

Cutaneous Adenocarcinoma of sebaceous gland in a captive male jaguar (*Panthera onca*): A case report

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High incidence of neoplasia in captive jaguar (*Panthera onca*) has been recorded but there have been no reports of cutaneous adenocarcinoma of the sebaceous gland. A high incidence of neoplasia has been detected in captive jaguars, possibly associated with longevity and husbandry practices in captivity. Neoplasm is a major cause of mortality in jaguar. Tumours of sebaceous gland are common in older domestic felids. A case of cutaneous adenocarcinoma of the sebaceous gland was diagnosed in a male captive jaguar in the Zoological Garden, Alipore, Kolkata, India and was managed successfully. The tumour was observed as a superficial, ulcerated, multilobulated intradermal mass. After preoperative haematological evaluation the tumour was excised through routine surgical procedure under chemical immobilisation. Post-operative management was uneventful. Local tumour recurrence was not noticed till one year after post-operation.

Introduction

Jaguars (*Panthera onca*) are the largest felid species in the New World (Hoogesteijn & Mondolfi 1992). Neoplasms in captive wild felids, including jaguars, are one of the major causes of mortality (Owston, Ramsay & Rotstein 2008). A high incidence of neoplasia has been detected in captive jaguars, possibly associated with longevity and husbandry practices in captivity (Ramos-Vara, Miller & Preziosi 2000). The neoplasms reported in jaguars include: thyroid adenoma; adenocortical adenoma (Hope & Deem 2006); ovarian cystadenocarcinoma (Maryamma *et al.* 1974; Munson 1994); haemangio-endothelioma (Ladiges, Foster & Jones 1981); glucagonoma (Ramos-Vara, Miller & Preziosi 2000); squamous cell carcinoma of the tail (Paul *et al.* 2002); visceral mast cell tumour (Castro *et al.* 2003); and mammary tumour (Munson & Moresco 2007). To the authors' knowledge there have been no reports of cutaneous adenocarcinoma (skin adenexal tumour) of sebaceous glands in jaguars.

Mammary gland tumours in captive wild felids are mainly associated with extensive use of the progestin (melengesterol acetate) as a contraceptive (Munson & Moresco 2007). Benign tumours of the sebaceous glands have been reported in all domestic animals, but more frequently in old cats and dogs (Strafuss 1976; Vail & Withrow 1996). However, sebaceous carcinomas are rare both in cats and dogs (Gross *et al.* 2005; McMartin & Gruhn 1977).

This case report is about the diagnosis and management of cutaneous adenocarcinoma of a sebaceous gland in the skin of the right lateral abdominal wall of a 22-year-old captive male jaguar in Alipore Zoological Garden, Kolkata, India (22°53'59" N, 88°33'21" E).

Case history and clinical findings

The animal was observed by the keepers of the zoo during the last week of February 2011 to have a round, reddish growth 3 cm in diameter on the skin of the right lateral abdomen with a non-healing type of wound on its surface (Figure 1). Macroscopically, the tumour was a superficial, ulcerated, multilobulated intradermal mass. The animal was brought to the zoo's veterinary hospital from its enclosure for complete surgical excision of the tumour, which was the treatment of choice (Goldschmidt & Hendrick 2003) after preoperative haematological evaluation (Table 1). The estimated values of the different haematological parameters were compared with the available normal (mean) values (Deem 2004).

Treatment

The animal weighed about 60 kg. It was anaesthetised with 0.6 mL injectable xylazine hydrochloride 100 mg/mL (Xyxil 100, Troy laboratory (pty) Ltd, Australia) and 1.8 mL injectable ketamine hydrochloride 100 mg/mL (Ketmin 100, Parnell Australia (pty) Ltd, Australia) administered intramuscularly. Ten minutes after administration of the anaesthetic the animal was restrained in

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TABLE 1: Comparison of preoperative haemogram of 22-year-old male jaguar with available mean values.

Parameter (unit)	Normal value (mean)	s.d.	Estimated value
Haemoglobin (gm/dL)	11.8	2.3	11.2
Total erythrocyte count($10^6/\mu\text{L}$)	7.26	1.36	5.6
Total leucocyte count ($10^3/\mu\text{L}$)	12.01	4.099	11.24
Neutrophil ($10^3/\mu\text{L}$)	8.56	3.92	8.093
Lymphocyte ($10^3/\mu\text{L}$)	2.15	2.09	2.585
Monocyte ($10^3/\mu\text{L}$)	0.35	0.39	0.112
Eosinophil ($10^3/\mu\text{L}$)	0.297	0.307	0.448
Basophil ($10^3/\mu\text{L}$)	0.051	0.1	0.0
Platelet Count ($10^3/\mu\text{L}$)	273	107	240
Packed Cell Volume (%)	34.8	5.7	43
Glucose fasting level (mg/dL)	137	55	50

Standard deviation was adopted from Deem, 2004.

s.d., Standard Deviation; gm/dL, gram per 100mL; $10^3/\mu\text{L}$, per microlitre; mg/dL, milligram per 100 mL.



FIGURE 1: Cutaneous growth on right lateral flank with non-healing type of wound.



FIGURE 2: The excised growth.

a crush, exposing the area for surgery. The area was prepared for excision and infiltrated with 2% lidocaine (Xylocaine 2%, Astra Zeneca, India). The animal was maintained on intravenous fluid (normal saline, Aravind, India) throughout the process. Routine surgical procedure was followed for complete tumour excision (Morrison 2002). The animal was

medicated intravenously with antibiotic Intacef 1 (1 gm Cetriaxone, Intas Pharmaceuticals, India), 2 mL haemostat, adrenochromemonosemicarbazone 1 mg/mL (Chromostat, Life Pharmaceutical, India), 3 mL dexamethasone 4 mg/mL (Decdan, Wockhardt, India), 3 mL meloxicam 5 mg/mL (Melonex, Intas Pharmaceuticals, India,) and injected intramuscularly with 3 mL ranitidine 25 mg/mL (Rantac, J.B. Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals, India). Lastly, 1 mL of injectable yohimbine hydrochloride 10 mg/mL (Riverzine, Bomac (pty) Limited, Australia) was administered intravenously for quick revival from anaesthesia. Observations were noted at half hourly intervals until six hours post surgery. Antibiotic therapy was continued for seven days, and injectable meloxicam and Rantac were given for another three days. The excised tissue (Figure 2) was preserved in 10% formalin and sent for histopathological examination.

The wound was treated regularly with povidone-iodine lotion (Betadine), herbal fly repellent or anti-infective spray (Topicure Spray) and 1 mL injectable pheniramine maleate 22.7 mg/mL (Avil) was administered intramuscularly for three days after the third postoperative day.

Wound healing was uneventful. The skin suture was removed after 12 days and the animal was returned to its original enclosure. Local tumour recurrence was not observed during the year that has elapsed since surgery.

Diagnosis

Haematological examination showed no major anomalies (Table 1). Anaesthetic and surgical protocol was satisfactory for this tumour excision. Histopathological examination of the excised tissue showed that the tumour was subdivided by fibrovascular connective tissue trabeculae into lobules of varying size. The section also showed asynchronous atypical growth of cells without planar arrangement. Tumour cells had intracytoplasmic lipid vacuoles with marked solidification of glands (Figure 3a). Nuclei were large and hyperchromatic. Cells were large and pleomorphic with considerable variation in the size and shape of the nuclei. A considerable number of mitotic figures (Figure 3b) were observed in the photomicrograph. Most of the tumour cells did not resemble the basaloid reserve cells of a sebaceous epithelioma.

Discussion

The multilobulated appearance of the section differentiates it from liposarcoma (Goldschmidt & Hendrick 2002). Both the macroscopic and microscopic findings confirmed this case as an adenocarcinoma of the sebaceous gland (Figure 3a and Figure 3b). Sebaceous gland adenocarcinoma recurrence is infrequent; metastasis is rare and occurs only via lymphatics to the regional lymph node (Goldschmidt & Hendrick 2002). In domestic cats, peak incidence of this tumour is between eight to 15 years of age with no breed or sex predilection. Common sites of sebaceous carcinoma in domestic cats are the head, thorax, and perineal region, where it occurs as a

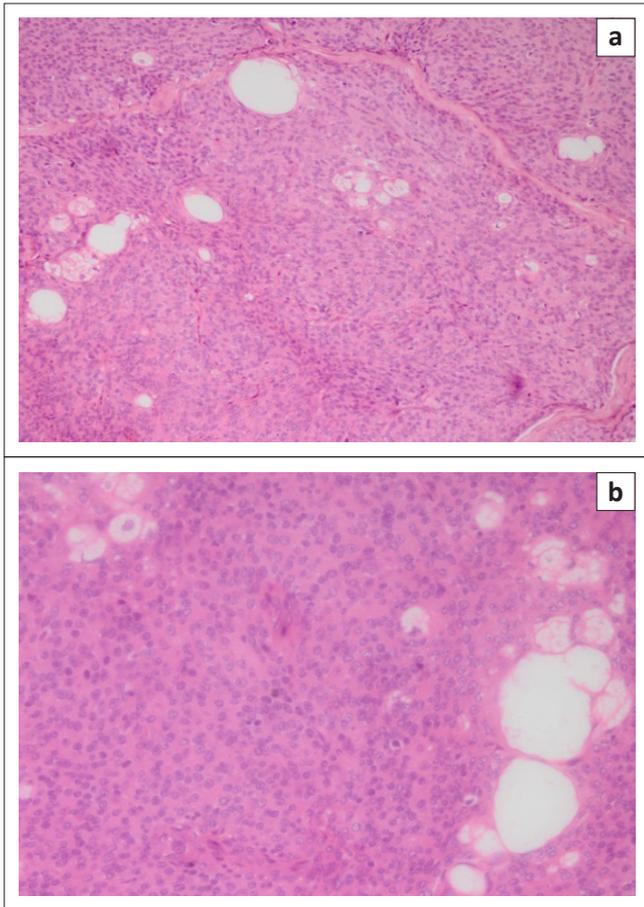


FIGURE 3: Adenocarcinoma of the sebaceous gland showing solid pattern with mitotic figures Hematoxylin and Eosin staining in (a) 20x and (b) 40x.

multilobulated intradermal mass (Goldschmidt & Hendrick 2002). Sebaceous carcinoma has also been documented in the submandibular salivary gland (Sozmen *et al.* 2002) and external auditory canal (Terim, Kapakin *et al.* 2008) of the domestic cat.

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Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no financial or personal relationship(s) which may have inappropriately influenced them in writing this article.

Author's contribution

All of the authors contributed in the planning of the operation, anesthesia and surgical procedure. A.K.M (Zoological Garden), S.K.G (Zoological Garden) and D.N.B (Zoological Garden), conducted the post-operative procedure. The manuscript was written by A.K.M and P.M (Zoological Garden).

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