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Short communication

GRANULOSA CELL TUMOUR IN A GOAT

Granulosa-theca cell tumour which arises from ovarian follicular cells is the most common ovarian tumour in farm animals (Morrow, 1980). Most granulosa cell tumours are benign, unilateral, solid or cystic and secrete oestrogen so that the affected animals are nymphomaniacal (Roberts, 1971, Arthur *et al.,* 1989 and Jubb *et al.*, 1993). Differential Diagnosis of the condition in goats from follicular cyst was thought difficult due to the impossibility of rectal examination (Morrow, 1980).

Diagnosis of a case of granulosa cell tumour in a goat by palpation of the ovary and its correction by ovariectomy is discussed.

A 2 year old doeling with nymphomania belonging to KAU Goat Farm was subjected to a detailed study. The doeling had a well developed udder secreting about 100 ml milk per day. There was history of repated AI, antibacterial therapy and treatment for follicular cyst such as concentrate withdrawal and oral potassium iodide for a week. The animal continued to be nymphomaniac and qualitative detection of oestrogens in urine using cuboni test at weekly interval showed highly positive results.

Digital palpation of the tubular reproductive tract and ovaries was carried out using bimanual technique (Kutty and Sudarsanan, 1995). There was good tonicity of uterus and was normal in size. Both ovaries were normal sized with free mobility. Repeated palpation at weekly intervals revealed an increase in size of the right ovary with restriction of its mobility. BY about 4 weeks the right ovary reached about 4-5 cm diameter with irregular surface but left was normal.

On exploratory laparotomy, right ovary was seen adhered to the tip of the uterine horn and adjoining tissues and there was a parovarian cyst also in the mass. Ovariectomy was carried out after careful dissection of adhesions. The ovary was of 1.8 x 1.5 x 1.3 cm size and on sectioning there was two thick walled cysts of 5 and 6 mm diameter with dark brown fluid inside. Histopathological examination revealed hyperplasia of granulosa cell layer 3 times thicker than in normal follicles.

Though the animal became regularly cycling after ovariectomy, it failed to conceive even after 4 inseminations and antibiotic treatment. Palpation of the left ovary showed no gross abnormality. The animal was slaughtered and postmortem examination of ovary revealed numerous thin strands of ovarobursal adhesion which may be the reason for failure of conception.

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C. Ibraheem Kutty and Stephen Mathew
Kerala Agricultural University Goat Farm
Faculty of Veterinary and animal Sciences,
Mannuthy, Thrissur.

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