VAGINAL HYPERPLASIA IN A DOG- A CASE REPORT

R.V. Suresh Kumar¹, P. Veena², P. Sankar³, N. Dhana Lakshmi⁴, Ch. Sreelatha⁵ and Kokila⁶

Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology
College of Veterinary Science,
Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University, Tirupati-517 502 (AP)

ABSTRACT

Five dogs were presented to the Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, College of Veterinary Science, Tirupati with history of tumorous mass hanging from the vagina for the past ten days. Clinical examination of the mass revealed a painless, cold, semi hard and pedunculated growth hanging from the vaginal wall. Based on clinical examination the mass was tentatively diagnosed as vaginal hyperplasia. Surgical correction was decided to treat the condition. Animal were induced and maintained with propofol @5 mg/kg body weight intravenously and masses were excised. Histopathological diagnosis was vaginal hyperplasia.

Key words: Vaginal Hyperplasia, Dog

Vaginal hyperplasia is one of the important clinical conditions commonly seen in bitches and most of the times this would be confused with neoplasia or transmissible venereal tumour. Detailed clinical examination and history is essential to identify this condition. The vaginal and vulvar mucosa normally becomes very edematous during the follicular phase of the estrus cycle. An exaggeration of this estrogenic response can result in excessive mucosal folding of the vaginal floor just cranial to the urethral papilla such that redundant mucosa begins to protrude through the vulvar labia. The exposed tissue rapidly becomes edematous and inflamed and is easily traumatized (Wykes, 1986).

Vaginal hyperplasia is most frequently seen during the first estrous period and usually spontaneously regresses during the luteal phase. Recurrence is common during successive estrous periods. Affected bitches usually require artificial insemination, since the hyperplastic tissue tends to interfere with natural breeding. The hyperplastic state may also occur at parturition and interfere with normal whelping (Fig 1& Fig.3). Out of cases presented, 3 were Spitz and 2 were Mongrel bitches aged between 3-7 years.

After complete aseptic preparation of the site, animal was anaesthetized with propofol @5mg/kg body weight intravenously. Tumor masses were excised as per the standard procedure (Fig 2 & Fig.4) and the masses were subjected to histopathological examination which confirmed vaginal hyperplasia.

Boxers and other brachycephalic breeds are most commonly affected. Megestrol acetate which is a synthetic progestogen can be administered in early proestrus in an attempt to prevent vaginal hyperplasia from developing. GNRH has also been used to treat vaginal hyperplasia in the bitch which results in release of LH and cause a subsequent rise in the serum concentration of LH.
progesterone. Since the exposed hyperplastic tissue is aesthetically displeasing to many owners in addition to interfering with coitus, surgical resection is the treatment of choice in breeding animals (Wykes, 1986). Most times, these conditions go unnoticed except in few where size of mass is big and visible outside, causing inconvenience while sitting on the floor. Though various treatment modalities like hormonal therapy, surgical excision (Antyonov et al., 2009), surgical excision with ovariohysterectomy (Mostachio et al., 2007) were available, surgery is preferred by majority of the owners. None of the animals showed recurrence in the next estrus.

**Fig.1. Vaginal hyperplasia- Dog**

**Fig.2. Excised mass**

**Fig.3 Vaginal hyperplasia- Dog**

**Fig.4 Excised mass**

**REFERENCE**

