Importance
Reoccurring pseudopregnancy in goats can lead to vaginal leiomyosarcomas due to the prolonged progesterone elevation. This is a risk that should be evaluated in caprine patients presenting with pseudopregnancy.

Diagnostic approach and treatment
An 11 year-old Anglo-Nubian doe was presented for bloody discharge visualized from her vulva. She had a history of pseudopregnancy for approximately eight years. Two years previously, she was presented with a swollen left teat. Transabdominal ultrasound revealed an enlarged, fluid filled uterus and a lactating left teat. At that time, an ovariohysterectomy was recommended but the owner declined and elected to monitor for any changes in her condition. At presentation in November 2016, she was down, lethargic, vocalizing, and had frank blood coming from her vulva. She passed a blood clot from her vulva two days prior to presentation. An 8-centimeter mass on the right ovary was diagnosed on transabdominal ultrasound. The packed cell volume was 11%. Euthanasia was elected by the owner at that time, and a necropsy was performed.

Results and discussion
The necropsy revealed a vaginal leiomyosarcoma and a thymoma in the cranial mediastinum. By histology, thymoma, leiomyosarcoma, moderate chronic teat sinus ectasia, and moderate acute centrilobar hepatic necrosis were diagnosed. The vaginal neoplasia was mistaken for an ovarian mass on ultrasound. The anemia was caused by the acute blood loss of the vaginal leiomyosarcoma. The liver necrosis was caused by hypoxia from the anemia. Older goats commonly have incidental thymomas. The incidence of pseudopregnancy in goats ranges from about 3 to 20%.1 Pseudopregnancy is a condition where aseptic fluid collects in the uterus (hydrometra) and a persistent corpus luteum is present causing elevated progesterone.2 The elevation in progesterone can lead to leiomyosarcoma.

Keywords: Doe, vaginal, leiomyosarcoma, pseudopregnancy

References