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Case Report

EAR MITE INDUCED AURAL HAEMATOMA IN A DOMESTIC SHORTHAIR CAT

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ABSTRACT
A 2 years old male cat was presented to the Small Animal Surgery unit, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, Madras Veterinary College with the history of swelling on the right ear pinna for two days and the pet was scratching the ear for a week. On clinical examination, the right ear pinna was swollen, soft to touch and evinced pain on palpation. The condition was diagnosed as aural haematoma. A dry dark reddish brown substance was noticed on both the ear canal. The waxy material from the ear canal was collected and examined under microscope. Presence of live mites *Otodectes cyanotis* confirmed ear mite infestation. A triangular incision was made on the swollen part and serosanguinous fluid, blood clots and fibrin deposits were removed and flushed thoroughly with normal saline. Pressure bandage was applied. Injection ivermectin @ 400 µg/kg BW was given subcutaneously. Oral antibiotics were given postoperatively. E-collar was advised. Animal had an uneventful recovery. No recurrence was noticed.

Keywords: *Cat, Aural Haematoma*

INTRODUCTION
An aural haematoma is the accumulation of serosanguinous fluid or blood within the ear pinna. It is a frequent disorder in dogs. Aural haematomas are the most common physical injury of the pinna and they are most apparent on the pinna's concave surface. When pets vigorously shake their heads or scratch their ears trauma to the ears causes the blood vessels and capillaries in the pinna to rupture (Henderson and Pinna, 2003). Blood pools in the space between skin and cartilage. This condition is usually unilateral, but it can be bilateral also. Haematomas should be drained as soon as possible. If they are left untreated, fibrin formation can occur, leading to fibrosis, contraction and thickening, potentially leaving the ear with a deformed cauliflower - like appearance (Medleau and Hnilica, 2006). There are various methods of treatment for the aural haematoma include aspiration and surgical drainage. Aspiration is the most conservative treatment and relieves acute pain, but recurrence is common. Surgical incisional drainage and drain placement is the best method and decreases recurrence (Chethana *et al.,* 2016).

CASES
A 2 years old male cat was presented with the history of having swelling on the right ear pinna for two days (Figure 1) and the pet was scratching the ears for a week. On clinical examination, the right ear pinna was swollen, soft to touch and evinced pain on palpation. The condition was diagnosed as aural haematoma.
A dry dark reddish brown substance was noticed on the ear canal. The waxy material from the ear canal was collected and examined under microscope. Presence of live mites *Otodectes cyanotis* confirmed ear mite infestation (Figure 2).

DISCUSSION
The cat was anaesthetized using xylazine @ 0.5 mg/kg BW, ketamine @ 10mg/kg BW, butorphanol @ 0.1 mg/kg BW intramuscularly. A triangular incision was made on the swelling (Figure 3). Serosanguinous fluid, blood clots and fibrin debris were removed and thoroughly flushed with normal saline. Pressure bandage was applied (Figure 4). E-collar was advised. Injection ivermectin @ 400 µg/kg BW was given subcutaneously to treat ear mite infestation. Post operatively anti-microbial agent cefotaxime @ 10 mg/kg BW was given orally for a week. Wound dressing was done once in three days

for two times. Skin apposed in a week and tere was no complication. Animal had an uneventful recovery. No recurrence was noticed.

Figure 1: Swollen Right Ear Pinna

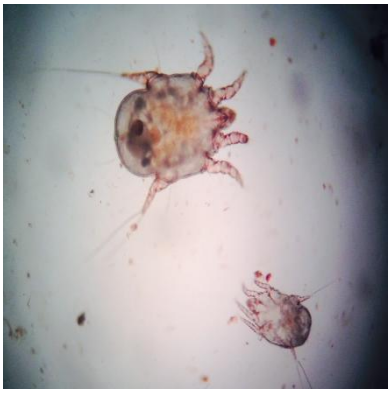

Figure 2: *Otodectes Cynotis* Ear Mite under Microscope

Figure 3: Triangular Incision on the Ear Pinna

Figure 4: Pressure Bandage on the Right Ear

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