

**THE BIOPSY TECHNIC AS AN AID IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF
CUTANEOUS EQUINE HABRONEMIASIS**

Shananwat Devakula, Prakai Chirakorn & Jit Anukul

Biology Department, Chulalongkorn University, Diagnostic Laboratory, Livestock Department.

Equine habronemiasis had been extensively reviewed and reported for the first time in this country by de Jesus.¹

Data quoted by de Jesus¹ was unable to demonstrate habronema larvae from sections of cutaneous lesions, however Magen² successfully demonstrated these larvae from such lesions and described pathological changes of the tissue.



A granulomatous mass was removed from the equine leg where definite diagnosis of equine habronemiasis was already established. The biopsy material was embedded in paraffin. Sections were prepared and stained with haematoxylin and eosin. Microscopic examinations revealed the presence of sections of round worms in the tissue. Since the worms are coiled within the granulomatous mass, several cross and tangential sections were observed.

The characteristic structures of the nematode could be seen including the cuticle, hypodermis, musculature and internal viscera. Cellular infiltration was observed mainly eosinophils. Parasites were usually encapsulated and detached from other tissue. Granulomatous infarcts, haemorrhages and necrotic foci were observed.



References

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