EFFICACY OF AUTOGENOUS VACCINE IN CUTANEOUS PAPILLOMATOSIS OF ONGOLE HEIFERS

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ABSTRACT

Twenty Ongole heifers (clinical group - 10 + Control group-10) with cutaneous papillomatosis were selected for study. Animals were treated with autogenous vaccine on alternate days for 6 occasions. Warts disappeared in 80% of cases after 14 days of the last injection.

Cutaneous papillomatosis is caused by papilloma virus belonging to the family Papova Viridae (Fenner et al. 1974). It is reported in cross bred and indigenous cattle (Prasad et al., 1980). A number of treatment regimens like antimony preparations (Rajguru et al. 1988; Wadhwa et al. 1992), homeopathic drugs (Soni and Parekh, 1977) and autogenous vaccines (Singh and Christopher, 1976, Gupta et al. 1984 and Wadhwa et al. 1995) were used for the cure of papillomatosis. The present paper reports the successful treatment of papillomas in Ongole cattle with autogenous vaccine prepared from wart tissue.

Eight out of 10 animals treated with autogenous vaccine showed remarkable recovery, which was characterized by progressive degeneration of wart tissue, shedding of old papillomas and non-appearance of fresh warts on 12th day of treatment. Two weeks post parturient treatment only scar was visible in 80% of the treated heifers. Radostits et al. (1994) recorded 80 to 85% of recovery in cattle where the warts were on the body surface or penis by adopting autogenous vaccine therapy of 2 injections regimen. They observed only 33% when the warts were on the teats. The low response might be due to their low content of epithelial tissue, as distinct from fibrous tissue. It may be a difference between antigenically different viruses. Singh and Christopher (1976) successfully treated a case of buffalo with warts on the udder by using autogenous vaccine.
Wadhwa et al. (1995) observed regression of warts in five out of seven treated cross bred cattle within 20-25 days from the last injection of autogenous vaccine. The results of the present study are in concurrence with that of Wadhwa et al. (1995) for treating cases of warts by using autogenous vaccine. Autogenous vaccine has been successfully used in sessile and pedunculated warts in cattle (Gupta et al. 1984), in buffaloes (Singh and Christopher, 1976) and in caprine papillomatosis (Rajguru et al. 1988). Autogenous vaccine activates the immune system of the body and prevents further occurrence. Moreover, the preparation of this vaccine is easy and economical.

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REFERENCES