

A CASE OF EAR TUMOR OF WHITE BENGAL TIGER

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Clinical History

Animal . White Bengal Tiger
Age . 22 year
Sex . Male

Since 1 year ago, the tiger was noticed had a subcutaneous tumor mass at his left ear. The nodule was growing bigger and bigger until the size of 10 x 15 x 5 cm. Recently, some small tumor masses were also noticed near his left eye, right ear and dorsal of the head. Signs of loss appetite and lethargy were observed and finally refused to eat for the last 1 week. The tiger then was euthanized with pentobarbital.

Gross lesion

Beside the large cutaneous tumor growth at the left ear, there were some small nodules observed within right ear (4 x 2 x 2 cm), at canthus media of the left eye (1 x 1 x 0.5 cm) and at skin of dorsal of the head (3 x 4 x 3 cm). Two white small tumor nodules were also observed in lungs (7 x 1.5 x 1 cm) and pancreas (1 x 0.5 x 0.5 cm) examination. The lungs were affected by pleuro-pneumonia, microcalcification and anthracosis. On opening the digestive tract, there were catarrhal gastroenteritis and few numbers of cestodes and nematodes. The gall bladder contains sand like cholelith. Both kidneys had interstitial nephritis and sand like uroliths in the pyelum. Accumulated lymphatic fluid was found in the uterus and urinary bladder. Both hip joints had chronic arthritis.

Histopathology Findings

The largest ear tumors mass was observed under the skin epithelium, expand

into the dermis and protrude to the skin surface, caused skin epidermis become eroded. The mass was circumscribed, surround by collagen stroma. Multifocus granulomatous reaction showed within same area of collagen stroma. The tumor were spindle in shape, arrange in herring bone pattern. The mitotic figures were rare. Some area showed chronic inflammatory reaction. Similar tumor pattern were observed in the smaller tumor of the right ear and at the canthus media of the left eye. Small nodule on the skin of head region was composed of whorled fatty tissue suggesting as lipoma. The nearest auricle lymph node showed interstitial collagen necrosis. There was no tumor metastasis observed within this lymph node or other lymph nodes. The nodules observed within lung and pancreas showed different pattern with the tumor of the skin. The nodule of the lung composed of amyloid sedimentation and no tumor cell was identified, while the nodule at the pancreas composed of hyperplastic growth of pancreatic duct. Other organs showed various lesion, such lung emphysema and anthracosis, cardiomyopathy with mild steatosis, liver passive congestion and hepatocytes disossiation; perivascular edema of the brain, spleen depletion and congestion while kidney showed severe lesion due to nephrosis pointing toward end stage kidney.

The tumor is suggested as neural origin that locally expanding and found in 3 different region of the skin. Further special stain such as histochemistry and immunohistochemistry are still in progress.