat 4 years old with oral mass and excessive salivation was referred to Small Animal Specialized Polyclinic of Science and

Research Branch, Islamic Azad University. That was seen wound in gingival of left mandible and some part of mouth. That is associated with sever hemorrhage. According to the history was taken oral cavity of cat was washed in two last weeks. But it had not seen any healing. Radiography was taken and blood sample submitted for CBC. Tumor was removed completely with radical surgery. The sample submits to pathology.

### Feline perineal urethrostomy

A. Tavakoli, H. Hejazi Nooqabi

Department of Surgery, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Islamic Azad University, Garmsar Branch, Garmsar, Iran.  
azin\_tavakoli@gmail.com

Perineal urethrostomy is indicated to prevent obstructions that cannot be treated medically or by urethrotomy, calculi that cannot be removed by flashing it back into the bladder or obstructions that occur by any stricture along urethra. In addition, in case of penile amputation due to urethra or penile neoplasia, this procedure is indicated. A 12-year-old male intact cat was referred to the clinic with lethargy, intermittent vomiting and very uncomfortable. In addition most of the time he was lateral recumbent. During physical examination, abdomen was not painful but enlarged bladder was noticed. Radiographs showed the urolith in distal urethra. In laboratory data, urine was red and turbid and glucose or bilirubin was not found in it. Also USPG: 1.030, Perineourethroplasty was performed. The skin incision was started encircling prepuce. With the urethral catheter in place the incision was made in dorsal aspect of urethra. Distal penis and prepuce excised and resected totally with scrotum remnant. The urethra was sutured to skin using 4-0 PDS, simple interrupted. The bladder and urethra was checked for any signs of obstruction. Two weeks following the surgery the sutures removed and the animal urinated normally from the urethrostomy site.

### Fresh autogenous and allogeneous tendon graft in rabbit model

A. Bigham-Sadegh<sup>1</sup>, H. Nourani<sup>2</sup>, E. Basiri<sup>3</sup>, M. Mohseni<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Faculty of veterinary medicine, Shahrekord University, Shahrekord, Iran. <sup>2</sup>Department of Veterinary Pathobiology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Shahrekord University, Shahrekord, Iran. <sup>3</sup>Undergraduate student of Veterinary Medicine, Shahrekord University, Shahrekord, Iran.  
Ehsan.basiri87@yahoo.com

Tendons are soft connective tissues consisting of parallel collagen fibers embedded within an extracellular matrix. Blood supply to the tendon is

reported to be poor; thereby healing often was progressed slowly. Autogenic, allogenic and xenogenic tendon transplantations have been performed in reconstructive tendon surgery. There is little information on fresh allogenic tendon transplantation experimentally. The aim of this study is to evaluation of fresh autogenous and allogeneous tendon graft in the rabbit to determine which one is better, clinically and histopathologically. Ten male New Zealand Albino rabbits 1 year old and weighing  $3.5 \pm 0.5$  kg were used in this study. About 3 cm of the superficial flexor tendon was resected and a created defect was filled in five rabbits (group I) with same 3 cm harvested tendon. Then transplanted tendon was sutured with 2/0 polypropylene in a single Modified Kessler suture pattern and in group II (other five rabbits), the harvested segment changed between rabbits and created defects were filled with changed segment allogeneous tendon. The tendon sheet was sutured over the transplanted tendon completely in the all groups. Our results showed that fresh allogenic tendon was transplanted in rabbit model and significant tissue reaction and graft rejection were not observed. The main histopathological and gross evaluation showed graft acceptance by recipients.

### **Geometrical Evaluation of Staphylococcus aureus infected full-thickness wound's healing treated by Aloe vera L. in dog**

**M. Bagheri<sup>2</sup>, M. R. Emami<sup>1</sup>, M. Aziz-zadeh, S. Ghasemi<sup>2</sup>, E. Gallehdar<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Department of Clinical Sciences, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Iran. <sup>2</sup>Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Iran.  
Mahdi.bagheri.vet@gmail.com

Wound contamination by bacterium consequenced to wound can cause delay in wound healing process and in some instance transform it to a chronic one. Staphylococcus aureus is the most common microorganism that infects dermal wounds. Therefore prevention and treatment of bacterial wounds with suitable and inoffensive (harmless) material should be considered. Aloe Vera is the most famous plants with a variety of pharmacologic effects that can be use in both topical and general routes for therapeutic purposes. This plant has been used therapeutically since past times. Aloe Vera is topically effective on a wide-range of skin problems such as infectious wounds and burns. Aloe gel provides moisturizing and makes a protective layer on the skin to protect the wound. Aloe vera gel is a natural substance containing enzymes, amino acids, and other active ingredient that contain essential needs for wound healing. This study was undertaken to evaluate antibacterial effect of aloe Vera on infected cutaneous wound. Two symmetrical full-thickness wounds

measured  $2 \times 2$  cm were created on the back of surgically prepared five healthy dogs. After wound creation 1 ml fluid contains Staphylococcus aureus bacteria was instilled on each wound. Right wounds in all dogs received 1 ml aloe Vera gel on days 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 18, 21 and 24 whereas the left wounds had not any treatment. Wound epithelialization, granulation tissue and contraction were geometrically monitored on days 0, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 18, 21, 24 and 28. Evaluation of wounds treated by Aloe vera showed an obvious progress in all indices. This result showed that application of aloe Vera gel on infected skin wound might play a useful role and improve wound healing.

### **Hemangiopericytoma and Hemangiosarcoma in a dog: A case report**

**A. Rostami<sup>1</sup>, M. M. Dehghan<sup>1</sup>, A. Tavasoli<sup>2</sup>, N. Tamimi<sup>1</sup>, A. Sabbagh<sup>2</sup>, N. Ghazaleh<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Department of Clinical Sciences, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran. <sup>2</sup>Department of Pathology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran.  
Atefeh\_sabbagh@yahoo.com

Hemangiosarcoma and hemangiopericytoma are soft tissue sarcomas with variable occurrence in dogs with the latter being less common. Scarlet a 13-year-old female terrier was referred to the small animal teaching hospital, University of Tehran, with two masses in the left sub-pelvic region which had increased in size during the last six months. Two separate solid, painless lumps were palpated under the skin. No other abnormality was detected on physical examination. Hematology and biochemistry findings were insignificant and in normal range. Radiology and ultrasonography indicated a soft tissue mass with significant vascularization. Diagnosis was combined with surgical removal as excisional biopsy was both curative and diagnostic. Thoracic radiography was obtained to rule out any possible metastasis to the lungs. The case was premedicated with Atropine sulfate (0.03 µg/kg, IM), Ketamine HCl (10mg/kg) and Acepromazine (0.02 mg/kg) 45 minutes and Cefazolin (22mg/kg) 30 minutes before the surgery. The heart rate and SPO2 percentage were monitored using tongue infrared surgivet pulse oximetry. Diazepam (5 mg/kg) and Ketamine (5 mg/kg) were used intravenously to induce anesthesia. Trachea was intubated using an oral endotracheal tube (5.5 I.D, Portex). Anesthesia was maintained with halothane 1.5%. The masses were dark red with diameters of 5 and 2 centimeters at macroscopic view which were removed and sent to the pathology department for histopathologic analysis. One mass was diagnosed as Hemangiosarcoma while the other was Hemangiopericytoma. Hemangiopericytoma was characterized by the presence of perivascular whorls of fusiform cells that