THE EQUINE SARCOID INCIDENCE IN 10 YEARS PERIOD OF TIME

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SUMMARY

Mesenchimal group of tumors include the following tissues: conjunctive tissue, fat tissue, muscle, mesothelial, sinovia, blood and lymphatic vessels and nerves. Statistical data regarding this type of tumor in horse are relatively rare comparatively with other type of tumors. Equine sarcoid is not a risk for individual life, but secondary, because of some localisations, it is responsible for esthetical and functional inconvenience.

The aim of this scientific rapport is to study the incidence of equine sarcoid, in 10 years period of time (1995 – 2005). This study was made in Pathology department of Veterinary Medicine Faculty from Cluj-Napoca, in a 10 years period of time, on 216 cases. From all cases, 35 equine sarcoid were histopatologically diagnosed. These cases were represented by tumor formations from corps or surgical biopsies. There were noticed the following aspects: tumor localisation, age, breed, sex, and macroscopic characteristics. Also, in some cases were observed the changes that had be occurred in a period of time, especially the relapses. The histopathology samples were preceded by paraffin technique and stained by usual methods. Classification of histological type was made conform to World Health Organisation classification.

Conclusions. There aren’t colour, sex and breed sarcoid predisposition. The equine sarcoid incidence was higher in adult horses, with a mean age of 7 years, and a range from 1 to 15 years old. Anatomic region distribution of equine sarcoid was: limbs (65.71%), body (22.85%), head (14.28%), and neck (5.71%). There was a different limb distribution, such us: feltock (30.43%), chisita (17.39%), metatarsus region (17.39%), and hock (13.04%). Also, tumor body distribution was: pectoral region (25%), withers (5%), mammary gland (12.5%), scrotum (12.5%), chemise (12.5%), and tail (12.5%). The most common equine sarcoid was fibroblastic type, with a highest incidence in limbs. The histology aspects of the fibroblastic type sarcoid was represented by increased connective tissue, with obvious collagen fibres and fibroblasts that have large or small nuclei, and whirl connective tissue disposing. The verucous histological type was represented by deep epithelial prolongations and a mature fibrocytic connective tissue. Also, fibroblastic type sarcoid had an increased degree post operator relapses. Six fibroblastic sarcoid cases presented relapses during couple months to 1 year period of time. Histologically, in all studied cases were noticed epidermal and dermal structures. The predominanat sarcoid was fibroblastic type, which was represented by 33 cases (91.5%), followed by verucous type (8.5%). There have to be made a differential diagnose between equine sarcoid and other proliferative lesions, such us scar cheloid, fibrosarcoma, fibroma, and papiloma.