

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF DERMOID IN A PUP

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Introduction

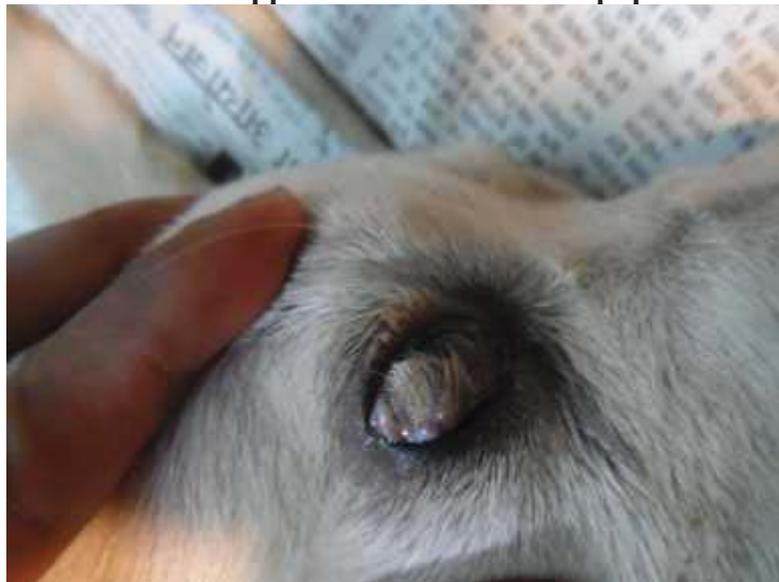
Dermoid is a congenital affection of dogs may associated with eyelids, conjunctiva (palpebral and bulbar), nictitating membrane and cornea (Gelatt, 1973) characterized by the presence of heterotopic cutaneous tissue (Slatter, 2001). Dermoids contain the elements of normal skin such as epidermis, dermis, fat, sebaceous glands, hair follicles and frequently there is hair. The dermoid tissue is usually irritating to the eye and associated structures. Thus, the dog will be suffered from epiphora and keratitis. Conjunctival dermoids may involve the

subconjunctival and adjacent tissue of eyelid.

Case history

A two months old Labrador pup weighing 3.5 kg was presented to Jabalpur Pets Hospital with a abnormal growth in eye noticed since one week. The pup suffered from epiphora and ocular discharge. On ophthalmic examination, right eye revealed a growth with hairs attached to the conjunctiva and partially to cornea which results in mild conjunctival hyperemia. The thicker hair tuff rubbing against cornea causing the continuous ocular discharge.

Gross appearance of dermoid in pup



Surgical management

The anaesthesia was induced with diazepam @ 1.0 mg/kg and Ketamine @ 5 mg/kg IV. The pup was administered a balanced electrolyte solution intravenously and Amoxicilline Clavulenic acid @ 15 mg/kg, per oral as prophylactic antibiotic coverage before surgery. After fixation of the eyelid, abnormal tissue at the conjunctiva and partially on cornea was removed using the blade (No. 11) and microsurgical eye instruments. Haemorrhage was controlled by ligation and ophthalmic cautery. Chloremphenicol eye ointment was

applied after the surgery and Tobramycin and Bromefenic eye drops was prescribed for four times and twice respectively, daily for 1 week postoperatively. The pup had an uneventful recovery with normal vision as reported by the owner one and half month later.

Discussion

The present case reported as unilateral corneal dermoid however bilateral corneal dermoids have also been reported in dogs by Gelatt, 1971 and Lee, 2005. This condition is known to occur in

large breed dogs such as St. Bernards, German Shepherds, short-legged dogs such as Dachshunds (Priester, 1972). The conjunctival dermoids can be easily treated by simple excision. The tissue has to be completely excised to prevent recurrence of the condition (Jhala *et al.*, 2010). Similarly the dermoid was removed successfully and recurrence was not reported so far.

References

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