

Treatment and Outcome- Excisional biopsy was performed and all external parts of the neoplastic mass consisted of a round, firm and encapsulated tissue measuring 6×3×3 cm were excised. For the definitive histopathological diagnosis, the tissue specimen was fixed in 10% neutral buffered formalin, routinely processed in paraffin wax, sectioned in 5 µm thickness, stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) and finally, the stained tissue sections were examined by light microscopy. Based on the histopathological findings, the final diagnosis of fibroma molle (soft fibroma) was made. Unfortunately, a week after surgery, the lamb died due to the inability to swallow and the secondary infection.

Clinical Relevance- The prevalence of tumors in sheep is low and the number of reported fibroma in sheep is very rare. In tow surveys extended over several years, one thyroid fibroma and only one vaginal fibroma were found. Fibromas (fibroid tumors or fibroids) are benign mesenchymal tumors consisting of the proliferating fibroblast and fibrous connective tissue. The soft fibroma (fibroma molle) or fibroma with a shaft consists of many loosely connected fibroblastic cells and less fibroid tissue. It mostly appears at the neck, armpits or groin. This report describes the first case of mandibular fibroma in sheep.

Key Words- Fibroma molle, Ovine, Histopathology

References

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Poster Presentation

Lameness and Comfort in Dairy Cows: A Preliminary Study on Any Possible Correlation

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Objective- Lameness and comfort are considered as two key items in dairy herd health and production, the

interaction between these is a challenging and interesting subject which has taken several researchers and practitioners' attention. This current study was done for finding any correlation between comfort index and locomotion scoring of the cows.

Design- The present study carried out in a commercial dairy farm with regular lameness and hoof care programs. Cows in 13 barns (920 cows) included in this study. All barns were simple open shed with sand and straw bedding. Locomotion scoring (LS) on a five point scale was done in three consequent seasons, as sound cows scored 1 and sever lame cows scored 5. Comfort index (CI) calculated base on the number of the cows which were lye in given time in the above mentioned seasons. By using Pearson's correlation test any correlation between comfort index and locomotion scoring changes were calculated. P values less than 0.05 considered as significant.

Animals- Cows in 13 barns (920 cows) included in this study.

Results- Mean of CI recorded as 0.58, 0.46 and 0.51 in fall, winter and spring respectively. Mean of LS recorded as 0.09, 0.09 and 0.08 in the above mentioned seasons. Although massive changes recorded in the data, but no significant changes was recorded (P<0.05).

Conclusion and Clinical Relevance- These preliminary findings could not find any correlation between CI and LS, however both issues are very multifactorial and need more control studies.

Key Words- Lameness, Comfort, Dairy cow, Locomotion scoring

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Poster Presentation

Patent Urachus with Omphalophlebitis and Omphaloarteritis in Buffalo Calf and its Successful Surgical Rectification

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