

A FIBROMA HINDERING THE NECK-BENDING MECHANISM IN A TORTOISE

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Clinical Findings:-

A seven year old and 1050 gm body weight male African tortoise, exhibited a hard loose hazel-nut size swelling under the neck skin, hindering the withdrawal of the head into the shell presented as a clinical case (Fig. A). From the history, the swelling was discovered since 6 months and appeared smaller in size. Surgical removal of the swelling was performed under the effect of ketamine premedication at a dose rate 22-44 mg/kg.b.w. injected i.m. (legs) (Glem, et al., 1972), and 1 ml of 0.5% xylocain local infiltration anaesthesia.

Firm and loose spherical mass of a hazel-nut size, enveloped in a dense connective tissue capsule was removed (Fig. B). then the surgical incision was stitched.

At necropsy, the saggital cut surface appeared fibrous in consistency (Fig. C). microscopically, the swelling consisted of spindle shaped fibrocytes and fibroblasts. Most of these cells formed spiral bundles. mature collagen fibres were interposed among the bundles (Fig. D).

The case diagnosed as benign fibroma.

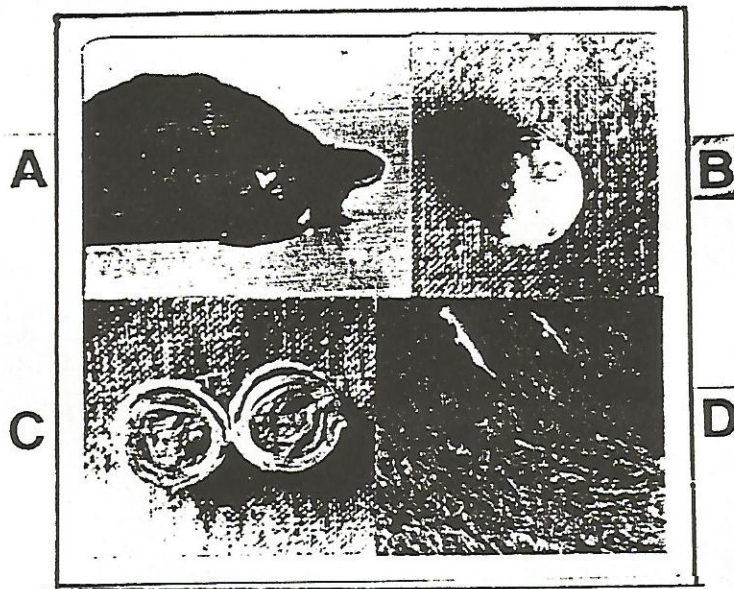


Fig. A: A hard loose hazel-nut size swelling under the neck skin

Fig. C: Saggital cut surface appeared fibrous in consistency.

Fig. B: Firm spherical mass developed in a dense C.T. Capsule

Fig. D: Spindle shaped fibrocytes and fibroblasts formed a spiral bundles, also found mature collagen fibres interposed among the bundles. H & E, x 40.